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THE  
MONTHLY  
MAGAZINE;  
OR,  
BRITISH REGISTER;

Including

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM CORRESPONDENTS, ON ALL SUBJECTS OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

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PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSIC.

REVIEW OF THE FINE ARTS.

REVIEW OF ENGLISH, AND FRENCH LITERATURE,

ACCOUNT OF ALL NEW PATENTS.  
LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND IMPORTATIONS.

REGISTER OF DISEASES IN LONDON,  
RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES CLASSED AND ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL ORDER OF THE COUNTIES.

MARRIAGES, DEATHS, BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS, &c.

REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE, &c.

REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.

REPORT OF THE WEATHER.

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VOL. XXII.

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PART II. FOR 1806.

London:

PRINTED FOR RICHARD PHILLIPS, No. 6, NEW BRIDGE-STREET.

By whom Communications (Post-paid) are thankfully received.

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(Price Twelve Shillings half-bound.)

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Printed by J. ADLARD, Duke-street, West-Smithfield.



# WAGNER

1870

WAGNER'S

1870

THE WAGNER SYSTEM OF BOOK-BINDING  
AND THE WAGNER SYSTEM OF BOOK-SELLING  
AND THE WAGNER SYSTEM OF BOOK-REPAIRING  
AND THE WAGNER SYSTEM OF BOOK-RESTORING  
AND THE WAGNER SYSTEM OF BOOK-PROTECTING  
AND THE WAGNER SYSTEM OF BOOK-PRESERVING  
AND THE WAGNER SYSTEM OF BOOK-ENRICHING  
AND THE WAGNER SYSTEM OF BOOK-ILLUSTRATING  
AND THE WAGNER SYSTEM OF BOOK-DECORATING  
AND THE WAGNER SYSTEM OF BOOK-LETTERING  
AND THE WAGNER SYSTEM OF BOOK-TOUCHING  
AND THE WAGNER SYSTEM OF BOOK-TRACING  
AND THE WAGNER SYSTEM OF BOOK-TOUCHING  
AND THE WAGNER SYSTEM OF BOOK-TRACING

WAGNER'S

PART II FOR 1870

WAGNER'S

WAGNER'S SYSTEM OF BOOK-BINDING, AND THE WAGNER SYSTEM OF BOOK-SELLING, AND THE WAGNER SYSTEM OF BOOK-REPAIRING, AND THE WAGNER SYSTEM OF BOOK-RESTORING, AND THE WAGNER SYSTEM OF BOOK-PROTECTING, AND THE WAGNER SYSTEM OF BOOK-PRESERVING, AND THE WAGNER SYSTEM OF BOOK-ENRICHING, AND THE WAGNER SYSTEM OF BOOK-ILLUSTRATING, AND THE WAGNER SYSTEM OF BOOK-DECORATING, AND THE WAGNER SYSTEM OF BOOK-LETTERING, AND THE WAGNER SYSTEM OF BOOK-TOUCHING, AND THE WAGNER SYSTEM OF BOOK-TRACING.

(The Wagner System of Book-Binding)



THE  
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 146.]

AUGUST 1, 1806.

[1 of VOL. 22.

The usual SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER was published on the 25th of July, containing RETROSPECTS of ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN LITERATURE, INDEXES, &c.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE LONG-TAILED SHARK, OR THRESHER.

(*Squalus Vulpes* of Linnaeus.)

IN the evening of the 16th of June, 1805, the mackrel-fishers near Christchurch were surpris'd, on hawling one of their nets, to find in it an animal so large and powerful, that, till it was completely landed, they could not believe it to be any other than a porpessie. It however proved to be a long-tailed shark, which measur'd in extreme length eleven feet and a half, and in its greatest girth, which was just before the dorsal fin, three feet and a half. It weigh'd very nearly two hundred pounds.

The muzzle was short, and somewhat pointed; and the mouth, which was by no means large, was situated quite under the head. The teeth were so small, that the largest of the whole scarcely exceed'd a quarter of an inch in length. They were triangular, and ranged in three rows in front of the upper, and in four rows in front of the lower jaw. At the sides of the mouth, both above and below, there were only two rows. The lower teeth were much sharper than the others, and their points had an inclination towards the throat. The tongue was remarkably hard. The nostrils were somewhat in the shape of an Italic S: they were about half an inch asunder, situated in front of the mouth, and about two inches from the eyes. The eyes were within four inches of the extremity of the muzzle. On each side of the body, and situated near the base of the pectoral fins, were the five branchiæ or breathing apertures. The fins were hard, cartilaginous, and smooth. The first dorsal fin was nearly equi-distant betwixt the nose and the origin of the tail. It was an amazingly firm and strong fin, of a triangular shape, and nearly equilateral: it stood perfectly upright, and could not be clos'd upon the back like the dorsal fins of most other fish. The second dor-

sal fin was situated near the origin of the tail: it was very small, and sharp-pointed, but not spinous. The anal fin was situated immediately under this, and was about the same size. The ventral fins were almost united at their base, and they extended backward in a direction parallel to each other. The tail was extremely remarkable: its upper lobe had much the shape of a sabre, and was six or seven times the length of the lower lobe. The former, in the individual that I am describing, was not more than two inches in depth, and one-third of an inch at the extremity. Its lower edge was thin, and every part of it had a surprising degree of strength, firmness, and elasticity. To the touch it was nearly as hard as the stoutest leather, but it was much more elastic. The skin of the body was very smooth when the hand was pass'd along it in a direction from the head to the tail; but when it was rubb'd the contrary way, a slight degree of roughness was to be felt. The lateral line was straight, and extended from the head to within a little distance of the end of the tail.

All the upper parts of the body were of a cinereous blue colour, which, when the animal was first taken out of the water, had some resemblance to the bloom on a fresh-gathered plum. The under parts were white, but spotted here and there with patches of ash-colour.

On pressing the body with the fingers, the flesh felt soft and elastic, almost as if there had been blubber immediately beneath the skin.

The above animal was one of three which had followed the same shoal of mackrel. It had been entangled in one of the mackrel-nets a few evenings before it was caught, but it broke its way through and escap'd. When it was the second time entangled, it did not struggle much till the net grounded; but it then beat about the water and sand in the most violent manner imaginable. As soon

soon as the men were able to approach near enough, they stunned it by beating it about the head with pieces of wood; but, in spite of all their efforts, I saw it alive on the following morning, and the marks of their blows were not then visible.

There has not, in the memory of man, been seen on this coast any shark of the present species so large as this.

Some years ago a few individuals were caught, but none of them were bigger than a tolerable-sized salmon. They generally follow the shoals of mackerel and herrings, on which they chiefly feed, and amongst which they sometimes commit such havoc, as entirely to drive them away from the shores they had approached. The fishermen consequently hold them in great detestation.

The mouth and the teeth of the long-tailed shark are so small, that I know not how to credit the general notion that it will frequently attack, overcome, and devour, that strong and active animal the grampus. Several seamen, however, at different times, have asserted to me that they have seen the two animals engaged in combat. If this is fact, there can be little doubt that the grampus has been the offender, and that the shark has merely acted on the defensive. It has certainly sufficient power to defend itself against the onset of a grampus, since a stroke of its tail must be very violent, and this is the weapon that it always employs against its foes. I have heard sailors declare, that a blow from this weapon may sometimes be heard in a still and calm night to the distance of nearly a league.

It has been generally said that the long-tailed shark is very unpleasant to approach on account of the fetid odour which issues from its body. In the individual above-mentioned there was not, however, any unpleasant smell whatever. Even when the body was opened the smell was not more offensive than what might be supposed to issue from the opening of any large animal. The flesh was firm and white, and, as I was informed, by no means bad eating.

The heart was triangular, and small. The liver consisted of two unequal lobes, of which the longest was about two feet and a half in length: it appeared to contain a very considerable quantity of oil. The œsophagus was wide, and the stomach small, but peculiarly muscular. On the interior coat of the stomach there were numerous small and whitish globules.

The intestines were short. The gall-bladder was large, and situated at the division of the lobes of the liver. The diaphragm was triangular, and the kidneys were blackish. The five branchiæ on each side of the body were long, and attached to seven strong cartilages, which were very visible through the skin.

The following were the exact dimensions of this animal.

From the extremity of the muzzle	<i>ft. inch.</i>
to the end of the tail,	11 6
Greatest girth, which was in front of the first dorsal fin,	3 6
From the extremity of the muzzle to the base of the first dorsal fin,	2 6.
From the extremity of the muzzle to the base of the second dorsal fin,	4 8
From the extremity of the muzzle to the upper part of the origin of the tail,	5 9
From the extremity of the muzzle to the base of the pectoral fins,	1 5
From the extremity of the muzzle to the base of the ventral fins,	3 7
From the extremity of the muzzle to the origin of the tail beneath,	5 6
Length of the base of the first dorsal fin,	0 9
Height of this fin,	1 0
Length of the pectoral fins,	1 7
Length of the ventral fins,	0 8
Girth of the body near the tail,	1 3½
Length of the tail,	5 10
From the point of the lower lobe perpendicularly to the upper part of the tail,	1 2.

WM. BINGLEY.

*Christchurch, Hants, May 1, 1806.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

PLAN of a MUSEUM for an INSTITUTION intended to diffuse a TASTE for SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY.

IT is supposed to be the intent of this Institution to lay before the public, at certain periods of the year, the rudiments of every branch of human knowledge; to invite to the pursuit of science, by pointing out whatever is most interesting, useful, or delightful; to clear the way of science, by marking the distinction between doubtful terms and clear ideas, between experience and hypothesis, between fact and inference.

Sciences relating to mind, morals, or political concerns, do not require the exhibition of physical objects or of experiments; but the truths of physiology cannot

not be adequately explained or demonstrated without such exhibitions.

No description is adequate to convey complete ideas of many of the instruments, processes, and productions of art. A repository of such machinery and products for exhibition is therefore requisite in this Institution.

A museum, every article of which is placed according to the most approved method of scientific arrangement, will constantly lecture to the eye, will make indelible impressions on the memory, will afford the readiest aid to the unlearned, will suggest new associations to the most experienced.

Such a collection need not contain every minute variety; it may suffice to the purposes of initiation, to the excitement of inquiry, to exhibit the most remarkable objects of art, and specimens illustrative of the classes, orders, genera, and of the most singular species of natural objects.

The connecting points of different classes of natural objects should be distinctly exhibited; and remarkable anomalies should be found near those objects to which they bear the closest relation.

I shall suppose a separate portion of the museum to be wholly consecrated to arts and experimental sciences.

Models illustrating the first principles of mechanics might be succeeded by others representing the most important machines in which these principles are applied. Next to machines which augment and multiply powers, might be exhibited specimens of architecture, civil, military, and maritime, and agricultural machinery. With instruments which multiply and accelerate motion, certain products of manufactures. Machines for purposes of mensuration may be those used in geometrical operation, nautical observation, microscopical notation, &c.

Near to each class of objects should be placed one or two tablets describing the arrangement of the objects, and referring to books at hand concisely explaining the peculiar properties of each. *e. g.*

TABLE I. MECHANICS.

1. Atwood's machine, exhibits the time in which bodies fall through different portions of space. The pendulum marks the time, the graduated scale the distance.
2. Leavers of different kinds.
3. Pullies.
4. Inclined plane.
5. Screws, &c. Geometrical machinery.

The ordinary machinery used in lectures on principles of mechanics.

TABLE II. MACHINES FOR INCREASING POWER.

1. Crane. Screw-jack, &c.
2. Do.
3. Steam-engine.

TABLE III. MACHINES FOR MULTIPLYING AND REGULATING MOTION.

1. Mill-work.
  2. Watch-work. Pendulums.
  3. Spinning-jennies.
  4. Arkwright's machinery.
- See Adams's or Jones's Catalogues.

ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL.

TABLE I.

1. Construction of roofs.
2. Arches.
3. Scaffolding.

Ornamental parts may be referred to a saloon of taste, exhibiting models, instruments, and specimens of architecture, sculpture, and painting.

ARCHITECTURE, MILITARY.

TABLE II.

1. Model of fortifications.
2. Ditto in parts. A bastion, a ravelin, &c.
3. Military instruments, &c.

ARCHITECTURE, NAVAL.

TABLE III.

1. Model of a ship. Sections.
2. 3. Different parts. Masts, rigging, &c.

HYDROSTATICS.

1. Hydrometer, to explain the specific gravity of different fluids.
2. Syphons.
3. Diving-bell. Pumps. Engines, &c.

PNEUMATICS.

1. Air-pump.
2. Steam-engine.
3. Barometers, &c.
4. Air-gun.

Here may follow illustrations by machinery of

ACOUSTICS.

1. Speaking-trumpet.
  2. Invisible girl.
  3. Monochord, &c.
- Apparatus illustrative of

OPTICS

might adjoin that principally belonging to

ASTRONOMY,

in an upper apartment fitted up as an observatory.

MAGNETISM.

The final portion of apparatus necessary for this subject, together with the much more extensive machinery required for the illustration of the phenomena of

ELECTRICITY AND GALVANISM

may probably be in the neighbourhood of pneumatics.

## CHEMISTRY,

with all the arts to which it lends its aid, will have place wherever it shall be found convenient to construct a laboratory, with adjoining apartments for exhibiting machinery employed in several arts.

An arranged collection of the artificial productions of chemistry for the various purposes of medicine and the arts might have its appropriate place.

## A SALOON OF TASTE

might be furnished with models of the most remarkable ancient buildings, or parts of such buildings, illustrative of different modes and orders of architecture.

1. Models of ancient Egyptian, from the Thebaid.

2. Of Etruscan, or Doric, from Pæstum.

3. Of the Palmyrene.

4. Of the Grecian orders, from the finest remains in Greece or Italy.

5. Of the Latin orders. Tuscan, of which there are no antique remains, and Composite, from the Baths of Dioclesian.

6. Saxon, Norman, and Gothic.

Tablets might refer to the models, and state the proportions. Casts of a few of the finest statues of antiquity, with similar tablets of reference, and pictures of several schools, might be here exhibited, with a few specimens of the most remarkable gems and vases.

Every thing should be arranged with a view to instruction, and calculated to excite rather than to satiate curiosity. The apparatus contained in such presses and apartments would of course be applicable to the use of lecturers in the several branches of science.

A considerable portion of such a museum must be dedicated to the department of natural history. An important place should be allotted to a judicious selection of the most interesting objects of

## COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

These might be separately exhibited, or placed in presses in rooms dedicated to each branch of zoology.

## ZOOLOGY.

## CLASS I. MAMMALIA,

Includes all animals that suckle their young. The heart has two ventricles and two auricles; the blood is red and warm; the animals are viviparous.

## DIVISION I. DIGITATED OR CLAWED.

Order 1. Primates. Fore-teeth 4; canine single. Genera, man, ape, macaquo, bat.

Order 2. Bruta. Fore-teeth or incisors none. Genera, elephant, walrus, sloth, ant-eater, manis, armadillo.

Order 3. Feræ. Fore-teeth 2, 6, 10; conical; one canine on each side. Genera, seal, dog (including the wolf and fox), cat (including the lion and tiger), civet, weasel, bear, opossum, mole, shrew, hedgehog.

Order 4. Glires. Fore-teeth 2; canine none. Genera, porcupine, hare, beaver, rat, squirrel.

## DIVISION II. HOOFED.

Order 5. Pecora. Fore-teeth none above. Genera, camel, musk, deer, goat, sheep, ox.

Order 6. Belluæ. Fore-teeth above and below. Genera, horse, hippopotamus, hog, rhinoceros.

## DIVISION III. WITHOUT HOOFS OR CLAWS.

Order 7. Cete. Genera, narwal, whale, cachalot, dolphin.

## CLASS II. AVES.

Latham's Arrangement. Oviparous. Heart and blood as in the former class.

## DIVISION I. LAND-BIRDS.

Order 1. Accipitres. Rapacious.

2. Picæ. Pies.

3. Passeres. Sparrow-tribes.

4. Columbæ. Pigeon do.

5. Gallinæ. Cock do.

6. Struthionæ. Ostrich do.

## DIVISION II. WATER-FOWL.

7. Grallæ. Waders. Cloven-footed.

8. Anseres Grallæ. Pinnated feet.

9. Anseres. Web-footed.

In all 96 genera.

## CLASS III. AMPHIBIA.

Heart with one ventricle and one auricle. The blood cold and red. They respire at will with the lungs. No molares or grinders.

Order 1. Chiefly inhabit the land, but occasionally the water.

2. Chiefly the water, but occasionally the land.

Otters, beavers, rats, and phocæ, are classed with mammalia.

Frogs, crocodiles, lizards, eels, serpents, and sea-tortoises, belong to this class. See Shaw's Zoology for their arrangement.

## PISCES.

Order 1. Nantes. Gills and lungs. Rays of the fins cartilaginous.

2. Apodes. No ventral fins.

3. Jugulares. Ventral fins placed before the pectoral ones.

4. Thoracici. Ventral fins under the thorax.

5. Abdominales. Ventral fins in the abdomen behind the thorax.

Sixty-one genera. Heart one ventricle and one auricle: blood cold and red. They breathe by gills.

## CLASS V. INSECTÆ.

One ventricle without an auricle; with antennæ.

Order 1. Coleoptera. Sheath wings like chafers: the upper wing covers the abdomen, as in the chafer; but in some are partial, as in the earwig.

2. Hemiptera. Elytra half membranaceous, half crustaceous, incumbent on each other. Grasshoppers are of this order.

3. Lepidoptera. Four membranous wings, scaly or powdered. Butterflies.

4. Neuroptera. Membranous wings, reticulated with nerves; without sting. Dragon-flies, &c.

5. Hymenoptera. Four transparent membranaceous wings; with stings. Bees, &c.

6. Diptera. With only two wings; but with alteres or poisers instead of under wings. Flies, gnats, &c.

7. Aptera. Without stings. Spiders, scorpions, fleas, lobsters, &c.

## CLASS VI. VERMES.

One ventricle without an auricle; a cold colourless sanies for blood.

Order 1. Intestina.

2. Mollusca.

3. Testacea.

4. Lithophyta.

5. Zoophyta.

80 Genera, 1166 Species.

## CONCHOLOGY.

The shells of the third order of worms are so various and so beautiful as to require a distinct exhibition.

*Synoptical Table of Testaceous Shells.*

## ORDER I. MULTIVALVES.

Chiton. Valves longitudinal.

Lepas. Valves unequal, fixed by a stem.

Pholas. Bivalve, with accessory valves behind.

## ORDER II. BIVALVES.

Mya. Pearl myas. Hinges with a thick empty tooth.

Solen. Hinges with distant lateral teeth.

Tellina. Ditto with lateral teeth, on one side empty.

Cardium. Ditto with lateral distant and penetrating teeth. Cockle.

Macra. Ditto with a middle complicated tooth.

Donax. Ditto with a lateral tooth distant and void.

Venus. Ditto with teeth approximated.

Spondylus. Ditto two teeth separated by a small hole.

Chama. Gaping cockle. Ditto have oblique obtuse teeth.

Arca. Ditto with numerous penetrating teeth.

Ostrea. Ditto without teeth, an ovated depression.

Anomia. Ditto without teeth, a linear depression on the rim.

Mytilus. Muffel. Ditto without teeth, with distinct indenture.

Pinna. Ditto without teeth, one of the rims enlarged.

## ORDER III. UNIVALVES.

*With a regular spire.*

Argonauta. Shell with only one cell, with a regular spire.

Nautilus. With many cells, and a hole of communication.

Conus. With aperture longitudinal, linear, void of teeth.

Cypræa. Aperture ditto, linear, teeth on both sides.

Bulla. Aperture striated, oblique.

Voluta. Aperture longitudinal, pillar plaited.

Buccinum. Small channel on right side of the aperture.

Strombus. Channel on left side of ditto.

Murex. Aperture with strait channel.

Trochus. Shell with aperture straitened, nearly four-cornered.

Turbo. With aperture contracted and orbicular.

Helix. Aperture straitened, lunar.

Nerita. Ditto straitened, semi-orbicular, only two spires.

Haliotis. Ear-shell. Aperture wide, shell perforated.

*U. Shells without regular spire.*

Patella. Limpet. Conical, spread out, lying down.

Dentalium. Shell awl-shaped, open at both ends.

Serpula. Serpentine and tubulous.

Teredo. Calamitas navium. Shell boring into wood, bending and penetrating.

Sabella. Shell made up of sand-grains.

36 Genera. See Barbut's Genera Vermium.

The Corals concluding (in the 5th order,) the class of Vermes, so nearly approach both to vegetables and fossils, that from those to these the transition is easy.

1. Fossils.

## PETRIFICATIONS.

1. Parts of animals, arranged according to their classes and orders, in flint lime, clay, &c.

2. Ditto of vegetables.

3. Coal.

## MINERALOGY.

## EARTHS AND FIXED ALKALIES.

1. Silica. Quartz. Felspar. Hornstone. Carnelian. Chalcedony. Flint.
2. Alumine. Cornudum. Ruby. Emerald. Topaz. Schistus. Smectis. Lithomarga. Bole. Lepidolite.
3. Lime. Limestone. Dolomite. Marble. Fluates. Phosphorites.
4. Magnesia. Steatites. Serpentes. Jade. Arbestus. Chrysolite, &c.
5. Zircon. Hyacinth. Jargon.
6. Glucine. Beryl. Emerald.
7. Aguffine. A gem like Beryl.
8. Yttria. Gadolinite.
9. Barytes.
10. Strontia.
11. Soda. Natron.

## DIAMOND.

Petrol. Asphaltum. Amber. Mellilithus.

## SULPHUR.

Metals.

Oxides.

Sulphurets.

Phosphorets.

Carburets.

Platina. Gold. Silver. Quicksilver.

Copper. Iron. Lead. Tin. Zinc. Antimony. Bismuth. Cobalt. Nickel. Manganese. Uranium. Tellurium. Titanium. Chrome. Arsenic. Molybdenum. Tungstein. Columbium. Palladium. Rhodium.

## BOTANY.

An apartment might be elegantly dedicated to this science, furnished with coloured prints or paintings of the 24 classes, illustrated by a well-selected specimen of each, and likewise of their several orders.

Class 1. Monandria. 2 orders, Monogynia and Dignia. 1 Cannæ. 2. Blitum.

Class 10. Decandria. 5 orders.

Class 11. Dodecandria. Sempervivum (if any) of twelve stamens.

Class 12. Icosandria. 20 stamina or more on the calyx or corolla.

Class 13. Polyandria. From 20 to 100 stamina rising from the receptacle, &c.

Arranged specimens of fruit-seeds and seed-vessels, roots and bulbs, might be exhibited; with a collection of the best botanical publications, Herbaria, &c.

## AGRICULTURE

has been omitted in enumerating the arts requiring mechanical aid. Its machinery may be classed with that for increasing power.

A museum thus arranged, and limited to objects of utility for information rather than of costly rarity, might be easily collected at a moderate expence, could not fail to stimulate inquiry, facilitate study, and mix delight with serious contemplation.

ZETETES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Ovid's noble and magnificent description of the fate of Phaëton there appears to be a great difficulty, or rather a manifest absurdity, which, if any of your learned Correspondents will favour me by removing, I shall esteem myself lastingly obliged.

At the 237th verse the poet begins to enumerate the several streams dried up by the erroneous course of the Sun's chariot; thus:

Tum facta est Libye raptis humoribus æstu  
Arida; tum Nymphæ passis fontesque lacus-  
que

Deflevêre comis : queritur Bœotia Dircen,  
Argos Amymonen, Ephyre Pyrenidas undas :  
Nec sortita loco distantes flumina ripas  
Tuta manent : mediis Tanais sumavit in un-  
dis,

Penæusque senex, Teuthrantæusque Cæicus,  
Et celer Iimenes, cum Phocæicq Eryman-  
tho,

Arfurusque iterum Xanthus, flavusque Ly-  
cornus,

Quique recurvatis ludit Mæandros in undis,  
Mygdoniusque Melas, & Tanarius Eurotas :  
Arct et Euphrates Babylonius, arcti Orontes,  
Thermodoonque citus, Gangesque & Phasis &  
Ister.

Æstuat Alphæos, ripæ Spercheïdes ardent,  
Quodque suo Tagus amne vehit fluit ignibus  
aurum,

Et quæ Mæonias celebrârunt carmine ripas  
Fluminææ volucres medio caluere Caystro.  
Nilas in extremum fugit perterritus orbem,  
Occulitque caput, quod adhuc latet, ostia  
septem

Pulverulenta vacant, septem sine flumine  
valles :

Sors eadem Istmios Hebrum cum Strymone  
siccat,

Hesperiosque amnes, Rhenum, Rhodanum-  
que Padumque,

Cuique fuit rerum promissa potentia Tybrin.

*Padus* is declared by Ainsworth to be "the chief river of Italy, rising out of the Alps, and by seven mouths disem-boguing itself into the Adriatic Sea. It is called by Ovid *Eridanus*, into which Phaëton fell after he was struck with thunder."

The passage alluded to is the following: v. 319 :

At Phaëton, rutilos flammâ populante ca-  
pillis,

Volvitur in præceps, longoque per aëra  
tractu

Fertur ; ut interdum de cælo stella sereno  
Quæ si non cecidit, potuit cecidisse videri.  
Quem procul à patriâ diverso maximis orbe  
Excipit *Eridanus*, sumantiaque abluvit ora.

Now my question is this: if *Padus* and *Eridanus* were both the same river, (the

(the Po,) how can it be reconciled to reason that Phaëton could have fallen into it, when we find that the *Padus* had been previously dried up, in the 258th verse :

*Hesperiosque amnes Rhenum, Rhodanumque, Padumque.*

If it be objected that he might have fallen into an exsiccated cavity, as into a pit, this cannot be made to agree with the latter part of the verse, "*sumantiaque abluit ora*;" for how could his face be washed when there was no liquid remaining for the purpose? I must acknowledge that I am quite at a loss to make the story consistent, which (in this part of it,) may remind us of the nonsense which used to be told to children, of "an old woman that was drowned in a dry ditch in Ratcliffe Highway."

I am, Sir, &c.,

SAMUEL WESLEY.

9, Arlington-street, Camden Town.

June 19, 1806.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LETTERS on the PRESENT STATE of SWITZERLAND, addressed by a TRAVELLER in that COUNTRY to his FRIEND in LONDON.

Zurich, August 1805.

YOU need never be at a loss for a walk in and about Zurich. If you will follow the crowd, you may frequent the new parade, the Lindenhof, the promenade along the clear Limmat running from the lake through the town, or the Schutzenplatz; but for the true enjoyment of nature you must leave the town, and take a nearer view of its famous lake, the banks of which are more cultivated and populous, and combine more beauty, variety, and simplicity, than almost any other in Switzerland. Its greatest length is about thirty miles, its breadth three, and its depth in many places one hundred fathoms.

An aquatic excursion on the Lake is the favourite diversion of the inhabitants, as well as travellers. On fine summer-days, and in the season of autumn, it is thronged with gondolas and barks occupied by cheerful and numerous parties. But alas! how lately was it a scene of war instead of diversion, when its waters, like those of most lakes in Switzerland, bore armed sloops instead of pleasure-boats, and were reddened either by the blood of the slain, or the reflection of the flames from the burning villages. On this lake the intrepid Williams, commanded the armed flotilla of the allies.

It is however no less pleasing and interesting to traverse the borders of the lake either on horseback or on foot. To have the full enjoyment of such an excursion, I selected a fine serene day, and setting off in the afternoon, went by Wellahofen, Kilchberg, and Rutschlicken, as far as Thalwyl and Oberrieden. The church of the latter place, in particular, commands a most extensive prospect of the whole lake, with its banks, hills, mountains, and craggy rocks, which, viewed either by the glimmer of the evening, or morning light, is enchanting beyond description.

The next morning, continuing my route through a succession of fine scenery, I reached Richterwiel in three hours, where a second spacious and grand basin expands to view.

Richterwiel has no longer the attraction of the philanthropic physician Dr. Hotze. He survived his friend Lavater but a short time, and died abroad. His brother, the General, fell, lamented both by friend and enemy, honourably for his country, two years after, on the passage of the French over the Linth.

From Richterwiel to Rapperswiel is two hours ride, which I took at my leisure after dinner. I was drawn aside to visit the inhabited island of Ufnau, which deserves the notice of the traveller, not only for the beauty of its prospects, but for its ancient chapels, one of which contains the now fallen tomb of Ulrich von Hutten, a truly singular man, who was a poet, warrior, courtier, and hermit, in succession. On his tomb is the following inscription, "*Hic eques auratus jacet, oratorque disertus, Huttenus vates, carmine et ense potens.*"

The way from Rapperswiel through Stafenmeiller and Küssnach, brought me back to Zurich in five hours and a half very commodiously.

It was in the places just mentioned that Lavater, in pure love for his country, attempted by the power of his eloquence to stem the tide of anarchy which threatened the dissolution of all order and government. From the luxuriant banks of the Zurich lake, from Stafen and Horgen in particular, the spirit of disaffection and rebellion spread their baneful influence over once-happy Helvetia. In the years 1785 and 1786 I saw these peasants of the lake tranquil and cheerful, living in abundance, and even in such elegance as we can seldom expect to see in ordinary villages. How then does it grieve me, twenty years after, to behold this land

land of prosperity and natural beauty profaned and desolated by party-rage. The perverse conduct of these, as well as the Basle peasantry, (who are both occupied in manufactures,) in the hour of their country's danger, strikingly exemplifies the remarks of a late Swiss traveller on the two classes of labourers.

"The manufacturer (says he,) is discontented: the example of town-extravagance before his eyes creating in him superfluous necessities: he is intemperate, because he often gains with little trouble: he is licentious and extravagant, he is turbulent and mischievous, because his mechanical labour leaves his mind unoccupied. The mountaineer or husbandman, on the contrary, is honest and sincere: no seduction awakens his desires: he is temperate, his gains being small, and his income so gradual as to prevent a momentary abundance: he is contented, inasmuch as he knows only the wants of nature, which are more easily gratified than artificial ones."

Another more extensive excursion than the former, which I made to Baden and the country adjacent, afforded me many other observations.

The little town of Baden is accessible on all sides by main roads crossing each other. One of these, a broad paved way, lined with churches, dwelling-houses, barns, &c., leads down to a narrow plain somewhat raised above the bed of the boisterous Limmat, that winds by a tumultuous course out of the valley. From this spot bubble up the hot springs that rise from underneath the stream, and which are known all over Europe for the abundance of their waters. They are the same as those mentioned by Tacitus, and were resorted to by the sick of all descriptions. This cavern of the earth, which had from time immemorial harboured no small portion of human misery, became by this means a central point for all the pleasure and magnificence that Helvetia could produce; so that, in 1417, we find Poggi rapturously describing, in his well-known epistle to his friend Leonardo Aretin, the delights of his residence at Baden. A change of taste, an increase of luxury, and a love of variety, have drawn multitudes from these to other rival baths; so that accommodations which a hundred years ago would have suited the nobility, are now despised even by the class of citizens, and the sulphurous springs appear to have lost their efficacy.

The country of Baden, its fields, rocks, hills, springs, and river in this part,

abound in antiquities of every kind, particularly in the natural or artificial dice formerly in such general use.

From Baden I extended my route to the secularized abbey of Königsfelden, and farther on to Schinznach and Hapfburg. Königsfelden was not the field of a triumphant king, (as its derivation leads some to suppose,) but that of the murdered Albert of Austria, the second Emperor of this house, who was killed by his nephew Duke John on his passage over the Aar. Abandoned by every body except a young peasant-girl who nursed him in his last moments, he expired in her arms May 1, 1308. Elizabeth his widow, and Agnes his daughter, after having satiated their revenge by the sacrifice of many noblemen in the adjacent country, founded, as is well known, this magnificent convent. The high altar was fixed on the spot where Albert departed this life, and monuments and inscriptions have eternized these two princesses, who in their rage confounded the innocent with the guilty.

At present Königsfelden is in a perfect state of decay, possessing no other memorials of its former grandeur but the old arms and windows, which represent the history of its royal builders. The adjoining village of Windisch, which was the far-famed Vindonissa in the time of the Romans, is a still greater monument of the transitory grandeur of this world. Many coins and other vestiges have been dug out of it; and a Roman aqueduct is still remaining, through which Königsfelden is supplied with water. This place inclosed the whole country as far as the castle of Altenburg.

Brugg, a fine little town in the way to Schinznach, is entitled to notice, as the birth-place of the celebrated Zimmermann, a man who in his latter days was blackened by his enemies, but died in the undiminished esteem of all who knew him. You will join with me as I stand over his grave, and with peace to his ashes.

Arar, the principal place in the new canton of Argau, and a very short distance from Brugg, has acquired celebrity in the present day from the events which it has witnessed. Here the last Swiss diet was held, and, when dissolved through the intrigues of Mengaud, it was concluded by the noble speech of the Zurich burgher-master Wyss, whose patriotism in the end involved him in many difficulties, and finally occasioned his imprisonment. Here also the Directory of the Helvetic



Helvetic Republic, one and indivisible, fixed its sittings; and the number of executions which took place during their government, either with or without their consent, excited such a bitterness among the country-people against Aarau, that, upon the general insurrection of the people in 1803, the leaders of the armed peasantry had the greatest difficulty to restrain their followers from the indulgence of their resentment against it.

Schinznach, a village lying near the banks of the Aar, is famous for the baths called after its name. These waters were discovered in the year 1658, were lost by the overflowing of the river, and found again in 1690, and defended by dams against the stream. They are now much used for bathing and drinking. A vast concourse of people from all quarters are attracted thither either for the purpose of pleasure or health. In no place, perhaps, double the size, is there so great a variety of carriages to be seen as in this: particularly on Sundays, after divine-service has been performed in the long-room, all is here gaiety, vivacity, and bustle, according to the usual style of keeping the sabbath on the Continent.

These baths deserve the name of Hapsburg rather than Schinznach, which is much more distant from them, and not on the same side of the river. From the venerable ruins of the Hapsburg castle, the birth-place of so many German princes, you perceive a groupe of houses forming the bath in a pleasant retired spot. The agreeable mixture of field and wood, hill and dale, dwelling-houses and cross-roads, present the view of a Dedalian garden, that tempts the wanderer to traverse its bounds. Near Hapsburg there is a beacon still standing, which may be kindled upon important occasions, such as existed in the late revolution; in which case straw is used by night, and wood by day.

On my return from Baden to Zurich I placed myself in a boat, that carried me, without any exertions of the waterman, seven English miles in an hour. This quick passage was rendered doubly agreeable to me by a constant change of scene, from open country and distant villages, to cultivated banks covered with well-built seats, convents, and farm-houses, or huge cliffs, thick woods, and verdant hills.

This whole tract between the Limmat and Reufs, and along the Aar and the Rhine, suffered incalculably in the last war, from the constant passing and re-

dence of foreign troops, the frequent battles and contested passages of the rivers. Both the roads leading from Baden to Zurich were scenes of bloodshed and slaughter between the Russians and French, in the year 1800, on Massena's crossing the Linmat. The Russians stood in the foot-path on one side the river, and the French in the high-road of the other side. The latter succeeded in crossing near Dietikon. Between Weiningen and a little acclivity is a place where two thousand Russian grenadiers opposed themselves to a numerous body of the enemy, who brought them to the ground by a distant fire of cartridge, but were not able to move them from the point they occupied. Numberless dwellings, and even whole villages, were reduced to ashes, and the inhabitants subject not only to the hardship of having soldiers quartered on them, but of enduring their oppressions and ill-treatment, the whole country being devastated and drained by both parties, particularly the villages on the Limmat and Glatt, and betwixt the Thur and Tofs, where every thing was laid waste by fire and sword. In addition to these evils they were deprived of their ordinary means of living. Thus, for example, the passage of the Rhine was cut off from Coblenz; the Zurzachers were prevented from having their fairs; and Baden lost its visitors at the waters. At Kaiserstuhl they could neither get in the harvest or till the fields on the other side the Rhine. This latter place lost half its population, while at the same time a mortal disease raged amongst its cattle. The inhabitants are, however, now beginning to recover themselves. R.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LETTERS from M. TILESUS, one of the LITERATI attached to the RUSSIAN VOYAGE of DISCOVERY.

*Island of St. Catherine, Brasil,*

*Jan. 18, 1804.*

**F**EARFUL that, under the present circumstances, many of my letters may possibly be lost, I am anxious to write to one or another of my friends whenever a vessel sails for Rio Janeiro. The frequent rains and other accidents destroy a great number of the objects of natural history which I have collected. It is only a few days since I was obliged to throw overboard a thousand vegetables which I had procured with great pains and difficulty; but all these disappointments have not extinguished my hopes of bringing you a very curious little herbal.

These

These parts afford nothing for the mineralogist. In my excursions into the interior of the country, to the distance of nearly sixty miles from San Miguel, I have discovered nothing but argillaceous slate and very hard granite, of which I shall bring you some specimens. If nature be not rich in minerals, she is so much the more abundant in vegetables and animals, especially insects and serpents. On this last class of animals, in particular, I have had occasion to make some very curious observations, accompanied with drawings and prepared specimens. I am incessantly engaged in the two last-mentioned objects. Dr. Langsdorf is indefatigable in the pursuit of insects; and he will bring back with him some interesting collections for entomology. Captain Krusenstern does all that lies in his power to encourage and facilitate our labours. He is truly a man of science, who possesses extensive attainments, geographical, literary, astronomical, and mathematical, and is at the same time a very modest man. It was not till we reached Teneriffe that our Ambassador made public the Emperor's orders, by which he is appointed commander-in-chief of the vessels. Till that time it was imagined that the chief command was entrusted to Captain Krusenstern, who was the real projector of the whole undertaking. The day before yesterday I drew from nature a young living American crocodile: I afterwards killed it in spirits, and stripped it of its skin. Last week I caught a *coluber atrox*, which I likewise skinned. We frequently kill birds, and we purchase others, which we stuff. This occupation, I must confess, I dislike; and since we have been here I have stuffed only two colubris, though there are great numbers in this country. Our collection contains among other things a *Ramphastos Aracari*, L., which the Portuguese call *Tocano*, and which is distinguished for the beauty of its colours; the *Parra Brasili*, L.; and a great number of parrots. Among the quadrupeds of our collection are the *Cercopithecus cynamulcus*, *Maca-co*, *Sifnia Beelzebub*, &c. Another time I will give you a complete catalogue.

Port of St. Peter and St. Paul in  
Kamschatka, Aug. 29, 1804.

SINCE our six weeks stay at the island of St. Catherine in Brasil, I have had no opportunity of writing to you. We have been on shore at Nukahiwah, one of the Marquesas, and at Ovlyheec, one of the Sandwich islands, famous for the death of Captain Cook. I there found some

interesting animals, and hope I have succeeded in my endeavours to draw up accurate descriptions of them, accompanied with paintings and designs of the animals. I have in particular bestowed great pains on the study of the inhabitants of those islands. I possess three fine skulls, which I shall send you on our arrival at Copenhagen in our way to Petersburg. To these I shall add several other curious objects. All the connoisseurs who have seen my drawings of the national physiognomies of the Savages, their habitations, their dresses, costumes, and utensils, agree that they are exceedingly correct. If I am so fortunate as to return to Europe in good health, I purpose to model in wax these Savages, with all their tattooing, in such a faithful manner, that you would take them for the originals themselves. I have lived with them on the most intimate footing, and have had opportunities not only of taking many drawings, but also of moulding whatever I thought proper. I have just sent off from this place to the Royal Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg sixty-nine pictures, and twice the number of stuffed quadrupeds, amphibia, and birds. I shall leave here two chests filled with objects preserved in spirits of wine, which we shall take away next year on our return. I possess also twice as many sketches, landscapes, and drawings, zootomical and zoological. All the designs sent to the Academy were made in the space of one year. Our painter, who is afflicted with the stone, has set out from hence by land for St. Petersburg, and he is accompanied by the Russian botanist M. Brikkin. I have been charged with the two employments which have become vacant by their departure.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME time having elapsed since the figure and description of Smart's newly-invented chimney-cleanser was inserted in your useful and entertaining Miscellany, many of your readers in the country and abroad may be desirous to hear whether the said machine has been brought into successful use.

I find that soon after its invention, in 1803, it began to be adopted in London, as being the most useful and humane method of sweeping chimneys; and above ten thousand flues have already been cleansed in this way in London. Its utility begins also to be generally acknowledged both in clearing chimneys from  
soot,

foot, and in extinguishing them when on fire, for which latter purpose it has been found to be peculiarly serviceable; and it is to be hoped that in time it will eradicate the disgraceful practice of sending children up chimneys when *actually on fire*, of which there have been many fatal instances in London.

It is, however, not only in the metropolis that this machine is used. It begins to be adopted in many parts of the country; and several have been sent to Bristol, Birmingham, Worcester, Witham in Essex, Lifkeard in Cornwall, and to the city of Dublin.

The inventor has sold above seventy machines since its invention.

From what has been said, it is to be hoped that all humane persons will adopt, recommend, and enforce, this method of sweeping chimneys, that in course of time the old method of sending children up the flues may be wholly laid aside.

Hackney, July 2, 1805. S. R.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

SKETCH of the HISTORY of LITERATURE in EUROPE from the AGE of AUGUSTUS to that of LOUIS XIV. By M. DE LA HARPE.

**I**F we cast our eyes back upon the ages of Greece and Rome, we behold prodigies of human intellect that form the pre-eminent glory of the human race. From these, men descended into darkness and a long night of ignorance. But genius again arose from a deep sleep, and first imitating, afterwards rivalled, the excellence it admired. All that is proposed at present is, a rapid sketch of facts, without any inquiry into their causes; and a brief history of letters and arts from the decline of the Augustan age till the revival of taste under the Medici, and that full splendour which succeeded the time of Louis XIV.

Although it has been justly observed, that the triumph of the arts, among the ancients as well as the moderns, is peculiarly to be found in times of great political power and greatness; yet to render the triumph solid and durable, something more than political prosperity seems to be necessary. An eminent proof of this is in the period from Trajan to the last of the Antonines, princes among the best whose memory has been preserved by historians. Under them the people were happily governed; for virtue gave the law. The earth was happy; yet genius slept. Some men of refined judgment remained; but in eloquence and

poetry Rome and Greece were reduced to declaimers and sophists, occupied in dealing out praise for hire, or plunged into the unmeaning disputes of the schools.

Towards the middle of the fourth century, when Rome was no longer the sole capital of the world; when barbarians on every side menaced a corrupted people, pretending still to the empire of the universe, a new eloquence arose with a new religion, which, from prisons and the scaffold, mounted the throne of the Cæsars. This august and powerful voice was that of the orators of Christianity; although such is the power of prejudice, that perhaps there may be some surprize on hearing men thus described who are no longer known to us but as Fathers of the Church; and no doubt it will be unexpected to rank as successors of Demosthenes and Cicero, men whom we are accustomed to view as the successors of the Apostles. Without, however, wounding the veneration which is given to the latter title, it is principally with relation to the influence of their genius and talents on letters that we have now to consider them. And regarding the Fathers in this point of view, we may readily descry the causes which thus contributed to give a new life to eloquence. A new order of ideas and feelings were to be developed, a crowd of obstacles to be removed, and adversaries overcome, and what weapon but persuasion could the founders of Christianity use? For a long time all power was with their enemies. Hence it was that eloquence became the prevailing instrument of the champions of the new religion. St. Chrysostome, whose name alone recalls the high idea his cotemporaries had of his eloquence, may perhaps be opposed to whatever antiquity possessed of grand in that art. Who does not feel in the Fathers a happy mixture of dignity and tenderness, of the vehement and the pathetic, of sublime movements and benignant touches, with all that facile and natural elocution which is one of the essential characters of every age that has formed a grand epoch in the history of letters?

With respect to the Pagan rhetoricians, the opponents of the Fathers, more of learning than of talents or eloquence was to be found amongst them. And after this transient splendour, which religion had restored to letters, the irruptions of the barbarians, from the fifth to the tenth century, more and more spread over the West the darkness of ignorance; and if during this long interval some men

superior to the rest arose, none of them had force enough to elevate degraded letters or the decayed arts. Constantinople was now the centre of these in their fallen condition; but the scholastic art, with its controversies, joined with religion which it corrupted, had acquired an importance which discouraged every other study among the nations who had reared their throne amidst the ruins of the Roman empire. Theodoric, who accomplished more for letters than could have been expected from a Gothic king, was unable to restore their vigour. Charlemagne, a conqueror and legislator, like Theodoric, but infinitely greater, and unquestionably the greatest man of that vast interval, introduced the sciences and the arts into the great plan of his government, making them the grand basis of a power, which, however, could not survive his departed genius. Charlemagne retarded the progress of the French language, in cultivating throughout his immense dominions the language of the Romans, which remained in France that of the laws and public acts till the reign of Francis I. Spain, England, Italy, and Germany, were, during nearly six hundred years, successively trodden under foot by the Barbarians who disputed the possession of them; and when the nations, formed of the mixture of the humbled natives and foreign conquerors, had acquired some consistence, the whole of Europe, torn from its foundations by the fury of the crusades, poured its population on Asia Minor, Palestine and Egypt, and these long and violent convulsions retarded the moment in which the people of the North, who had divided the Western Roman provinces into so many kingdoms, could deposit the rust of their origin, and disengage themselves from that grossness of manners and language which is incompatible with the culture of the arts. The crusades, indeed, assisted the enfranchisement of the populace, and developed ideas of commerce; but in agitating empires, as yet little stable in their constitutions, they deprived governments, on whom all improvement depends, of the leisure and means of devoting themselves to the interests of letters.

In the midst of this degrading state of things, to whom do we owe the obligation of preserving at least the dispersed materials which served in the result to reconstruct the edifice of human knowledge? History will answer for us, it is to the clergy. They only had still some

tincture of learning; and hence it was that the name of *clerk* became synonymous with that of a scholar, and was bestowed even upon all those who could read, that acquisition being sufficiently rare to be entitled to a privileged name. To the studies of the clergy we are indebted for having opened the way for the restoration of letters, by their having treasured up the manuscripts, the only repositories of learning before the discovery of printing. The greater part of these were brought forth at various times from the dust of monastic libraries; and it was especially from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries, that copies of the works of the ancients became less rare, and commenced the revival of letters. For a long time after the learned used only the Latin language, no people being yet sufficiently confident of the powers of their own tongue to think it capable of conveying works of genius. Poetry alone, more enterprising, had hazarded in the modern tongues some rude efforts, which resembled the lisping of children. Two persons, indeed, before the art of printing was known, had the happy fortune to produce in their native idiom works which tended to render their language durable. These were Dante and Petrarch; and it was Italy that had the glory of their birth; which proves that the Italian is that among the modern languages which was the earliest in cultivation, and that Italy was the country in Europe which in times of barbarism still preserved most of genius and a taste for letters. Boccaccio accomplished that for the Italian prose which Petrarch had for its poetry. To the graces of a natural recital Boccaccio added a surprising purity of diction, which many years after made him, it may be said, the cotemporary of the most esteemed authors of Italy. And this is an advantage which the best writers of France and England, before their native languages were fixed, have not enjoyed: while the excellence of their genius has snatched their works from oblivion, it could not preserve their language from growing obsolete.

The middle of the fifteenth century was the memorable epoch of the invention of the art of printing, which, multiplying with such astonishing facility the images of thought, has established from one end of the earth to the other a constant and rapid intercourse of reason and talents. It permits the man who thinks to communicate in the same moment with all who read.

In rendering books as common and popular as manuscripts were rare and inaccessible, it has drawn science and truth from the retreats of letters, and spread them through the universe. By this is hastened the regeneration and new progress of the arts; and to this great invention it is given to say even to Barbarism, "Thou shalt never revive!" — to injustice, which heretofore could scarcely be denounced but to future times, "From this moment of thy crime thou hearest thy sentence pronounced to all the world!" — and to the man fraught with truth, "Speak, and the whole earth shall hear thy voice!"

The first works of the press were dictated by the Latin Muses, who hastened to breathe the air of their ancient country; and it was just that Italy should be the scene of this happy revolution. It extended to every department of science, thanks to the benignant influence of the House of Medici, who, all-powerful at Florence and Rome, there received the arts banished from Constantinople by the Ottoman arms, and the fall of that phantom of the Greek empire, reduced long before to the walls of Byzantium. The Medici had the glory to distinguish by their name, ever dear to letters and the arts, that great epoch of the sixteenth century, the first which in poetry has been the rival of the Augustan age; in sculpture and architecture has retraced those fine forms, elegant proportions, that native expression, and those simple and majestic designs, till then known only to the Greeks, and the Romans their imitators; and in painting has completed the idea of the beautiful, and left the invariable model of perfection.

The magnificence and the taste of the Medici fostered that crowd of talents which now sprang up in every quarter. Italy was filled with those innumerable examples of the finest painting which continue to draw foreigners from all the polished parts of the world, and which are shewn with a national pride that has passed even into that rank of the people who in every other country are strangers to the arts. The Medici, and particularly the famous pontiff of Rome Leo X., caused every library to be searched for the manuscripts of the ancients, and these the press reproduced, enriched with learned and instructive comments. At that auspicious moment was entirely removed the thick and pernicious veil which a long-continued barbarism had spread over the beauties of Antiquity. She arose from

darkness, again clothed as when living, like those fine statues which, buried for ages amidst the wrecks of earthquakes and volcanos, seem, when reproduced to day, to spring all new from the hands of the artist. Hence that species of idolatry which she at first inspired. The learned and commentators then formed a new set of bigots; science was pedantic; and the age that immediately followed, by another excess, deemed it ridiculous. But the well-informed and equitable still acknowledge with pleasure the essential services we have received from those indefatigable scholars, who kept their watch amongst parchments, and buried themselves alive with the dead.

Let us not reproach them with an extravagant passion for the object of their labours, since this passion was itself necessary to their constancy under such an enterprize: let us not complain that they have loaded their commentaries with a minute and sometimes unnecessary erudition, since we are but too happy that they have left to our researches only the embarrassment of choice! They have at times lost themselves in obscure and sterile paths; but they were also the first to open and clear the great road on which we now proceed with such facility. They might with a waste of suffering heap up some useless materials; but they were the persons who cultivated the field where we at ease gather the fruit. This frivolous and presumptuous age cannot be too often told that there is no merit in despising all things, but that there is much indeed in profiting of every thing. Like foolish and prodigal heirs they scornfully suffer to moulder in their hands immense treasures obscurely amassed by eager and industrious forefathers.

Such were not Ariosto and Tasso, both of whom, versed in the ancient language of Rome sufficiently to write it with success, preferred the then greater labour of illustrating that of modern Italy, in which they still hold the highest rank. It is well known that Italy is to this day divided respecting the superiority of Tasso or Ariosto, as the French contend respecting Corneille and Racine, and the learned have long disputed concerning Demosthenes and Cicero; but we pass that topic till we come to speak particularly of foreign literature, our object here being only to name those great men as among the number whose glory is that of their country, and as two writers who gave to the Italian language all the grace and force of which it is susceptible.

At this epoch it was that this flexible language acquired its various capacities, and assumed all its titles to the regard of posterity. The author of *Pastor Fido* disputed with that of *Aminta* the palm of the pastoral drama; Guichardini attained all the dignity of history; Fra-Paolo defended the liberty and constitution of his country with the pen and courage of a citizen against the ambitious politics of the Roman pontiff.

Machiavel has acquired a celebrity which is to be deplored, by his book intitled *The Prince*, which is nothing less than the theory of successful crimes and the code of tyranny, although some have gratuitously justified the design and object from one of the dreams of Amclot de la Houffaye, who supposed he had discovered that Machiavel had assumed the garb of crime only to inspire a horror for it. To read his work is sufficient to be convinced, that, naturally influenced with the Italian policy of his day, which was nothing less than perfidy and selfishness, he employed all his genius and talents to reduce to a system the baseness he beheld practised every day. He belongs, nevertheless, to the epoch of which I am speaking, by his comedy of *Mandrogora*, which had great success. Imperfect as this piece is, it gave the first idea of comic dialogue and intrigue, as the *Sophonista* of Triflin was the first tragedy composed according to the rules of Aristotle. But these essays, although worthy of our esteem, remained sterile attempts; and the dramatic art continued in its infancy among those very Italians who in every other of the fine-arts were the preceptors of nations.

Meanwhile dramatic poetry took a flight which, though not equally sustained, was often lofty, among a people that Italy then regarded as barbarous. Spain, which inherited from the Moors their gallant spirit of chivalry, their tournaments, their poetry of an Oriental turn, and their amorous romances, at that time possessed her Lopez de Vega, and since Calderon, who displayed invention, richness, and a dramatic genius. No doubt their numerous dramas are destitute of art; but the situations, the characters, and the effect, are striking, and in all these the best French tragic writers of the time were as inferior to the Spaniards and the English, as since Corneille and Racine they have been superior.

It was at the same period that England had her Shakespeare, who, with the beauties and faults of the two Spanish writers, and without carrying the art farther than

they did, bore from them the prize by the charms of a natural talent, sometimes elevated to the sublime of imagination, to the eloquence of vehement passions, and the energy of tragic characters. By these precious morcels, so much the more attractive as they are with him the more rare and more uniformly mingled with baser matter, Shakespeare rose above his age, in which true tragedy was every where unknown; but since genius of the first order, under Louis XIV., and in our days, has in France borne tragedy to her greatest height, it belongs only to national prejudice amongst the English, or with us to a paradoxical mania, to compare the masters of the greatest of arts among a polished people with a writer who, in the midst of the barbarism of his country and his writings, shed forth some rays of genius.

Portugal may boast of having given to this period one poet more. Camoens had, indeed, little invention; but in more than one place he displayed the elevation of Homer, and in the episode of Ines the touching expression of Virgil. His poem,—greatly below his subject, which was grand,—defective in the plan, which is nearly historical,—recommends itself chiefly by that species of beauty which contributes most to give immortality to the works of poetry by the beauty of its style.

The North had as yet produced nothing in the arts of imagination; but she illustrated her name by services rendered to the sciences. Copernicus is not the first, as it is too usual to believe, who placed the Sun in the centre of the universe, and turned the Earth and planets round her. Nearly two thousand years before him Philolaus, a disciple of Pythagoras, made known this system; and it was discussed and maintained at Rome in the fifteenth century; but it is attributed to Copernicus, because he succeeded in demonstrating it. He extended and improved this ancient theory, long before forgotten, and through it happily explained all the celestial phenomena. Galileo, in the next age, rendered sensible to sight the truths taught by Copernicus. Metius, a Hollander, had invented optic glasses; and Galileo, by the aid of this invention, which his experiments improved, shewed us new stars in the heavens. Thanks to him and to Toricelli, his disciple, who discovered the weight of the air, Italy, already pre-eminent in letters and the arts, held also her rank in the history of philosophy.

In Germany Tycho Brahe and Kepler, —one, notwithstanding his errors, regarded us the benefactor of the sciences,—the other named the legislator of astronomy and the worthy precursor of Newton,—indemnified their country for her defects in the finer arts.

England, destined soon to become the mistress of the world in abstruse sciences and sound metaphysics, might, at that time oppose to all the great men I have named, the Lord Chancellor Bacon, one of those hardy and independent tempers who owe every thing to a deep examination of their own unbiassed thoughts, and to the habit of considering every thing as if no one before had treated of it. He fulfilled the whole promise of the title which he dared, from the secret testimony of his own genius, to give to that immortal work (*Novum Scientiarum Organum*,) which taught philosophy to take no further steps but on the sure ground of experience; and it is in pursuing this inestimable lesson that the science of physics is become what alone it ought to be, the science of facts.

France (we were compelled to leave her to the last, for she was slow in her march, though she has surpassed, in many arts, nations which at first preceded her,) was, at the epoch I treat of, little able to contend with so much glory. Descartes had not yet appeared; the language possessed no purity; our best productions in prose or verse had aided its progress, still slow and bounded, without giving to the French literature that splendour which never spreads to foreign nations till a language is fixed and polished. The historian De Thou might be claimed by the Latins, whose language he had borrowed, and whose elegance, taste, and judgment, he had imitated. The French theatre, since the greatest in the world, did not then exist. Amyot in prose, and Marot in verse, distinguished themselves by a character of simplicity whose charms are still felt; but the dignity of a cultivated diction, and the propriety of a style proportioned to the subject, were merits unknown to them. The stage, the bar, and the pulpit, had but one manner, equally unworthy of all three. The unfortunate efforts of Ronfard to transfuse into the French the graces of the Greek and Latin, prove that, fruitlessly inspired with the genius of the ancient languages, he knew not how to seize the graces proper to his own. Two men only, but under aspects as distinct as the degrees of their merit, are to be stated as worthy of

attention, and these were Rabelais and Montaigne. The first was as naturally gay as the other was naturally reasoning; but one abused his vivacity to the extreme of buffoonery, and the other permitted the sportings of argument sometimes to run to the extreme of scepticism. Montaigne imprinted on the French language an energy he did not find in it, which is not now lost, because it was allied to energy of thought and feeling, and was not, like that of Ronfard, foreign to the genius of the language. As a philosopher, he paints men such as they are, without embellishing them from complacency, or disfiguring them from misanthropy.

We advance towards the seventeenth century, which was, in fact, that of France. The French language began to be purified, assuming more exact forms, and a more dignified tone. It acquired harmony in the verse of Malherbe and the prose of Balzac. Taste had, however, many obstacles to surmount. Our progress was retarded by the same spirit of imitation which is necessary in the moment when the arts revive, but which has its disadvantages as well as its use. If the first models to which we attach ourselves are not pure, they are dangerous, because it is more easy to imitate their faults than their beauties. When the Romans demanded of the Greeks lessons in poetry and eloquence, the taste of the masters was too perfect to corrupt the disciple. But Italy and Spain, which gave the tone to all Europe when letters began to revive in France, had great faults, and unfortunately very seducing, in their literature. The bombast of the Spaniards, and the affectation of the Italians, therefore necessarily prevailed in France before the learnt to study true taste in the writings of the ancients. Books, sports, spectacles, dress, every thing in France was Italian or Spanish. Their authors were in every one's hand, and made part of our education. Our poets formed themselves upon theirs. Gallant poetry clothed itself with those turns of Italian wit called *conceitti*. Dramatic poetry had the same ambition; and our most esteemed authors then made Melpomene speak in puns and epigrams. The Marianne of Tristan, and the Sophonisba of Mairat, are infected with this ridiculous style; and these were the wonders of our theatre when Corneille produced the Cid and Cinna. Comedy, equally built on the Italian and Spanish model, was a species of romance in dialogue, a series of incidents destitute at once of

probability

probability and decorum, what at present is named *imbroglio*, that is to say, disguises of sex, forced mistakes, tricks of valets, in a word, all those gross devices which had fallen into disrepute amongst us ever since Moliere had taught true comedy, consisting of plot, manners, and characters, but which in our days have again appeared and triumphed in our theatres, because the multitude must have novelty, and nothing appears to them more new than that which has not been seen for an hundred years.

Style, which is more immediately allied than is generally perceived to the general character of composition, because it is most natural to express ourselves as we think,—style was not more just than the plan of these works. It was that of the Italian farces, the jargon of Trivelin and Scaranouche. This low comic humour, calculated for the populace, and not for persons of taste, was so much in favour, that in heroic comedy or tragi-comedy there was usually a buffoon, who was the *gracioso* of the Spaniards; and they are found even in the early operas of Quinault, who, however, finished by banishing them from the lyric scene, as the great Corneille drove them from French tragedy in the *Cid*, which was at first represented under the title of tragi-comedy.

This passion for buffoonery gave birth to another species of burlesque, which had also its reign, of which Scarron was the hero. But to unite the two extremes of bad taste, there prevailed at the same time another kind of affectation, the style called *précieux*, which is the abuse of delicacy, as the burlesque is of gaiety. A society which is no longer spoken of but to ridicule it, but which, by its rank, had immense influence, the society at the famous hotel of Rambouillet, contributed to preserve that obscure and affected language which was taken for exquisite politeness, and was no more than the pedantry of wit replacing the pedantry of erudition. If we recollect that it was Richelieu, Condé, Montausier, and other eminent persons, who frequented this celebrated house, where love and poetry were submitted to the most sophisticated analysis, we shall readily conceive that these characters, so great in their respective classes, could not be very good masters in matters of taste. As to the men of letters who assembled there, they were Chapelain, who, not having yet published his *Pucelle*, passed for the greatest of poets; Menage, who did not want infor-

mation and taste, since he was the first to do justice to the satire of Moliere, when that comic writer produced his *Précieuses ridicules*; and Voiture, of all the wits the most fashionable; who, welcome at Court, where he held honourable offices,—a man of the world and a man of letters,—enjoyed one of those imposing reputations which it is dangerous to attack, and before whom Boileau himself, then indeed young, prostrated himself, as did all France.

The hotel of Rambouillet had its use. It sanctioned the fashion of employing the mind on every thing, and it is by that we must begin. We learn after to employ on each object only the sort of talent that is suited to it, and by that it is we ought to finish:—it is the abridgement and perfection of taste.

The true school of taste was opened at Port-Royal; and if the spirit of party seduced the great men belonging to that society into unhappy quarrels which disturbed their age, we here only consider them as the benefactors of letters, and we must render homage to the monuments they have left us. Heirs and disciples of the literature of the ancients, they taught us to become the same. The excellent course of studies which they directed; their principles of grammar and logic; their elementary books, which have furnished so many helps for the learning of the languages; all their works written with judgment and great purity; and that merit which belongs only to superiority to know how to descend for the purpose of instruction;—these are their titles with posterity, and these served to consummate the revolution which taste looked for to enlighten genius. To say all in one word, it was from their school that proceeded Pascal and Racine; Pascal, who gave us the first work in which the language appeared fixed and polished, and in which all modes of eloquence were included; Racine, the eternal model of French poetry.

These names characterize the epoch which we still name the—Age of Louis XIV.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
YOUR Correspondent Philomathos having last month requested an account of the late John Huddleston Wynne,—and being, not without reason, dissatisfied with what has already been published respecting that author,—agreeably to his wish, as his eldest and only surviving



viving son, I hasten to give the best information I can on the subject. I am sorry, however, to say, that I am wholly unable to furnish a list of his works, and shall therefore feel obliged by any additional information on this subject other contributors to your Miscellany may supply. Some authentic particulars of his life I have here educed; but with extreme regret I have to observe, their complexion is such, that, though they may tend to inform, they are not likely to amuse; for indeed the most accurate detail of Mr. Wynne's life would be little more than a summary of misfortunes from his birth to his death. By some it will be imagined a part of the following account should have been omitted, namely, the unhappy differences between my parents which occasioned their separation; but as this is perhaps the only reason to be assigned for the indigent state in which they were involved, I have therefore mentioned it. For myself, I have ever to lament that such disputes occurred; as from this source I account for my having been, at their death, turned adrift on the world, without a profession, uneducated, destitute, and friendless. It would, however, be wronging the memory of my deceased father to omit mentioning, that it is perhaps chiefly owing to the sound principles of morality inbibed during the short intervals I had of listening to his admonitions, that I have been enabled to steer through life, and to avoid those temptations to vice by which so many, similarly situated, have fallen victims. Having thus far premised, I proceed to give the best account I am at present enabled to furnish of the life of my deceased father.

I am, Sir, &c.

CHARLES EDWARD WYNNE.

June 20, 1806.

*A Sketch of the Life of Mr. John Huddleston Wynne.*

EDWARD WYNNE, Richard Wynne, and Thomas Wynne, were sons of a gentleman of Welsh extraction, who gave them respectively a liberal education. Edward enjoyed a situation under Government, and resided on a small estate in Southampton. Richard had a classical education, obtained the degree of master of arts, became afterwards chaplain to the Earl of Dunmore, and rector of St. Alphage, London; was author of *An Universal Grammar of the Learned Languages, Letters on Education*, and several other productions. And Thomas held a situation in the office

of the Duke of Bedford. Edward was considered handsome, and had a good address. He married thrice, and had portions with all his wives. By the first of these ladies he had one son only, who was christened John Huddleston, the subject of the present memoir.—Mr. John Huddleston Wynne, a character pretty generally known in the literary world, was born in the year 1743, and flourished between the years 1760 and 1786.

Being an only child, his mother was particularly solicitous for his safety; and as it generally happens that the impressions received in childhood are retained, and pervade our ideas the rest of our lives, so it happened with the subject of the present essay, who imbibed some eccentricities from his too-indulgent mother, of which he never afterwards became entirely divested. Her anxiety for his health and preservation kept her in a perpetual state of alarm. He was encompassed with flannels winter and summer, and bled and physicked for the most trifling indisposition. And calling him to her bed-side, when on the point of death, she made him solemnly promise that he would attend her injunctions, which, among several others, were, to shun horses, never to go in a boat, or enter a belfry. Had not these cautions been too much heeded, and occasioned a peculiarity of manner in his conduct which seemed unaccountable, these circumstances would not have been noticed. But though the care and attention he experienced from his mother during her life-time plainly indicated he was a great favourite with her, yet it seems he was in no high estimation with his father and other of his relations, who, as appears by their conduct to him, rather envied or strove to suppress his dawning genius, than used any endeavour to foster it. Taught by his father early to contemn mechanical employments, and expecting he should be bred to some liberal profession, he was much disappointed by being, contrary to his expectations, prematurely apprenticed, at the age of thirteen, as compositor to a letter-press printer. His education was by no means finished: he had been initiated in Latin at St. Paul's school: the progress he afterwards made in classical knowledge must have been attained during his leisure-hours, when the business of the day was over, undirected by any, and the sole result of his own exertions. Very early in life he evinced his poetical talent, having, when scarcely

eight years of age, written a poem, which he afterwards declared would not have disgraced his riper years. During his apprenticeship he sent many of his effusions to different periodical publications, where they obtained a ready insertion, and were generally approved by those who read them. Shortly after completing his term, not chusing to follow the business of a printer, he obtained a lieutenancy in the East-India service, whither he went; but, on account of some unhappy controversy with a superior officer, and from a disgust he had taken to some unfair proceedings in that hemisphere, he in less than two years from his departure returned to England, and being received coldly by his relations, who were not pleased at his quick return, he resolved on the expedient of trying his success as an author. He got accordingly introduced to several booksellers of that day, among whom were Kearsley, Riley, Bell, Evans, and Wilkie, who gladly availed themselves of his literary talents. Mr. Wheble engaged him to conduct his *Lady's Magazine*, for which he received a regular monthly stipend; nor had he any reason to complain of their liberality for his labours, as it is certain several of these gentlemen were great friends to him in future life. Many of Mr. Wynne's poetical productions are to be found in a publication intitled *The British Magazine and Review*. Some of these appeared in his own name, others under the fictitious signature of "George Osborne, esq." Mr. W. also wrote *The History of England in Verse*, which has not yet appeared in print.

Though Mr. Wynne excelled as a poet, his prose productions are likewise numerous. It was by the advice of Dr. Goldsmith, who was his contemporary, that he first begun the *History of Ireland*, which he afterwards dedicated to the Duke of Northumberland. The Doctor jocosely observed, "That it would be better to relinquish the draggel-tail Muses; as for his part, he found productions in prose were more sought after and better paid for." Mr. W.'s reputation as a writer soon became established; and had his economy kept pace with his success, it is certain he might have passed through life, if not in affluence, at least above indigence. But want of economy was his prevailing fault. Possessing a sanguine imagination, and having the highest sense of honour and rectitude himself, he was easily imposed upon; and while he had

money he considered but little the value of it; yet wanting it, perhaps none suffered more from the poignancy of poverty than he did. His acquaintances, knowing his failings, took advantage of his unsuspecting benevolent disposition, by soliciting him to become surety for a person of the name of Stevenson, which he did, for goods to a considerable amount, which were to be disposed of in India, whence Stevenson was to remit the value at a stated period; but through change of climate, and inebriety, Stevenson died, no remittances came from India, and his security, unable to pay the demand, was forced to prison, where he remained in great distress for a considerable time, until, by the assistance of his uncle Edward, the debt was paid, and he obtained his discharge.

In the beginning of the year 1770 he married the daughter of an eminent mason of Lambeth, who had at his death bequeathed a thousand pounds to each of his daughters; but the brother, being principal executor to the will of his father, applied his sisters' fortune to his own use in trade, and, through his ill success, not a guinea of Mrs. W.'s portion was ever paid. This lady, however, had received a good education, possessed an agreeable person, and was not more than seventeen when she was married. She was accomplished, and had an excellent understanding, which became afterwards materially improved by her connexion. Before she was eighteen the fruit of their union was the writer of this memoir.

From the great number of acquaintances Mr. W. at this time had, some of whom were persons of wit and erudition, it was almost impossible for a man of his ardent imagination to avoid on every occasion sacrificing too freely at the shrine of Bacchus; and it frequently happened that it was one or two o'clock in the morning when he returned home. This occasioned an unquiet house; and his bride being very abstemious herself, often admonished him in strong terms on the impropriety of his conduct; but, notwithstanding such remonstrances, he was too frequently led to err in the same way; and though gentle means would probably have brought him to reform, harsh treatment had a contrary effect. Had his wife's good sense led her to adopt those endearing methods of persuasion which some few women of discernment know how to employ with such great effect, she would

would have ultimately succeeded; but alas! in this respect she only copied the generality of her sex. Repeated brawls at home not suiting her husband's irritable disposition, and tending to disturb his studies, constrained him at length to seek an asylum elsewhere, so that the remainder of his life was passed more like a single than a married man. Nor can its occasion much surprize that a man of literary pursuits should, under such circumstances, abandon his home, especially when it is so well known that a Xantippe was never a friend to the students in philosophy or the suitors of the Muses. Hence he was perhaps induced to deviate from the straight path, by preferring the smiling gaiety of some buxom dame (mistress perhaps of a tavern,) to the more praiseworthy intercourse of lawful connubial love. These frequent separations from his family renders it impossible for any biographer to furnish a complete history of his life. Mr. Wynne was editor of the *Gazetteer* a considerable time, and was a well-known speaker at the Robin Hood and Coachmakers Hall debating societies; but being unhappily a staunch supporter of an Administration whose measures were extremely unpopular, he got little good by his political speculations. In those days such topics were freely discussed, and often agitated with much warmth. Mr. Wynne in this respect acted the part of a champion, and undertook to defend the Ministry in their war with America, and other ruinous measures. This was done in the most disinterested and ingenuous manner possible, as he acted purely from the dictates of his own opinion. On his return from these heated debates, way-laid by some of the opposite party, many an unmerciful drubbing has he suffered, and once was so cruelly beaten that his life was endangered. It was in one of these encounters that the lachrymal vessels of his right eye became confused, and occasioned him to undergo at times the most excruciating agonies, to alleviate which he frequently had recourse to large doses of opium.

But the most fatal accident happened at the time he was in the zenith of his fame, about the year 1778, when crossing Snow-hill on a dark night, he was run over by a hackney-coach, and his leg broken in three places. Surgeon Young reduced the fracture as well as he could, being loth to amputate the limb; but, owing to the terrible manner in which it was shattered, sixteen weeks elapsed ere

it was judged proper to slift the leg from the cradle that encompassed it. The limb, from remaining so long in one posture, became constricted, and an instrument was obliged to be had to enable him to walk, and by degrees to reduce the contraction of the sinews, which in time it nearly effected. It was during this confinement (although obliged to remain nearly in a horizontal position,) that he wrote the *Elegy on the Death of Garrick*, published by Mr. Harrison. This accident was severely felt by his family, and occasioned himself much pain and anxiety. After writing many volumes, of which the writer of this article can give no satisfactory account, an asthmatic complaint, with which he had long been afflicted, occasioned his death, November 1788, in the 45th year of his age. His wife survived him but a few days, leaving three children totally unprovided for, the eldest of whom alone survives, and has now a wife and six children of his own.

Mr. Thomas Wynne died at an advanced age. The Rev. Richard Wynne lived till the year 1793, being more than eighty years of age when he died. The whole of his fortune he left to an only daughter.

Mr. John Huddleston Wynne was below the middle size, (about five feet four inches in height,) of a clear complexion, dark hair, a sanguine temperament, irritable and nervous. Previous to his lameness, though he always took short steps, yet he walked remarkably fast. In his youth he acquired a bad habit of stooping, which his subsequent infirmities tended to increase. His eyes were piercing; his brow remarkably fine, and had the appearance of being pencilled; his nose aquiline, which, as Lavater well observes, always indicates a good arrangement of features. He certainly had many peculiarities, was very absent and negligent in his external appearance, and the dress worn when himself a youth he seemed always to prefer, and would probably have done the same had he lived in affluence.

He spoke and read with wonderful facility, yet with accuracy and taste. When speaking in public, which he was much in the habit of, his delivery was flowing, animated, and eloquent, and almost forced conviction on his hearers. His reading must have been multifarious, and his memory very retentive, for, without the advantages of a classical education, or being taught any language than the Latin, he nevertheless by his own exertions attained a perfect knowledge of the French, and a cursory one of the Greek and He-

brew. Nor was he ignorant of the elements of physic, astronomy, mathematics, and navigation, and in theological and philosophical subjects in general he stood high in repute. But his chief delight was poetry; and to his friends it is well known that he has sometimes composed a poem with as much facility as a merchant would write a letter on the ordinary concerns of business; so that many of his productions may be considered as mere extempore effusions. Yet with these uncommon abilities he was modest and diffident; and far better would it have been for himself and his family had he duly appreciated his own merit, been less prodigal and abstracted in his ideas, and made men and manners more his study.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

SEEING the queries proposed in your Magazine, (vol. 21, p. 522,) and having a receipt for one of them in my possession, namely, the cleaning of marble, I am induced to send it to you for insertion, provided none of your numerous Correspondents furnish you with a better, which I shall be glad to see, as well as receipts to the rest of Mr. Pybus's queries; and as he is possessed of so many curious receipts, he will afford great pleasure to many of your readers by communicating them.

*Receipt for cleaning Marble.*

Take a bullock's gall, a gill of soap-lees, half a gill of turpentine, and make it into a paste with pipe-clay; then apply it to the marble, and let it dry a day or two; then rub it off; and if not clean, apply it a second or third time, until it is clean.

I take the liberty of adverting to Mr. J. Barlow's communication respecting the capacity of certain colours for absorbing the heat of the rays of the sun. He presumes it might be beneficial to paint the insides of forcing-frames perfectly black. Now if black has the property of absorbing the caloric of the sun's rays, and white of reflecting them, it follows, that on the inside of the frame being painted black, the frame and not the plants would receive more heat from this arrangement; but if the outside was black and the inside white, then the outside, by absorbing the heat which fell upon it, would conduct it inward, and the inside being white, would reflect the heat which fell upon it towards the plants:—therefore from this method of applying the colours the plants would be likely to receive the greatest quantity of heat

from the Sun. The same will not hold good with respect to fruit-walls, which I should prefer being painted black, as the heat reflected from a wall is lost in the atmosphere, but heated air is confined in a forcing-frame.

I am, Sir, &c., T. M.

July 7, 1806.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN answer to the inquiries of Mr. Pybus, of Hull, in your last, I request the favour of your inserting the following.

*To make permanent Ink.*

Take any quantity of nitrate of silver, (usually called *caustic*), suppose a drachm, and dissolve it in a glass mortar with double its weight of pure water: this is the *ink*. In another glass vessel dissolve a drachm of salt of tartar in an ounce and a half of water: this is usually named the *liquid pounce*, with which the linen is saturated previously to the application of the ink.

*To clean Marble.*

To effect this I have frequently found muriatic acid, either diluted or pure, as occasion may require, prove efficacious. It will sometimes deprive the marble of its polish, which may easily be restored by the use of a piece of felt, with some powder of putty or Tripoli, with either making use of water.

The colours for magic-lantern slides are I believe usually ground in spirit of turpentine, and, when used, mixed with turpentine-varnish. To make the Phantasmagorian figure, the space round the figure is painted with an opaque black.

RICHARD SMITH.

*Chertsey, Surrey, July 2, 1806.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

JOURNAL of a VOYAGE performed in the INDIAN SEAS, TO MADRAS, BENGAL, CHINA, &c., &c., IN HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE, in the YEARS 1803-4-5, interspersed with short DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES of the PRESENT STATE of the principal SETTLEMENTS of the INDIA COMPANY.

Communicated to the MONTHLY MAGAZINE by an OFFICER of the CAROLINE.

ON the 24th of May, 1803, a King's messenger came on board his Majesty's ship Caroline, then lying in Cork harbour, bearing the Declaration of War against France, and sealed orders, to be opened in a certain latitude.

We immediately got under weigh; and

as the winds hung from the S.W., we stood towards the Bay of Biscay, putting every thing in readiness to give a warm reception to an enemy in case we should fall in with one, and entertaining sanguine hopes that we should partake of Fortune's favours at so propitious a crisis.

About eleven o'clock at night on the 28th a vessel suddenly hove in sight, so near that she hailed us in French, requesting to know our longitude. We desired them to heave-to, as we should send a boat on board; but not relishing this answer, he attempted to make off, and we were obliged to fire at him. On the Captain's coming on board he informed us that he was bound from St. Domingo to Bourdeaux, and laden with a cargo of colonial produce. We told him he was now so far out in his reckoning, that he must abandon the idea of prosecuting his voyage, for we were about to send a few tars on board, who would conduct him safe into a British port. The sprightly Frenchman (who had had no previous intimation of the war, clearly seeing the state of affairs,) repeated the usual consolatory phrase, "*fortune de guerre,*" and facetiously remarked, that "sure enough he must have been confoundedly out in his reckoning, casting an expressive glance at the implements of war ranged round our decks."

The uncertainty of our destination, and our having been fitted out only for Channel-service, obliged us to adopt as strict a system of economy with respect to our water as was compatible with the health of the ship's company. To effect this the men were not confined to any particular allowance; from a conviction that the idea of limitation in water particularly will excite a kind of thirst, and an inclination for more than would otherwise be required. At the scuttle-but, therefore, every one was at liberty to drink as much as he pleased; but no water was suffered to be taken from thence except for the express purpose of cooking, or for the use of the sick.

We made the Island of Madeira on the 10th of June, passed Teneriffe on the 13th, the Cape de Verd islands on the 16th, and the Cape of Good Hope on the 2d of August. About noon this day we observed a vessel standing to the southward, which we chased, captured, and found to be a Dutch man-of-war brig, proceeding to Batavia, likewise carrying intelligence of the war. About eleven o'clock at night we were agreeably surprised by another Dutchman, who almost

fell on board of us: he proved rather better than the first, being laden with a good cargo from Batavia to Amsterdam. We dispatched both vessels to St. Helena, and proceeded on our voyage.

To ensure strong breezes after passing the Cape, we steered southward as far as 38 degrees south latitude, in which parallel we ran most of our longitude. This was by far the most unpleasant part of our voyage: the weather was dreary and cold, with almost constant gales of wind from the N. W., and a prodigious sea right aft, which caused the ship to roll her gangways in the water. None but those who have experienced it can form a just idea of the unpleasantness of running a fortnight or three weeks before the wind with a heavy sea; the continual agitation prevented every one from receiving good rest or sleep during the period. Our daily progression was from 250 to 266 miles a day, steering due east.

Having reached the 70th parallel of east longitude, we shaped our course to the northward, and left this stormy latitude. In the S.E. trades a fine breeze wafted us two hundred miles a day; and on the night of the 4th of September, 1803, we saw the fires on the mountains of Ceylon, after a passage from England of only one hundred and four days. Without the least preparation for so long a voyage, we had not lost a man by sickness during a run of upwards of thirteen thousand miles. There did not appear a symptom of scurvy, which may be accounted for by the discipline and cleanliness of the ship's company. As to antiscorbutics, there were only two or three cases of lime-juice on board the ship, and these could be of little consequence among 264 men. Much, I think, depends, during long voyages, on keeping the mens' minds employed in little amusements and recreations, which are not at all incompatible with good discipline. Every fine afternoon the dance was commenced under the half-deck or gangways, which was kept up till eight o'clock, diffusing general exhilaration through the whole crew.

On the morning of the 5th we saw land, which proved to be the Friar's Hood, a mountain so called from the resemblance which the peak of it bears to a hood; and indeed it hangs over on one side in a very curious manner. During the forenoon of the 6th we kept along shore, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant, and were not a little delighted with the prospect, and the fine odour of the woods. The coast

coast along this part of Ceylon, (especially close to the shore,) much resembles the English coast between Yarmouth and Ipswich, except that along this beach there appear groves of the cocoa-nut tree, interspersed with Indian huts, or, as they are called, bungalows. Behind this the scenery is truly romantic; the hills and mountains rising in the wildest order, and in the most fantastic shapes; abrupt precipices, pleasant vallies, thick groves, towering cliffs, and lofty mountains, all intermingled in "regular confusion," and clothed in nature's most verdant livery, affording a delightful relief to the eye, fatigued with the dull monotony of a long sea-voyage.

At day-light on the 7th we found ourselves close in with Trincomallee harbour; but as the land-breeze was blowing fresh off-shore, it was mid-day before we anchored in Back Bay. The appearance of this place is very pleasant from the sea; the harbour is one of the most capacious in the world, and the surrounding country is covered with trees of the most luxuriant foliage. Flag-staff Point, a promontory that projects into the sea, and ends in a perpendicular precipice, forms a fine contrast with the smooth expanse of ocean below. Close to this rock we anchored for a few hours, in order to give intelligence of the war to the ships, and then made sail for Madras.

While passing this day in sight of the Danish settlement of Tranquebar, we captured a French ship in ballast, bound to Cochin. She had not had intelligence of the war, though Admiral Linois, it seems, had been apprized of that event, as he had made his escape from Pondicherry roads some time before our arrival.

The only thing that attracted our attention on this coast was an assemblage of ruins called the Seven Pagodas, which are situated on a little hill of stone that rises abruptly on the sea-shore from the surrounding plain. Nothing, however, like seven pagodas can be distinguished. When viewed with a good glass, one or two only appear, apparently rising from the vestiges of other buildings, the whole having an antique and venerable cast. At night the lightning was frequent, and exceedingly vivid over the land: this is generally the case during the S.W. monsoon.

On the morning of the 8th we came to anchor in Madras roads.

The first object that strikes the European on his arrival off Madras is an extensive, beautiful, and very strong fort, built

on the sea-side, and containing handsome squares, streets, churches, barracks, and other public buildings. To the right of the fort, and at a little distance from the beach, there is a partial view of what is called the Black Town, which takes its name not from the hue of the houses, but from that of the inhabitants, most of whom are people of colour. The town itself has a very good appearance, the houses being built with porticoes and flat roofs, while the chunam gives them a marble look, and adds much to their beauty. From among these the Hindoo temples and the spires of the Armenian and Portuguese churches are seen shooting up to a considerable height, and they have altogether a very good effect.

To the right of Black Town, and close to the beach, nearly a mile to the northward of the fort, there is a chain of buildings, which, from their magnificent appearance, might be taken for some royal residence; yet these are nothing more than the custom-house and the offices of some of the English merchants. Carrying the eye to the left, or southward of the fort, the government-house presents itself, near the beach, and about a quarter of a mile from the saluting-battery. It is composed of two separate buildings, each of which is beautiful in itself; but the oblique situation in which they appear to stand with respect to the fort and each other, is a considerable drawback from the effect of their perspective view from the roads.

A little way to the southward of the government-house stands the Nabob of Arcot's palace, so embedded in a grove of trees, that very little of it can be seen from the sea. From hence, for five or six miles in every direction, the country is studded with gentlemen's seats, called "garden-houses," which, from their marble-like porticoes and colonnades, might at first be taken for so many Grecian temples.

As ships' boats never attempt to land at this place, there are a number of those of the country, called *masulab-boats*, kept by the government to attend on such ships as are lying in the roads. There are generally two for the use of the men of war to cross the surf to the ship's boats, which lie at a grapnel outside.

The *masulab-boats* are of very rude construction; flat-bottomed, high, and the planks sewed together by a fibrous substance, which gives the timbers great play while crossing the surf. They are rowed by eight or ten men, who, instead

of common oars, use long pieces of bamboo, to the extremities of which are tied small oval pieces of boards. With one of these oars lashed to the stern the boat is steered, the man standing upon a little platform or quarter-deck raised abaft, before and below which is the seat for the passengers. The luggage, &c., is stowed on a parcel of brushwood that lies in the bottom of the boat, which is generally so leaky, that a boy is constantly baling out the water. The men are perfectly naked, except a small piece of rag tied round their loins. In pulling towards the shore they sing a song, whose harshness to the European ear no words can describe.

As the surf at this settlement is perhaps the greatest in the world, there scarcely passes a monsoon without the loss of several lives: the settlers are therefore very averse to crossing it. In common weather there are only two or three distinct surfs, the outermost of which is the largest and most dangerous; but in bad weather, and especially at the breaking up of the monsoons, the surf has been known to break as far out as where the ships lie at anchor.

It is very interesting to see these massulah-boats, with the men lying on their oars, on the very verge of the surf, waiting, and carefully watching, till a very large one has broke close to them, when they immediately pull in with all their might, and with a united concert of vocal music that rivals the war-hoop of the American savages. By these means they generally contrive to pass the place where the outer surf breaks in the interval between two surfs, and then the danger is over. This however was not the case the first time we went ashore, for the massulah-men pushing in too soon, a tremendous swell took us forward with amazing rapidity, and the instant it broke beneath us the boat *brouched to*, and we were immediately overwhelmed in the surf. When its rage had a little subsided, we found the boat nearly full of water, but still on her bottom. Two or three of the men who had been thrown from their seats overboard, instantly regained them, and fortunately got the boat's head round before the next surf overtook us, which otherwise must have upset us.

It has been a question whether the greater danger consists in going on shore or coming off. I am inclined to think the former is most dangerous; though boats are frequently lost in both operations. In going towards the shore, these accidents generally happen by the breaching-to of

the boat; and in coming off, by a large surf curling in over the bows of the boat, and swamping or staving her. At these periods there are generally catamarans attending the massulah-boats, which are frequently the means of saving the lives of Europeans, for which they get medals, of which they are not a little proud. This vessel (if it deserves that name,) is composed merely of three pieces of wood, ten or twelve feet in length, and lashed together with pieces of rope: the middle-piece is the largest, and somewhat lower in the water than the other two: on this the catamaran-men sit on their heels. Their paddles are pieces of slit bamboo, three or four feet in length; and thus equipped they dash through the surf, which sometimes upsets the catamaran end over end; but they soon mount it again, having strings fastened to the timbers tied round their wrists, so that they can never be thrown to any distance.

On reaching the shore the stranger is embarrassed by the crowds of dubashes, coolies, servants, &c., &c., that surround him, exhibiting their certificates, and soliciting permission to "attend on *Maj-su*." If he gets off the beach in a quarter of an hour, he may think himself fortunate; and as he generally has occasion to repair to the bazars in quest of linen, light clothes, &c., &c., his palanquin is attended by a score fellows, who at each shop wrangle, and often fight about the profits. It is indispensably necessary to have a dubashi, who transacts all business in the bazars, &c., and who takes special care that no person but himself shall cheat you, which, though only a negative advantage, is of two evils the least.

We were able at this time of visiting Madras to make but few excursions round the environs of the town; but we were much pleased with the appearance of the garden-houses on the Mount-road; and above all, with the gay assemblage of our fair countrywomen, who every evening sported their elegant figures and brilliant equipages while taking the air on this public promenade. We went through curiosity to the Nabob's palace, but were denied admittance; there being an order by the Governor in Council that no European shall attempt to pass into the said palace on pain of being sent to Europe. This punishment (if it may be called one,) we were told was actually inflicted on a gentleman who had the rashness to disobey the order; when some wag wrote in large characters on the palace-gate—"The way to Europe."

It seems the present Nabob has not much trouble in governing his dominions, the East India Company, out of *pure good-nature*, having taken the *guidance* entirely on themselves; and to shew their generosity still further, have allowed him a very comfortable salary to live on in his own castle, where they also permit him to have *guards* to attend upon him! Though his power is circumscribed, he is paid every exterior mark of respect; the red flag is hoisted, and he is saluted at the fort when he comes to pay a formal visit. Many stories are told of the ridiculous pride of some of the former Nabobs, such as their causing a herald to proclaim every day after dinner, that "his Highness having dined, all other princes, potentates, &c., in the world may now dine as soon as they please!"

In most parts of India, but at Madras particularly, you can never stir out except in a palankeen, or bandy, and the soil being mostly of red sand about this place, the reflection of the Sun is dreadful, and *coups de soleil* are very frequently received by walking only from the beach to the Black Town. The palankeen is however a very pleasant conveyance; and with eight bearers, which are generally sufficient, costs about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  rupees, or 6s. 6d. per day.—[To be continued in our next.]

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY.

THOMAS CORYAT.

IT is oftentimes very unpleasant when our curiosity is excited respecting characters who have left memorials of themselves, not to find any account of them in those compilations which make a profession of giving a general or universal view of ancient and modern biography. The editors of such collections are certainly not warranted in rejecting any remarkable persons, merely because in their own judgment they were not of sufficient importance to entitle them to a place in their work. Many readers may have a different opinion; and those who profess to give general information ought not to omit what many may think worthy of inquiry. All the biographical collections in this country are abundant in defects; and undoubtedly it is not to be expected that any should be without them, because the most assiduous industry will often be unavailing to procure the information necessary even to form a biographical outline of many persons deserving of honourable distinction in the temple of Fame.

But surely such collectors are inexcusable in rejecting the actual memoirs of men who have been remarkable in their generation, and with whose literary remains we are occasionally amused. A man who wishes to select any particular character to illustrate or to vindicate, is at full liberty to make his selection. But he who undertakes to compile a book of biographical or historical reference, has no more right wantonly to omit distinguished persons of whom memoirs may be obtained, than the grammatical lexicographer has to leave out words in ordinary acceptation or occasional use.

It is our intention to bring forward from time to time authentic and interesting particulars of characters who have been improperly omitted or slightly mentioned in biographical collections of ponderous size and price. The subject of the present memoir was a man of most extraordinary turn, and his adventures, though perfectly true, of so romantic a cast, that one should have supposed an account of him would have been introduced into all biographical collections, if it had been only for the purpose of giving some pleasant entertainment in the midst of much dry, professional, and scholastic detail. Yet so it is that his name rarely occurs in our modern compilations. Granger, indeed, in his Biographical Index of Portraits, has given a brief notice of him; but the General Biography, though voluminous and expensive, is entirely silent with respect to him, while at the same time it lengthens, and oftentimes to a considerable extent, memoirs of many persons not a whit more interesting to nine-tenths of their readers.

Thomas Coryat was the son of George Coryat, prebendary of York, and rector of Odcombe in Somersetshire, in the parsonage-house of which parish the son was born in the year 1577. After receiving a preparatory education, probably under his father, who was a good Latin poet, he was removed, at the age of nineteen, to Gloucester Hall, in the University of Oxford, where he continued about three years, and, by the help of a great memory, attained a considerable knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, with other branches of learning. Afterwards he returned home, and having resided there some time, obtained a situation in the household of Henry Prince of Wales; "at which time (says Wood,) falling into the company of the wits, who found him little better than a fool in many respects,



made him their whetstone, and so became *notus nimis omnibus.*" — [Athen. Oxon., vol. 1., 422.]

In the beginning of the year 1608 he set out on his travels into France, Italy, Germany, &c. Of this tour he printed a curious account in 1611, in quarto, written in a most affected style, and with the following whimsical title: "Coryat's Crudities hastily gobbled up, in Five Months Travels in France, Savoy, Italy, Rhetia, (commonly called the Grisons Country,) Helvetia, (alias Switzerland,) some Parts of High Germany, and the Netherlands; newly digested in the hungry Air of Odcombe in the County of Somerset, and now dispersed to the Nourishment of the travelling Members of this Kingdom." In the Dedication to his Highness the Prince of Wales he takes notice, that the publishing of his book was chiefly owing to the importunity of some of his friends, especially Mr. Lionel Cranfield, (afterwards Earl of Middlesex, Lord High Treasurer,) and Mr. Laurence Whitaker, Secretary to Sir Edward Philips, Master of the Rolls; and in the Introduction to the verses made upon him and his book by most of the men of wit and learning of that age, in which they ridicule him in a style of high panegyric, which he does not seem to have been sensible of himself, he professes that the greatest part of those verses were sent to him voluntarily from divers of his friends, from whom he expected no such courtesy; and that when he found them so numerous, he had resolved to put a thousand of them into an *Index expurgatorius*. But the Prince, who evidently had some share in the diversion which the preposterous vanity of our author gave to the public, laid upon him a strict and express command to print all those verses which he had read to his Highness.

Among the different writers who contributed by their verses to the sale of this book, were, Ben Jonson; Sir John Harrington; Dudley Digges, afterwards Master of the Rolls; Richard Martin, Recorder of London; Laurence Whitaker, afterwards Clerk of the Privy Council, and a Member of Parliament; Hugh Holland, the traveller; John Hoskyns, afterwards Serjeant at Law, and a Welch Judge; Inigo Jones, the architect; Christopher Brook, bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and a poet; Richard Corbet, afterwards of Norwich; John Owen, the epigrammatist; Thomas Farnaby, the celebrated schoolmaster; John Donne, Dean of St.

Paul's; Michael Drayton; Henry Peacham, author of the Complete Gentleman, &c.

In 1612, after taking leave of his countrymen by an oration spoken at the Cross in Odcombe, our author Coryat set out upon a long and hazardous journey, with a fixed resolution not to return to his native land under ten years. Taking as direct a course as he could, he arrived at Constantinople, where he was well received and entertained by Sir Paul Pynnar, the English Ambassador. After staying a short time, and observing all that was worth notice in that city, he travelled through Greece, and from Smyrna took a passage to Egypt, where he visited the Pyramids. Returning to Alexandria, he went by sea to Joppa, and from thence to Jerusalem. After going through Palestine and Armenia, he went to Isphahan, the capital of Persia, and thence to Candahar, from which place he journeyed to Agra, which is four hundred miles distant. Here he made a halt, being well received by the English factory. During his stay at this place he completed his knowledge of the Arabic, Persian, and Hindoostanee languages, in the two last of which he acquired so ready an expression, that he made an oration in Persian to the Great Mogul, and in the Hindoostanee he completely defeated the most notorious scold of the country, to the great diversion of all who were present. A translation of his speech to the Mogul is in Purchas's Pilgrims; but, though it is full of flattery, the Mogul only rewarded him with a hundred rupees; and the reason for his not giving him more is supposed to have been, that he took Coryat for a Dervise. After visiting several places in that country, and being courteously treated by Sir Thomas Roe, then ambassador there for the King of England, he went to Surat, where he died of a fever in December, 1617. The greatest part of his journies were on foot; and he says himself, that he walked in his first tour nine hundred miles with one pair of shoes, which he got mended at Zurich. He was also as frugal in his mode of living as in his apparel; for in a letter to his mother from the Mogul's Court, he says, that in his ten months' travels from Aleppo to that place he spent no more than three pounds, living "reasonably well for about two-pence a-day."

Fuller, in his Worthies, (p. 31.) gives this odd description of his person. That "his head was misshapen like that of  
D Therfiles

Therfiles in Homer, (φοξος εν κεφαλῃ,) but the cone stood in a different position, the picked part being before.

Wood seems to have drawn his character with much accuracy. "He was (says he,) a man of a very coveting eye, that could never be satisfied with seeing, though he had seen very much; and yet he took as much comfort in seeing, as many others in the enjoying, of great and rare things. He had got (besides the Latin and Greek,) the mastery of many hard languages, in which, if he had obtained wisdom to husband and manage them, as he had skill to speak them, he had deserved more fame in his generation. But his knowledge and high attainments of several languages made him not a little ignorant of himself, he being so covetous and ambitious of praise, that he would hear and endure more of it than he could in any measure deserve, being like a ship that has too much sail and too little ballast. However, had he not fallen into the smart hands of the wits of those times wherein he lived, he might have passed better. That itch of fame which engaged this man to the undertaking of those very hard, long, and dangerous travels, hath put thousands more (and therefore he was not alone in this,) into strange attempts only to be talked of. 'Twas fame, without doubt, that stirred up this man unto these voluntary, but hard undertakings, and the hope of that glory which he should reap after he had finished his long travels, made him not at all to take notice of the hardship he found in them. That hope of name and repute for the time to come did even feed and feast him for the time present. And therefore any thing that did in any measure eclipse him in those high conceivings of his own worth, did too much trouble him; which you may collect from these following instances. Upon a time one Mr. Richard Steel, a merchant, and servant to the East-India Company, came to Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador at Mandoa, the place then of the Mogul's residence, at which time our author Thomas Coryat was there. This merchant had not long before travelled over-land from East India, through Persia, and so for Constantinople, and so for England, who in his travels homeward had met with Coryat as he was journeying towards East India. Mr. Steel then told him, that when he was in England King Jaunes inquired after him; and when he had certified the King of his meeting him on the way, the King replied, "Is that fool

yet living?" which when our pilgrim Coryat heard, it seemed to trouble him very much, because the King spake no more nor no better of him, saying, that Kings would speak of poor men what they pleased. At another time, when he was ready to depart from Mandoa, Sir Thomas Roe the ambassador gave him a letter, and in that a bill to receive ten pounds at Aleppo, when he should return thither. The letter was directed to Mr. Libbeus Chapman, there consul at that time, in which that which concerned our traveller was thus:—"Mr. Chapman, when you shall hand these letters, I desire you to receive the bearer of them, Mr. Thomas Coryat, with courtesy, for you shall find him a very honest poor wretch; and further, I must intreat you to furnish him with ten pounds, which shall be repayed," &c.

"Our pilgrim liked the gift well; but the language by which he was to receive it did not so well please him, as he told a friend that 'My Lord Ambassador had even spoiled his courtesy in the carriage thereof; so that if he had been a very fool indeed he could have said very little less of him than he did, "Honest poor wretch!" and to say no more of him was to say as much as nothing.' Furthermore also he told him, that when he was formerly undertaking his journey to Venice, a person of honour wrote thus in his behalf to Sir Henry Wotton, then and there ambassador:—"My Lord, good wine needs no bush, neither a worthy man letters commendatory, because whithersoever he comes he is his own epistle," &c. This did so much please the pilgrim, that 'there (said he,) was some language in my behalf; but now for my Lord to write nothing of me by way of commendation but "honest poor wretch," is rather to trouble me, than to please me with his favour.' And therefore afterwards his letter was phrased to his mind, but he never lived to receive the money. By which his old acquaintance might see how tender the poor man was to be touched in any thing that might in the least measure disparage him."

His "Crudities" having become very scarce, were handfomely reprinted by the late Thomas Davis, the bookseller, in three volumes octavo; but even this edition is not now very commonly to be met with. He hath besides in print, "Letters from Afimere, the Court of the Great Mogul, to several Persons of quality in England, concerning the Empeur and his Country of East India." London, 1616, 4to. "A Letter to his Mother

Mother Gertrude, dated from Agra in East India, ult. Oct. 1616." "Certain Observations from the Mogul's Court and East India," in Purchas's Pilgrims. "Travels to and Observations in Constantinople and other Places in the way thither, and in his journey thence to Aleppo, Damascus, and Jerusalem," inserted in the same collection.

JOHN WATKINS.

London, June, 1806.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.

CRITICAL SURVEY OF LESSING'S WORKS.

[For Particulars of his Life see Vol. 19, p. 569, and Vol. 20, p. 38.]

THREE volumes of letters occur. They are in fact reviews, whence the quoted passages have in a great degree been displaced. Separations somewhat abrupt have been introduced, and the titles of the books analyzed are suppressed. This republication of materials already employed in a critical journal was very successful, and shews how much of peculiarity and native force there was in Lessing's mind, since even his talk-work has survived many of the books it respects. His favourite ambition is, (may we borrow so vulgar an expression?) to teach his grandmother to suck eggs. Whether he is reviewing theology or history, poetry or philosophy, editors of the ancient, or translators of the modern classics, he always finds means to display the appropriate learning and taste, with a curious felicity, which persuades a reader that he could better have executed the work he is criticizing. There is trick in this; but it is the secret of the trade. A specimen may amuse: it respects G. C. Gebauer's Portuguese History, 4to., Leipzig, 1759.

"I shall not deny that in the whole territory of German literature, history is the field in the worst condition. Cultivated it is; but how? We have as yet not one excellent vernacular historian to boast of. Our polished writers are seldom learned; our learned writers seldom polished. Those will not read, not seek, not collect, in a word, not sag; and these will do nothing else. Those want matter; these the art of giving form.

"It is on the whole best that such men should keep to their vocations; at least no harm ensues. The fine writers do not preoccupy the niches of historic fame with shallow compositions: the compilers are filling warehouses with materials which our future Livies and Tacituses will need; they are burning lime

and chipping stone for the edifices to come.

"Perhaps the name of a real historian ought only to be given to him who describes his own times and his own country. Only he can be adduced as a witness: only he may hope to weigh as such with posterity. The collectors and comparers of testimony will themselves be superseded by fresh compilations and severer sagacity. I pity sincerely the busy pains of this latter class; they have chosen an unthankful office; they must remain Gebauers, when they might have become De Thous. A sweet conviction of their immediate utility may indemnify them for the short duration of their fame; and with this conviction such men are fanned to be content.

"But enough of general remark. I come to the work which has provoked it. The author is already known by a Life of the Emperor Richard: he now offers to the public a History of Portugal. It began in the author's academic prelections on the History of Modern Europe, and is divided into five parts.—1. On the primordial accounts before the foundation of the monarchy.—2. From the beginning of the kingdom to the extinction of the proper royal family.—3. From the extinction of the proper royal family to the union with Spain.—4. From the union with Spain to the elevation of the house of Braganza.—5. From the elevation of the dynasty of Braganza to our own times.

"You will expect I should single out and talk about some one event on which our author has bestowed peculiar attention. It is the shortest course for giving you some idea of his manner in narration, and of his care in research. I can guess your taste. Bold enterprizes, remarkable misfortunes falling on a great man, such are the incidents on which you will prefer to dwell. I suspect, if you had just received this Portuguese History, you would begin by cutting open the account of the unfortunate Sebastian.

"The young Sebastian, as you recollect, burned with zeal to try his hand against the African Infidels. A slight invitation led him to the assistance of the expelled King of Morocco, Muley Mahomet. He set sail with a considerable army on Midsummer-day 1578, in spite of the dissuasion of his friends, and the ominous appearance of a comet. The army was landed at Arcilla, and went for Allarache. On the road it met the hostile force of Muley Muluco in the plain of Alkafarquivir. Sebastian and his Portuguese

ruined an entire defeat: he himself—fell. Such at least was the report.

“But what if he did not fall, or at least did not perish,—if a still more poignant fate awaited him. You recollect that four pseudo-Sebastians arose one after another, just when Spain had completed the seizure of Portugal. The three first were notorious impostors, and incurred the fate they deserved: the fourth, on the contrary, says our author, conducted himself so skilfully, that it will probably for ever remain a question whether he were not the true Sebastian.

‘He came, (continues Gebauer,) in 1598, to Venice, and found credit not merely among the populace, but with persons of condition; especially as some Portuguese who had known King Sebastian voluntarily testified that this person entirely resembled him in face, size, and voice. He found such support as enabled him to live like a man of rank, and such countenance as encouraged him publicly to announce himself for the true Sebastian. The Spanish Ambassador at Venice, Domingo Mendoza, consequently applied to the Government that Sebastian might be arrested and formally questioned. He related in great detail, that in the unfortunate battle at Alkassar he was wounded, and left for dead, and had thus escaped captivity; that with Christoval of Tavora he had been carried in a small vessel to Algarve, where he recovered from his wounds; but that the sight of those whom he knew being painful to him after so great a disaster, he undertook a journey into Abyssinia. He crossed the Red Sea, visited Persia, and abode long in a cloister of Georgia under a religious habit. Here the desire of seeing once more his country and his subjects became strong: he embarked in the Black Sea for Sicily, where he landed, and whence he dispatched Marco Tullio of Rosenza into Portugal, determining to await intelligence at Rome. On his way thither he was robbed by his attendants, and compelled to seek Venice, where he had more hope of finding resources than at Rome, and had in fact been immediately recognized. All this was no sooner said than proved. He expressed confidence in the Venetian Government, recalled to their recollection the correspondence he had conducted with them during the Turkish war, and pleaded an efficient zeal for their interests. He challenged examination, and took a pleasure in indicating his personal peculiarities—the shortness of his left side,—the scar on his

right brow, such as Sebastian had incurred in his very childhood,—the singular wart, or corn, on his toe.

‘The Venetian Government thought fit to imprison their guest. The fugitive Portuguese presented petitions without end for his liberation. King Henry IV. of France applied, through his Ambassador Dufresne, to the Doge, that some decisive explanation might be given, as the error of the Portuguese might be productive of much personal inconvenience. The Venetians, after three years delay, pronounced a sentence of banishment, and allowed him eight days to quit the territories of the Republic. The Portuguese now began to deliberate whether he ought to return to his country by way of Switzerland and France, or by way of Tuscany. They chose unfortunately the latter. Sebastian, disguised as a monk, was no sooner come into the Florentine dominions, than he was seized by order of the Grand Duke Ferdinand I., and sent to Naples to be delivered up to the Spaniards.

‘On being introduced to the Spanish Viceroy, Don Ferdinand Buiz of Castro, Count of Lemos, Sebastian with great dignity had him covered. The Count inquired by what right he so authoritatively addressed him? By my birth-right, replied Sebastian. He then reproached the Count for affecting ignorance, reminded him that the sword he then wore was a gift of Sebastian’s to the Envoy of Philip, and inquired for a piece of jewelry which on the same occasion had been presented to his spouse. He is said to have opened a secret spring peculiar to this jewelry. Yet the result was, that Sebastian, after examination, was declared to be an impostor; that he was led about on an ass through the streets of Naples; and finally sentenced to the galleys. He was transported to Spain, and lodged in the castle of San Lucar, whence he never emerged. His vicinity excited great ferment in Portugal. The date and manner of his death is unknown.’

“Thus far the historian. But not content with the narration, he undertakes a circumstantial discussion of the question, which is masterly in its way. Two questions, says he, are to be investigated; whether the death of King Sebastian at Alkassar be so far vouched that it cannot reasonably be called in question; and in case this remains doubtful, whether the fourth Sebastian ought not to be reckoned among those impostors who have abused a famous name in order to fare sumptuously.

“The

"The death of Sebastian at Alkassar is imperfectly proved: from all the testimonies nothing further can be ascertained than that he was wounded in the head, and was seen to fall from his horse. The body which was selected, as the King's was too much hacked and disfigured to be knowable; and although some of the King's attendants, especially Sebastian Refendius, recognized this body for the King's in the presence of Muley Hamet, yet to this evidence one may reply with Gebauer, 'Nothing more natural than this. Who could have contradicted Refendius in the presence of the Barbarian King; especially as, in case of Sebastian's surivivance, it would be most for his interest to pass, among the Moors at least, for having been killed.' Nor can it be denied that a report originated almost immediately, that not the King's body, but that of a Swiss, had been solemnly buried. The tales which, according to Ferreras and Thuanus, falsely occasioned the suspicion of the King's preservation, are without probability.

"The pretended Sebastian therefore cannot on this ground be rejected decidedly. But, on a closer observation of him, are there no traces of imposture? None: and a thousand strong circumstances plead for him. He is in the hands of the *Dieci* at Venice, a severe tribunal, whose first rule was said to be *correre alla pena prima di esaminar la colpa*. This tribunal confines him three whole years, is unable in all that time to find evidence of his imposture, although the Spaniards would assuredly have been active in furnishing proofs against so inconvenient a claimant. When at length this tribunal is pressed for a decision, what does it do? In fact nothing. It finds no guilt in the man: it sets him at liberty: but orders him to quit the territory of the republic, lest it should become a nest of intrigue and conspiracy. 'This (continues the historian,) looks more like the treatment of unwelcome innocence than of detected guilt.' Nor was it agreeable to the Venetians that the Grand Duke of Florence should seize the exile, and deliver him over to the Spaniards; for Cardinal Ossat expressly says in his Letters that they considered it as a heinous affront. When he gets to Naples, there must have been again the same deficiency of hostile evidence, else why so much deference and attention, and so cautious a removal to San Lucar: the former pretenders had been put to death without ceremony. It

would be tedious if I were to follow our author through all the steps of his investigation, which, had he understood writing, might have been rendered yet more interesting. One hears the lecturing professor throughout; but something of neatness and grace may be contentedly resigned for erudition, care, and impartiality."

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

OBSERVATIONS made during a TOUR  
through the UNITED STATES of AME-  
RICA.

NO IX.

THE lands in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, more especially the bottoms on the Alleghany, are very rich. Six years before I visited this town it was a frontier settlement against hostile Indians, and the lands, in consequence, sold very low. It is but a few years since a Mr. Wood first surveyed this country, and was offered an extensive tract of it gratis, which he refused. His son has since purchased a considerable farm in the neighbourhood of Pittsburgh, and erected a very handsome brick house at the entrance of the town, which is irregularly built; and the streets are narrow, and the houses have the dirty, smoked appearance they exhibit in English cities where coals are most used. It is situate on a plain, running to a point, at which the clear stream of the Alleghany and the muddy waters of the Monongahela unite and form a beautiful basin, the source of the far-famed Ohio, or Belle River of the French, which, after running 1183 miles, empties itself into the Mississippi.

The Alleghany is at Pittsburgh about a quarter of a mile wide, and runs at the rate of about four knots an hour. The Monongahela is about half a mile wide, its waters being forced back by the more impetuous stream of the Alleghany. At the confluence of these rivers the French erected a fort, which was captured by the English under General Forbes in November 1758. It was soon afterwards abandoned, and one higher up the Alleghany erected, which is now in existence. At the point where the rivers meet, the cliff rises about twenty feet above the waters, the Monongahela bearing a south-east, and the Alleghany a north-east direction. Soon after the capture by the British the town was laid out, and named after the elder William Pitt. About seven miles to the S. E. of this town is

the field celebrated for the defeat of Gen. Braddock. Pittsburgh is extremely well supplied with most excellent coals, at least as good as the Carmel coals, which are delivered at the houses in town at the rate of five cents per bushel. The blaze of these coals, we were assured, afforded so strong a light, that in winter neither tailors nor other mechanics burn candles. Coal is furnished principally to the town from the mountains on the verge of the Monongahela, from which they are tumbled into the vessels below. During our revolutionary war one of these coal-mountains caught fire, and was only extinguished by the falling in of its sides, which suffocated the flame. Coals of various quality are found; however, in all directions within seventy miles of this nature-favoured town. The vessels which go down the Ohio use coal as ballast, as it costs only the trouble of digging from the sides of the hills.

Pittsburgh forms one of the great points from which emigrants divaricate who intend to settle in the immense valley bounded by the Alleghany Mountains to the east, the Gulf of Mexico to the south, the frozen regions to the north, and the White Mountains to the west. This valley embraces almost every climate, and consequently every soil; but still for its general fertility may without hyperbole be denominated the paradise of the world, the last resort of freedom.

Pittsburgh contained when I was there about one thousand houses and five thousand inhabitants, many houses being built purposely for the accommodation of emigrants, who, when the Ohio is low, are frequently detained a considerable length of time. It is however rapidly increasing in size and consequence, and affords many beautiful views. The town is principally built on the Monongahela. When I was at Pittsburgh this river afforded a pleasant sandy margin, of about thirty feet broad: the surface of the cliff is about twenty feet above this strand, and is, when the waters are much out, covered by them. Whenever our population is sufficient to enable us to become a manufacturing people, the situation of Pittsburgh will render it important, the carriage of heavy articles operating as a premium in favour of those there produced. Its situation at the confluence of two mighty rivers, and at the source of an immense inland navigation, with a supply eternal of such excellent coals, plenty of fish, and a rich surrounding

country, are advantages few places can afford. The new fort has, since the cession of the adjoining country by the Indians, been converted into a store for the United States, in which they deposit the different articles destined to be distributed through Western America, and is only garrisoned by a lieutenant and seven men.

House-rent and all the necessaries of life are cheap at Pittsburg. It contains a handsome court-house, and tolerable market-house. The town was, however, dirty, consequent on the richness of the adjoining soil, the narrowness of the streets, and the profuse use of coal. A branch of the bank of Pennsylvania is established in this town. The best hickory wood sells at a dollar and a half the cord. The taverns are equal to any either in Washington or Baltimore; and although I forgot to note their charges, I remember they were reasonable.

The common boats which convey passengers and goods down the Ohio are twelve feet wide, and cost, according to their length, a dollar a foot: when well covered, painted, and divided into apartments, they will sell for a dollar and a half the foot. Some are very elegant, and cost more. Of these we saw two: one belonging to General Wilkinson; the other to Colonel Burrows: both were elegant, the first particularly, being gilt, and highly ornamented. Those destined for use more than flow are estimated to carry each about half a ton for every foot in length. Of these boats about one hundred, having about twelve emigrants each, were said to be waiting between Brownfield and Geneva, on the Alleghany, and about as many more on the Monongahela, till the waters should rise, to wait them to their intended settlements. These emigrants were hourly expected at Pittsburgh, one boat having already arrived, and luckily that boat belonged to our inestimable friend Colonel Lyons, member of Congress for the state of Kentucky, who was returning to his seat at Eddeville, on Cumberland river, where it empties into the Ohio, within about forty miles of its confluence with the Mississippi. After a week's pretty severe exercise, to pass a day or two with this gentleman was grateful to our feelings, although the parting afterwards with so sincere a friend, so honest a man, and so useful a citizen, was among the most painful incidents of the journey.

On the 28th day of April the Ohio rose  
four

four feet: it still, however, wanted twelve of the level deemed necessary to navigate the Ohio boats.

The boats which convey flour from Pittsburgh to New Orleans take from 250 to 300 barrels each, that produced on the Monongahela being considered the best. A company lately established sent 250,000 barrels for sale in the year 1804. In the same period it is calculated 100,000 tons of manufactured articles passed through this town down the Ohio; and it is asserted the average increase is 2000 tons annually.

It may some years hence be a matter of curiosity to compare the present with the then state of the manufactories of Pittsburgh. With this view I subjoin the facts I was able to collect on this subject when there. I admit they do not exhibit marks of a great manufacturing town, and ought only to be considered as the incipient proofs of future greatness. On the Alleghany, and opposite Pittsburgh, are Colonel O'Hara's glass-works. In the town he has a brew-house, two tan-yards, and a yard for ship-building, in which, when I was there, was building one brig of 250 tons, and from which had lately been launched one ship of 350 tons. A tin-manufactory was established, which then employed twenty-eight persons; a nail-manufactory thirty; a cotton-manufacturer had recently fixed himself, and employed but twelve; thirty workmen were engaged in ship, and about fifty in boat-building; thirty were also engaged in the rope-walks, which received their hemp from Ohio and Kentucky states.

Such were the manufactories of this, at no distant period, important town; and therewith I conclude this letter, with the usual assurances of the esteem of, &c.,

RICHARD DINMORE.

Alexandria, April 10, 1806.

P. S. A gentleman lately arrived from England brought with him your Magazine for December last, in which I see the following errors in my first letter, which I beg of you to notice.

In the last line in p. 415, for "6 dollars," should be inserted "16 dollars."

In the following page (416,) "a" should be left out before "democratic."

In the 1st column, line 46, insert "purchased" instead of "purchascd."

In the 2d column, line 22 from the bottom of the page, read "carriages," for "carrriage."

In p. 417, col. 1, l. 17, for "beneficial," read "prejudicial."—And in the last line but one of the letter, after "next," insert "partlet."

### For the Monthly Magazine.

A CASE IN CASUISTRY.

**I**N the Annual Review, (III., 105,) the author of a Guide to Immortality is indirectly called to account for continuing in a church to many of whose doctrines his book is described as adverse. Supposing the fact correctly stated, why ought he to quit it?

If at the time of subscribing the articles, and of receiving his two successive ordinations, he was a believer in the stipulated doctrines, he had clearly a right to perform or undergo these acts. If he continues to read the prescribed liturgies, if he avoids to preach forbidden tenets, if he teaches in the public temples nothing but the religion of the state, he is still obedient to the magistrate, and performs the contract for which his salary was set apart by Government. What reason is there for his renouncing it? If, in his official capacity of priest, he does not swerve from his original agreement, why may he not continue to avail himself of the benefice attached to that public office?

When a blind man hires a scholar to read to him, must the latter decline reading aloud Hume's Essay on Miracles, if he happens to dissent from the doctrine therein contained? Let him read his task, and, if he has a certain rank of intellect, let him make his objections. So a minister, surely, in his private capacity of citizen, may with propriety recommend an alteration in the very liturgies he is employed to read aloud to a blind and ignorant multitude. The rights of the individual do not merge in those of the priest: he may, in his personal capacity, conscientiously and fitly advise the public to consult those interpreters of Scripture who have combated the religion which the country has instituted, and urge a modification of the tenure of the ecclesiastical office: else the reformers had no right to propose their change.

No one takes it amiss in a civil magistrate, in a justice of the peace, for instance, the subscribing of a petition for the repeal of a law which he continues to execute, or the writing of a pamphlet, or the calling of a meeting, against it. Exactly parallel is the duty and obligation of the religious magistrate: the priest is to continue executing the appointed task while it remains appointed; but surely he may complain, and loudly too, of the established service; and may write books to induce the lawgiver to innovate, and may petition the legislature for relief,

and,

and, any where but in his church, may call the people together, and exhort them to combine for an alteration in the rubric. Where would there be in such conduct any thing inconsistent with his duty? The charge of hypocrisy is only applicable to silent acquiescence.

Some persons similarly circumstanced have indeed resigned their livings; a display of sincerity and disinterestedness entitled to the appropriate admiration, but not to the merit of facilitating the progress of reform. While public opinion exacts heavy pecuniary sacrifices as a fine for speaking out, silence will be generally preferred. The resigners of livings, to be consistent, must maintain that the magistrate has no right to decree a public religion; for if the state establishes any religion whatsoever, there cannot but be some compromise with private judgment. It is impossible that the clergy should all exactly and entirely coincide with the system ordained by public authority; no two independent inquirers having ever been found to interpret alike every single text of Scripture. An agreement to teach in the church the religion of the sovereign is consequently the only practicable bargain between the state and the clergy, if uniformity be made a condition. How much better would it have been never to have proposed the Act of Uniformity at all; but to have left the priest and the parishioners at liberty, by a separate local concert, to vary at pleasure their liturgies and their rites: here to replace the pompous pageantry of Catholicism; there to imitate the cheerful festivities of Paganism. Somewhere a Clarke might have instituted his Arianism; yonder a Middleton his Antisupernaturalism; and the wife and good of every sect of sentiment, the ornaments of literature and the instructors of their country, might all have remained within reach of appropriate recompense. It is surprising that at the Restoration, when the Court was said to swarm with philosophers, men of influence

Knew no such system: no such piles could raise,

Of natural worship, built on prayer and praise  
To one sole God.

DRYDEN.

Surely a petition for the repeal of the Act of Uniformity might with entire propriety be subscribed by any of the established clergy, and would be received with complacency by those members of the legislature who are most anxious to conciliate the affections and to extend the liberties of the Catholics and other Dissenters.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY of ASTRONOMY for 1805, by JEROME DE LALANDE.

M. DE Laplace has read to the Institute a Memoir on Capillary Tubes, in which he gives an analytical calculation of their attraction, perfectly conformable to experience. There is an extract from it in the *Journal de Physique* for January 1806. I read another on surveying, in which I demonstrated the difference between the Table of Levels which is used in proceeding from north to south, and that which should be employed in going from east to west, on account of the figure of the earth; a consideration which had hitherto escaped all the authors who have treated on this subject.

The fifth volume of the Institute which appeared on the 14th of January, contains fourteen Memoirs on astronomical subjects. Among these I have given Researches on the Motion of Mercury, Mars, Venus; Calculations of the Eclipses of the Stars, and a Description of the Zodiac of Strasbourg. M. Delambre treats of the stereographic projection, and of the astrolabe of Senefius, which M. Gail had introduced to the notice of the Class. There are also a Memoir by M. Messier on the Passage of Mercury; Observations by M. Ferrers in America; the Occultation of Mars, by M. Duc la Chapelle; a Notice on the Great Tables which were calculated by M. de Prony's direction, and Remarks on the History of Trigonometrical Tables. M. Cassini has given a Description of the Mariner's Compass.

The Transactions of the Royal Society of London for 1803 contain a Memoir by Dr. Herschel on the Transit of Mercury, in which he perceived no ring; another on the Causes that make the Mirrors of Telescopes change their Form.

In those of 1804 he treats of the Double Stars, which in the last twenty-five years seem to have undergone some variations, especially with respect to the angles of distance with the ecliptic; which leads him to imagine that they turn, but so slowly, that it is difficult to affirm it. He has seen one part hide the other in one of these double stars.

The Tables of the Sun, by M. Delambre, and of the Moon, by M. Burg, have been finished and presented. M. Delambre has recomposed the Tables of the Moon in such a manner, that the equations are additive, which will save

time



time, and diminish the risk of error. These Tables will soon make their appearance.

The new Table of Refractions, by M. de Laplace, which will appear with the Tables of the Sun, gives six-tenths of a second, at  $45^\circ$  more than Bradleys; but De Laplace apprizes astronomers that discordances have been frequently found between the two solstices, because the thermometer has been placed within an observatory, instead of being placed without, but out of the sun.

The observations of the two solstices, and of the two equinoxes, made by M. Delambre with a repeating-circle, during several days, have given him the confirmation of the epochs and of the obliquity of the ecliptic, which he has employed in his new Tables.

Epoch for 1800,  $9^\circ 10' 23'' 32'' 6''$ , less by  $2''$  than in his first Tables. Mean obliquity  $23^\circ 27' 57''$ , greater by  $4''$  than in the Tables of my third edition, which have been hitherto used.

M. Delambre has completed the printing of the first volume of his great work on the Meridian, in 750 pages. It is intitled *Base du Système Métrique Décimal, ou Mesure de l'Arc du Méridien, &c.* It contains all the triangles formed from Dunkirk to Barcelona. The second will contain the bases, the azimuths, the latitudes and the calculations of the triangles. There will probably be a third.

The new Tables of Jupiter and Saturn, calculated by M. Bouvard, are finished and going to press.

Those of Mercury, Venus, Mars, composed by Lalande the nephew, will immediately follow. M. Delambre has recomposed the Tables of the Satellites; and we shall have a new and complete collection of Astronomical Tables published by the Board of Longitude.

We have received the Berlin Memoirs for 1802, which contain Observations by M. Bode, and Calculations relative to the Planets Piazzi and Olbers.

M. Bouvard has continued at the Observatory his Series of Observations, with excellent instruments, and they will appear in the *Connoissance des Temps* for 1808, which is printing in the form of the Gregorian Calendar, conformably to the *senatus-consulte* of the 9th of September, which has suppressed the republican calendar, and which is printed in our little *Annuaire*.

In the Bulletins of the Academy of Montpellier there are Observations by M. Poitevin and M. de Flaugergues.

M. Vidal, director of the Observatory of Toulouse, has sent us a large collection of observations made by him in 1804, which attest the persevering zeal of that able astronomer.

The Ephemerides of Vienna for the year 1806 contain a great number of longitudes determined by eclipses, as a sequel to the great work of M. Triefnecker; a Memoir by M. Burg, to prove that Bradley's refractions ought to be increased; Observations made at Vienna, Buda, Prague, Crems-Münster, Carlsburg, Naples, Palermo, Ratibon, Amsterdam, Gotha, Milan, Munich, and Brünn, to the South of Olmütz, a place which has become very remarkable to us, on account of the entry of our Emperor into Vienna on the 13th of November.

M. Bode's Ephemerides likewise contain a great number of Observations made at Berlin, Vienna, Petersburg, Bremen, Breilau, Prague, Wilna, Crems-Münster, Palermo, Upsal, Huth, and Dantzic, and Calculations relative to the three new Planets. This volume shews, like the preceding, how important it is that astronomers should understand German. I have seen from it with pleasure, that M. Bode approves the term *equitude* which I have substituted for right-ascension, that we may have a simple name, and not one which signifies a thing that we never see.

M. Poczobut and M. Treschka, astronomers of the University of Wilna, have transmitted to us a great number of Observations of the new Planets, made in 1803 and 1804, with excellent instruments.

M. Scarpellini has sent from Rome Observations made at the Observatory of the Duke de Sermonata, the Eclipses of the Sun and Moon, and the Transits of Mercury over the Sun.

Pope Pius VII. Chiamonte, whose residence at Paris produced such an agreeable sensation, gave me a commission to have made for him a circle, a pendulum, and an achromatic telescope, for the Roman College, which Messrs. Calendrelli and Conti have rendered interesting, and which Cardinal Litta, prefect of the studies of the Roman College, particularly patronizes.

The astronomers of Florence have commissioned me to send them a chronometer by Berthaud.

M. Ciccolini, an astronomer of Bologna, has published a Memoir of the Eclipse of the Sun on the 11th of February 1804, which was supposed to have

been total in Italy; but he demonstrates that this neither was nor could have been the case, from the diameters of the Sun and Moon which are in my Tables. Circumstances were as unfavourable for the observation in Italy as in France.

M. Ciccolini has made a useful addition to the reflecting-circle. He has formed the posterior part of that instrument into a quarter of a circle, the radius of which is the diameter of the instrument, and with a perpendicular and the telescope of the same circle he can ascertain in half a minute of time, within half a degree, the altitude of the star, and at the same time the degree at which the glass of the telescope should be placed for taking the observation. In this manner you avoid the disagreeable necessity of groping with the fingers in observations of altitudes, the inconvenience of which has already been acknowledged by astronomers and mariners of high distinction. With this method the telescope may be made to magnify more than usual, which would be exceedingly advantageous in observations of this kind.

M. Lenoir has likewise made at Paris a pedesal with which one single observer may make use of the repeating-circle.

M. Augustus Picquet, of Geneva, has discovered a method of observing transits of the meridian by means of the reflecting-sextants used at sea. For this purpose it is sufficient to fix, due west, a glass which shall be exactly  $90^\circ$  from every point of the meridian.

M. Julian Ortiz Canelas, son-in-law of the deceased Tosino, and director of the Observatory of Spain, has sent us Observations made at the Island of Leon from 1798 to 1801.

M. Tiscar has sent us Observations of Eclipses, and exact calculations for deducing the longitudes from them.

M. de Ferrers, a Spanish officer on his travels in America, has sent us the Observation of the Eclipse of the 26th June, 1805; which could not be seen in Europe. He made it at New-York, in latitude  $40^\circ 42'$ , 5h. 6' to the west of Paris. It began at 6h. 50' 10". I concluded that the conjunction took place at Paris at 11h. 24' 42", and the error in the Tables 46"; but as this embraces the supposition of the latitude of the Moon, it might be something less. M. de Ferrers accompanies it with the positions of New-York and Albany, and several other observations.—[To be continued.]

*For the Monthly Magazine.*  
REMARKS ON THE MORGANTE MAGGIORE OF  
LUIGI PULCI.

ORLANDO, in the course of the expedition that we have been relating, met two squires or valets fighting near a fountain. One of these, upon inquiry, turned out to be a messenger sent by Rinaldo of Montauban in quest of his wandering cousin; the other, an assassin dispatched by Gano of Poitiers to murder him. As soon as this discovery was made, these two gentlemen experienced, of course, very different treatment. The one had a finishing stroke put to his career by Morgante's club; the other was treated with great courtesy, and dismissed on his return to Paris with assurances of the Count's unalterable affection for his family and kindred, notwithstanding his moist firm and inflexible resolution to continue his travels, and tempt no more the deceitful favour of princes.

Conscious how disagreeable such a result of his embassy would prove to his master, he appeared at the French Court with downcast eyes and a dejected countenance, inasmuch that Rinaldo and all the Paladins concluded from his air and manner that the object of their solicitude was no more. Their lamentations on the occasion are affecting, though premature. "Caro Cugin mio," exclaims the Lord of Montauban, with as pathetic an address as that of Montefinos to his dying cousin Durandarte,—

"Caro Cugin mio,

Poichè tu sei da questa vita uscito,  
Senza te, lasso, che farei più io?"

To proceed with our story. The eclaireissement was accompanied by a tale not much to the credit of the head of the accursed family of Maganza (Gano). The indignation of Rinaldo was raised to its most ungovernable pitch, and he struck the traitor with his fist in open Court. This offence (which, if committed in one of our English Courts, in the august presence of any of our justices on the bench, would subject the offender to the loss of his right hand, besides confiscation, and other pains and penalties), was unpardonable in the sight of an Emperor so jealous of his dignity as Charles. The provocation was forgotten, and the crime aggravated by the reflection that the hot-headed Rinaldo had always been a factious, and on occasions a very ticklish sort of subject to manage; for instance, when he once before had gone so far as to pull his Sovereign's beard, and take

take the crown off his head, on a similar occasion. He was now frowned out of Court, and followed by his intimate friends and companions the Marquis Oliver of Burgundy and Duke Dudon, son of the celebrated Oger of Denmark. Dismissed from the royal presence, and having therefore nothing better to do, these three gallant spirits determined to set out together on their adventures, and seek Orlando throughout *Paganis*.

The first event that befalls them is at the very abbey where Orlando had formerly picked up his powerful squire Morgante. A mighty troop of giants, it seems, having heard of the deaths of Passamont and Alabastrer, had set out from the East to revenge them, taken possession of the monastery with all the tithes and revenues thereto belonging, and reduced the abbot and his brethren to the condition of servitors, while they themselves rioted unchecked on all the plenty that the land afforded. The story that follows is rather beneath epic dignity, inasmuch as the war between the giants and knights is commenced by Rinaldo's abusing in the most unjustifiable terms of grossness the gluttony of one of the biggest of their set, who is sitting astride on the edge of an immense caldron of soup, ladling it out with amazing delight, and stuffing his paunch to a most unwieldy size. The good Count's abuse was reſented; and the conversation ended in his seizing the ladle and tumbling the giant himself into the boiling vessel. This specimen of the adventure is quite sufficient. The abbot and monks are of course restored to their rights at last; and the account they hear of Orlando and his squire determines the knights to pursue their journey to the Court of Caraduro, uncertain however whether they are to meet him there or at the camp of the besiegers.

Several new adventures, and some of them related with much spirit, attend their progress through the wood in which the knight of Clermont had formerly been shut up in an enchanted castle and baptized Morgante at the Demon's instigation. One of the most interesting is the rescue (which is performed by Rinaldo,) of a lion from the jaws of a tremendous dragon. The grateful animal undertakes the office of guide during the rest of their journey; and his deliverer assumes in consequence the title of "knight of the lion."

Arrived on the verge of the dominions of a Pagan king named Corbantes, they

are informed of a cruel monster that ravages those territories, to whom a virgin is annually sacrificed. To make short the story, it is sufficient to say, that it is nearly a counterpart of that of St. George and the fair Sabra. Florisena is the name of the princess who is about to become a meal for the hungry tyrant. All the three knights offer their services to attempt her rescue; and, notwithstanding the anxiety and horror of her mind, her eyes are involuntarily turned towards Oliver with peculiar complacency. The amorous Marquis catches the flame, and in the ensuing combat becomes equally distinguished above the others for his valour, his success, and his suffering. He it is who terminates the adventure by cutting off the monster's head and laying it at the feet of the princess; while the paleness of his countenance and the blood that flows through the joints of his armour declare the wounds he has suffered in the cause, and renders the residence of him and his companions at the Court of Corbantes for some time absolutely necessary. During this delay Rinaldo is not idle. He explains the mysteries of religion to the King and his whole Court, and proves himself as successful a speaker as his cousin Orlando; for Corbantes, moved by his sermons, is himself, together with all his dukes, earls, and barons, and his daughter into the bargain, baptized by the evangelical Court.

In the mean time the business of Oliver's cure proceeded but slowly, being committed to the charge and inspection of Florisena,

Love seldom pardons those who slight his sway;

But he who loves is soon belov'd again;  
And the pure hearts that humble offerings pay,

Find from his justice the reward of pain:  
A faithful lord to such as well obey.

So the fair princess well repaid her swain.  
She saw the amorous Marquis half expire  
For love of her, and caught herself his fire.

Now with the lightnings of her eye she glances

Back towards Oliver the flaming darts  
Which Love is wont to send in tender glances;

And thus one fire has caught two gentle hearts.

And now, when'er the royal maid advances  
To see the leeches well perform their parts,  
Her tongue reserv'd and cold, her flaming eyes

Speak the warm language which her voice denies.

When Oliver beheld his Florisene  
Salute him with such soft, embarrass'd  
airs,

Then all his first intolerable pain  
Was fled, and other wounds his soul de-  
clares ;

That soul was full of doubt, and hope be-  
tween,

Yet, all the heav'nly confirmation bears,  
Of what his gentle maid begins to prove ;—  
For timid silence is the proof of love.

He sees, as near the lovely virgin drew,  
A deep vermilion all her face o'erspread ;  
He hears her voice ; how faint and weak it  
grew,

As she inquir'd his health, and how he  
sped

Of wounds, which suffered for her sake she  
knew.

He marks her downcast eyes and drooping  
head :

He marks : and hope in every feature glows ;  
For these the sure effects of love he knows.

“ My hard unpitying destiny, (she said,)  
The will of Heav'n, or Fortune's cruel  
doom,

Had nearly brought my young and virgin  
head

To death most horrid, and a fearful tomb,  
Thee, Paladin, my kinder stars have led  
Hither, my favour and last hope, to  
come,

And set me from impending terrors free—  
And thou (oh cruel change !) hast bled for  
me !”

These words, so full of tenderness and love,  
Pierc'd to his heart the gentle, amorous  
knight :

A thousand times he thank'd the pow'rs  
above

For such sweet transport and for hopes so  
bright ;

And gladly now, his love sincere to prove,  
He could have breath'd his soul out in her  
fight.

To his sweet mistress, lingering at his side,  
With burning blushes Oliver replied :—

“ I never yet have done a deed, fair maid,  
From which such joy my bosom has con-  
fess'd.

If thou from death wert rescued by my aid,  
Then I indeed am more sincerely blest  
Than ever knight by Fortune's power was  
made.

These wounds thy gentle spirit have dis-  
trest :

But oh ! another, deeper, wound I feel,  
A different art require that wound to heal.”

The gentle damsel knew the hidden thought ;  
Full well she knew it, and full well ap-  
plied.

Quickly are Love's delicious lessons taught ;  
The princess felt them, and in secret  
figh'd :

“ And have I then the soft infection caught ?  
This wound I also feel, and cannot hide.  
Oh Oliver ! I'll ne'er ungrateful prove  
To such tried constancy, such generous  
love !”

The conclusion of this tale of love is very sad indeed. Oliver, for a long time after he is cured of his wound, still makes excuses for lingering about the palace of the hospitable Corbantes, and detaining his impatient brother Paladins ; but at length a sermon from the knight of Montauban rouses his dormant virtue. He drags himself away ; and Florisena, like another Dido, unable to bear her grief for his departure, falls into despair and madness, and puts an end to her sufferings by a leap from her chamber-window. The inconsolable Corbantes erects a monument over her remains, on which he causes the melancholy history of her deliverance, her love, and her despair, to be engraved.—[*To be continued.*]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the following method of preparing and applying the vitriolic or nitrous acid (which has been found safe and useful in extracting stains, &c., from tanned leather,) will answer the inquiry of an Artist in Number 144 of the Monthly Magazine, it is very much at his service.

Take half a pint of water, a quarter of a pint of nitrous acid, and half an ounce of salts of lemon. Put the water in a bottle, and add the vitriolic acid to it, and afterwards the salts of lemon. When the heat which is caused by this mixture has subsided, add half a pint of skimmed milk ; shake them occasionally for three or four days, and the liquor will be fit for use.

*The Application.*

With a brush and soft water clean the surface of the leather from all grease, dirt, &c. Next scrape on it a little Bath-brick, or white free-sand ; add a little of the above liquor, and with a brush scour it well, repeating this process till the whole has been gone over : then with a clean sponge and water wash off what remains of the brick : leave the leather to dry gradually, and it will be of a light new colour. If it is wished to be darker, brush it with a hard-brush a little before it is dry, and it will be of a rich brown tinge.

I am, Sir, &c. J. W.

Hinchley, July 14, 1806.

## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

HISTORICAL NOTICE respecting the LIFE and WRITINGS of M. DE LA HARPE.

JÉAN François de la Harpe was born at Paris on the 20th of November, 1739. His father was captain of artillery, and was descended from an ancient and noble Swiss family. He lost his father while he was very young; and, as is too usual with children of officers of no higher rank, was left in a state of extreme poverty. What had been young La Harpe's education is not particularly known; but it is probable the father had given him the elements of learning, from a circumstance related by M. Descart's. By some accident he was introduced to M. Affelin, principal of the College of Harcourt, who, hearing him recite some French verses with an elegance and taste superior to his years, conceived an affection for him, and received him amongst his pupils, and shortly after obtained a pension for him. The patronage of his benevolent friend was happily bestowed; and, whether the early indications of talent in La Harpe had excited the peculiar regard of his other superiors, or they considered merely the interests of their house in the attention they paid to a young man who gained all the higher prizes, no care was omitted in the completion of his studies.

La Harpe displayed a very early turn for poetry; and this led to a circumstance that had nearly closed his already brilliant career. A professor in the college, of a ridiculous character, was the constant object of the pleasantries of the pupils, some of whom had written an occasional satire against him. It was communicated to La Harpe, who was regarded as the oracle of the college. The young poet, cultivated in his taste, and prompted by the passion of sharpening the edge of the satire, almost made the poem his own by his numerous alterations. Some time after appeared a satirical poem on M. Affelin, his benefactor, which, as he had the reputation of the former, was attributed to him. In vain he protested his innocence, and his veneration for his earliest friend. His eminent success had excited envy; and the epigram, which ought never to have been carried beyond the shade of the college, was laid before the administration of police. M. de Sartine unhappily viewed the affair with the microscopic eye of his

office, and laid the heavy hand of power on a youth, at his very entrance into the world. La Harpe was confined several months in an ordinary house of correction. This injustice, for it afterwards appeared that he had no hand in the satire, embittered his early years, and planted a deep sting in his bosom. His soul was filled with ideas of resentment and revenge against oppression. In the choice of subjects for his pen, he imperceptibly gave the preference to such as displayed indignation coming to the succour of innocence and helplessness, and replacing injured humanity in all her rights. Nor can it be questioned that the circumstance influenced his future character, and helped to form the principle of that biting eloquence which often animated his style, and made him so redoubtable in controversy.

La Harpe commenced his public career in letters by poems called *Heroïdes*, which were then much in vogue. The Epistle of Eloïse to Abelard, by Colardeau; of Barnave to Traman his friend, by Dorat; and that of a Monk of La Trappe to the Abbé de Rance, by La Harpe, were very popular. The suffrages were at first divided between La Harpe and Dorat. The world gave the palm to the latter, pleased with the tinsel of his style; but men of taste to the former, who was soon the acknowledged conqueror.

These trifles were but the prelude to a nobler success. To a young man who had destined himself to a literary life, two enviable paths were open,—the honours of the Academy, and those of the Theatre. A prize obtained at the French Academy, or a successful drama, would remove the first difficulties, admit him into the higher circles, and procure him elevated protectors. La Harpe presented himself with courage, and almost in the same moment, in both, and his first efforts in each were successful. The first topic of eloquence he essayed was his Eulogy on Charles V. King of France. It presented a celebrated epoch in the history of France. The orator had to delineate a young prince taking upon himself, during the captivity of his father, the burthen of a state rent by factions and invaded by enemies; preserving it by his firmness and prudence; displaying on the throne the virtues admired in his regency;

regency; re-establishing the glory of France; and carrying to the grave the love and gratitude of a nation.

The great difficulty of the subject lay in speaking of Duguesclin without permitting his military glory to efface that of the Monarch. The orator had the art to place him every where the second figure on the canvas. Charles is ever first; and his wisdom and prudence actuate the great general whose genius had been discovered by him. One of the finest passages of this discourse is the portrait of the King of Navarre, a prince of the blood-royal, who fomented the troubles of the state during the captivity of King John.

“Surrounded by enemies without, (says M. de la Harpe,) Charles found one in his family more dangerous than all. He was one of those men who, born without any virtue, or love of glory, or hope of attaining it, are the more to be feared, as they may hazard all without fear of blushing; a character low and false, who, destitute of talent to aggrandize himself, employs his own vices to hurt or betray; a mind fertile in expedients, because the worst were familiar to him; less skilful than audacious in his enterprizes; and prodigal of oaths, perjuries, and treachery; abhorred rather than feared by his enemies, and despised by his confederates. Such was this King, so justly surnamed *the Bad!*”

In the Eulogy on Fenelon, the writer seems to be clothed with the mantle of that illustrious prelate, to speak worthily of his talents and virtues. “Never (says M. de la Harpe, describing Telemachus,) was a finer use made of the riches of antiquity and the treasures of imagination; never did virtue borrow, to talk to men, a language more lovely, or had more right to their love. In that work abound that persuasive eloquence peculiar to Fenelon, that penetrating unction, that abundance of thought and fulness of passion which overflows the writer’s soul and passes into ours; that grace of style which ever flatters the ear and never palls; that diction, ever elegant and pure, which rises without effort, and glows without labour; those ancient forms which seem not to belong to our language, yet enrich without changing its nature; in a word, that exquisite facility, one of the surest characters of genius, which produces great things without pain, and flows without diminishing.”

To the intrinsic merit of this eulogy, one of the finest composed by La Harpe,

was joined the extraneous and accidental interest of being proscribed by a Minister who never loved men of letters, and the work was from that but the more sought for, which indeed usually happens.

The true *chef d’œuvre* of M. de la Harpe, however, in these compositions, is the Eulogy on Racine, a subject entirely his own choice. He delineates Racine every where as a creator, and is himself such in all the thoughts which compose that beautiful work. It is the noblest of monuments reared to the glory of the greatest of poets, which could never have been formed but by a tragic writer who well knew the difficulties of his art, and had sometimes happily conquered them. There is nothing to censure in it but an excess of severity in speaking of the great Corneille.

Some modern critics had reproached Racine with monotony:—“Yes, (says M. de la Harpe,) Racine has in all his tragedies a common feature, a manner which characterizes them: it is, *perfection!*” In another place, the orator, speaking of the enemies of Racine, who sought to lessen him, cries—“How can he be pardoned that *desolating perfection!* And how can it be that he should not have enemies, who can have no rival!”

The year 1775 was celebrated in our author’s life, having obtained in it both the prize of eloquence and that of poetry. The subject of the discourse was an Eulogy on Catinat. It was difficult that an orator absolutely a stranger to the military art, should succeed in depicting the exploits of one of the greatest generals. M. de la Harpe had also as a competitor a man of merit, protected at Court, not unsuccessful in letters, and who had made tactics a particular study. The orator was not moved by any of these obstacles. Labour supplied the defect of his inexperience in the trade of arms, and his superiority of talent assured him the triumph. Of all the illustrious men celebrated by La Harpe, Catinat is he whose character and merit he has most distinctly seized. In tracing the tranquil valour, the prudence, and extensive knowledge of his hero, he employs a diction elegant without ornament. The noble simplicity of Catinat seems to interdict all the brilliant resources of declamation. The retreat of that General from Court and from Paris is one of the most touching passages in this beautiful eulogy. It is difficult to restrain our tears when we see Catinat ready to separate himself

himself from his old and faithful domestics, whom his poverty would not permit him to keep.

The poem which was crowned on the same day with the eulogy is not to be compared with it. It is intitled—"Advice to a Young Poet."

An epoch now arrived when our orator must bend before a rival. M. Necker, who was much attached to M. de la Harpe, was willing, without offending his delicacy, to give him an instance of his friendship, and he added a large sum to the prize at the Academy of Marseilles, whose subject was an Eulogy on Lafontaine. He did not doubt La Harpe would gain the prize, which would at once concur to his glory and the ease of his circumstances. The event did not answer this expectation.

We will not discuss the decision of the Academy; and will only say, that La Harpe seems to have seized the character of Lafontaine, and the secret of his talent. Ever guided by taste, his style in this discourse is simple, and conformable to the genius of Lafontaine. In the exordium he interrogates the fabulist, and makes him say—"You give yourself much trouble to discover how I could please so greatly; it costs me much less to do so." This is a delicate touch of criticism. The author makes us love the talent of Lafontaine, the nicest colours of which he happily analyzes.

The Academy sometimes proposed particular questions, and in 1767 the prize for the following was gained by La Harpe—"Of the Miseries of War, and the Advantages of Peace." This discourse was marked by the purity and elegance of its diction.

So many triumphs opened at length the doors of the Academy to our author. He succeeded to Colardeau. In his discourse on his reception he dwelt on the qualities which men of letters ought to possess, and on the advantages and inconveniences which may result from their intercourse with men of high rank, whom the institution of the Academy gave them for brethren. Vaugelas had handled this question with much sagacity in his excellent preface to "Remarks on the French Language," where he observes, that the society of men of rank at the Academy spread through the writings of the academicians the graces of politeness. M. de la Harpe sustained the same opinion with more research and eloquence.

Not to interrupt the history of our author's academic success, we have forborne

till now to speak of his tragedies. Long before he had obtained so many crowns, he had made himself known very advantageously by a tragedy intitled "Warwick," which was represented before he was twenty-four years of age, and gave proofs of a distinguished talent in the art. The piece succeeded, and deserved to do so. The dignity of the principal part, the magnanimity of Queen Margaret, the whole of the fourth act, which is resplendent with beauties, have contributed to maintain its station on the stage, where it has been frequently revived. That however which has also contributed much to this success is, the high-toned feeling and inflexibility of his hero. As we have before intimated, this aptitude to express the vehement passions of wounded pride and insulted talents was not in La Harpe the effect of a transient combination, but was the inmate of his heart, irritated by injustice. This opinion is confirmed by the vigour and success of such of his dramatic works as contain characters of that species. His other pieces, though written with much art, and finely conceived, are far from having that original and bold colour belonging to the former. Coriolanus is a character consonant to our author's feelings; and Philoctetes offered to him another of the same kind. He has excelled in drawing both. In all the scenes in which the indignation of Philoctetes develops itself against Ulysses and the Atrides, he is most happy. In no one of his plays has he carried the tragic style to so great a degree of force and grandeur as in this fine imitation of Sophocles. Irony too is a figure which he has here employed in a manner sometimes to recall the style of Corneille.

The other tragedies of M. de la Harpe are inferior to those we have noticed; yet they are read with pleasure, because they are written in an elegant style, and possess that sweetness which results from a due observance of the rules of composition.

The "Barnecides" had the advantage of representing novel manners, and of touching upon one of the most brilliant periods of the history of the Arabs. "Johanna of Naples" has more merit. The fine drawing of the part of Montecale, and the generous and noble character of the King of Hungary, a style of the greatest purity and elegance, with much felicity of incident, are sufficient to compensate for the defects of this tragedy. Notwithstanding the clamours of his enemies, it had many successful representations.

M. de la Harpe seems greatly to have regretted that one of his tragedies which had been received more favourably than any other at Court, should not have been represented in the capital. We know not what were the intrigues which deprived him of this gratification. "Menzicoff" was the play we speak of; and the action is the disgrace of that child of vicissitude. The combination of the plot is not very well imagined; but the piece abounds with beauties in detail. We need not any further pursue these tragedies of the second order.

Although our author often raised his voice against operas, yet, yielding to the public taste, he composed two of that species of drama, concerning which there is nothing to notice but the polished elegance of their style.

To render the homage due from him to Voltaire, he wrote a piece, in which, alluding to the universality of his master's talents, he supposes the whole of the Muses in a contest which shall decree the greatest honours to him. This plan, common as it may be, is executed with much delicacy of conception. It will be felt that Melpomene must be distinguished above the rest; and the author here found no difficulty. But what to make Thalia say, was not so easy to conceive. The author has very dexterously withdrawn himself from this embarrassment; the Muse of Comedy contenting herself with observing, "When he visited me, it was for pasture; but I do not pay a homage the less sincere to his merit." This, expressed in elegant poetry, is not one of the smallest beauties of the piece.

M. de la Harpe also wrote a comedy for the inauguration of the New French Theatre, intitled "Moliere at the New Theatre." It is distinguished by a native and genuine gaiety, which affords no small reason to believe that our author would have succeeded in Comedy had he early attached himself to it.

M. Gaillard, in drawing a parallel between the tragic productions of M. de la Harpe and M. de Dubelloy, gives the preference to the latter for effect, and to the former for style. "I know not (he says,) what rank posterity will assign to M. de la Harpe among our dramatic poets: it will not, however, be denied, that his pieces are written in a style superior to any except the fine tragedies of Racine and Voltaire; and how many beauties are supposed in acknowledging that of style!"

M. de la Harpe was himself asked, a little before his death, how he would have spoken of his tragedies in the *Cours de Littérature*, had it been within his plan to have criticized living authors. He replied, "I would have done myself this justice, to say, that if I have not contributed to the success of the dramatic art, I cannot be accused of accelerating its fall." It is not possible for any one to judge himself with more truth or modesty.

It is some proof of the richness of M. de la Harpe's talents, that, almost always occupied with serious and eloquent discourses, or the grandeur of tragic subjects, he nevertheless could obtain success in lighter productions, usually the fruit of a love of life and society. Among these are two Epistles, one to Falso, and the other from Horace to Voltaire, written with ease and elegance. We will not pass in review his Odes, although some enjoyed reputation in their time. It appears to us that the author did not possess that fire of imagination necessary to success in the ode.

But we now quit all the minor productions of M. de la Harpe, to consider another great feature of his literary character. "Let us suppose him stripped (says M. Gaillard,) of his other works, his tragedies, his poetry of various kinds, his academical discourses; let him no longer be deemed a poet or orator; let us now view alone the critic:—How great will the space be, how splendid the fame, he will yet enjoy in literature! How has he graced and ennobled that function of journalist, which so many before and after him have degraded!"

The correspondence of M. de la Harpe with the Grand Duke of Russia gives a fine, just, and animated picture of the authors who flourished in the period of the correspondence. It abounds with curious details respecting their works, talents, and manners; and contains a variety of anecdotes of literature, and of the arts and sciences.

We are now come to the work which places the seal on the literary reputation of M. de la Harpe, his *Cours de Littérature, Ancienne et Moderne*, which justly entitles him, in the beginning of the nineteenth century, to the honourable appellation of the French Quintilian! M. Peritot, after having examined and analyzed the plan which Marinontel has adopted for his *Elémens de Littérature*, continues thus:—"The career of M. de la Harpe is more vast and brilliant. He



not only labours to give to persons of no great knowledge competent information on the topics of his work, but arrests the attention of the most learned. In his plan, the outline of which alone announces an immense stock of science and learning, he embraces all ages in which literature has flourished. Every celebrated work is analyzed and discussed. The beauties of the several writers are happily displayed, their faults pointed out, with all the ability of the most lively and sound criticism. It is in reading the *Cours de Littérature* that we behold the peculiar talent he possessed of appreciating the exact value of every work in every species. We feel nothing of that fatigue so natural in the perusal of extensive and laborious productions. M. de la Harpe examines the enormous multitude of subjects belonging to his plan with all the charms of freshness and novelty. We partake of the pleasure the author enjoys in literary researches, the object of his constant affection. Unwearied we follow him in his studies, and ally ourselves to his feelings and judgment.

“That which eminently distinguishes M. de la Harpe from other moderns who have treated of literature, is, that he always assumes the tone of the work he criticises; a merit we find in none of the ancients except Cicero, Quintilian, and Longinus. If he speaks of the *Iliad*, you behold him borrow all the rich colours of the father of poetry to decorate his discourse: the ungracious air of criticism disappears: nothing remains but the effect of one of the sublime works of the human mind on the imagination of a poet. If he treats of Demosthenes and Cicero, all the great interests of Athens and Rome are reproduced under his eloquent pen. If Tacitus is his theme, you are instantly transported to the age of the emperors: you enter into all the mysteries of the dark policy of Tiberius, and tremble at the sight of Nero. Is M. de la Harpe arrived at the ages of Francis I. and Louis XIV., he sports with Marot, rises with Malherbe, sheds the sweet perfume of Racine’s poetry, reasons with Pascal, imitates the insinuating graces of Fenelon, melts at the touching exhortations of Massillon, and, if he cannot assume all the grandeur of Bossuet, approaches at least, by a more elevated style, the energy and vigour of the great-  
 eit of Christian orators.”

We shall have no reader who will not participate in our regret that our author did not live to finish so fine a work.

There remains indeed little to do to terminate the examination of the poetry of the eighteenth century; but the department of eloquence is scarcely entered upon; and we have nothing of those of history and miscellaneous literature.

At the conclusion of the examination of Modern Literature M. de la Harpe proposed to give sufficient details to appreciate the great writers of Foreign Literature; but this he had not begun. Finally, he intended to dedicate the conclusion of his *Cours* to the Philosophy of the Eighteenth Century. He had it much at heart to execute this. Some fragments are all that is formed of it. The most remarkable is relative to Rousseau, whom he seems disposed to attack without restraint; and it cannot be dissembled that his animosity to that eloquent writer is directed rather against his personal character, than what is reprehensible in his works. In the chapter respecting Philosophers, he contrasts them with sophists; and it is here that he employs all the vigour of his logic. We are deprived, by the incomplete state of this article, of a subject of great interest, because he had to attack authors of the highest rank in literature and science. It is sufficient to name Voltaire, Rousseau, Condorcet, and Mably, to give an idea of the extent of the task M. de la Harpe had here imposed on himself.

He left behind him, in manuscript, a Commentary on the Tragedies of Racine, and another on those of Voltaire.

The qualities which distinguish M. de la Harpe as a writer, are, an immense erudition; a mind nourished by a love of the fine models of antiquity, and of the great writers of the age of Louis XIV.; the art of identifying himself with his subject; a colouring that may be almost felt; luminous views; a clearness of expression, resulting from the distinct and natural order of his ideas; a style vigorous and impressive in criticism, and eloquent in discourse; and, above all, the vehemence of his pen when inspired by indignation. When thus moved, he seizes upon the avenues of passion by his delineation of injustice; he overwhelms by accumulation of proof, by the rapidity of his arguments; or renders opposition ridiculous by the keenness of his irony.

It would be natural to suppose that M. de la Harpe must have secluded himself almost entirely from the world, in order to execute so many literary enterprises; but we learn the contrary from himself. He was much in company, and

his visits were eagerly courted. Doubtless he owed the favour in which he was with polite circles to his early and brilliant success in letters, which at once balanced the prejudices created by the unfortunate adventure of his youth, and the resentment often excited by the severity of his criticisms. From the first essay of his talents he was patronized by Voltaire and D'Alembert, who were at the head of literature and sciences; and it is well known what influence those two celebrated men possessed over the public opinion. Voltaire accorded him the enviable title of his *favourite pupil*. Married, while yet very young, to a woman of wit and beauty, Madame de la Harpe and he mutually shone with unusual brilliancy in the most fashionable assemblies. They had been formed in the art of speaking and declamation under the eyes of Voltaire during a long stay they made at Ferney, where they were accustomed to perform the principal parts in the tragedies of that great poet, got up, by his direction, at his own theatre. This practice was also of great importance to M. de la Harpe in the art of reading, which he possessed in a very superior manner. The mode was still at the height of attending in crowds at the readings given by authors of their works previous to publication; and M. de la Harpe, whose various productions succeeded each other so rapidly, was invited to make his readings in so many circles, that he was soon compelled to be select in his choice of the circles he honoured with this gratification.

Among the celebrated societies he frequented, we must not forget those which assembled at the houses of women who have played a distinguished part in the literary world, less from their wit and talents, than from that address with which they brought into intimacy two classes mutually jealous of the high consideration respectively due to them, and which could not indeed be denied to either: we speak here of the men of letters, and persons of quality, who long lived at a distance from each other, without having reflected that an alliance between them must add mutually to their greatness.

M. de la Harpe, graced with the personal favour of sovereign princes, and covered with literary honours, inherited after the death of Voltaire part of the renown of that great man; and when Rousseau, D'Alembert, and afterwards Buffon, and other persons of distinguished merit, died, he occupied, almost without

a rival, one of the first ranks in the republic of letters. All eyes seemed then to be turned upon him, to console themselves for the losses they had sustained. He had arrived at the moment of receiving the fruit of all his labours. The young persons of literary reputation consulted him as their oracle. It was only with authors of long standing that he was severe; their titles to fame he examined with rigour; nor did he pay any undue deference to such as had usurped a name that should be the apanage only of real merit. His criticisms on such, which might indeed have been announced in more conciliating terms, did not lessen his reputation with an impartial public, whatever enemies they might raise up against him. The public esteem was expressed loudly when the Administrators of the Lyceum appointed him to deliver the lectures of that institution; and this school of taste became the most distinguished theatre of his glory. The magnitude and importance of the course of lectures he had undertaken, and the infirm state of his health, now induced him to dedicate himself wholly to that labour, to which he in fact had confined himself for several years preceding the Revolution. That terrible moment arrived; and in vain did M. de la Harpe endeavour to attract still to the Lyceum the numerous partizans of literature. At this memorable epoch he participated, with other well-disposed minds, sentiments the most unequivocally formed for the happiness of his country; but he continued in the discharge of his literary functions, and would accept of no public office. He has been reproached with not having foreseen the dreadful march of the progressive horrors we have since beheld. What innocent man could have foreseen them? He has been reproached also with changing his opinion. Who is there that has not modified his during these unhappy convulsions? Can any one raise his voice to say, that M. de la Harpe ever applauded these horrors; he who would have arrested the torrent; he, in a word, who, for having unmasked the ferocious madness of Robespierre, was thrown into a dungeon, where long he remained between the living and the dead; uncertain each hour to which he should belong? It was there that he had leisure to groan over the follies of the human race; there, that Religion offered to him her happy consolations; there, that he adopted the resolution of consecrating the remainder of his days to her

her service, a resolution since put in practice.

M. de la Harpe had the happiness to be forgotten in his prison, from which he was liberated shortly after the 9th Thermidor. He re-appeared at the Lyceum, where it was observed that misfortune and piety had added new energy to his eloquence; and it was in the midst of a numerous audience that he boldly and indignantly renounced his errors!

Scarcely was he restored to his fellow-citizens, than he placed himself courageously as a sentinel to guard against the return of so many calamities. It was this spirit that dictated to him various works respecting projects of laws which had renewed alarms. One of the greatest scourges produced by the general disorder was that gross and ferocious language which began to cast France back with rapid strides towards ages of barbarism. M. de la Harpe repelled the innovators in style with the arms of reason, taste, and eloquence. Ignorance did not pardon that zeal which displayed her in just colours.

A new storm arose, and M. de la Harpe was driven to seek an asylum in a spot impenetrable to all but a faithful friendship. He was deprived of exercise; and the effect on his health was perceptible when he again appeared in public after the 18th Brumaire. His health thenceforth sensibly declined; and he expired on the 22d Pluviöse, An 11.

On the evening preceding his death M. Fontanes called to see him; he was listening to the Prayers for the Sick; and as soon as they were concluded, he stretched his hand to M. Fontanes, and

said—"I am grateful to divine mercy for having left me sufficient recollection to feel how consoling these prayers are to the dying."

His funeral was attended by his friends, and most of the distinguished literary characters in France. A deputation from the Institute joined the procession; and M. Fontanes, one of the deputation, pronounced a funeral oration over the grave.

M. de la Harpe left the following will, which gives a faithful picture of the inestimable mind of this illustrious man.

"I leave two hundred franks to the poor of my parish. My niece being destitute, and the property I have to give her being small, I cannot do more for that class, which is so much to be pitied. I invite all Frenchmen to remember that Religion has enjoined it as a sacred duty to assist the indigent, and to do all they can to assuage the sufferings of the unfortunate. I thank Monsieur and Madame Talaru for their marks of friendship to me, of which I shall preserve the remembrance to my last moments. I also thank the worthy Doctors Malhouet and Portal for their zealous attention to me during my sickness. I pray Messrs. de Fontanes, Chateau Briant, de Courtibron, de Chabannes, Recamier, de Herain Liénard, Migneret, and Agasse, to call to mind how dear they were to me. I beseech Divine Providence to answer the prayers I offer up for the happiness of my country. May my country long enjoy peace and tranquillity! May the holy maxims of the Evangelists be universally followed for the happiness of society!"

## ORIGINAL UNPUBLISHED POETRY.

### MONODY ON CHATTERTON,

Written by the late THOMAS DERMODY, in the 12th Year of his Age\*.

DAUGHTERS of Heav'n! blest sisters of sweet song,

Who nurse the seedlings that prolific rise

From Poesy's illustrious birth,

Firing some favor'd son of earth,

And lending to his breast a portion of the skies,

O! hither move along

In pensive pace,

Lead bright Imagination's seraph-throng

O'er the rude stones that frown uncouth—

In yon deep dell's oblivious gloom

Sadly sleeps a once-lov'd youth.

Ye wood-flow'rs, breathe your wild perfume,

Ye shrouded warblers harmonize the gale,

Here, Autumn, fling thy brilliant bloom,

And fence from wayward winds the sacred vale:

Tread soft, ye infants of the air,

While in the mazy dance you turn,

Tread soft—and pause to mourn,

Mingling your mystic sports with sickly care,

For Genius slumbers here!

True Genius, prompt to mount the sphere

Of Fancy, thrid pure rapture's maze,

And view her with unshrinking gaze,

\* The Life of this extraordinary youth was lately published by Mr. Raymond.

Prompt to veil in antique dress  
 What Antientry could ne'er express,  
 Catch the buskin's lofty mien,  
 Or woo the laughter-loving Queen.  
 Immortal Boy, three angels fed  
 With Poesy's abstracted food,  
 Thy bowl was fill'd from Fancy's fountain-  
 head,  
 Thy bowl with wond'rous extacies embu'd :  
 By Heaven's own chymic skill refin'd,  
 Thine was the manner of the mind.

Yet man ingrate thy labours view'd,  
 Unknown from Dullness motley brood !  
 O ! next to him whose master hand  
 Could thrill the pang'd nerve of the heart,  
 Bid the quick tear of Pity start,  
 Or Terror, shudd'ring own his dread com-  
 mand !

Hated reverse to all divine,  
 See the matchless minstrel pine,  
 See the blooming wonder die,  
 Indignant death in his distracted eye !  
 What curses future æras, yet unborn,  
 Shall lavish on the wretch's head  
 Who saw the tears fond Nature's darling  
 shed

Yet in his bosom struck an aggravating thorn !  
 Barbarian Britain ! could the choicest gem  
 Of Merit's radiant diadem  
 Sink in thy gloom, and waste its glorious  
 glow !  
 Averse to bid neglected genius live,  
 Say, shalt thou share the fame a Chatterton  
 can give ?

Had he but gain'd his manhood's mighty  
 prime,  
 Bright as the sun, and as the sun sublime,  
 His soaring soul had borne the awful wand  
 Of magic power, and o'er the fairy land  
 Of Fancy shed a new poetic race,  
 Lending creation to his favor'd place.  
 But oh ! the dying sounds decay,  
 Ah ! they fade away,  
 Melting, melting, melting,  
 Melting from the ear of day,  
 Despair assumes the Muse's lyre,  
 Damps each softly-sinking fire,  
 Presses the fury spirit down below,  
 And tells his stubborn soul the bitter tale of  
 woe,

At last, superior to her chain,  
 He flies o'er Madness' wild domain,  
 Despis'd and dejected—he faints and he  
 sighs !  
 Too rigorous Heav'n !—how ghastly his eyes !  
 Thus I triumph o'er all—lo ! a Chatterton  
 dies !  
 Spare, oh ! spare, Almighty Pow'r !  
 His frenzy'd passion, and his last black  
 hour ;  
 Spare his mortal portion, spare !  
 Think upon his case distress'd,  
 And of his soul's fine essence grant a share  
 To some pure breast !

Long did he brave Unkindness' gorgon eye,  
 Fell Famine's meagre lip, and Scorn's pol-  
 luted breath ;  
 He look'd to find a friend—he found no  
 friend but Death !

He never look'd on high,  
 Or THOU hadst been his friend,  
 Despair had turn'd his sight below,  
 Despair had fix'd his home of woe,  
 Rashly rebellious fell the fatal blow,  
 God of Mercy ! spare his end !  
 Perchance (to mortal audience still un-  
 known)

In agony's keen parting groan,  
 No brother near to wreat his hand,  
 No fire to catch his last command,  
 No mother's mournful care, to dress his bier,  
 No sister's tender, tender tear,  
 In hope's æthereal light he saw THREE shine,  
 And father, mother, brother, sister, all com-  
 bine—

In the full pity of thy op'ning Heav'n,  
 His foibles and his faults forgiv'n.  
 Sweetest Child of Poëtye,  
 May this meet thy soul on high,  
 Clear thy memory of this world,  
 And shew thy flag of future fame unfurl'd.

### VERSES

ADDRESSED TO MRS. HOLCOMBE, OF MAT-  
 LOCK, ON HER ELEGANT VERSES TO THE  
 MEMORY OF FOP, A FAVOURITE SPANIEL  
 OF THE EARL OF MOIRA'S : WRITTEN AT  
 DONNINGTON PARK, SEPTEMBER 28,  
 1802, BY JOSEPH ATKINSON, ESQ.

“ *Aimez moi, aimez mon chien.* ”

WHAT honour to FOP, while we grieve at  
 his doom,  
 That you with such laurels have deckt out his  
 tomb !

There's no human fop but would die at your  
 feet,

Could he from your Muse such a compliment  
 meet

But the fops of our race are a pest and of-  
 fence

To women of worth, education, and sense ;  
 To friendship or love seldom known to be true,  
 Regard for themselves their sole passion and  
 view ;

Then till those fine puppies can better be-  
 have,

To the dogs let them go, and a lesson receive.

How diff'rent their nature from Fop that is  
 dead,

By his master humane so long cherish'd and  
 fed ;

With cordial affection from his youth he was  
 rear'd,

And fifteen full years this companion en-  
 dear'd,

Who never betray'd or disgrac'd his Lord's  
 favour

By any ungrateful or surly behaviour.

We all can remember the dear happy days  
 (Which ev'ry one knows who at Donington  
 stays)  
 When Fop grew impatient, and long'd for a  
 walk,  
 And bark'd, and look'd up, as if wishing to  
 talk,  
 Would listen with pleasure to hear his Lord  
 speak,  
 And look'd so delighted his notice to take,  
 When affably smiling, his ears he would pat,  
 And say, "My good Fop, go and bring me  
 my hat;"  
 Nay more, like a footman would strut and  
 look vain,  
 When call'd on to fetch both his gloves and  
 his cane;  
 And these he'd select if an hundred were  
 there,  
 We've seen it ourselves, and the truth we  
 can swear.  
 Sagacious by instinct, with duty inspir'd,  
 Fop instantly brought what his master desir'd,  
 Then he'd follow his footsteps, or scamper  
 before him,  
 And oft turn back to look and adore him.  
 Or if his kind master should happen to say,  
 "O no, my good Fop, you can't ramble to-  
 day,"  
 He'd lie down obedient, and never keep  
 whining,  
 Tho' he at the heart might be secretly pin-  
 ning:  
 But if his lov'd Lord was by absence de-  
 lay'd,  
 Poor Fop his impatience and sorrow betray'd,  
 Wou'd watch at the door, with solicitude  
 mourn,  
 And scarcely taste food 'till his master's re-  
 turn,  
 Then how he'd revive, and exulting rejoice  
 At his welcome approach, and the sound of  
 his voice!  
 Wou'd leap up transported, as if he wou'd  
 eat him,  
 So kindly his Lordship wou'd fondle and treat  
 him.  
 And he to the wars once attended his master,  
 To watch and protect him 'gainst ev'ry dis-  
 aster,  
 And had we there lost Britain's glory and pride,  
 Poor Fop wou'd have perish'd, I'm sure, <sup>by</sup>  
 his side.  
 Thus Argus, we read of in classical story,  
 Whose master, like Fop's, was the offspring  
 of glory,  
 As lov'd and rever'd for his wisdom and  
 fame,  
 The wreath of Bellona and Pallas to claim,  
 No sooner his long absent master he spied,  
 Than he yell'd with delight, and in ecstasy  
 died.  
 So Fop now, like Argus, shall be as re-  
 nown'd  
 In fame, and the hearts of humanity found

With a hero as good as Ulysses the great  
 His loss to bemoan, and affection relate.  
 And whilst you the subject so sweetly re-  
 hearse,  
 He must be immortal when singing your  
 verse;  
 While Hamilton's\* pencil his image shall  
 give  
 At the feet of his master, for ages to live.

TO THE MEMORY OF FOP, A FAVOURITE  
 SPANIEL OF THE EARL OF MOIRA'S, AT  
 DONINGTON PARK.

**B**ENEATH this venerable sylvan shade  
 A fond and faithful favourite dog is laid;  
 Near the kind mansion where he breath'd his  
 last,  
 His master thus records his service past.  
 The sacred tree shall friendship's tribute bear,  
 O! may the world such pure attachment  
 share.  
 Nor need Humanity a scruple raise  
 To this inscription, rear'd to Nature's praise,  
 For Fop's fidelity was sure design'd  
 To prove a moral lesson to mankind.

#### SERENADE.

BY G. F. BUSBY.

**B**REATHE soft, my lyre—in gentle strains  
 Recount a lover's anxious fears;  
 Let Hope's Elysium soothe his pains,  
 And tell him that Elvira hears—  
 How fond, how true he loves her still;  
 How fiercely glows the flame divine;  
 Let not her heart from love rebel,  
 But fondly beat, and answer mine!

#### ON A FLY IN WINTER.

BY JOHN PENEVARNE, ESQ.

**P**OOR feeble wand'rer, driven by the blast  
 Of piercing north-wind o'er yon field of  
 snow,  
 (To thee a desert, dreary, wild, and vast)  
 That seek'st my hearth with weaken'd steps  
 and slow;  
 Shall churlish man then drive thee forth  
 again,  
 Or crush with hard inhospitable hand  
 Thy fragile form? No—Pity shall restrain,  
 And wretched he who can her call with-  
 stand!  
 Now drooping hangs thy silver-silken wing,  
 Which erst has borne thee through the  
 fields of air,  
 No longer now that teizing giddy thing,  
 Which came, erewhile, a bold intruder  
 here.

\* Alluding to two capital portraits of the  
 Earl of Moira, executed by Mr. Hamilton,  
 of Dublin, in which Fop is drawn to the life.

Where's now thy vest of azure; green, and gold?

The blasting winds thy rainbow-dyes deface,

And doom'd to die, with hunger pinch'd, and cold,

The feeble remnant of thy num'rous race.

What tho' the genial heat awhile prevails,  
Awhile retards the fate thou canst not shun,  
To lengthen out thy span, ah! what avails  
The weaken'd radiance of a winter's sun?

Thus the gay courtier, for a passing while,  
All joyous sails on Pleasure's downy wing,  
Backs in the sun-shine of a monarch's smile,  
An idle, flutt'ring, tinsell'd, giddy thing.

The despot frowns, and soon from native home,

From wife and children, ever dear, he goes,

Condemn'd for life a banish'd man, to roam  
Thro' wilds Siberian, hid in endless snows.

There clad in robes of never-varying white,

Sits Horror brooding o'er the dreary waste,

And Silence, ne'er disturb'd, save when at night

The howl of wolves rides dreadful on the blast.

In vain th' unhappy exile heaves the sigh,  
Hope never comes those savage wilds to cheer,

But Grief and Solitude are ever nigh,  
And Melancholy, nurse of comfortless Despair.

But short his date—for life's now ebbing fast,  
Amidst the arctic Winter's drear domain,  
Where Sorrow, keener than the northern blast,

Lays him a corse along the frozen plain.

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

### TEA-URNS.

**T**EA-URNS pass for a modern and a British invention: their application only is new. I have seen among the finds at Pompeii, preserved in the Museum of Portici, an urn containing a hollow metallic cylinder, for the insertion of 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 *anthep-sa*. Cicero mentions it in his oration for Roscius Amerianus as of Corinthian origin. The Chinese have it not; for in Kien Long's Ode to Tea he describes a kettle on the fire.

### CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.

The claim of Dymocke of Scriverly to the office of champion, though allowed at the coronation of Richard the Second, appears to have been disputed again at the coronation of Henry the Fourth, as appears from the following passage in Holinshed:

“Thomas Dimocke, in right of his mother, Margaret Dimocke, by reason of the tenure of his manor of Scriverly, claimed to be the king's champion at his coronation, and had his suite granted; notwithstanding a claim exhibited by Baldwin Frevill, demanding that office by reason of his castle of Tamworth, in Warwickshire. The said Dimocke had for his fees one of the best courfers in the king's stable, with the king's saddle and

all the trappers and harnesse appertaining to the same horse or courfer: he had likewise one of the best armors that was in the king's armorie for his own bodie, with all that belonged wholle thereunto.”

### THE DUNMOW BACON.

This whimsical institution, it should seem, was not peculiar to Dunmow. There was the same in Bretagne:—“A l'abbaye Saint Melaine, près Rennes, y a plus de six cens ans font, un costé de lard encore tout frais et ordonné aux premiers, qui par an et jour ensemble mariez ont veu sa san debat, grondement, et sans s'en repentir.”—*Contes d'Entrap.* t. ii. p. 101.

### TOLEDO.

From the Earl of Strathmore and Mr. Pitt's observations on Spain and Portugal, 1760, it appears that the Roman antiquities at Toledo are rather *traces* than *remains*. A theatre, a circus, and an aqueduct, are all. The area of the circus was the Moorish burying-place; and the Holy Inquisition built it in a place where half a century ago the Jews, who fell under its greatest censure, were burnt.

### THE EPITAPH.

The first epitaphs among the Kings of France were those of Pepin and Charlemagne. On the tomb of the former was  
“Cy git Pepin, le pere de Charlemagne.”

Among what Frenchmen rank as their best epitaphs, is that for le Marechal du Muy, who died in 1775.

## TOBACCO.

The Marrow of Compliments (Lond. 1654) contains the following song in praise of tobacco:—

Much meat doth gluttony procure  
To feed men fat like swine;  
But he's a frugal man indeed  
That with a leaf can dine.  
He needs no napkin for his hands,  
His fingers ends to wipe,  
That hath his kitchen in a box,  
His roast-meat in a pipe.

## THE BOAR'S HEAD.

The following is from a manuscript of the well-known Anthony Wood, dated 1660:—

“There is a custom at Queen's College, Oxford, to serve up every year a boar's head provided by the manciple against Christmas-day. The boar's head being boyled or roasted, is laid in a great charger covered with a garland of bays or laurel, as broad at bottom as the brims of the charger. When the first course is served up in the refectory, on Christmas-day, in the said college, the manciple brings the said boar's head from the kitchen up to the high table, accompanied with one of the tabarders, who lays his hand on the charger. The tabarder then sings a song, and when he comes to the chorus, all the scholars that are in the refectory join together and sing it:—

The Boar's head in hand bear I,  
Bedeck'd with bays and rosemary,  
And I pray you Masters merry be  
Quotquot estis in convivio.

## CHORUS.

Caput Apri deferso,  
Reddens laudes Domino.

The Boar's head, as I understand,  
Is the bravest dish in all the land;  
Being thus bedeck'd with a gay garland;  
Let us servire convivio.

## CHORUS.

Caput Apri deferso,  
Reddens laudes Domino.

Our steward has provided this  
In honour of the King of Blis,  
Which on this day to be served is  
In reginensi atrio.

## CHORUS.

Caput Apri deferso,  
Reddens laudes Domino.

## CARABINEERS.

Carabineers first appeared in France at the memorable battle of Ivry, 1590, where Count Egmont brought 400 to the aid of the League. Their novelty and the promptitude of their movements ren-

dered them formidable to the royalists.— See Wraxall, vol. iii. p. 312.

## PILGRIMAGE.

The form of consecrating a person for a pilgrimage, in what are called the middle ages, was as follows:—The pilgrim elect, after confession, lay prostrate at the altar, while an appropriate mass was performed. After this he arose, and the priest consecrated his scrip and staff. The former of these he next sprinkled with holy water, and hung around the pilgrim's neck, accompanying the ceremony with certain prayers: the like was also done with his staff. The whole concluded with the mass *de iter agentibus*. To pilgrims going to the Holy Land a garment was delivered, marked with a cross, both cross and garment having been previously consecrated.—See the Salisbury Manual, 1554, fol. lix.

## DR. BENTLEY.

During the celebrated controversy betwixt Mr. Boyle and Dr. Bentley, on the subject of the Epistles of Phalaris, some Cambridge wags made the following pun: They exhibited in a print Phalaris's guards thrusting Dr. Bentley into the tyrant's brazen bull, and this label issuing from the Doctor's mouth, “I had much rather be roasted than *boyl'd*!”

## CANNON.

The following passage in Fabian's Chronicle, under the year 1268, seems to indicate the use of cannon at an earlier period than we are generally aware of:—

“Then upon three weekes after Easter the kyng came to Ham, three myles from London, and was lodged hymselfe in the abbaye of whyte monkes of Stratforde: whyther came unto hym the legate soon after, and was lodgid also in the same abbay, where for streyghtnes of lodgyng his horses and mules were sette wythin the cloister of the sayd abbay. Then the kyng's hoste made dayly assautes upon the cytwe, and gunnes and other ordynances was shot into the cytwe, whyche lytell or nothyng hurt the towne, yt was so strongly fortytyed.”

## PAINTING.

How soon likenesses were taken would be worth enquiry. It is told of Andreas de Orgagna, a Florentine, who died aged sixty years, in 1389, and was buried in Florence, that “He painted the Judgment, where he placed in hell most of his foes that had molested him, and among the rest a scrivener, whose name was Ceccho de Afcoli, and knowne for a notable knave in his profession, and a conjuror beside, who had many ways molested him.

He was by children and boys discerned to be the same man, so well had he expressed him to the life."—See Peacham's Complete Gentleman, Lond. 1622, p. 131.

The following letter, written in the beginning of the year 1657, by Major-General Jones, commanding in the army of the Parliament, to the Lieutenant of Beaumaris castle, in Anglesea, is, on the whole, a curious document. It exhibits the temper of the people then in power, with respect to a petty offence; and it shews the great attention which was paid to persons, even in obscure situations in life, who were of their own party:

“CAPTAYNE WRAY,

“I had no time by the last post to write unto you as touching the two men you mentioned to bee continued in prison for stealing the lead of the castle. I have advised with the Advocate-General, and he tells me they cannot be tried by martial law without being sent upp hither with witnesses, soe that the way to proceed against them is putting them out of the list, and then cause them to be indicted and proceeded against at the sessions, and likewise those that bought the lead of them. But if you conceive them to be penitent, and there is any hope of their reducement to a civil life, you may lett them return to their dutie and continue in the list upon their good behaviour, and forbear further proceedings against them. This I leave to your discretion. I intend to allowe Edward Gregorie, for his encouragement to continue in the garrison, ten pounds per annum, to be paid him now in May; which I entreat you to pay him. I understand likewise that there be some fewe people in your towne that meet often together to seek the Lord, and to improve each other in the knowledge, and fear, and worship of God. I would have you to pay them fiftie shillings to bee by them at their meeting distri-

buted as they shall judge fitt, either for the relief of their poor or otherwise as shall be most conduicable to the advancement of that good practice. I would have you likewise to pay to the hand of Cornett Jefficy Pavry, who dwells near Pwllheli, in Caernarvonshire, five pounds, which is to be distributed by him, and those that walk in the fellowship of the Gospel in that countie, in such a way as may be most for the encouragement of their poor or otherwise; and twentie pounds more I would have you to pay unto such persons as shall come for it, and are appointed to receive it by a note under Mr. Morgan Lloyd's hand, which is intended for the poor likewise, in other places where there is need. There will be, as I take it, twelve pounds remaying in your hand, beside the men's pay, which I leave with you till things be better settled, or an opportunitie given me to come to visit the garrison. I have no more to trouble you,

“Your assured friend,

“28 April, 1657.”

“Jo. Jones.”

An account of an extraordinary tempest of hail in the parish of Llawrad, extracted *verbatim* from a manuscript preserved in the British Museum:—

“Anno 1556. 26. July was such tempest of rane and heal-stones in the pish of Llawrad that the like was never scene before, bigger than tennis balls, and beate downe the corne and brake the strawe all to peeces, that they had no good of the corne, in hope that God would send them corne next yeare after, for that yeare they had none: and the same day came the lord Lumley, and my lady his wife, the daughter to Henry earl of Arundell, to Whittington, and the morrow after to the towne of Ofwestree, and there did make merry all that day, because 2 & 3 of kinge Phillip and Mary.”

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

ONE of the most important papers lately read to this learned body contains an account of a small lobe of the human prostate gland, which has not before been taken notice of by anatomists, by EVERARD HOME, Esq.

The author was led to the discovery from considering that the prostate gland is li-

able, in the latter periods of life, to enlarge; and when it does so there is frequently a nipple-like projection which rises up and forms tumours of very different sizes in the cavity of the bladder. In examining the prostate gland of an elderly person who had died in consequence of this part having been diseased, the nipple-like process was found very promi-



ment, and a bridle, nearly a quarter of an inch in breadth, extended from the middle line of the tumour to the bulb of the urethra, where it insensibly disappeared. The usual rounded projection of the *caput gallinaginis* was not visible: it had wasted away, and the remains were concealed in the fold forming this bridle, which at that part was not thicker than at any other. The space between the tumour in the bladder and the bulb of the urethra was unusually short, which is the reverse of what is commonly met with in old men; so that this bridle appeared to have drawn the bulb towards the tumour, and shortened the membranous part of the canal.

This unusual appearance led Mr. Home to examine the prostate gland in its natural state, in order to ascertain whether there is any part sufficiently detached to move independently of the rest of the gland. The result of an accurate dissection was the discovery of a small rounded substance so much detached that it seemed a distinct gland, and so nearly resembling Cowper's glands in size and shape, that it appeared to be a gland of that kind. It could not, however, be satisfactorily separated from the prostate gland, nor could any distinct duct be found leading into the bladder. Other dissections, though not producing precisely the same appearances, led to the conclusion that this was a lobe of the prostate gland, the middle of which had a rounded form, united to the gland at the base next the bladder, but rendered a separate lobe by two fissures on its opposite surface. Its ducts passed directly through the coats of the bladder, on which it lay, and opened immediately behind the *verumontanum*. By means of this lobe a circular aperture is formed in the prostate gland, which gives passage to the *vajū deferentiā*.

This new anatomical fact, it is supposed by Mr. Home, will enable us to understand the nature of a disease which it was not possible we could have a correct idea of, when we were ignorant of the existence of the part in which it takes place. It not only explains the situation of the tumour, the want of connection with the body of the gland, and the narrowness of its base where that is met with, but it solves what has ever appeared the greatest difficulty, viz., how it should protrude into the cavity of the bladder, which arises from the hard substance of the coats of the *vajū deferentiā* being in close contact, and bound down upon this lobe; so that from

its first enlargement it must immediately press up the inner membrane of the bladder, which can make very little resistance.

This lobe of the prostate gland, from its situation and connection with the *vajū deferentiā*, is liable to many causes of swelling, which the body of the gland itself is free from; for every irritation upon the seminal vessels or their orifices may be communicated to it by continuity of parts: and aged men, from an ignorance of these facts, are too often, through imprudence, producing an excitement in those vessels which the parts are unable to support; and when this is long continued, inflammation becomes the consequence, which cannot take place to any degree without being communicated to this lobe, and producing an enlargement of it.

Every violent effort which is made to empty the urinary bladder produces an unusual pressure against this lobe, by which it may be injured. Mr. H. thinks that the diseased state of the lateral parts of the gland, so very commonly met with in the latter periods of life, has its origin in this particular lobe, since in most cases of a diseased state of the gland this lobe has been enlarged in a greater degree in proportion to its size than any other part; and in some instances the enlargement of it has been very great, while it appeared to be only beginning in the lateral portions.

Difficulty in passing the urine is a symptom which comes on very early in diseases of the prostate gland, and arises entirely from this lobe being increased in size; since any enlargement in the lateral portions of the gland widens the canal instead of diminishing it, and they do not require much force to separate them; but the least increase of this lobe tends to shut it up.

The enlargement of this lobe leads medical practitioners into an error respecting the nature of the complaint. The orifice of the urinary bladder, which is the lowest part in the natural state, is raised up in proportion to the increase of this lobe; so that none of the contents below that level can be expelled, although whatever is above it is allowed with more or less difficulty to pass out. In this way the person never evacuates more than one-half or one-third of the urine contained in the bladder; but as the water which comes away passes in a stream, and the quantity voided in twenty-four

ty-four hours is sufficient, no suspicion is entertained of the cause of the frequency and distress in passing it, and the symptoms are referred to an irritable state of the coats of the bladder. It is only by drawing off the urine through a catheter that the disease in this lobe can be ascertained, as in that way alone the quantity of urine which is retained can be determined. No examination *per anum* can give the surgeon any information on this subject, since the posterior surface of the *vulva deferentia* only is felt, if the finger should reach so far; and yet it is in this way that practitioners in general pretend to judge of the greater or less degree of the disease, although that portion of the gland which forms the most important part of the complaint is wholly out of their reach.

The least projection of this lobe into the bladder stretches the internal membrane of that viscus which passes over it, keeps it in a state of irritation, and makes it liable to be grasped by the action of the sphincter muscle in expelling the last drops of urine, so as to give the patient excruciating pain. When it is more enlarged, the symptoms go off.

From these observations it appears that this small lobe of the prostate gland, which has been overlooked, is, from the situation and circumstances in which it is placed, more liable to become diseased than any other part of the gland, and produces symptoms of danger and distress peculiar to itself, which have been hitherto supposed to arise from the body of the gland becoming enlarged.

The last Croonian Lecture delivered to the Royal Society was on the Arrangement and Mechanical Action of the Muscles of Fishes, by ANTHONY CARLISLE, Esq. The muscles of fishes are of a very different construction from those of the other natural classes. The medium in which these animals reside, the form of their bodies, and the instruments employed for their progressive motion, give them a character peculiarly distinct from the rest of the creation. The frame-work of bones or cartilages is simple; the limbs are not formed for complicated motions; and the proportion of muscular flesh is remarkably large. The muscles of fishes have no tendinous chords, their insertions being always fleshy. There are, however, semi-transparent pearly tendons placed between the plates of the muscles, which give origin to a series of short muscular fibres passing nearly at right-angles

between the surfaces of the adjoining plates.

The motion of a round-shaped fish, independent of its fins, is simple; and as it is chiefly effected by the lateral flexure of the spine and tail, upon which the great mass of its muscular flesh is employed, whilst the fins are moved by small muscles, and those, from their position, comparatively but of little power.

Mr. C. first describes the fins, the purposes to which they are employed, and the muscles attached to them; and then, in order to ascertain the effect of the fins on the motions of fishes, he performed a variety of experiments. A number of living dace, of an equal size, were put into a large vessel of water. The pectoral fins of one of these were cut off, and it was replaced with the others; its progressive motions were not at all impeded, but the head inclined downwards, and when it attempted to ascend, the effort was accomplished with difficulty.

The pectoral and abdominal fins were then removed from a second fish. It remained at the bottom of the vessel, and could not be made to ascend. Its progressive motion was not perceptibly more slow; but when the tail acted, the body shewed a tendency to roll; and the single fins were widely expanded, as if to counteract this effect.

From a third fish the single fins were taken off, which produced a tendency to turn round, and the pectoral fins were kept constantly extended to obviate that motion.

From a fourth fish the pectoral and abdominal fins were cut off on one side, and it immediately lost the power of keeping its back upwards. The single fins were expanded; but the fish swam obliquely on its side, with the remaining pectoral and abdominal fins downwards.

From a fifth fish all the fins were removed. Its back was kept in a vertical position, whilst at rest, by the expansion of the tail; but it rolled half round at every attempt to move.

From a sixth fish the tail was cut off close to the body. Its progressive motion was considerably impeded, and the flexions of the spine were much increased during the endeavour to advance; but neither the pectoral nor abdominal fins seemed to be more actively employed.

From a seventh fish all the fins and the tail were removed. It remained almost without motion, floating near the surface of the water, with its belly upward.

These experiments were repeated on the roach, the gudgeon, and the minnow, with similar results.

The muscles of fishes differ materially in their texture from those of other animals. They are apparently more homogeneous, their fibres are not so much fasciculated, but run more parallel to each other, and are always comparatively shorter. With regard to the mechanical arrangement and physiology of the lateral muscles of the body of fishes, Mr. Carlisle observes, that what have been denominated *couches musculaires*, or *muscles laterals*, he will call *series*: these series are composed of thin masses of muscle, or, as they are commonly called, *flakes*, which are thicker upon the outward edges, and become wedge-shaped towards their interior attachments. Each series is separated from the next adjoining by a membranous partition, which is most apparent between the vertebral and abdominal series.

After considering the several series, as the dorsal, vertebral, abdominal, and ventral, Mr. C. observes, that the coats of the blood-vessels are of a delicate texture, and easily ruptured. In order, therefore, to secure them from being injured by the violent and sudden actions of the muscles, the principal trunks both of the arteries and veins are inclosed in officous canals, formed by the bases of the superior and inferior spinous processes, and that their first ramifications lie within grooves in the spines. As they pass out to supply the muscles, their branches are immediately subdivided; so that a considerable vessel soon becomes extremely minute.

The next observation relates to the velocity of fishes, which, being but little less than that of the flight of the swiftest birds, is very remarkable, considering the density of the medium in which they swim. And although the large proportion of muscles, and their advantageous application, may partly account for the phenomenon, yet the power would be inadequate to the effect, if it were not suddenly enforced, as is evident from the slow progress of eels; and such fishes as are incapable, from their length and flexibility, of giving a sudden lateral stroke.

The quickness and force of the action

in the muscles of fishes are counterpoised by the short duration of their powers. Those accustomed to the diversion of angling are aware how speedily the strength of a fish is exhausted; for if, when hooked, it be kept in constant action, it soon loses even the ability to preserve its balance, and turns upon its side, fatigued and incapable of motion. This has been attributed to drowning, in consequence of the mouth being closed upon the hook; but the same effects take place when the hook is fastened to the side or tail. This prostration of strength may depend partly on fear, and partly on interrupted respiration. The shortness of the muscular fibres, and the multiplied ramifications of the blood-vessels, are probably peculiar adaptations for the purpose of gaining velocity of action, which seems to be invariably connected with a very limited duration of it. Such examples form an obvious contrast with the muscular structure of slow-moving animals, and with those partial arrangements where unusual continuance of action is concomitant.

Mr. C. mentions an instance of the cylindrical arteries supplying slow-moving muscles, which are capable of long-continued action. It is in the muscles which act upon the feet and toes of many birds, and seems to be an adaptation for the long exertion of these muscles while they sleep, and also when they alternately retract one foot under the feathers to preserve it from the effects of cold.

The muscles of the human body which perform the most sudden actions have their masses of fibres subdivided by transverse tendons, or are arranged in a penniform direction. The semi-tendinosus and semi-membranosus of the thigh are thus constructed; the former having its fleshy belly divided by a narrow fascia, and the fibres of the latter being ranged in a half-penniform manner. The *recti abdominis* are also divided into short masses by transverse tendons; and all these muscles are conjointly employed in the action of leaping.

Perhaps these observations may indicate the reason for that diversity in the length of various muscles which act together: thus the organs of velocity are joined with those of power, and mutually co-operate to produce a simultaneous effect.

## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. DAVID HARDIE'S, (ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER,) for *Improvements of a Weighing Apparatus.*

**T**HE drawings attached to the specification before us, and to which we refer the reader, exhibit, 1. The manner of delineating certain scales, on the scale-board appropriated for weights, for the purpose of pointing out on mere inspection the total gravity of the weights placed upon these scales by means of mensuration. — 2. An elevation of the scale-board for the weights when fixed to the ground by means of a bolt placed a little below the level of the floor, and running through a staple in the centre of the bottom of the scale-board. — 3. A perspective view of the apparatus without the scale-board. — 4. The scale-board for the goods when fixed to the ground by two united claws placed a little below the level of the floor, and holding two projecting pieces attached to two sides of the board.

From these and other drawings the mechanic will readily understand the nature of Mr. Hardie's invention. The scales which determine the total weight on the board, as well as the shape of the weights, are modified according to the various cases to which they are applied. The board for the weights, capable of weighing a ton, is about 38 inches by 32, on which are delineated two scales, one of larger divisions for the half-hundred weights, and the other of smaller divisions for the pound weights. The larger weights are placed on their particular scale, beginning on the left, and proceeding to the right, and so on with each row. The first hundred weight covers a blank square, the second a square marked 1, the third that marked 2, and so on. The pound weights are placed on their particular scale, beginning on the left, and proceeding to the right.

There is no scale for quarter-weights, being at most only two in number, namely, a half-hundred weight, and a quarter-hundred weight; of which the total is evident on inspection. The totals of the hundreds and pounds are indicated by the numbers next the weights respectively on the right-hand. Hence it follows that the amounts of the weights on the board in hundreds, quarters, and pounds, are accurately known by mere inspection; and that the book-keeper has it in his

power, with a glance, to discover whether the weighers call the proper weight. The greatest individual weight for the purpose of being portable is a half-hundred. When a very light package is to be weighed with a board adapted for one much greater, a hook-and-eye are to be used at each of the two cords suspending the board for the weights, in order to shorten them, and prevent the board from leaning to one side. Where a chain instead of a rope is used, one of its links might serve as an eye to the hook.

In consequence of exhibiting the amount of the weights on the board, by means of a scale, with mathematical precision, the patent weighing-apparatus obviates the numerous errors of the common mode of weighing, arising in the process of counting the larger weights, and adding the sums of the smaller weights to determine the amount; and at the same time performs the operations with much greater dispatch, as will appear from the following particulars.

With respect to the number of the smaller weights, the common mode is subject to a choice of evils. If they were more numerous, they would require more time in finding the amount, and also be more liable to error in the addition; but by being only five in number, namely, a one pound weight, a two pound weight, a four pound weight, a seven pound weight, and a fourteen pound weight, they occasion a waste of time in producing the quantity required. For instance, if a one pound weight, a two pound weight, and a four pound weight, were laid on the board, and should prove one pound short of the weight, this additional pound could only be obtained by the complicated mode of placing on the board a seven pound weight, and removing the two pound weight and the four pound weight; whereas the patent apparatus, by admitting into use a multiplicity of the smaller weights without being liable to error, could in such case produce the proper weight in less time by the simple operation of placing an additional pound weight on the board; while the waste of time arising from the extraordinary agitation of the beam occasioned by placing a seven pound weight on the board, and removing the two pound weight and the four pound weight, would be prevented. A still farther loss of time

is incurred through the operation of counting the larger, and adding the sums of the smaller weights, which is an evil entirely obviated by the scales of the patent weighing-apparatus, shewing the total weight on mere inspection.

**MR. MARTIN CAWOOD'S, (LEEDS,) for an Improvement in the Manufacturing of Metallic Cocks for conveying and stopping of Liquids.**

This invention is thus set forth. Instead of casting the cocks of brass, which is the usual practice, Mr. C. casts them of iron, and faces, plates, bushes, or covers them with brass or bell-metal, or such like metal, or composition of metals, those parts of the piston and cylinder which come in contact with each other when the cock is in use. This facing is to be fastened on by cementing, tinning, soldering, or brazing; and the piston and cylinders are fitted with each other in the usual way.

*Observations.*—The common composition for brass cocks (a mixture of copper and lead,) is found to be unfit to resist the extremes of heated steam and a cold frosty atmosphere; but cocks plated in the manner here proposed, viz., with good soft iron, are found to stand better than any other metal the extremes of heat and cold. Hence steam-cylinders and hot-water pumps for engines are now made wholly of that metal. The metal also with which the piston and cylinder of these cocks are plated, being of small weight, it may be made of such superior quality, that the objections made against common cock-metal cannot apply to this mixture.

Common cocks, when out of repair, are in general sold as old metal; for when they are ground two or three times, the hole in the piston is so low in the cylinder, that it will not admit a sufficient quantity of fluid equal to the bore of the cock; but in these plated cocks, when the piston is worn too low, the piston or cylinder can be plated at a trifling expence, and the cocks rendered as good as new. This in large cocks, for which this invention is more especially adapted, will be a very great saving.

The patentee asserts, that cocks of all calibres, from a quarter of an inch upwards, made to fit on all kinds of iron, copper, or lead pipes, with flanges or tinned tails, may be had at his manufactory at half the price of the common brass cocks of equal bore.

**MR. TROTTER'S, (SOHO-SQUARE,) for a Rotary Engine for applying the Powers of Fluids as first Movers.**

This engine consists, 1. Of a circular piece called an outer barrel; 2. A circular piece called an inner barrel; 3. A circular piece called the eccentric; 4. A piece called the sweep, which shuts completely across the space between the outer and inner barrels, so as to intercept the communication in that part; 5. Caps or covers at each end of the said pieces, which close the space between the two barrels, and serve, by grooves or other fittings, to keep the other parts in their respective places.

The situations and motions of the parts are thus described. 1. The barrels are concentric.—2. The sweep is capable of moving or revolving through the space between the barrels. It may be either separate from the barrels, or it may be fixed to either or both of them. It is so well fitted or fixed, that no fluid, or a very trifling quantity, shall pass through the places of its apposition or junction with the barrels and caps.—3. The eccentric is of such a diameter, and so wrought, that its concave and convex surfaces shall touch the inner and outer barrels, and that the places of contact shall not admit any fluid to pass between the eccentric and each barrel. The eccentric is capable of rotation in its own plane or periphery, but not otherwise with relation to the caps; and it has a long perforation through which the sweep is put, consequently the sweep and the eccentric will always move together.

It may be pointed out as distinguishing characters of the said engine, that whenever the sweep is moved, the space which is comprehended between the barrels and the eccentric, and the posterior or hinder surface of the sweep, will be continually enlarged; and that the space which is in like manner comprehended between the barrels and the eccentric, and the anterior or fore surface of the sweep, will be continually diminished; excepting that soon after the sweep has passed at or near the places of contact between the eccentric and the outer barrels, the posterior space will be suddenly diminished by the separation of all that portion thereof which was comprehended between the eccentric and the outer barrel, in consequence or by reason of the said place of contact having come to be behind the sweep. And also, that soon after

after the sweep has passed at or near the place of contact between the eccentric and the inner barrel, the posterior space will be suddenly diminished by the separation of all that portion thereof which was comprehended between the eccentric and the inner barrel, in consequence or by reason of the said place of contact having come to be behind the sweep; and the said portions so separated will in each case respectively become portions of the anterior spaces, in consequence or by reason of the interval or distance which will at the same time be formed or made between the eccentric and the barrel immediately before the sweep. Whence it is manifest, that if any fluid be forced by gravity, elasticity, or otherwise, through one or more apertures from without into the space on one side of the sweep; that pressure will carry the sweep forward and the eccentric along with it, together with such barrel or barrels as by the construction as aforesaid shall or may be fixed to the sweep; and moreover, if there be any one or more apertures communicating from the opposite side of the sweep, in order to allow the said fluid to escape, or be carried off, or condensed, or other-

wise disposed of, all such portions of the said fluid as by the changes of situation of the sweep hereinbefore described shall be separated from occupying part of the space behind the sweep, and shall come to occupy part of the space before the same, will in fact so escape, or be carried off, or condensed, or disposed of, and the rotary motion of the engine will be kept up, and may be applied as a first mover to other works, so long as a due supply of the said fluid shall be afforded.

This engine is intended to be connected with other works, in order to drive the same as a first mover, so as to work mills, vessels, &c., or deepen harbours, giving motion to carriages, &c. When it is employed to raise or give motion to any fluid, the effects produced will be the same as those of pumps, fire-engines, forge-bellows, ventilators, &c.

The patentee prefers circular barrels; but other figures, as the frustrums of cones, &c., may be made use of. He likewise adds, that the materials must be taken according to the intended uses, and the judgment of the engineer, who may use metal, wood, paper, leather, glass, pottery, or any other fit substance.

## LIST OF 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**.

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A Letter to the Directors of the Hon. East India Company, in Consequence of that most extraordinary Event, the Recall of Governor-General Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. 7s. 6d.

Mr. Francis's Speech in the House of Commons, May 28, 1806, against the Exemption of Foreign Property in the Funds from the Duty on Income. 1s.

A Letter to the Right Hon. C. J. Fox, on the Subject of his Conduct upon the Charges made by Mr. Paul against the Marquis Wellesley: to which are annexed a faithful Copy of the first Letter from the East India Directors to the Marquis; and also a Copy of the Dispatch proposed to be sent to the Marquis from the East India Directors. 2s. 6d.

The Blazing Comet, or Political Index; pointing out the successive changes that have taken place in all the chief ministerial departments, from the accession of our much beloved Monarch, 1760, down to the present time. 2s. 6d. coloured.

The present Claims and Complaints of America briefly and fairly considered. 2s.

A Dispassionate Inquiry into the best Means of National Safety; by J. Bowles, Esq. 2s. 6d.

The Policy of reducing the Property Tax, and of carrying on the War for the next five Years without any additional Taxes; recommended in a Letter to a noble Earl, by a Friend to the present Administration. 1s. 6d.

Remarks on the Oude Question. 3s. 6d.

The Affairs of Asia considered, in their Effects on the Liberties of Britain, in a Series of Letters, addressed to the Marquis Wellesley, late Governor General of India; including a correspondence with the Government of Bengal under that Nobleman; by Charles Maclean, M. D. 5s.

Protest against the Decision in Westminster-Hall, on the Articles exhibited by the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, in Parliament assembled, against Henry Lord Viscount Melville; with Extracts from the Evidence, as adduced in the Course of the Trial. 2s.

Supplement to the Answer to the Inquiry into the State of the Nation. 1s.

An Historical View of the Plans proposed for the Government of British India, and Regulations of the Trade to the East Indies. 4to. 27s. bds.

## THEOLOGY.

Short Inquiry into the Proof of Miracles. 6d.

Bishop Hall's Works, Vol. V. containing Eighteen Sermons, demy 8vo. bds. 8s. royal, 12s.

The Condition and Duties of a tolerated Church; a Sermon preached in Bishop Strachan's Chapel, Dundee, on Sunday Feb. 9, 1806, at the Consecration of the Right Rev. D. Sandford, D.D. to the Office of a Bishop in the Scotch Episcopal Church; by the Rev. J. Walker, A. M. 1s. 6d.

A Sermon preached in the Church of St. Martin in the Fields, Westminster, before the Governors of the benevolent Institution established for the Purpose of delivering poor married Women at their own Habitations, on Sunday March 9, 1806, by G. J. Huntingford, D.D. F.R.S. 1s. 6d.

An Address to the lower Class of his Parishioners on the Subject of Methodism, from the Minister of their Parish; by the Author of a Letter to a Country Gentleman on the same Subject. 1s.

Select Passages of the Writings of St Chrysofom, St. Gregory, Nazianzen, and St. Basil; from the Greek, by H. S. Boyd. 2s. 6d.

A Serious Call to the Christian World, to consider the present State of the Jews; with some Thoughts on the Prophecies of Daniel and St. Paul; by the Author of the Battle of Armageddon. 1s.

Scripture illustrated by 96 beautiful Woodcuts; from new designs by W. Craig.

A Sermon preached before the Archdeacon of Bucks, at his Visitation, held at Stoney Stratford, on Friday May 2, 1806; by the Rev. Thomas Le Mesurier, M. A. 1s.

A Sermon preached at Rochdale, April 13, 1806, occasioned by the Death of the Rev. Thomas Threlkeld, Minister of a dissenting Congregation in that Place; by Thomas Barnes, D. D. 1s. 6d.

Fifty-three Discourses, containing a connected System of doctrinal and practical Christianity, as professed and maintained by the Church of England; particularly adapted for the Use of Families and Country Congregations; by the Rev. E. Blackenbury, A. B. 2 vols. 8vo. 15s. hds.

A Sermon preached at the Assizes at Dorchester, March 14, 1806; by the Rev. J. Williams.

## TOPOGRAPHY.

A Guide to all the Watering and Seabathing Places, with a Description of the Lakes, &c. &c. 12mo. 13s. boards; or 14s. bound.

A Walk through Leeds; or a Stranger's Guide to every Thing worth Notice in that ancient and populous Town: containing a concise but correct description of its churches and public buildings, with an account of the woollen manufacture in the West Riding of Yorkshire. To which is added, a short description of Temple Newfome, Kicksfall Abbey,



bey, and the Moravian Settlement at Fulneck. With plates. 1s. 6d.

History and Survey of London and its Environs; containing every information interesting, important, and instructive, from the foundation to the present vast extent of the metropolis; by B. Lambert. 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 16s. bds. fine 4l. 4s.

## VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The Belgium Traveller; or Tour through Holland, France, and Switzerland, in 1804-5. In a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to a Minister of State. 4 vols. 12mo. 20s.

A Picturesque Tour through Spain; embellished with 22 plates, by Swinbourn. folio. 3l. 13s. 6d. bds.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Catch Him Who can," a Musical Farce in Two Acts, performed at the Theatre-Royal Haymarket; written by Theodore Edward Hook, Esq.; the Music by T. Hook, Esq. 8s.

THE overture to this pleasing piece is struck off with much of that facility of execution and happiness of effect for which most of Mr. Hook's lighter productions are distinguished. The subject of the second movement is particularly engaging; and the *cunning address* of the composer obliges us, though grudgingly, to tolerate his rhythm of five bars. Of the vocal part of the work, we feel most induced to commend "Softly waft, ye southern breezes," sung by Mrs. Matthews; "Mary once had Lovers two," sung by Miss Tyrer; and "Hail, lovely Rose," sung also by Miss Tyrer. The melodies of these songs are smooth, sweet, and expressive; and though evidently written in haste, as evidently bear the stamp of a master.

John Sebastian Bach's celebrated *Fantasia Chromatica* for the Piano-forte, with some Additions by A. F. C. Kollman, Organist of his Majesty's German Chapel, St. James's. 4s.

The public are much indebted to Mr. Kollman for presenting them with this improved edition of John Sebastian's justly-esteemed *Fantasia*. The additions announced by the editor in the title-page well merit that appellation. They heighten the general effect, and set in the most favourable point of view the original design of that great master. The *fugue* in this excellent and classical production (though we cannot profess to be struck with its subject,) is most ably worked, and displays in every bar great natural powers and high professional cultivation. The introduction does not on the whole equally excite our admiration. We are, however, free to allow it great as an *extravaganza*, and do not doubt of its always finding many admirers; and that the

composition, taken in the aggregate, will ever be deemed worthy a place in the musical libraries of the curious.

Numbers III. and IV. of *Recreations for the Piano-forte*; composed by Mr. Latour. 1s. 6d. each Number.

The present Numbers of this ingenious and interesting publication contain the popular dance of "Off She goes," and the Venetian Air in *The Travellers*; to both which Mr. Latour has added variations that will do him great credit with all lovers of animated and tasteful composition. The passages are in many instances of brilliant effect, without any extraordinary difficulty of execution, and evince Mr. L. to be a thorough master of the instrument for which he writes.

*Duet for two Performers on one Piano-forte, in Scotch Airs*; introduced by William Clarke, of Edinburgh. 3s.

This duet, though not of the first order of merit, is not wholly without claims to our commendation. If the ideas are not very novel, they are consistent; and though we do not trace much contrivance, we must acknowledge an agreeable effect, and confess that young students may derive profit as well as pleasure from its practice.

*Studies for the Harp*. Composed and dedicated to the Queen of Naples by Count St. Pierre de Newbourg. 8s.

Count St. Pierre claims, by the merits of the present work, our most favourable notice. Exercises formed upon the progressive and judicious plan of these *Studies* cannot fail to greatly profit the harp practitioner. The method here adopted opens a new system of fingering, by which facility of execution and gracefulness of position will be greatly promoted, and those who have already made a considerable progress on this fashionable instrument, be speedily rendered proficient.

*A new Sonata for the Piano-forte; composed by T. H. Butler. 2s.*

This Sonata, in which Mr. Butler has introduced the Scotch airs of "Green grow the Rushes," and "Jenny's Bawbee," is of a pleasing, light texture, and much calculated to win the general ear; while the passages are of a cast to initiate the juvenile finger.

*The celebrated Marches from the Grand Ballet of Tamurlane and Bajazet; arranged for a Military Band by Kramer and Corri, and performed by the Band of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. 5s.*

Messrs. Kramer and Corri are entitled to much credit by the ability they have displayed in adapting these marches for a military band. The effect evinces their thorough acquaintance with the various instruments they have employed. We are glad to understand that the Prince of Wales will lend his name to the next edition, and that Mr. Kramer is encouraged by the favourable reception of the present publication to arrange some rondos from the same ballet.

*Rondo for the Piano-forte, introduced in the German Comedy of the Three Suitors; composed by Mr. Hoff. 1s. 6d.*

This rondo is remarkably pretty in its subject, and the digressive passages are agreeable and consistent. The style of the whole is so perfectly familiar, that we could not easily recommend an exercise more eligible for the practice of the juvenile performer.

*Twelve Duetinos for Two Flutes; composed by T. Hale. 2s.*

The simple and familiar style of these

little pieces will not fail to recommend them to young practitioners on the flute. The melodies are in general of an attractive cast, and the two parts blend with good effect.

*The Invisible Girl, a Piece in One Act, performed at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane; composed by J. Hook, Esq. 5s.*

Mr. Hook in this little piece has thrown together many pleasing and playful ideas. The overture is just what it ought to be, light, sprightly, and brief. The two airs sung by Mrs. Bland have the double merit of being tasteful in themselves, and exactly adapted to the powers and style of the performer for whom they were written.

*The Blackbird, a favourite new Song, with an Accompaniment ad libitum for the new improved Flageolet; the Poetry by Mrs. G. Jeffreyson; the Music composed by J. Aldridge, Jun., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 1s.*

The Blackbird is an agreeable little ballad. The melody is natural and unaffected, and the accompaniment is constructed with taste and ingenuity.

*"O bie thee Home, Sandy," a favourite Scotch Song, sung by Mrs. Bland, at Vauxhall Gardens; the Words by Mr. Upton; the Music composed by Mr. T. Welsh. 1s. 6d.*

Mr. Welsh in this little effort has not only scrupulously adhered to the Scotch character, but has had the ingenuity to avoid those common-place passages too generally resorted to in music of the Caledonian style. The air is simple and affecting, and well accords with the sentiment of the poetry.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

\*\* The Loan of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

*Alexander Sinclair Gordon, Esq., Captain and Adjutant of the Light Horse Volunteers of London and Westminster. Painted by A. W. Devis. Engraved by A. Cardon, Clifton-street, Fitzroy-square. Price 21s.*

THIS gentleman is delineated in his military dress, mounted upon a spirited charger, with his drawn sword in his hand; and it has altogether a martial and animated effect. In the back-ground are horsemen, part of a royal carriage, &c.; and in the distance a view of St.

Paul's Cathedral, &c. It is very well engraved in the dotted style.

*Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird, K. B., &c. Drawn by A. J. Oliver, and engraved by Cardon, Clifton-street, Fitzroy-square. Price 5s.*

This little portrait, which is from the same publisher as that which precedes it, is inserted in an oval frame, and also engraved in the dotted manner, and said to be a very good likeness of the original.

Bonaparte

*Bonaparte in his domestic Retreat at Malmaison. Engraved by Leney, from an original Painting by Isabey. Published for W. Leney, Queen's Square, Westminster.*

Isabey seems to be a favourite portrait-painter in Paris. He some time ago painted a portrait of Bonaparte observing the Mechanics working at the Manufactory at Rouen, with which the Emperor was so highly gratified, that he granted the artist a pension of eight hundred livres a-year. From these circumstances it is probable that the picture bears a resemblance to the original; and it is certain that the print is a very correct copy of the picture. Added to this, it is extremely well engraved in chalks.

*The Right Honourable the Earl of Orford. H. Walton pinxt. C. Turner sculpt. Published for C. Gibb, Holborn; and dedicated by Permission to Lady Catherine Walpole.*

The gentleman of whom this is a portrait, was, we believe, originally Mr. Walpole, an eminent merchant. The original picture we never saw; but the print, though in some respects estimable, has too much of that ostentation of touch, which, in aiming at spirit, sometimes rather "overtsteps the modesty of Nature, and out-herods Herod."

*Partridges. Painted by P. Reinagle, A. R. A. Engraved by F. C. Lewis. Published by Randon & Co, Hart-street, Ebbsbury; and dedicated by Permission to T. W. Coke, Esq., of Holkham.*

*Portraits of Springing Spaniels. The same Painter, Engraver, and Publisher; and dedicated to Sir John Shelley.*

These two prints form part of a series which are to be published from designs by Mr. Reinagle, whose merit as an artist is well known to the public, and whose merit in this particular branch may be judged of from his designs for the Sportsman's Calendar, &c.

The work is to consist of twenty subjects, each print measuring 20½ inches by 15; to be engraved in the best style of aquatinta: plain impressions 15s.; coloured impressions 21s., to subscribers. To those who do not subscribe, coloured prints a guinea and a half. The plates will be published every six weeks or two months.

With respect to the prints now before us, we thought that in the delineation of the partridges, Mr. Reinagle had made ample use of the privilege allowed to painters, and given his birds of a size that nearly approached the pheasant;—but

on further consideration this appearance seemed to arise from the contrast which the two old birds form to the little chickens which surround them. This gives them a much larger appearance than they would otherwise have.

In the other print, the tails of the spaniels are very different from those of the spaniels we remember to have observed in our youth. But these, it seems, are portraits of a particularly valuable breed, that, to adopt the phraseology of the sportsmen, were "bred by Colonel Thornton." The back-grounds of both the prints are in a large and broad style; and the effect of those that are coloured is very superior to those in black and white.

*A Tribute to the Memory of the late Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson. Drawn by John Hopkins. Engraved by John Young, Engraver in Mezz-tinto to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Published by Messrs. Boydell & Co. Price 21. 12s. 6d. in Colours, and dedicated with Permission to Lord Malmesbury.*

It represents Britannia lamenting the death of her brave defender, Fame crowning his bust with those laurels which he so gloriously won, History recording the event, &c.

The pedestal on which the bust of Lord Nelson is placed has the following inscription:—"To express the deep regret of an admiring grateful nation, and to implant in the minds of rising generations an ardent desire to emulate the bright example displayed in the skilful conduct and glorious death of the brave Lord Nelson." History is delineated in the act of recording his victory and death: and in a book, (placed on the ground,) on which lie a trumpet and laurel, is inscribed, "After a series of transcendent and heroic services, this gallant Admiral fell gloriously in the moment of a brilliant and decisive Victory over the Combined Fleets of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, in the 47th year of his age." In the distance is a view of the sea-fight.

*The Most Noble Lord Horatio Nelson, Viscount and Baron Nelson of the Nile, &c., &c., &c. Painted by Sir William Beechey, R. A. Engraved by Richard Earle; and published by Messrs. Boydell & Co. Proofs 11. 1s.; Prints 10s. 6d.*

Engraved from the original picture in the Common Council Chamber of the City of London, and which was presented to the Corporation by the late Mr.

Alderman John Boydell. Of this Picture we have spoken in a former Retrospect; and as the print is engraved by Mr. Earlom, it is scarce necessary to say it is admirably copied.

Lady Hamilton. *Masquerin pinxt. W. Say sculp.*

This may be a likeness of Lady Hamilton at this time; but, accustomed to judge of her from the simple yet graceful portraits of Mr. Romney, in which the air and attitude is fascinating, though totally unassisted, we could not look at this as conveying similar ideas of so agreeable a figure.

The Right Honourable Lady Mulgrave. *Hopner, R. A., pinxt. G. Clint sculpt. Published by G. Clint, Hind-court, Fleet-street.*

A very agreeable, pleasing portrait, extremely well engraved in mezzotinto.

Samuel presented to Eli. 1 Samuel, Ch. 1. *Painted by Henry Singleton. Engraved by Thomas Williamson. Published by R. Cribb, 288, Holborn.*

This very pretty little print, in which the countenances and turn of two or three of the female figures reminded us of some of the early designs of Angelica Kauffmann, is engraved with uncommon delicacy and softness. Mr. Cribb has properly dedicated it to the ladies and gentlemen subscribers to the Sunday-schools throughout the kingdom.

There was a time when religious subjects engrossed the pencils of the most eminent artists; but, from the exclusion of pictures from our churches, &c., these subjects have been for many years neglected by our engravers, and the most valuable delineations from Holy-writ in a degree confined to the collections and cabinets of the opulent. Earnestly wishing them more generally disseminated, we were much gratified by seeing it announced that a Bible is now preparing, in which will be introduced numerous copies of these sublime delineations, engraved by our capital artists.

Of the paintings at the British Gallery, Pall-mall, we gave a general account in a former Retrospect. About fifty of them, among which were several first-rate pictures, have been fold to the following noblemen and gentlemen.

Of Mr. Smirke's very characteristic delineations from the *Arabian Nights* Sir W. Beechey's *Psyche*, and another and the *Danaë*, by J. E. Strohling, and *The Coming Storm*, by J. Renton, were sold to Thomas Bernard, Esq.

*Entertainments*, four were purchased by Lord Cawdor, two by Lord Camden, four by R. Ray, Esq., two by C. Oflly, Esq., one by G. Hibbert, Esq., and one by J. Green, Esq.

*Judith and Holofernes*, B. Burnell, to S. Meyrick, Esq.

*Death of Lord Chatham*, J. S. Copley, to A. Davison, Esq.

*King Charles*, S. Woodford, to A. Chamberdown, Esq.

*A Landscape*, W. Winstanley, to E. J. Loveden, Esq.

*Hobnelia*, J. Opie, to D. Pennant, Esq.

*A Landscape*, Mrs. Serres, to R. Ruggles, Esq.

Mr. Westall's Picture of *Age and Infancy* was sold to the Marquis of Stafford, *Eloise* to Lord Carlisle, *The Minstrel* to Lord Egremont, and *A Landscape* to Mr. Renton.

Four *Landscapes*, by Sir F. Bourgeois, to W. F. Agar.

*The Cottage Door*, by Mr. W. Owen, to Lord Dartmouth.

*The Village Maid*, S. Woodforde, to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

*Christ and the Doctors*, H. Bone, to W. Goslin, Esq.

*The Children in the Wood*, by Miss Spilbury, and the *Model of Mr. Fox*, by Miss Andrews, to H. Thornton, Esq.

*A Landscape*, by R. Corbould, to C. Oflly, Esq.

*Two Landscapes*, by Freebairn, to D. Fearon, Esq.

The late Mr. Mortimer's admirable picture of *Sir Arthegall, from Spenser*, to T. Bernard, Esq.

*Dalmatian Dogs*, J. Ward, to Sir J. F. Leicester.

*Children shelling Pease*, S. Barney, to A. Adair, Esq.

*Christ the Good Shepherd*, J. Northcote, to D. P. Wallis, Esq.

*St. John*, J. Green, to Lord Somerville.

In the course of this month Messrs. Boydell & Co. will publish the third edition, corrected, of *Hogarth Illustrated*, by J. Ireland, in three volumes royal 8vo.

This work contains not only an explanation of each print, but numerous anecdotes of that great artist; and the times in which he lived.

The third volume, compiled from Hogarth's Manuscripts, and containing upwards of forty new prints, and a correct list of the numerous variations in his engravings, may be had separate for the

completion of sets, to accommodate those who purchased the two first volumes before the third was published.

Mr. Charles Knight, of Hammermith, whose professional abilities have been long known to the public, has in great forwardness an engraved portrait of the late Lord Nelson, as large as life, copied from the marble bust presented to the City of London by the Honourable Mrs. Damer, and now placed in the Council Chamber at Guildhall.

Subscribers names (at one guinea, to be paid on delivery of the print,) are taken by Mr. Clarke, bookseller, Bondstreet, and by Mr. Knight.

The Lord Chamberlain, and several other noble personages who are on the Committee for managing the Monument to be erected to the memory of Lord Nelson, last month attended at St. Paul's, with Mr. Milne, the surveyor, to arrange the proper situation for it to be erected

in, and we have been informed that the centre was the most approved.

Though the Marquis of Stafford has left London for Staffordshire, we are informed that orders are left with the domestics to continue the weekly admission of amateurs and persons of distinction until the last Wednesday in this month inclusive.

Mr. Cromeck intends to publish in the course of the ensuing winter a series of twelve engravings, etched in a very superior style of excellence, by Louis Schiavonetti, from the original inventions of William Blake, illustrative of Blair's popular poem "The Grave." In consequence of the originality of the designs, and the vigorous expression, the work has been honoured with the patronage of the first professors of art in the metropolis, and by the subscriptions of upwards of 250 of the most distinguished amateurs.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

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

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

**E**ARL Stanhope has just printed at the stereotype office, for private circulation among his friends, a small work entitled, Principles of the Science of tuning Instruments with fixed Tones. Among many other observations that seem to merit the notice of musicians, his Lordship says, "Musicians and tuners are in the habit of talking of *the wolf* in the singular number. I shall, however, shew in the sequel that there are as many as *five* wolves, in the quints, and major thirds, taken together, in all those instruments which have exactly twelve fixed keys, or exactly twelve fixed tones in each septave." He then gives directions how to distinguish these five wolves, with a table founded on them: and adds, "We have been in the habit of considering what is commonly termed the *wolf* as an inherent imperfection in every instrument which has exactly twelve fixed keys in each septave, whereas it is clearly proved, that, so far from the five wolves being imperfections, it is precisely the proper distribution of those wolves which produces that charming and essential variety of character, between dif-

ferent keys, which is one of the chief requisites in a well-tuned instrument." His Lordship gives the following as the peculiarities of what he calls the Stanhope monochord:—1. The wire is not made either of brass or of iron, but of steel, which is very far superior. For, steel wire does not keep continually lengthening, as brass and iron wires do when they are stretched considerably. 2. The wire in this monochord does not, as usual, pull downwards on the bridges, but the whole wire forms one straight and horizontal line, by which means the moveable bridge, which determines the exact length of the wire, can be moved without altering the tension of the wire. This is not the case when the wire pulls downwards on the bridges. 3. The ends of the wire are not twisted round the two stout steel pins which keep it stretched; but each end of the wire is soft-folded in a long groove formed in a piece of steel which goes over its corresponding pin. This is a great improvement. 4. One of those two steel pins is strongly fastened on a brass slider which is moved by means of a screw with very fine threads,

threads, which screw has a large micrometer head minutely divided on its edge, and a corresponding *nonius*; so that the tension of the wire may be adjusted with the greatest precision, in order to obtain its exact pitch. 5, A slider is fixed across the top of the moveable bridge, and is moved by means of another screw with very fine threads; so that the length of the wire may be regulated with the greatest nicety in all cases. 6, The above-mentioned slider which is on the top of the moveable bridge is adjusted to the steel rod or scale, not by sight, or by the coincidence of lines; but by means of mechanical contact against projecting pieces of steel firmly fixed on that steel scale, which method is incomparably more correct. 7, Each bridge carries a metallic finger which keeps the wire close to the top of the bridge whilst the wire is made to vibrate. 8, The vibrations of the wire are produced by touching it with a piece of cork, with the same elastic force, and on the very same spot each time, namely, at the distance of one inch from the immoveable bridge.

The great work on our national cattle, will be shortly published by Messrs. BOYDELL AND Co., dedicated by permission to his Majesty, and prepared under the superintendance of LORD SOMERVILLE. It will be published in numbers, in imperial quarto size, each containing two or more prints, from pictures painted by Mr. JAMES WARD. The history and descriptions, uses, merits, and defects of the cattle, with their adaptation to various forts and situations, will be written by Mr. JOHN LAWRENCE.

The first fasciculus of the long-expected *Flora Græca* of the late Professor SIBTHORP, edited by Dr. SMITH, will make its appearance in a few days. It will consist of 50 plates, beautifully coloured, with descriptive letter-press. This splendid work will form, when completed, ten volumes in folio, containing one thousand figures, executed by Sowerby from the masterly drawings of Mr. Ferdinand Bauer.

Dr. GREGORY'S compendious *Cyclopaedia* proceeds according to its original design, accompanied by a degree of public support almost without example. The first volume is completed, and contains 71 fine engravings; and the second will be finished by the beginning of the year: forming, in two large volumes quarto, one of the completest and most useful works in the English language.

Mr. SANCHE is about to publish a facsimile engraving of King Richard the Third and Anne his Queen, from the original, which the late Lord Orford always imagined was in existence, and which has been lately discovered in the library of a nobleman in a perfect state.

Mr. P. KELLY, the eminent master of the commercial academy in Finsbury-square, is preparing with great labour a new and accurate work on exchanges, to be published in one large volume quarto, under the title of the *Universal Cambist*. He takes for his foundation the work of Kruse, entitled the *Hamburgh Contorist*, which he has modernized, adapted to the English standard, and considerably enlarged from unquestionable living authorities. Among other numerous and important additions, are new assays of the principal current coins by which the intrinsic par of exchange is determined. The price will not exceed three guineas; and the charge to subscribers will be half-a-guinea less than to the public.

The Rev. J. ROBINSON, master of the grammar school at Ravenstonedale, a gentleman to whom the readers of the *Monthly Magazine* are indebted for many valuable communications, is engaged in a new and complete work on the Antiquities of Greece, similar in design to the *Roman Antiquities* of Dr. Adams. Besides introducing every thing valuable in the works of Archbishop Potter and others, who wrote on Grecian antiquities at a distant period, Mr. Robinson has availed himself of the *Travels of Anacharsis*, of the works of Stuart, Choiseul Gouffier, Sonnini, Winkelman, and other recent writers and travellers, to enrich his work, and render it useful and desirable to students and admirers of Greek literature.

Lieutenant JOHN RUSSELL, of the 96th regiment, proposes to publish by subscription a *Series of Military Experiments of Attack and Defence*, made in Hyde Park, in 1802, under the sanction of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, with Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery. The object of these experiments was to ascertain in what time infantry or cavalry could, from given distances and at named paces, arrive at infantry or artillery posted to receive them, and how many discharges they might be liable to receive; also how many discharges of ball cartridge a soldier can make in a minute, &c. &c.

A gen-

A gentleman, to whom the late Mr. Evanfon considered himself greatly indebted in the latter part of his life, from veneration for the character and talents of his deceased friend, is about to publish an edition of the New Testament, according to the plan laid down by Mr. Evanfon in his work on the Diffonance of the Evangelists. The text is taken, with some alterations, from Archbishop Newcome's version of the New Testament; and a selection of the notes of that learned prelate will be introduced.

Mrs. CAPPE, of York, the editor of Charlotte Richardson's Poems, of which some account was given in our Magazine for September last, requests us to state the following particulars of the sums that have been received, and the various purposes to which they have been applied; the cash remaining in hand, and the debts which are yet unpaid.

*Money received.*

	£.	s.	d.
1,288 copies of poems by subscription, at 5s. each	320	10	0
40 ditto to the first subscribers, at 2s. 6d. each*	5	0	0
600 ditto sold to Messrs. Johnson, Mawman, and Wilson, at 2s. in sheets	60	0	0
Received in presents by the generosity of subscribers	94	9	0
72 copies not yet paid for	0	0	0
<hr/>			
2000 copies	479	19	0

*Disbursements.*

Printing two editions of 1000 copies each, putting 1,400 in boards, advertising, carriage of parcels, and postage of letters	153	13	6
In discharge of debts contracted during the life of Mrs. Richardson's late husband, and paid at her earnest request	24	16	0
Money expended for her use during a long and dangerous illness of seven months, including house-rent	17	0	0
Laid out in the purchase of 275l. stock, in the 5l. per cents, April 19	255	15	0
Expences of purchasing stock, power of attorney, &c.	2	4	0
Cash in hand, July 6, 1806	21	5	6
<hr/>			
	479	19	0

When the editor receives the money which still remains due, 25l. additional stock will be bought, so as to make the

\* The Price originally fixed upon was 2s. 6d.

whole amount 300l. for the author's use. She must inevitably have sunk under her many afflictions, had she not been relieved from pecuniary distress by the extraordinary liberality of the subscribers to her poems, aided also by the judicious advice of Dr. Belcombe, and the skilful attention and salutary medicines of Mr. Mather, surgeon and apothecary of York, neither of whom would accept the smallest gratuity. Should she recover, so as to be able, it is her wish and design immediately to resume her school, which has now been laid aside many months. Should it be otherwise, she has appointed guardians for her child; and in the event of his not living to attain manhood, after a few small remembrances to particular friends, she has left the remainder of her little property to the Grey-coat School in this city: a disposition respecting it which appeared to her as being just in itself, and which she hoped would also be gratifying to her generous benefactors.

Mr. BOYD'S translation of the Triumph of Petrarch is in considerable forwardness.

A new novel from the pen of Mr. LEWIS is expected this month.

The Rev. Mr. ROGERS has finished the third and fourth volumes of his Lectures on the Liturgy.

A new edition of CLARENDON'S History of the Rebellion, in octavo, is just issuing from the University press. Another edition in quarto will follow it.

Grotius de Veritate Christianæ Religionis, with numerous corrections of the text, will be sent to press before the winter. The copy, we understand, is just completed.

A new room, adjoining to the Bodleian library, (formerly the Law-school,) has been lately completed, and partly filled with ancient MSS., leaving spaces in the upper library for printed books. The principal manuscripts are those of Mr. Carte and Bishop Tanner.

Accounts have been received from the Baptist missionaries in Bengal, bearing date November 15, 1805, by which it appears that the converts had increased since the commencement of the year from 34 to 70. Three of the natives are preaching the gospel. The missionaries are proceeding in the translation and printing of the Old and New Testament in four or five eastern languages, and they hope to accomplish the translation into all the languages of the East.

A Catalogue of the particulars of the manuscripts, collations, and books with manuscript notes, of the late JAMES PHILIP D'ORVILLE, Esq., purchased by the University of Oxford in 1805 for 1025l., will shortly be printed.

Mr. ASTLEY COOPER will in a few weeks publish the concluding part of his great work on Hernia.

Mr. HOME has furnished to the Royal Society an interesting paper on the comparative anatomy and physiology of the camel, particularly on its stomachs and water-bags, in which it can retain a quantity of water sufficient to support itself for several weeks.

In the Antiquarian Society an account has been read of the splendid equipage and sumptuary retinue of the Earl of Northumberland, at his embarkation for France in the reign of Henry VIII.—The gospel of St. John, in Latin, but written on parchment in Roman characters mixed with Saxon, was exhibited to the society by the Rev. Mr. MILNER. This volume is said to be 1,200 years old.

Mr. DAVY has discovered that the acid, which exists in minute quantities in the wavelite (the new fossil from Barnstable), is the fluoric acid, in such a peculiar state of combination as not to be rendered sensible by sulphuric acid.

A Gentleman connected with the manufactures of Sheffield, has given the following description of the changes which take place in the various processes of hardening, tempering, hammering, burnishing, &c. "I took," says he, "a steel plate 30 inches long, 12 broad, and 04 thick; I hardened it in a composition of oil and tallow, and afterwards tempered it down to a spring temper; it was not so elastic as to recover its position after being bended; by hammering it to set it straight, it lost its elasticity; after being ground in the same manner as a saw, the elasticity became still less, having nearly returned to the same state as before hardened; it was then very uniformly heated till it became blue, when it recovered the whole of its elasticity: after being glazed bright upon a glazier coated with emery, the elasticity was found to be impaired, but in a less degree than when it was ground: the same effect was also produced by rubbing with emery or sand paper, and also by burnishing. The elasticity was invariably recovered by bluing, and hence this is always the last operation in the manufactory of elastic steel plate.

The following arrangement has been made at the Royal Institution for twelve courses of lectures, to be delivered the ensuing season, by the undermentioned gentlemen. 1. On Chemistry, by H. Davy, esq. F. R. S.—2. On Natural Philosophy, by William Allen, esq. F. L. S.—3. On English Literature, by the Rev. T. F. Dibdin.—4. On Moral Philosophy, by the Rev. Sidney Smith, A. M. Evening Preacher at the Foundling Hospital.—5. On Dramatic Poetry, by the Rev. William Crowe, L. L. B. Public Orator of the University of Oxford.—6. On Zoology, by George Shaw, M. D. F. L. S. Librarian to the British Museum. 7. On Belles Lettres, the Rev. John Hewlett, B. D. Morning Preacher at the Foundling. 8. On Music, W. Crotch, M. D. Professor of Music in the University of Oxford. 9. On the History of Commerce, the Rev. Edward Forster. 10. On Drawing in Water Colours, W. M. Craig, Esq. 11. On Botany, J. E. Smith, M. D. F. R. S. and President of the Linnean Society. 12. On Perspective, by Mr. Wood.

#### Russia.

A letter has recently been received from M. REHMANN, the physician in the suite of the Russian embassy to China, dated Kiachta on the frontiers of China, October 14th, 1805; in which he says that he has vaccinated a great number of the children of the Mogols. "These people (continues M. Reumann,) have retained the simple manners and customs of their ancestors. They live in tents, and still make use of bows and arrows, which they employ with such dexterity and precision, that when they went out with the Russians of the ambassador's suite they killed six times as much game as the latter, though provided with excellent fowling-pieces." He likewise writes that he has discovered a little portable pharminceutic collection of Tibet, from which the science of medicine is likely to derive advantage. It consists of sixty different articles, very elegantly wrapped in paper. Among these are some remedies known in Europe; but with a much greater number the botanists attached to the embassy were unacquainted. The latter consist of small fruits, nuts, and some chemical preparations. M. Reumann has procured a translation of the list of them, which was written in the language of Tangut. He proposes to bring with him some of these collections of medicines, which are much in use among the Bucharrians.



## Sweden.

Sweden was hitherto in want of a Swedish and French pocket dictionary, on the plan of the French and Swedish by Jonchere. This deficiency has been supplied by M. NORDSTRÖM.

Of the magnificent collection of views in Sweden, by MARTIN, which is to be completed in sixty plates, the five first have appeared. These consist of three views of Stockholm, one of the mine of Dannemora, and one of the mine of Högborn.

Colonel SKIÖLDEBRAND, whose Picturesque Tour in Lapland is well known, is at present engaged on a History of all the public festivals held in Sweden, which will be a splendid work with engravings. He is said to have received an advance of 12,000 rix-dollars towards this work, of which great expectations are entertained.

The fifth part of *Icones Plantarum Japonicarum*, by THUNBERG, has made its appearance; but it is likely to be the last the learned professor will publish, unless some foreign bookseller will undertake to give his admirable collections to the world.

M. SCHÖNHERR, silk manufacturer of Stockholm, possesses a handsome cabinet of natural history, and has recently published an octavo volume with plates, entitled *Synonymia Insectorum*.

The Botany of Sweden, written in the Swedish language by a society of Literati, and embellished with coloured plates, is proceeding rapidly. The 42d number has already appeared.

## Denmark.

In the Academy of Sciences of Copenhagen, Professor BÜGGE lately read a memoir, in continuation of the theory of terrestrial refraction, and on the method of calculating the height of mountains above the surface of the sea. Several mountains in Iceland have been measured according to this method by the officers Olsen and Vetlesen; and it has been found that the height of Wivelfield is about 347 fathoms above the surface of the sea, that of Wester Jökul 760, of Hekla 827, and of Ejafjella, or Oster Jökul, 921.

## Germany.

M. de THREBRA, superintendent of the mines of Freyberg, and Professor LAMPADIUS, have lately ascertained, by repeated experiments, the relative temperature of the internal parts of the earth. Having placed, at different depths, in the mines two of Reaumur's thermome-

ters, and compared them twice every day with another exposed in the open air, they found that whatever difference of temperature prevailed above ground, one of the two thermometers placed in the mines uniformly indicated 12° above zero, and the other 9°.

The following extraordinary instance of the effects of music is related by M. MENURET. An unmarried lady, now about thirty years of age, in consequence of violent grief in her youth, experienced various derangements in the natural functions, and was afterwards attacked by convulsions, which at first returned every month, and in the sequel became more frequent. Medicines of every kind seemed only to aggravate the disorder; the fits recurred not only every day, but several times a-day, and were marked by an involuntary agitation of the limbs, by their rigidity, gnashing of the teeth without foam, and insensibility. Their duration was unequal, sometimes a quarter of an hour, but more frequently several hours; and concluded by an abundant discharge of urine or of tears. No expedient could be devised for her relief during these fits, nor did any remedy appear capable of preventing them, or of diminishing their violence or their frequency: the most affectionate attention, travelling, diversions, amusements, were equally ineffectual. Among the means that were tried on this occasion was fortunately a concert, during which the young patient seemed highly delighted and uncommonly well: she not only remained free from any convulsive fit while it lasted, but it afterwards returned later than usual. This method was repeated with the same result. The medical men by whom she was attended availed themselves of the intervals of composure which it produced to have recourse to other remedies. Long experience demonstrated their inutility; and repeated trials having proved the exclusive efficacy of music, her father, being obliged to return into the country where he resided, engaged a musician to accompany and live with him. The soft melody of the violin or the piano-forte, skilfully adapted to the taste and the state of the patient, and often repeated, frequently prevents the convulsive fits, or abates their violence. This treatment, which has been solely employed for the last three years, has been attended with such success that all the functions are restored to their natural state; and for a year the attacks are rare, and so slight

that the shortness of their duration does not always render it necessary to have recourse to the agreeable specific.

It is not without sincere satisfaction that the admirers of Gessner's Muse, and the amateurs of the arts, will learn that his family has engaged CHARLES WILLIAM KOLBE, an eminent German engraver, to give to the public, at a moderate price, a series of the best landscapes executed by Gessner. That artist has obtained permission of his patroness, the princess of Dessau, to devote some years to this purpose at Zurich itself, amidst the family and the friends of the amiable poet. The first number of this work has recently made its appearance. It contains four prints in large folio, representing two of the best pieces in water colours in the collection of Gessner's widow, and two drawings in the cabinet of the princess of Dessau. The two first are known by the titles of the Fishermen and the Fountain in the Wood. The subjects of the two others are pastoral scenes taken from the Idyls: Daphnis, and Phillis and Chloe. The execution proves that the honourable task of introducing these performances to the notice of the public could not be confided to abler hands. M. Kolbe, deeply impressed with the spirit and the manner of his model, has rendered his conceptions with equal feeling and accuracy.

An important fact with regard to the theory of electricity, has recently been discovered by M. BIENVENU. By varying his experiments he has found, in contradiction to the received opinion, that glass and rosin produce the same kind of electricity, and that the difference depends upon the rubbers. With a cat's skin he electrizes an electrophorus of rosin, which manifests negative electricity: an electrophorus made of a piece of glass, and rubbed with a cat's skin, manifests exactly the same kind of electricity as that of rosin. This experiment proves that if the conductor of an electrical machine constantly gives positive electricity, the reason lies in the morocco cushions, which possess the property of developing the electricity of glass, which, received on the conductor, communicates to it a positive electricity. To prove this, he substitutes cushions of cat's skin in their stead; the glass is then negatively electrized, and the conductor furnishing it with the electricity it has lost, manifests a negative electricity.

The following receipt for keeping flies out of apartments and stables, and driv-

ing them away from horses was sold, in a sealed cover at the Leipzig Michaelmas fair, at a high price, and had a very extensive sale. Put into an earthen pot half a pound of cantharides, an ounce and a half of gourd seed; mother-wort, saffras, root of the St. John's wort, and spirit of ants, of each half an ounce: a quarter of an ounce of orpiment, a good handful of favin, the whole cut small or reduced to powder: close the pot hermetically, luting the interstices of the lid with flour-paste. After the contents of the pot have boiled sufficiently, take it from the fire, and let it stand 24 hours in a cool place; then uncover the pot, and with a feather-linear the frames of the windows and doors, both of apartments and stables, from which you are desirous of keeping the flies. A single coat is sufficient for the whole season; but if the rain should chance to take it off, care must be taken to renew it. The smell of this preparation, which is scarcely perceptible to man, is so insupportable to flies that there is not a single instance of one having entered by an open window or door to which this liquid has been applied. To keep them away from horses, it is sufficient to besinear the harness, the girth, or the saddle, with this liquid.

A second enlarged and revised edition of the valuable Narrative of a Tour in England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, by Professor GODE, has appeared in Germany.

M. SCHUTZE, who four years since published the third volume of his *Holsteinische Idioticon*, has completed the fourth and last volume of that work.

In the Scandinavian Literary Society at Copenhagen, M. NIEBUH, son of the celebrated traveller of that name, recently made a memoir, in which he shewed how far the nations subdued by the Romans might have maintained or recovered their independence.

A splendid edition of the Poetical Works of the celebrated SCHILLER, with plates, will speedily make its appearance.

The worthy Abbé MANN, who, as a member of the academy of Brussels, formerly wrote various interesting treatises, and among the rest a very interesting description of that city, is about to publish at Vienna, a work entitled, *Principes Metaphysiques des Connoissances ét des êtres*.

STURZ is about to publish *Maittaire de lingua græca dialectis opus auctum et emendatum*.

Dr. HEDWIG is engaged upon a work entitled *Adumbratio et delineatio Microscopico-analytica plantarum ealyptrarum*; the first part of which, in folio, will speedily be published.

The garden Schwetzingen near Mannheim is reckoned one of the finest in Germany. Ten views of it are soon expected to appear, from drawings by KUNTZ, and accompanied with a topographical, botanical, &c. description.

A German and English Dictionary by KUTTNER and NICHOLSON, after the English and German Dictionary of ADELUNG, will soon make its appearance.

M. NEMNICH's Narrative of his late Tour in England is expected with impatience.

#### Holland.

The Teylerian Society at Haarlem has proposed the following questions, as the subject of a prize essay, to be adjudged on the 8th April, 1807:—1. In what does the difference between natural and revealed religion consist? 2. Whether various publications have not appeared at different times which tend to obscure this difference, and to cause the advantages possessed by Christianity over the religion of nature to be forgotten? 3. Whether, in proportion as these writings are disseminated, and the two religions assimilated to each other in every point, the most fatal effects may not be expected to result to christianity, morality, and the happiness of man?—The prize is a gold medal of 400 florins in value. The essays must be written either in Dutch, Latin, French, or English.

#### France.

A machine, capable of being set in motion, and producing a powerful effect, without either the intervention of any combustible, the action of any current of water or of air, or the exertion of animal strength, but possessing within itself the inexhaustible principle of motion, would doubtless prove of great utility to mankind. Such is that of which M. DODEMANT, professor of mathematics at Lyons, announces himself the inventor. At his request the prefect has directed two persons, M. Carron, chief engineer of the department, and M. Moller, professor of natural philosophy, to examine this machine.

A proces-verbal of the municipality of Lille, in the department of Vaucluse, has confirmed the success of a plantation of indigo in the open field, in a farm belonging to M. ICARD DE BATAGLINI. It is said in the proces-verbal, that after an

attentive examination of the indigo, the produce of this trial, the commissioners gave it as their opinion, that this valuable plant might be naturalized in the department, and at some future period become a principal source of its wealth.

#### Spain.

The following decree has been issued by his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, on the occasion of some experiments made at Carthagena, with respect to the efficacy of anti-contagious fumigations. "Don F. de Borja, commander in chief at Carthagena, having made known to the king, in different reports, the important services performed by Don MICHEL CABANELLAS, during the prevalence of the contagious distemper which raged in that place, his Catholic Majesty was particularly struck with the importance of the experiment made by him in one of the hospitals of the said city, where he shut himself up with fifty persons in order to prove the efficacy of the acid fumigations; and actually slept with his companions, including two of his own children, in the beds where many patients had recently fallen victims to this terrible disease, without employing any other preservative means than the mineral acid fumigations, as directed by M. Guyton. His Catholic Majesty, moreover, learned with the most unfeigned satisfaction, that the result of the experiment was so fortunate that the fifty-one persons, after having been strictly confined in this lazaretto, had come out of it in a state of perfect health. In consequence, and in order to afford a proof of his royal munificence, his Catholic Majesty has remitted to each of the galley slaves who voluntarily submitted to this experiment (not having previously undergone an attack of the yellow fever), one year of the time they were sentenced to remain in chains; and he farther caused his approbation of their conduct to be notified to them, by his captain-general. To Don Michel Cabanellas his Catholic Majesty grants the title and honours of physician to his Majesty's household, with an annual salary of 24,000 reals, to be paid monthly from the funds of the community of Carthagena; at the same time is conferred on him a right of voting in the municipal body of that city, in the same manner as if he had been a natural-born citizen. The king, besides, charges himself with providing for his two children, whose lives, like his own, were exposed for the interest of the state and of humanity."

*Italy.*

It is well known that when a current of inflammable air, projected by a pipe only a few lines in diameter, is burned under a glass tube, you hear certain harmonious, but very shrill, sounds, which perfectly resemble those of the harmonica. An Italian philosopher has recently observed an effect which bears a great analogy to this phenomenon. Melting, at the lamp of an enameller, a glass tube wet in the inside, to blow with it the bulb of a thermometer, it emitted a sound which lasted several seconds, constantly increasing in loudness, but which could be stopped by closing with the finger the open extremity of the tube. The explanation must apparently be the same in both cases. In the first, the combustion of hydrogen gas with a part of the atmospheric air forms, every moment, a very hot aqueous vapour, which by the speedy dissipation of the heat is condensed into water. Accordingly small vacuums are rapidly formed in the air, and as many successive approximations of its parts; and these sudden alterations produce in the air oscillations like those arising from the collision of a sonorous body. In the second case, by causing the humidity to pass from the tube into the heated bulb, the vapour is successively formed and decomposed there at very short intervals, and produces a similar sound in the tube.

*America.*

Mr. THOMAS EWELL, an American farmer, announces in the New York papers some successful experiments which

he has made with powdered coal as a manure. He says, that 16 bushels of coals in lumps make 24 in powder; but he omits to mention the quantity which he applied per acre.

The following attestation lately appeared in a New York paper, relative to a local appearance of Aurora Borealis:

“On Sunday evening, the 15th of September last, between seven and eight in the evening, from the windows of the Rev. Mr. Gros’s house in Hartford Vermont, we noticed the Aurora Borealis; the bottom of it elevated but a few degrees above the horizon, lay in a regular line, very bright, and not much wider than the rainbow; above that, in several places streams shot up towards the zenith as usual. We had not viewed it long before we observed the eastern part of it had settled so low as actually to be between us and the high land on the north side of White River, the height at the distance from us perhaps of about one mile and a half. The meteor must have been nearly perpendicular to White River, and distant perhaps about half a mile. It would have gratified our curiosity could some of us have been on the height beyond White River, to have made our observations upon it, as it must have been between us. This we certainly concluded, that it would be needless for us to go to the north pole for it. There had been considerable rain the preceding day, the air was warm, and some fog towards evening lay along upon the White River, and the luminous meteor rather appeared to be intermingled in the fog.”

ISAAC POTTER,  
THOMAS GROSS, and  
IGNATIUS THOMPSON,

## ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

46 Geo. III. Chapter 22, 22 Mar. 1806, is “An Act for defraying until the 25th Day of March, M.DCCC.VII. the Charge of the Pay and Cloathing of the Militia of Ireland: for holding Courts-Martial on Serjeant-Majors, Serjeants, Corporals, and Drummers, for Offences committed during the Time such Militia shall not be embodied; and for making Allowances in certain Cases to subaltern Officers of the said Militia during Peace.”

Allowance four calendar months pay in advance, at the rate of—

To every Adjutant, 6s. per day.

For each resident Serjeant, 1s. 6d.

with additional 2s. 6d. per week to each Serjeant-Major and Quartermaster-Serjeant, 1s. 6d.

Drummer, 1s.

Additional 6d. for each Drum-Major.

Corporal, 1s. 6d.

It provides also for militia contingencies from the 4d. per month out of the pay of each private and drummer.

The next act is upon a subject of great importance—that constitutional principle, that foreign troops may not be landed within the realm without the consent of Parliament. It is

Chapter 23, 22 Mar. 1806.

This

This act is entitled,

“An Act to extend the Provisions of an Act passed in the 44th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for enabling Subjects of Foreign States to enlist as Soldiers in his Majesty's Service: and to indemnify those who have advised his Majesty to land such Soldiers in this Kingdom.”

By the act to which this refers\*, more than ten thousand men were not to be employed within the realm as soldiers at one time.

This act raises the number to sixteen thousand.

Act to continue during the war, and till one year after the termination thereof by a definitive treaty of peace.

The last act to be considered under this head of laws respecting the military constitution is,

Chapter 45. is intituled

“An Act for the better Regulation of the Office of Treasurer of the Ordnance.” 5 May, 1806.

The Board of Ordnance, in every memorial for money for that service, is to pray that it may be paid into the Bank of England.

Treasury to direct the issue to the Governor and Company of the Bank.

Only customary fees to be paid. But the act no way specifies those fees.

Treasurer of the Ordnance to make payment by drafts on the Bank.

Board of Ordnance to direct the Treasurer to draw on the Bank of England for payment of salaries and allowances to officers of the Board, and persons employed under them, and for his petty account, by distinct drafts for each of these services, of which a separate account is to be kept; and to state in his application for leave to draw the balance remaining in his hands on account of such service. The sums so drawn to be deposited in his office at the Tower of London, or in such other place as the Board of Ordnance shall direct, and not on any account to be withdrawn thence but for payment accordingly.

The Treasurer of Ordnance to pay immediately into the Bank all sums received by him.

Forgery of an order of the Treasurer of Ordnance, or draft of any kind from any person authorized to receive money under this act, is made felony without benefit of clergy.

There is a provision that the act may be repealed or altered within the session.

A forgery of this kind is undoubtedly one of the worst species of this very base and pernicious crime. Yet in a new provision it seems it would have been expedient rather to punish it as a transportable misdemeanour, than to add to our crowded list of crimes punishable with death\*. It may be said, indeed, the general provision would of itself have reached it as such. But it is one thing to leave an offence liable to the punishment by not excepting it, and another to enact. And the punishment by transportation, or by long imprisonment, would probably be found far less ineffectual for the prevention of the crime. It would not, however, be difficult, in the present high state of the art of engraving, and it is every way a public duty of great magnitude, to place notes of the Bank of England, and all official orders and receipts respecting the payment of money, absolutely out of the reach of forgery.

This is a very concise and clear act; and at the same time that it has a considerable tendency to check abuses in the application of the public money for the future, it is striking evidence, among others, of what the state of things was when the present Administration came into office.

The next to be considered is intituled

“An Act for the Regulation of his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on Shore.” 22 Mar. 1806. 46 G. 3, c. 8.

This act does not well admit of abridgment; yet the great importance of it to individuals and to the public requires that some of the most material clauses be stated.

The preamble recites, that it may be necessary for the defence of the possessions of the crown of Great Britain and Ireland, that a body of Royal Marine Forces should be employed in the fleet and naval service, under the direction of the Lord High Admiral or Commissioners: and that, whereas they may be frequently quartered on shore, where they would not be subject to the laws for the govern-

\* Twenty years back there were 176 classes of offence punishable with death in the first instance; sixty-five clergyable, which means death on a second conviction of any clergyable or higher felony. In all two hundred and forty-one.

ing of his Majesty's forces by sea, it is requisite for the retaining of such forces in their duty that an exact discipline be observed, and that marines who shall mutiny, or stir sedition, or desert, be brought to a more speedy and exemplary punishment than the laws would (otherwise) allow: and it then proceeds to enact, giving a commencement from the 25th March, 1806.

But before we take farther notice of these enactments, it will be proper to state generally what have been the preceding provisions.

By 13 Car. II. f. 1. c. 9, rules, articles, and orders were enacted for the government of the navy.

And by 22 Geo. II. c. 33, an. 1749, intitled

“ An Act for amending, explaining, and reducing into one Act of Parliament, the Laws relating to the Government of his Majesty's Ships, Vessels, and Forces, by Sea.

This and several other Acts on the same subject were modified and incorporated into one system.

By a clause in this, very humane and judicious (§ 3), no person is to be liable to a sentence of imprisonment for more than two years.

Many crimes are made punishable with death by sentence of a court-martial; partly such as exclusively relate to the naval service, and partly such as are punishable in like manner when committed by any person, by the general statute law.

Among those punishable with death is, by Art. 11, not obeying the commander in time of action, and not using every possible endeavour to put his orders in execution.

By Art. 10, the conduct of every officer not preparing for action according to signal, or not encouraging his men to fight courageously.

By Art. 12, every person not coming into fight through cowardice, negligence, or disaffection, or not doing his utmost to take and destroy every ship of the enemy, and to assist and relieve all the King's ships and those of his allies.

By Art. 13, not pursuing an enemy, or relieving a friend in view.

Delaying or discouraging the service on account of wages, or deserting, is, by different articles, punishable in the same manner.

By Arts. 34 and 35, mutiny, disobedi-

ence, or any other of the crimes, by a person on service and full pay; on shore, being part of the crew, is made punishable in the same manner as if at sea.

These previous foundations existing, and also an act, an. 1701. 1 Anne, f. 2, c. 16,

“ For punishing Soldiers who shall mutiny or desert, and for punishing false musters, and for better Payment of Quarters in England,”

The present act makes provision, founded in great measure on the preceding statutes.

The chief of its own particular provisions are these. It makes desertion (§ 7) punishable as transportable felony; and return from transportation punishable with death; that is, if the court-martial shall not think it deserving of death. It punishes mutiny and desertion, enlisting in another regiment, sleeping on post, or leaving it before being relieved, treating with the enemy without licence, corresponding with the enemy, striking or using violence to a superior officer, or disobeying lawful commands, punishable with death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may inflict.

In a word, it adopts, in this respect, the general provisions of the Mutiny Act respecting the land forces.

It empowers the Lord High Admiral, or three or more commissioners (§ 3), to make articles in writing for the punishment of crimes, according to the meaning of the present act.

It provides (§ 4) that no person shall be punishable with loss of life or limb by such articles, who are not so punishable under the act.

It orders (§ 22) persons punishable capitally or otherwise, under the known laws of the land, to be delivered over to the civil magistrate.

It directs them to be quartered only in public houses or alehouses, or houses for selling brandy or wine, with the exception that it be not the houses of distillers, nor of shopkeepers whose principal dealing is not in brandy or wine, nor in private houses.

It provides (§ 60) that Marine Forces borne as part of the crew of a ship of war shall be under 22 G. 2, c. 33, already recited.

It gives a clause (§ 55) in favour of persons hastily enlisting themselves, like that of soldiers; by which they cannot be brought before a magistrate to assent

or dissent as to such enlistment in less than twenty-four hours, and are to be brought within four days.

And it enacts, that the act shall be in force to the 25th of March, 1807; and in Ireland, from 1 April, 1806, to 1 April 1807.

This act is substantially, and in general, an accommodation of the General Mutiny Act respecting land forces, to marines while on shore.

The last act under this head, 46 G. 3, c. 31, is

“An Act to continue until the 25th Day of March, 1807, an Act made in the 44th Year of his present Majesty\*, for empowering his Majesty to accept the Services of such Parts of his Militia Forces in Ireland as might voluntarily offer themselves to be employed in Great Britain.” 21 April, 1806.

\* C. 32.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, In July, 1806.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**A** NEGOTIATION for peace, between this country and France, has been commenced between Mr. Fox and Prince Talleyrand, which has had considerable effect on the minds both in London and Paris. The people of England, in general, view the negotiation with indifference, because they do not, at the present moment, expect concessions from the French Emperor, intoxicated as he is by his overthrow of the Powers on the Continent; and governing the ocean as they do, they are not prepared to make concessions to him, whom they despise both from the manner in which he obtained his power, and the way in which he has abused it.

The Earl of Caledon has been appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of the Cape of Good Hope, with its territories and dependencies.

Captain Prowse, of the *Sirius*, on the 17th of April defeated a French convoy off the Tiber, under circumstances which add new laurels to our navy. He describes the action in the following terms:

*“Sirius, Malta, 27th April.”*

“Being six or seven leagues to the Eastward of Civita Vecchia, on the 17th instant, at two P. M. I gained intelligence that a French force was to have sailed that morning from thence, and were to proceed to Naples. I crowded a press of sail in the same direction; and at a quarter past four they were seen from the mast-head near shore. On closing with them just after sun-set, I had the satisfaction of seeing one ship, three brigs (corvettes), and five heavy gun-vessels, formed in compact order of battle, within two leagues of the mouth of the Tiber, and near a dangerous shoal, lying to, with resolution to await our attack. At seven, within pistol-shot, commenced firing with vigour from both sides, and continued closely engaged with the Squadron for two hours, when the Commodore, in the

*ship*, hailed ‘he had surrendered.’ His gallant and determined resistance, together with the dangers of the shore, and crippled condition of his Majesty’s ship, (the smoothness of the water admitting the enemy to use their guns with the greatest effect) prevented me from pursuing the remainder of the flotilla, although several were much disabled, and compelled, a short time before the ship struck, to cease firing, and make off. Had it been day-light, I have no doubt, from the firm and gallant conduct evinced by the officers and ship’s company, that we should have succeeded in capturing more of the enemy’s vessels. I have deeply to lament the loss of my nephew, the only officer, and eight seamen and marines, killed in the above contest, and three officers and seventeen seamen and marines wounded, nine of whom are in a very dangerous state. The ship captured is called *La Bergere*; mounts eighteen long twelve-pounders, manned with one hundred and eighty-nine men, and was commanded by Chaney Duolvis, Captain of a frigate, and Commodore of the flotilla, and belonging to the Legion of Honour. She is a remarkable fine vessel, sails well, and is fit for his Majesty’s service. I beg particularly to recommend to your Lordship’s notice Lieutenant William Hepenfall, who was the senior Lieutenant in the actions of the 22d July and 21st October, and who has been in the ship nearly five years, as an officer deserving of promotion. The gallantry and good conduct of the other officers and ship’s company likewise deserve my warmest acknowledgments.”

On the 4th of May, about one A. M. the boats of the *Renommée* and *Nautilus*, under the direction of Lieutenant Sir William Parker, of the former ship, gallantly boarded, carried, and brought out from under the fire of the guns of the town and Torre de Vieja, near Cape Palos, and also from under the fire of more than one hundred musketeers, his Catholic Majesty’s schooner *Giganta*, of nine guns, viz. two twenty-four pounders, and  
three

three four-pounders, long guns, and four four-pounders, swivels, commanded by *Alfiere de Navis* Don Juan de Moire, with a crew of thirty-eight men.

The Portuguese Government persist in their unfriendly conduct towards England. A cartel lately arrived in the *Tagus*, with 187 French prisoners from the Cape. These ruffians rose upon the guard on board the cartel, beat them, plundered the ship, and made their escape in the ship's boat. The guard fired upon them, but without effect. In consequence of the guards having thus done their duty, the Portuguese Minister wrote to Lord Strangford, our Charge d'Affaires, informing him that an embargo had been placed upon the cartel, and that she would not be allowed to quit the port, for having dared to fire upon the Frenchmen on neutral ground. Lord Strangford communicated the note to the commanding officer on the station, from whom these particulars have been collected. This makes the second ship which the Portuguese Government have thought proper to embargo in the course of a very few days, although both of them were actually employed on important service.

The *Fervent* gun brig was attacked on the 24th in coming from Tangiers, by some of the enemy's gun boats, and was much crippled in her masts and rigging; one man was killed, and the Lieutenant and another wounded: the enemy had six killed and twelve wounded.

The latest accounts from Cadiz state, that they expect a French army of 60,000 men in Spain this summer, and the French agents are now employed in Barbary procuring cattle for their subsistence, and horses to draw their cannon and mount their cavalry. Either Portugal or Gibraltar is their object.

It is said that Buonaparte intends shortly to visit the coast, and to re-establish his head-quarters at Boulogne, and perform over again the farce of *preparing* for the invasion of this country—a scheme which is as physically impossible, while we maintain our naval superiority, as it would be to make a voyage to the moon!

The French tyrant will not withdraw his armies from Germany till he is put in possession of the mouths of the *Cattaro*, which have been seized by another power, over whom Austria has no controul. Russia, on a principle of humanity, a sentiment alien to the heart of the Corsican, has consented to restore the position to Austria: but such are the unavoidable delays, that if the return of the French

armies to the left bank of the Rhine is not to take place until intelligence of the actual evacuation of *Cattaro* shall be received, it is evident that Germany will be condemned for some weeks more to groan under their oppression. Between intentional delays, and the formalities upon which Buonaparte insists, a considerable time must necessarily elapse before a French garrison can occupy the post.

A letter from Araba, to a merchant in Philadelphia, dated the 3d of May, states that "The celebrated *Miranda*, a native of Caraccas, has arrived there with a large American ship and two schooners, having on board 280 men, destined to kindle the torch of Revolution upon the Continent. They have a considerable number of arms and ammunition, ten colonels, and all the officers of a new administration and municipality."

A message from the King, recommending to Parliament to increase the provision made for the younger branches of his Royal family, has been taken into consideration; and it has been agreed to, that the incomes of the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, Suffex, Cambridge, and Gloucester, should be augmented from 12,000*l.* to 13,000*l.* This increase, with that of an additional 1000*l.* per annum to the Princess Charlotte of Wales, the five Princesses, and the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, will be an annual addition of 43,000*l.* to the national expenditure.

The reasons urged by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for this augmentation were as follow:—

"The provision for the younger sons of the King was fixed at 12,000*l.* per annum in 1778. This was judged at that time to be a proper sum, and adequate to the due support of their rank. But he would leave it to the House to determine, when they looked at the increased expence attending every article of consumption, when they considered that most of them were doubled since that period, and some of them more than doubled, whether that sum could be regarded as any way adequate. From the advanced ages also of the illustrious personages, more appearance and greater expenditure were called for, than in the younger part of their lives, when this sum was originally fixed."

On the 2d of July, in the House of Commons Lord Henry Petty rose, to bring forward a motion which was entirely unconnected with political systems of parties, but which related to the health, happiness, and welfare of the united kingdom, and to the human race in general.

"His lordship called attention to the discovery of inoculating for the cow-pox, or as it is usually



usually called, the Vaccine Inoculation, which had checked in a great degree the progress of a dreadful malady which had spread ravage and desolation over the world. He should not go into any length of detail upon the history of this discovery; he should only state, that the discovery itself, as well as the effects which have since been derived from it, were the results of the constant labour of an eminent physician (Dr. Jenner), who had devoted above thirty years of his life to this single object. This discovery was made in 1777, but it was not until the year 1788 that Dr. Jenner recommended the extending of the cow-pox by means of *inoculation*: in 1798 he was enabled, from a long course of successful experiments, to recommend the discovery to the people of this country, and to Europe, in such a manner as to excite universal attention: in 1799, it was very generally introduced into America, not only among the more civilized inhabitants, but even among the Indians. In 1801 it was practised all over the continent of Europe with the happiest effect. Certain prejudices he said had greatly obstructed the progress of this most useful discovery in this country, and in consequence of these prejudices, the number of annual deaths from the small pox in London, which had been reduced from 1,811 to 622, had again risen to 1,685, so that they were fast approaching to their original amount. The measure he had now to propose was, "that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying him to direct his college of physicians to inquire into the state of Vaccine Inoculation, and its effect in destroying the small pox, and to report the evidence upon the subject, and the causes which have retarded its progress in the united kingdom; and that this report should be laid before parliament. He hoped that this report would be ready before the commencement of the next session; and should it be favourable, as he had every reason to expect, it would become a serious consideration with the house, what step should be taken to make the discovery as beneficial to this country as it had been to other nations. It would also be a subject for their consideration, whether any reward at all adequate to the importance of the discovery, or worthy the character and liberality of this country, had been given to a man who, by the entire application of his mind to this subject, had been enabled to render such important services, not only to this country and to Europe, but to the world; services which would not be confined to the present generation, but which would be felt as long as the human race existed."

Mr. Matthews, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Windham, Mr. Banks, Mr. W. Smith, and Mr. Paul, spoke in favour of the address which was agreed to *in fine contradicente*.

On the 11th, a long debate took place on a motion made by Sir H. Mildmay, for Vote of Thanks to the Volunteers, for their zeal and patriotism in the service of

their country. Lord Ossington opposed the motion, and moved the previous question, which was supported by Lord Howick and Mr. Windham. The Vote of Thanks was enforced by several Members, particularly by Mr. Sheridan, who delivered an animated speech in favour of the Volunteers. He defended the conduct he had hitherto adopted, and declared his intention to adhere, under all circumstances, and in all situations, to the same principles by which he had been guided, with regard to that meritorious body of men. We regret to say that the previous question was carried by a majority of 75 to 41. Mr. Sheridan afterwards moved, that this House continues to retain its opinion of the zeal of the Volunteers and Yeomanry of the United Kingdom, and highly approves the patriotism which induced them to embody themselves for the defence of the country, which was negatived by a majority of 69 to 39!!!

Parliament was prorogued on the 23d. of July by special commission, when the following speech was delivered, in his Majesty's name, by the Lord Chancellor:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that the state of the public business enables his Majesty to close this session of Parliament.

"We are, at the same time, directed to express to you the great satisfaction which his Majesty has derived from your unremitting zeal and diligence, and from that attention to the most important interests of his Empire, which has been so conspicuously manifested in all your proceedings.

"The measures which have been adopted for the permanent improvement of the various branches of our military system, your attention to combine these arrangements with the great object of public economy, and the regulations which you have established for the speedy and effectual audit of the public accounts, call for his Majesty's particular acknowledgments.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"We have it in command from his Majesty to thank you for the provision which you have made for the various exigencies of the public service, particularly by raising, within the year, so very large a proportion of the necessary supplies; a measure in itself highly advantageous, and which must create, both at home and abroad, the most favourable impression of our national resources, and of the spirit which animates the British people. You may be assured that the utmost attention shall be paid to the frugal administration of those supplies which you have so liberally granted.

“ His Majesty is particularly sensible of the fresh proof he has received of your affectionate attachment to him, in the provision which you have made for enabling the younger branches of his royal family to meet the necessary expences of their station.

“ *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ His Majesty, being always anxious for the restoration of peace on just and honourable terms, is engaged in discussions, with a view to the accomplishment of this most desirable end. Their success must depend on a corresponding disposition on the part of the enemy; and in every event his Majesty looks with the fullest confidence to the continuance of that union and public spirit among all ranks of his people, which can alone give energy to war or security to peace.”

His Majesty's commission for proroguing the Parliament was read at the table, the same noble lords sitting as commissioners. The Lord Chancellor then 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 28th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 28th of August next.”

There are at present in commission 730 ships of war, (exclusive of cutters, &c. of which 122 are of the line, 15 from 50 to 44 guns, 165 frigates, 181 sloops, 247 brigs, &c. making a total of 730 vessels. The ordinary comprises 24 ships of the line; 18 repairing for service, and 24 building.

Orders have been issued for assembling and immediately embarking the following troops:—the first and third battalions of the first brigade of guards, the 14th, 36th, 49th, 52d, 62d, 99th, and eight companies of the 95th regiments of infantry. They are to be accompanied by some horse and foot artillery, so that the amount of the expedition will be little short of 12,000 men. It is intended for the defence of Sicily.

It appears by a return from the Adjutant-General's office, that the number of effective men in foreign and colonial corps in the service of Great Britain, is 31,707.

#### HOLLAND.

On the 24th of June, their Majesties made their solemn entrance into the Hague. When the procession reached the palace of their high mightinesses, their majesties were received at the door of the anti-chamber by the president and two other deputies. Having entered the hall of the assembly, the king seated himself on the throne, and put on his hat. On

the right hand side and behind his majesty, sat the grand chamberlain and the aid-de-camp general; on the left the master of the horse, and the grand master of the civil list. All the other officers of state were ranged in proper situations. The members of the assembly stood up in their places uncovered on the entrance of the king; but when his majesty covered himself they followed his example. The president placed himself in his chair directly opposite the king. After the king was seated, he directed the grand master of the ceremonies to administer the oaths of allegiance to their high mightinesses. Each member approached the foot of the throne, and was sworn on the holy evangelists.

*Speech of the New King of Holland to their High Mightinesses.*

“ GENTLEMEN—When the National Deputies came to offer me the throne which I ascend this day, I accepted it under the conviction that it was the wish of the whole nation—that the confidence and necessities of all called me to it. Relying on the intelligence, zeal, and patriotism of the principal public functionaries, and particularly on your's, gentlemen, the deputies, I have fearlessly weighed in my mind the misfortunes of the nation in their fullest extent. Animated by the strongest desire to promote the welfare of this good people, and entertaining a hope that I should one day attain that end, I stifled those sentiments which, till then, had been ever the object and happiness of my life. I have consented to change my country, to cease to be solely and entirely a Frenchman, after having passed my whole life in performing, to the best of my ability, those duties which that name prescribes to all who have the honour of bearing it. I have consented to separate myself, for the first time, from him who, from my infancy, has possessed my love and admiration—to lose the repose and independence which those whom Heaven calls to govern cannot have—to quit him, the separation from whom would fill me with apprehension, even in the most tranquil times, and whose presence precludes danger. I have consented to all this—and, Gentlemen, had I not done so, I would nevertheless yet act the same part, now that by the ardour, joy, and confidence of the people through whose country I have passed, they have proved to me that you were the true interpreters of the nation, now especially, when I am convinced that I may rely on your zeal, your attachment to the interests of your native land, and on your confidence in, and fidelity towards me

“ Gentlemen, this is the first day of the real independence of the United Provinces. A transient glance at past ages is sufficient to convince us, that they never had a stable government, a fixed destiny, a real independence. Under that famous people, whom they fought and served by turns; as under the Franks and

the empire of the West, they were neither free nor tranquil. Neither were they so afterwards, when subjected to Spain. Their wars and their repeated quarrels until the union, added to the glory of the nation, confirmed its qualities in point of frankness, intrepidity, and honour, for which, indeed, it had been always celebrated: but its efforts procured it neither tranquillity nor independence, even under the Princes of Orange, who, though they were useful to their country, as soldiers and statesmen, were always disturbing it, by pretending, or endeavouring to obtain a power which the nation denied them. Nor could Holland be considered in that state in later times, when the elevation of ideas and the general agitation of Europe so long suspended the repose of nations. After so many vicissitudes, so much agitation, so many calamities, and at the time when the great states were enlarging themselves, ameliorating and concentrating their governments and their forces, this country could enjoy no real safety nor independence but in a moderate monarchical state; a form which had been acknowledged during a long period, and by each nation in its turn, as the most perfect, and, if not absolutely so, yet as much as the nature of man will admit. But, doubtless, if perfection were the lot of humanity, we might then dispense with a government of this kind.—Laws would then be founded in wisdom, and obeyed without reluctance or obstacle; virtue would reign triphphant, and ensure its own reward; vice would be banished, and wickedness rendered impotent; but illusions which favour such romantic ideas of human nature are transient; and experience soon brings us back to positive facts. However, even monarchy is not sufficient for a country, which though powerful and important, is not sufficiently so for its position, which requires forces of the first rank both by land and sea. It will, therefore, be necessary for it to form a connection with one of the great Powers of Europe, with which its amity may be eternally assured without any alteration of its independence.

“This, Gentlemen, is what your nation has done; this is the object of its constitutional laws, and also that of my taking upon me an employment so glorious; this is my object in placing myself in the midst of a people who are, and ever shall be mine, by my affection and my solicitude. With pride I perceive two of the principal means of government and confidence offering themselves to me; the honour and the virtue of the inhabitants.

“Yes, gentlemen, these shall be the real supporters of the throne—I wish for no other guides. For my part, I know no distinctions of religion or party—distinctions can only arise from merit and services.—My design is only to remedy the evils which the country has suffered. The duration of those evils, and the difficulty in remedying them, will

only increase and realise my glory. To effect these objects, I have occasion for the entire confidence of the nation, their complete devotion, and all the talents of the distinguished men whom it contains, but particularly of you, gentlemen, whose zeal, talents, and patriotism are well known. I am at this moment appealing to the good and faithful Hollanders, before the deputies of the provinces and principal cities of the kingdom. I see them around me with pleasure. Let them bear to their fellow citizens the assurance of my solicitude and my affection; let them carry the same testimony of these sentiments to Amsterdam; that city which is the honour of commerce and of the country; that city which I wish to call my good and faithful capital, though the Hague will always remain the residence of the Sovereign. Let them also carry the same assurances to their fellow citizens, and the deputies of that neighbouring city, the prosperity of which I hope very soon to renew, and whose inhabitants I distinguish.

“It is by these sentiments, gentlemen, it is by the union of all orders of people in the state, and by that of my subjects among themselves; it is by the devotion of each individual to his duties, the only basis of real honour assigned to men; but principally by the unanimity which has hitherto preserved these provinces from all dangers and calamities, and which has ever been their shield, that I expect the tranquillity, safety, and glory of the nation, and the happiness of my life.”

#### GERMANY.

The Vienna Gazette of the 11th of June, contains the following particulars under the head of Turkey:

“The Servian insurgents, hitherto so uniformly successful against the troops of the grand seignor, have been defeated by the Bosniaks. The enmity of these two tribes towards each other has in consequence been inflamed to an uncommon degree, and great multitudes of Servians have already taken the field against the latter.

The preparations of the Porte on the Drina are continued without intermission. Numerous detachments of troops daily pass through the capital, on their march from Natoia to that quarter. Cadi Pacha is also on his march from Conia, with a body of from 10,000 to 12,000 men. Ibrahim, pacha of Albania, has declined the proffered command of the grand army at Sophia, until the state of things in the vicinity of his Pachaic shall assume a more settled aspect. Of the 12th of May near 13,000 troops, disciplined on the new plan, began their march from the barracks, to act partly against the Servians, and partly against other tribes in Romelia; who still absolutely refuse to submit to the government of Nizani Gedid.

The Reis Effendi has given Count Italinsky to understand, that the Porte may be placed in unpleasant circumstances with regard to ano-

their power, should the Montenegrins, as Turkish subjects, continue to give any active assistance in maintaining possession of the Cattaro."

## WEST INDIES.

The American Papers, received to the 14th ult. contain, with respect to the expedition of General Miranda, so many improbabilities and inconsistencies, that we are not without hopes they may prove wholly unfounded. One account attributes the discovery of the plan to the timidity of his brother. Miranda, on his arrival off Barcelona, is said to have written a letter to his brother on shore, acquainting him with his intention, and advising him, his mother, and sister, to retire into the interior, and to take with them the most valuable of their property. His brother was alarmed; and, lest he should be suspected of being concerned in the enterprize, he communicated the contents of the letter to the Governor-General of the Carraccas. This account seems to have been fabricated in the United States.

It is well known that Miranda proceeded from Jacmel to the little island of Aruba, situated a small distance to the leeward of Curaçoa; he left it about the 16th of April, with the Leander and his two schooners, and was attempting a landing towards the province of Coro, when his little squadron fell in with two Spanish privateers, one of fourteen and the other of twelve guns, fitted out at Lagaira by the Government of Caraccas. The Leander, after attempting to engage the stoutest, suddenly withdrew from the contest, crowded sail, and escaped; the schooners were left to their own fate, and after a trifling resistance struck to the smallest of the Spanish privateers. Two young Spaniards, who were on board of the schooners, anticipating their fate, threw themselves overboard and were drowned; the remainder were taken and carried into Porto Cavallo, where they were lodged in jail; some of the leading men, young Smith among them, were immediately ordered up to the Carraccas.

## 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.*

DIARRHŒA.....	23
Cholera.....	11
Dysenteria.....	2
Ptyhis.....	8
Scrophula.....	4
Amenorrhœa.....	16
Menorrhagia.....	1
Leucorrhœa.....	2
Hysterica.....	3
Epilepsia.....	1
Hypochondriasis et Dyspepsia.....	13
Anasarca et Ascites.....	7
Morbi Cutanei.....	12
Morbi Infantiles.....	14

Disorders of the stomach and bowels have been, rather prematurely, prevalent during the past month. They seldom begin to spread themselves so extensively until the nearer approach of the autumnal season. When bilious vomiting accompanies an undue degree of intestinal relaxation, it constitutes, in combination with it, a disease formidable from its commencement, and which often, with an alarming rapidity, rushes through the different stages of its progress towards an inevitably fatal termination. It is a thing by no means rare, that a patient should die in twelve or six hours after the first

attack; and if no efficacious method be in due time employed to check its advancement, or to mitigate the exhausting violence of its symptoms, the chance is considerable that in two or three days a decided cholera will produce an entire and irrecoverable extinction of the sensorial power. Alcohol, in the earliest stage of this disease, whether it be given in its pure and ingenuous form, or under the disguise of an officinal preparation, is a prescription, although by no means confined to the unprofessional, which is fraught with an extreme degree of injury and peril; both as, by this means, are checked prematurely those evacuations which, to a limited extent, seem necessary, in order to purify and exonerate the bowels from the quantity of colluvies with which they are polluted and oppressed; and likewise, because so abrupt and unseasonable an interruption of a salutary and restorative discharge involves imminent risk of inducing those inflammations of the stomach, or other viscera, which constitute, from the nicety required in their management, and the necessity to life of the organs which they attack,

tack, the most formidable perhaps of all the diseased affections to which the human frame can be exposed.

The inclination to vomiting in this disorder may, to a certain degree, be checked by *striving* against it; which it is often desirable to do, as the too frequent straining of the stomach implied in vomiting cannot fail, by still farther impairing its *tone*, to aggravate a disposition to those troublesome symptoms which, for a moment only, it is calculated to relieve. This species of morbid convulsion, after having been frequently suppressed by a strenuous effort of volition, will be less apt speedily to recur.

The different degree of power which persons of distinct habits and constitution appear to possess, not only over the feelings and faculties of the mind, but likewise over what are called the involuntary muscles, and even the nerves and the blood vessels of the body, affords ground for a speculation, curious at least, if not important, how far so desirable a power may be *acquired*; and to what extent, by some yet undiscovered method of education, it may be elevated and improved. Dr. Cheyne relates an instance, in one of his medical treatises, the accuracy of it is established by an irrefragable combination of evidence, in which a person, at any time when he chose, could exhibit every phenomenon of death; and, after having lain for a considerable period exactly as a corpse, was able, as it should seem, by a voluntary struggle, to restore to himself the appearance and all the various functions of intellect and animation.\*

\* "He could die or expire when he pleased, and yet, by an effort or somehow, he could come to life again. He insisted so much on our seeing the trial made, that we were at last forced to comply. We all *three* felt his pulse first; it was distinct, though small and thready; and his heart had its usual beating. He composed himself on his back, and lay in a still posture for some time; while I held his right hand, Dr. Baynard laid his hand on his heart, and Mr. Skrine held a clean looking glass to his mouth. I found his pulse sink gradually, till at last I could not feel any, by the most exact and nice touch. Dr. Baynard could not feel the least motion in his heart, nor Mr. Skrine the least soil of breath on the bright mirror he held to his mouth; then each of us, by turns, examined his arm, heart, and breath, but could not by the nicest scrutiny discover the least symptom of life in him. We reasoned a long time about this

We are not aware, or at least not sufficiently so, that the greater part of nervous, are, through the medium of sympathy, scarcely less *infectious* than febrile diseases. Amongst many other instances of this fact which, at different times, have fallen in the way of the reporter, one striking case he has very recently been made acquainted with, of a young lady who, although before she had been remarkable for the uniform cheerfulness and gaiety of her temper, has become decidedly and often deplorably dejected, in consequence of having for a length of time been domesticated with a friend who was of a desponding and melancholy cast. The circumambient atmosphere of an hypochondriacal, like that of a typhous patient, is impregnated with contagion; which, although not so immediately active, is almost as certain, and at least equally mischievous and malignant, in its ultimate operation.

It is principally on account of the barbarous and unphilosophical treatment, but in part, likewise, it is owing to the unequivocally *communicative* nature of mental indisposition, that the receptacles are too often found to be the nurseries of insanity; where any, however small, an aberration from the ordinary and healthy standard of nervous excitement may, in no long time, be matured and expanded into the full size and frightful monstrosity of madness.

JOHN REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,  
July 26, 1806.

odd appearance as well as we could, and finding he still continued in that condition, we began to conclude that he had indeed carried the experiment too far; and at last were satisfied he was actually dead, and were just ready to leave him. This continued about half an hour, by nine o'clock in the morning in autumn. As we were going away, we observed some motion about the body, and upon examination found his pulse and the motion of his heart gradually returning; he began to breathe gently, and speak softly. We were all astonished to the last degree at this unexpected change, and, after some further conversation with him and with ourselves, went away fully satisfied as to all the particulars of this fact, but not able to form any rational scheme how to account for it. He afterwards called for his attorney, added a codicil to his will, &c., and calmly and composedly died about five or six o'clock that evening." *Vide Cheyne's English Malady.*

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.

**ABALLON** John, Maiden lane, Covent garden, straw hat manufacturer. (Courteen, College hill)  
**Armitage** Richard, Vigo lane, ironmonger. (Dawson and Wratiflaw, Warwick street)  
**Amery** John, Baywater, carpenter. (Dawson and Wratiflaw, Warwick street)  
**Atkins** Robert, Finchurch street, mathematical instrument maker. (Monney, Wood street)  
**Barkwith** John, King street, Hammer Smith, butcher. (G. Field, Richmond buildings, Soho)  
**Beech** John, Bury, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. (Meadowcroft and Stanley, Gray's Inn)  
**Bulling** Charles, Kent road, Southwark, victualler. (Evans Kennington cross)  
**Creswell** George, Droitwich, coal merchant. (Bray and Gale, Droitwich)  
**Chiffney** Barker, Liverpool and King street, Covent garden, soap manufacturer. (Blake and White, Essex street)  
**Downall** William, Stockport, grocer. (Blackstock, St. Mildreds court)  
**Davenport** James, Rochdale, cotton spinner. Huxley, Pump court, Temple  
**Dearman** Richard, of Warrley, and Robert Dearman, Pindar Bak, merchants. (Wilson, 16, Greville street, Hatton garden)  
**Delap** Thomas, Barton-upon-Humber, shopkeeper. (Maris and Brown, Bart n)  
**Du Bois** John Baptiste, Bury street, merchant. (Rogers, Manchester buildings)  
**Eckenstein** Daniel, College hill, merchant. (Allen, Zey, and Co Furnival's Inn)  
**Edwards** John, Stonehouse, draper. (James, Gray's Inn)  
**Fielding** John, and William Walker, Nicholas lane, ship brokers. (Warrant, Caff's court, Budge row)  
**Graff** James, and Patrick Temple Foley, Tower royal, merchants. (Gourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street)  
**Grover** Thomas, Kingston-upon-Thames, postmaster. (Simpson and Co Temple)  
**Hatch** John, Axbridge, grocer. (Bleafoale and Alexander, New Inn)  
**Hyde** James, Long lane, Southwark, victualler. (Attorney not named)  
**Harrison** Richard, Ormskirk, watchmaker. (Windle, John street)  
**Jackon** John, Great Yarmouth, chemist. (Wiltshire and Co, 8, Thromston street)  
**Lane** James, Cheapside, warehouselman. (Foulkes and Longwell, Gray's Inn)  
**Lytch** James, Liverpool, timber merchant. (Blackstock, 2, a Lyons court)  
**Lawrence** Ely, Huddersfield, druggist. (Rattye, Chancery lane)  
**Mason** William, Huntingdon, grocer. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane)  
**Maffey** Thomas, Manchester, cotton dealer. (Foulkes, Gray's Inn)  
**M'Dermott** John, Red Lion street, Borough, hop factor. (Kalspore, Old Broad street chambers)  
**Newton** Isaac, Manche er, cotton manufacturer. (Ellis, Currier street)  
**Phillips** Benjamin, and William Bacon, Ewer street, Borough, drug grinders. (Sherwood and Farrell, Canterbury square)  
**Penock** William, Whitby, ropemakers. (Sykes and Knowles, Lincoln's Inn)  
**Ronkley** Francis, Sheffield, edge-tool maker (Sigg, Hatton garden)  
**Shaw** John, Fore street, chesfmonger. (William Nettlefold, Bourvie street)  
**Sherwin** Thomas, Tower street, wine merchant. (Pullen, 34, Fore street)  
**Swainott** Meredith, Foster lane, warehouselman. (Smith, Hatton garden)  
**Surtrees** A. J. Surtrees, R. Burdon, J. Brawling, and J. Embleton, bankers, Berwick-upon-Tweed. (Bainbridge, Newcastle upon-Tyne)  
**Southwell** Henry Edwix, Saxmudham, money scrivener. (Debury and Cope, Inner Temple)  
**Sharpe** Jemie, Phags street, St. Pancras, painters. (Kibbithwaite and Co, Gray's Inn place)  
**Stevens** Joseph, and John Carter, Broad street, warehousemen. (Wiltshire and Co Thromston street)  
**Skinner** William, Greenwich, victualler. (Wadefon and Co, Austin Friars)  
**Sheppard** Henry, Cambridge, wine merchant. (Windus and Co, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane)  
**Stubley** David, Hatley, clothier. (Lambert, Hatton Garden)  
**Thomas** Dorrien Thomas, Portsea, stationer. (Meifum, Portsea)  
**Tydenman** John Simpson, Colchester, ironmonger. (Hanson and Co, Chancery lane)  
**Turner** John, Lane-end, potter. (Small and Austin, Temple)  
**Turner** William, Lane-end, potter. (Small and Austin, Temple)

**Villiers** John, Coventry, liquor merchant. (Hughes, Temple)  
**Wilson** Richard, Guernsey, merchant. (Allen and Co, Furnival's Inn)  
**Whitnuff** Edward, Birmingham, sword-bit maker. (Turner and Wells, Warwick court, Gray's Inn lane)  
**Wright** Thomas, Plymouth dock, draper. (Eaton, Birch Lane)  
**Whightman** Thomas, Arundel, victiner. (Holmes, Arundel)  
**Yates** William, Handforth, bleacher. (Jackson, Hare court, Temple)

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

**Bennett** George, Birmingham, linen draper, July 22  
**Bury** Richard, Manchester, dryfalter, July 19  
**Berriman** John, Pimlico, florist, August 9  
**Bell** Michael, Monkgate, oil merchant, August 11  
**Bate** Fortescue, Vigo lane, Printfeller, August 9, final  
**Bicknell** John, Little Maddox street, dealer and chapman, August 2  
**Beeley** Francis, and Thomas Owen, Rood lane, wine merchants, August 21  
**Brewer** James, Richmond hill, victualler, August 10  
**Brown** Matthews, St. John's square, printer, July 29  
**Brumhall** Thomas, Mofley, cotton spinner, July 28  
**Canning** John, Birmingham, plater, July 22  
**Carter** John, Grimstone, grocer, July 19  
**Cox** John, and Frederick Heflick, Crutched-friars, merchants, Nov. 8, final  
**Da Costa** Benjamin Mendes, Bury street, dealer and chapman, July 26  
**Davis** Edward, and William Phillips, Church street, brewers, August 9  
**Donnison** Thomas, Freston street, merchant, July 8  
**Dogson** George, Kendal, grocer, July 29  
**Earl** George, and William Macfarlane, Rotherhithe, merchants, July 19  
**Eddells** Thomas, Aldeinbury, warehouselman, July 19  
**Farley** Thomas Russell, Steyning, linen draper, July 22  
**Fosbrooke** James, Derby, grocer, August 4  
**Frazer** Henry, Nightingale lane, grocer, dealer, and chapman, August 15  
**Field** George, Old Swan Bairs, merchant, August 23, final  
**Field** William, Old Swan Bairs, merchant, August 23, final  
**Green** Richard, 6, Olney, lace merchant, July 23, final  
**Graves** William, jun. Lloyd's coffee house, merchant, August 2  
**Ganf** A John, Kingland road, Wax dresser, August 16  
**Graham** James, Milliculph, lunholer, August 23, final  
**Hube** John Christian, Deptford, potter, August 12  
**Holmes** David, Liverpool, grocer, August 4  
**Hole** sarnet, Painwick, clothier, August 6  
**Jones** Evan, Morton, dealer and chapman, July 26  
**Lewis** John, Tynnydall, drover, July 20  
**Lewis** Jacob, and Silvester Cohn, Liverpool, merchants, July 30  
**Lewthwaite** John, Liverpool, merchant, August 7  
**Lacey** John, Currier street, brassfounder, August 2  
**Louden** William, Riding-house lane, farrier, August 2  
**Milburn** William, and John Copeman, Bow church yard, warehousemen, July 8  
**Marden** William, Manchester, merchant, July 19  
**Maclean** Anthony, Compton street, linen draper, July 29  
**Moorroft** Richard, Manchester, joiner, August 7  
**Murray** Joseph, Buxton, draper, August 26  
**Normington** Thomas, Sanbon Walken, innkeeper, August 9  
**Ormsrod** George, Manchester, oyer, August 12  
**Paris** John Sawyer, Aldwinkle, victualler, July 19  
**Packer** William, Chamber street, Goodman's fields, taylor, July 26  
**Perk's** John, Great Saredon, money scrivener, July 22  
**Pierce** John, Bread street, warehouselman, July 26, final  
**Pickup** John, and James Pickup, Roffending, Woolen manufactory, August 6, final  
**Platt** Thomas, Digges, merchant, August 27  
**Page** John, Worcester, hop merchant, August 27, final  
**Perkins** Nathaniel, and Nathaniel Perkins, jun. Eastington, clothier, July 29  
**Read** Edward, Hiron, carpenter, July 26  
**St verides** Thomas, Wetherby, linen draper, August 23, final  
**Simon** Solomon, Lynn, silversmith, November 8, final  
**Smith** Richard, Kirghon-upon-Hull, innkeeper, July 22  
**Strother** And. wick, Token house yard, factory, August 12  
**Stokes** James, Worcester, hop merchant, July 21  
**Sunders** Joseph, Arundel, woodpiaper, August 7, final  
**Townsend** John, Stones-end, wine merchant, July 5  
**Woods** Richard, Liverpool, merchant, August 4, final  
**Williamott** James Sebastian, Stamford, linen draper, July 19  
**Warlow** John, Haverfroweth, brewer, July 22  
**Whitehead** Edward, New road, Nottingham court, merchant, August 24  
**Wilson** William, Commerce row, Blackfriars road, druggist, August 9  
**Wilde** James, John Watts, and John Boddy, Upper Thames street, grocer, August 2  
**Whitehead** John, Rochdale, innkeeper, August 5, final  
**White** James, Newnam, pattern rans maker, August 8, final

INCIDENTS.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

THE Cadets at Woolwich will shortly remove into the New Academy on Shooter's-hill. The building, which is in the Gothic style, is calculated for the reception of 100 young Gentlemen, the Officers and Masters, &c. in the most convenient manner. This public edifice is said to have cost upwards of 50,000*l*.

A shew of pinks for a wager of five hundred guineas, between the Gentlemen Florists of London, and of Uxbridge and its vicinity, took place on the 24th. of June at the Hats, on the Uxbridge-road; umpires were chosen from among the most celebrated judges. The shew consisted of six stands, with twelve blossoms of various sorts; three on each side. It was universally allowed, that a more beautiful display was never witnessed. After a most careful and particular scrutiny, the umpires decided in favour of the London Florists. Mr. Stephens, a Gentleman of great celebrity, as an amateur, of flowers proposed, after dinner, in the names of the London Gentlemen, to shew Pinks the next season, for any sum not exceeding five hundred guineas, against all England.

The remainder of the brick wall, which inclosed the West front of Privy Gardens, Whitehall, ever since the reign of King Charles the First, has been razed to the ground, the Duke of Richmond, on whose premises it stood, having given his consent to the removal of this nuisance, and thus followed the example set by Lord Gwydir, for the improvement of that neighbourhood, which, when the buildings now going on are completed, will be one of the most elegant in town. The improvements now carrying into execution were planned in the year 1773.

The following is a statement of the quantity of Porter and Stout, brewed in London, by the Twelve principal Houses, between the 5th of July, 1805, and the 5th July, 1806:

	Barrels.
Meux - - - - -	187,349
Barclay - - - - -	132,529
Hanbury - - - - -	125,820
Whitbread - - - - -	104,311
Goodwin - - - - -	73,335
Shum - - - - -	75,111
F. Calvert - - - - -	61,475
Brown and Parry - - - - -	57,404
Elliott - - - - -	45,943
J. Calvert - - - - -	36,444
Clowes - - - - -	36,058
Biley - - - - -	31,175

Owing to the repairs and improvements going on, and which are not yet completed, the house of Brown and Parry has brewed but little more than half the season.

The quantity of Ale brewed in the London district, by the six principal houses, between July 5, 1805, and July 5, 1806, is as follows:

	Barrels.
Stretton - - - - -	19,207
Charrington - - - - -	17,926
Webb - - - - -	10,019
Sharp - - - - -	9,402
Goding - - - - -	9,060
Hall - - - - -	7,505

On the 14th of July, the West-India Dock Company opened a new Dock at Blackwall, appropriated for ships outward bound; and the *Phoenix* West Indiaman, Captain Douglas, was warped into the basin from the Import Dock, amidst the applauses of many thousand spectators.

## MARRIED.

The Rev. James Blenkarne, A.M. vicar of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, to Miss E. S. L'Heureux, of West Ham, Essex.

William Sloane, esq. son of Colonel S. of Harley-street, to Lady Gertrude Howard, daughter of the earl of Carlisle.

Joseph White, esq. late solicitor of the Treasury, to Miss Chamberlayze, daughter of the late William C., esq. formerly of the Treasury, and one of the Commissioners for auditing the public accounts.

Thomas Parry, esq. to Mrs. Berrington, widow of William B., esq. of Meat Hall, Salop.

At Hampstead, Robert Smith, esq. of Aylebury, Bucks, to Miss Mary Susannah Watton, second daughter of Sir James W., late one of His Majesty's Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bengal.

The Rev. George Augustus Lamb, son of T. P. Lamb, esq. of Mountsfield Lodge, Rye, to Miss Juliana Louisa, daughter of Dr. Bancroft, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

C. G. Mundy, esq. second son of F. R. C. Mundy, esq. of Markeaton, Derbyshire, to Miss Maffingberd, only daughter of C. B. Maffingberd, esq. of Ormsby, Lincolnshire.

At the Romish Chapel, King-street, Portman-square, Armand Comte de Barde, to Mademoiselle Adele de St. Hermine, youngest daughter of the marquis of St. Hermine, and niece to the Duke de Polignac.

Mr. Albright, of Brighton, to Miss Watson, of Norfolk-street, Strand.

Mr. Charles Kemble, to Miss De Camp.

At the seat of Lord Spencer Chichester, the Hon Colonel William Bligh, to Lady Sophia Stewart, daughter of the earl of Galloway.

At the house of Lord Dundas, in Arlington-street, Viscount Milton, only son of Earl Fitzwilliam, to the Honourable Miss Dundas, daughter of Lord Dundas.

Captain Egan, of the royal artillery, to Miss Blaquiére, daughter of the late Colonel James B., and niece of Lord De B.

At Lambeth, Mr. Edward Beaumont Venn, son of E. V., esq. of Camberwell, to Miss Harriet Green, third daughter of Francis G., esq.

Mr. John Bleaden, of Basinghall-street, to Miss Mead, of the Old Jewry.

Edward Parkins, esq. of Dean-street, Soho-square, to Miss Caroline Grey, of Upper Harley-street.

Capt. Macgregor, of the 88th regiment, to Miss Parry Jones, daughter of Thomas Parry Jones, esq. of Madrin, Carnarvonshire.

Benjamin Edward Hall, esq. to Miss Braithwaite, daughter of the late Richard B., esq. Admiral of the White.

The Hon. William Henry Hare, son of Lord Ennismore, to Miss Bough, only daughter of Isaac B., esq. of Upper Wimpole-street.

At Hendon, Lieut.-Colonel P. Cary, of the 28th regiment, to Miss Hewett, eldest daughter of Lieut.-General H.

At Marquis Wellesley's in Oxford-street, Sir William Abdy, to Miss Wellesley, daughter of the Marquis.

At Hampstead, Leonard Horner, esq. to Miss Ann Susanna Lloyd, daughter of Gamaliel L., esq.

William Fuller, esq. to Miss Mary Browning, daughter of John B., esq. of Blackheath.

Giles Stübert, esq. son of General S., to Miss Jane Slatter, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas S., rector of Saltford, Somersetshire.

## DIED.

In Bouverie street, Fleet-street, Mrs. Page, wife of Mr. James P.

At Stansteadbury, Herts, Captain Joselyn, of the royal navy, 81.

At his apartments, in Howland-street, Mr. Alexander Poole Moore; a young man of very distinguished talents, as an architectural draughtsman. His drawings will long remain as an evidence of his great industry and faithful accuracy; particularly his last work, a drawing of that beautiful structure, St. Mary's, Taunton. By his death, the public are deprived of the completion of a grand drawing of the elevation of the West Front of St. Paul's, a work on which he had been occupied for several years.

At her house in Queen Ann-street, West, Lady Mary Duncan, 87. She was sister to the late, and aunt to the present Earl of Thanet.

In Queen Anne-street, West, Major-general James Bannatyne, of the Bombay establishment.

At her house in Kensington Gore, in her 70th year, the Hon. Mary Leigh, only surviving sister and heiress of Edward Lord Leigh, of Stonleigh Abbey, which title became extinct at his death. By her demise, one of the finest estates in England comes to her heir at law (to whom is not yet known, but it is believed to Lord Craven), not less at the present

rents, than 17,000l. a year, in Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Cheshire. But what makes this estate of immense value is, that the rents have not been raised these sixty years; the good old Lady not wishing to raise them, as her brother had adopted that line of conduct; and at this moment, if re-let, it is supposed the annual revenue would not be less than 50,000l. Few deaths have happened, that will be more generally felt and regretted than that of this excellent woman. In her, the poor have lost a benefactress, whose boundless stores were ever open to their relief; whose ears were never closed to their cry of misery in distress; and whose bounteous hand freely dealt forth, unasked, that succour, which modest merit knows not how to solicit. Though a retired and in many respects singular character, few were more generally respected; and constantly surrounded by her friends, she passed her life in the exercise of those christian and social virtues, which gave a lustre to riches, and add dignity to hospitality. This Lady was distinguished for her munificence to those confined within the prison walls of the county gaol, particularly to the unfortunate debtors, who became superfluous, as on a proper application to her, she invariably transmitted money to procure their release.

At Thames Ditton, Surry, Sir Richard Joseph Sullivan, bart. of whom some account will be given in our next number.

At Brompton, Miss Starkie, eldest daughter of Le Gendre Pierce S., esq. of Hantroyd, High-sheriff of Lancashire, 17.

At Kentish-town, S. Irving, M.D. physician to his majesty's forces, and second son of the late Dr. I., of Lisburn, Ireland.

In Lamb's Conduit-street, William Rowley, esq. of Newby Wilke, Yorkshire.

At Kingsland, Mrs. Seymour, wife of Robert S., esq. deputy comptroller of the Wool Letter Office, at the Custom House.

At his father's house, in James-street, Westminster, Mr. Frederick William Lebb, only son of Captain L., of the royal navy, 17.

At his brother's house, in Crutched-inn, Samson Gompertz, esq. 76.

At his seat, Forest House, Laytonstone, Samuel Bosanquet, esq. deputy governor of the Levant Company, and a director of the Bank of England, 63. He was a gentleman of high honour and great liberality.

At Hampstead, Francis Henry, the infant son of Lady Charlotte Wingfield.

Mrs. Stone, of Oxford-street, 76.

In Great Titchfield street, Mr. Mathew.

At his house, George-street, Portman-square, Arthur Richard Dillon, archbishop and duke of Narbonne, primate of the Gauls, president of the states of Languedoc, and commander of the order of the Holy Ghost. This venerable prelate, who was eminently distinguished for his knowledge, talents, and eloquence, was the youngest brother to the late, and uncle to the present viscount Dillon. He was born at St. Germain en Laye, in the year



1721, ordained bishop of Evreux the 28th of October 1753, archbishop of Toulouse, in 1758, archbishop of Narbonne in 1762, and commander of the order of the Holy Ghost, in the year 1776. When the revolution took place in France, which was a total subversion of every principle which all good men hold dear and sacred, he retired to this country, where he has since constantly resided, preferring the sacrifice of his high rank and situation, to a dereliction of those principles of duty and honour which uniformly guided his conduct through a long and meritorious life.

At his house in Harley-street, *William Dickinsohn*, esq. M. P. for Somersetshire; for which county he sat in two parliaments, having been first returned in 1796. In 1780 Mr D. was elected member for Rye, and in 1783 supported Mr. Fox's India Bill. In 1798 he joined the minority on the division relative to the increase of the assessed taxes, and in 1802 voted in favour of the Prince of Wales's claims. In March 1803, he brought in a bill to suspend, for a short time, the operation of an act of Henry VIII. so far as it relates to the residence of the clergy. In March 1804, Mr. D. voted for an enquiry into the state of our naval force, and soon afterwards opposed the slave trade abolition bill, on the principle of its injustice towards the settled islands, which would remain unaided by fresh imports. On the 17th of March, 1805, he moved an additional clause to the mutiny bill, to enable provisional courts-martial to administer oaths. On the question relative to Lord Melville's conduct, on the 8th of April, 1805, his name appears in the minority. Mr. D. married Miss Jane Fuller, daughter of Stephen F. esq. of Jamaica, on whose death he received a considerable addition to his fortune. A son by this marriage is member of parliament for Lewisham. The death of Mrs. D. in April last is noticed at page 360 of our last volume.

At his apartments in Dean-street, Soho, at the advanced age of 82, *Mr. Robert Lawless*, who, for considerably more than half a century, had been well known to, and much distinguished by the notice and regard of many of the most eminent literary characters of his time, as one of the principal assistants to Mr. Millar, formerly bookseller in the Strand; afterwards to his successor, the late Mr. Alderman Cadell; and since, till very lately, to Messrs. Cadell and Davies. Mr. L. was a native of Dublin, and related, not very distantly, to the respectable and recently-ennobled family of the same name, as well as to the Barnewalls and Aylmers. He was a Roman Catholic, and strictly observant of the duties and obligations of his religion, yet perfectly free from the bigotry and uncharitableness which have, on too many occasions, marked the conduct of members of the Romish Church.—In his character were united the soundest integrity of mind with a simplicity of manners rarely equalled. His reading had

been extensive; his judgment was remarkably correct; his memory uncommonly strong; and the anecdotes with which it was stored often afforded gratification to his friends, who delighted to draw him into conversation. Humble as was his walk in life, few men had stronger claims to affectionate regard. A purer spirit never inhabited the human bosom.—One remarkable instance of his singleness of heart we can add on the most indisputable authority. Not very long before Mr. Cadell obtained the scarlet gown, on taking stock at the end of the year, *bonest Robin* very seriously applied to his master, to ask a favour of him. Mr. Cadell, of course, expected that it was somewhat that might be beneficial to the applicant. But great indeed was his surprise to find that the purport of the request was, that his annual salary might be *lowered*, as the year's account was not *so good* as the preceding one; and Lawless really feared that his master could not *afford* to pay him such very high wages. On retiring from business, the benevolent master had a picture of the faithful servant painted by Sir William Beechey, which he always shewed to his friends as one of the principal ornaments of his drawing-room.

At Brompton, *Mrs. G. Liffé*, widow of Captain Thomas I. late of the East-India company's service, on the Bombay establishment.

At Denham, Bucks, *Mr. Thomas Cox*, many years a respectable bookseller in St. Thomas's-street, Borough.

At Twickenham, *Mrs. Lotundes*, widow of Henry L., esq. late of Abingdon-street, Westminster.

*Mr. Moulton*, of Kensington, horse-dealer. Accompanied by a boy, he was driving a one-horse chaise down Hyde Park, when he came to the bridge by the Serpentine River, he attempted to water the horse; the animal being very spirited, it was with difficulty he could be driven into the water; when there, he suddenly plunged and got out of his depth, in consequence of which, Mr. Moulton, his boy, and the horse, were unfortunately drowned. They were immediately dragged for and found, and conveyed to the Swan Public-house, in Mount-street, where an inquest was held on the bodies. His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent had offered seventy guineas for the horse in the morning. Mr. Moulton was formerly a sergeant in the 15th Light Dragoons, and was one of the non-commissioned officers who received a medal for his gallantry displayed at the Battle of Villers en Couche. He was several times in action during his service in that regiment, and twice wounded, which honourable marks he bore to the day of his death. Mr. Moulton was afterwards removed to the 25th regiment of Light Dragoons, as a Quarter-Master, and served with them several years in the West-Indies, Portugal, and latterly in Egypt, where he distinguished himself, and particularly at the battle on the 13th of

March, when the cavalry were engaged, and on which day Capt. Turner, of that regiment, was taken prisoner. Mr. Moulton, after the action, volunteered to rescue his Captain from the enemy, provided he was allowed three Dragoons to assist him. He actually performed his promise, and was on the point of returning to the British Camp, when they were suddenly surprised by a very superior force, retaken, and carried prisoners to Alexandria, and remained closely confined for six months. Mr. Moulton, on his return to England, purchased a commission in the 23d Light Dragoons, which he held for near two years; but his family increasing, he was obliged to retire from service. He has since, for the support of his family, bought and sold horses, by commission at Kensington, and was breaking the horse to harness, when he met with his untimely death. This brave, but unfortunate man, has left behind him a wife and four small children, totally unprovided for.

At his apartments in Chalton-street, Sommers town, in the 80th year of his age, Mr. J. Abercrombie, to whose taste and writings the English garden is peculiarly indebted. He was the son of a respectable gardener, near Edinburgh, and descended of a good family. The father having early discovered a predilection in the son for that profession in which he was himself allowed to excel, in a proper hour taught the young idea how to shoot. Of all pursuits Gardening is that in which profit and pleasure may be truly said to be united. As his mind was solely bent on this delightful pursuit, his knowledge in horticulture, &c. soon outstript his years; but his father's library was too scanty, and his garden on too small a scale, to gratify his thirst of knowledge, in the different branches of gardening; for this end he came to London at the age of eighteen, and worked in Hampton court, St. James's, Kensington, Leicester, &c. gardens. His taste in laying out grounds, and his progress in botany were highly appreciated by those who could relish the cultivated beauties of nature and the varieties of botanic science. Several of those advised him to publish something on those subjects, but his extreme diffidence for a long time counteracted their wishes. At length he was induced to commence author; having submitted his manuscript to Mr. Griffin, bookseller, of Catherine-street, in the Strand, Mr. Griffin candidly told him he was not a judge of the subject, but with permission he would consult a friend of his who was allowed to be so, Mr. Mawes, gardener to the duke of Leeds. Mr. Abercrombie consented. Mr. Mawes bore testimony to the merit of the production, and prefixed his name to the publication in order to give it that celebrity to which it was so justly entitled, for which he received a gratuity of twenty guineas. The work alluded to was published under the title of Mawes's Gardener's Calendar; the flattering reception which it experienced induced the real writer to pub-

lish another under his own name; the Universal Dictionary of Gardening and Botany, in quarto. This was followed by the Gardener's Dictionary, the Gardener's Daily Assistant, the Gardener's Vade Mecum, the Kitchen Gardener and Hot-Bed Forcer, the Hot-House Gardener, &c. &c. No man ever wrote so much upon these subjects, and wrote so well; many of them were translated into French, German, &c. Mr. Abercrombie's industry enabled him to bring up a large family, and to give them a good education; but he survived them all, except one son, who has more than once distinguished himself at sea in the service of his country. If wealth had been his object he might have spent the evening of his life in easy circumstances. His moral character was not merely irreproachable, but exemplary; modest, and facetious in conversation, he met death with the serenity of a good man, whose conscience told him he had every thing to hope, and nothing to fear.

[Further particulars of the late Rev. Dr. Gaches, whose death was noticed in our Magazine for Oct. 1805. Mr. Gaches was born near Oundle in Northamptonshire. His father was descended from an ancient family, (who left France at the time of the persecution of the Huguenots) and cultivated his own estate. Mr. Gaches acquired the rudiments of his education at Oundle, whence he was transplanted at an early period of life to Eton college. Here he was early distinguished for his attainments in the learned languages, for the strength of his memory and for a great facility in making Latin Verses, so that he not only wrote his own, but often assisted other boys of inferior capacity. His father's allowance to him whilst at Eton was very small, so that he could not afford to run into those habits of expence, which at that time were creeping into our public schools, and have in the present times become disgraceful to those who have the care of them. He therefore applied himself very closely to his studies, and filled up his hours of relaxation in athletic exercises, for which he was well fitted by his manly figure. Few could excel him in the game of cricket, in leaping, or in skating, among his cotemporaries at Eton. Whilst he was at school he formed many connections in friendship, which lasted as long as any human enjoyments, to the death of the parties. Sir James, then Mr. Mansfield, the present Chief Justice of the Common Pleas was one of his earliest friends. They lived much together both at Eton and afterwards at Cambridge, and their friendship continued to the present time. Mr. Thomas Townshend, afterwards Lord Sidney, Charles Fox, Horne Tooke, and Mr. Smith, the celebrated actor, were among his cotemporaries at Eton. From Eton he went to King's college, Cambridge, of which he was Fellow for many years, and during a part of the time he was tutor. Here he became acquainted with Sir George Baker, the celebrated Physician, who was then a Fellow of King's college, where

where he laid the foundation of that celebrity which he has since enjoyed. A similarity of taste in the pursuit of classical knowledge produced between them a friendship, which was only interrupted by death. Among the number of those friendships which he cultivated in early life we find the name of the late amiable and lamented Dr. John Jebb: a man of various learning, of much political knowledge, and who for conscience sake relinquished a very good living, and afterwards studied Physic, but was cut off by a pulmonary consumption just as he was beginning to reap the fruits of his laborious application to the acquirement of medical knowledge, to the great regret of his friends and the public. In the last few years Mr. Gaches became acquainted with Dr. Parr, and the opinion which Dr. P. formed of him as a critic is best collected from his own words. When Mr. Gaches had finished the usual course of academical studies it was his intention to have prosecuted the study of the Law, for which he was admirably calculated, but in consequence of some disappointments, which he met with, he took holy orders, and at length accepted from King's college the presentation to the living of Wootton Wawen, near Stratford on Avon. He afterwards was presented by the Provost and Fellows of Eton to the vicarage of Long Compton in the same county. This he resigned about two years ago in favour of one of his nephews, the Rev. J. Ellis. On the resignation of his fellowship he married Miss Ellis, who at that time resided at Cambridge, and whose death happened in April 1804. Previously to that event Mr. Gaches had several apoplectic, or paralytic attacks, from which he had recovered. The last was more sudden and violent, and only allowed him to utter a few words, expressive of his sense of his danger. He then fell into a state of torpor, or insensibility, till he expired in the 73d year of his age. A few months before his death he married Miss Bize, of Henly, in Arden. Mr. Gaches, as we have already mentioned, has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best classical scholars in England. His early exercises were of great merit, but we know of nothing which he printed except some Latin verses in the *Gratulationes Academicæ* on the peace at the beginning of this reign, replete with the keenest satire on the ministry of that time. As it is a composition of great merit, and the book very scarce, we shall reprint it in the original poetry of our next number. We shall also give some of his fugitive pieces, which have never been published. From his first paralytic seizure he has always expected a sudden death, and not long ago he destroyed several pieces, which he had written, among the rest, a Latin poem, addressed to Sir James Mansfield upon courting, an amusement, to which he was very much attached, and which he pursued with great eagerness almost to the close of his life.

Mr. Gaches was in the commission of the peace for the county of Warwick, and we may venture to say that a more upright magistrate never sat on the bench. He was particularly a friend to the industrious poor, whom he protected on all occasions, especially in the time of distress, from the scarcity a few years ago. When Mr. Gaches first resided in Warwickshire, the road from Oxford to Birmingham was so bad as hardly to be passable in winter. He projected, and in a great measure superintended, the execution of that part of it which lies between Shepston on Stour and Birmingham, the effect of which has been that it is now one of the best frequented in England, and is become the high road from London to Holyhead. Though the subject of this memoir lived in a very sequestered spot in the country, yet he never relaxed from his habits of study. His mind was therefore stored with all the learning of antiquity, and such was the strength of his memory that he made every book, which he read, his own. He was a very keen disputant, and a very close reasoner, and being perfectly skilled in the use of his weapons, few durst enter the lists with him, and he generally was able to foil the attacks of the ablest adversary. He became from this circumstance an object of fear to those dabblers in literature, whose superficial knowledge led them sometimes imprudently into discussions upon subjects, which they were not qualified to maintain. Mr. Gaches was of a quick temper, and impatient of learned ignorance. When he attacked he was sure to contend, and this with some gave him the character of severity. He was always ready to assist unassuming merit, and to inform those, who were desirous of information. Of this disposition he gave a strong proof in the assurance which he gave to many of those who composed verses for insertion in the *Gratulationes Academicæ*. He certainly entirely wrote some, which bear other names, in that collection. Though of the clerical order he was not of the high church party. He lived on very good terms with the catholics in his neighbourhood, and was highly respected by them, and at the time of the disgraceful riots and persecution of the dissenters at Birmingham some years ago, he received and protected some of those, who were the objects of popular fury and indignation. In his political sentiments he was of opinion that government was instituted for the good of the people, and though as a magistrate he administered justice with the greatest impartiality, yet he never failed upon every proper occasion to lend his protection to such persons as he considered to be the objects of political persecution. On the whole he was one of those characters, whose loss will be for some time considerably felt in the district where he resided, and long regretted by those, who having known him longest and most, knew best how to appreciate his merit.] L.

# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

\* \* Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

## NORTHUMBERLAND.

THE Earl of Darlington has caused the toll-booth and shambles in the town of Barnard Castle to be taken down, and has directed the elegant market-cross to be inclosed by an iron palisade, and the upper part converted into a room for the holding of his manor-courts, and the tranfaction of other public business. The inhabitants, with a laudable spirit, have seconded his Lordship's intentions for the improvement of the town, by a subscription for flagging and paving the streets, and repairing and ornamenting the church and church-yard. These measures will add much to the comfort and convenience of the public, and heighten the picturesque beauties of the place; and we hope they will also tend to the increase of its wealth and consequence, few situations commanding so many natural advantages, either for commercial speculation or country residence.

At a meeting of the Tyne-side Agricultural Society, at Ovingham, on the 10th July, the premiums were adjudged as follows:—1. To Mr. William Pickering, of Denham, for the best tup, more than one shear, 5 guineas.—2. To Mr. Thomas Jobling, of Styford, for the best shearing tup, 5 guineas.—3. To ditto, for the best pen of five gimmers, 5 guineas.

*Married.*] At South Shields, J. W. Smith, esq., of Sunderland, to Miss Pattinson, eldest daughter of the Rev. John P., of Norton.

At Chester-le-Street, Mr. Robert Forster, of Lambton Hall, to Miss Elizabeth Dalton, of Allers, near Weardale Chapel.

At Morpeth, Mr. Turnbull, to Miss Milburn.

At Long Horsley, Mr. Robert Howe, of Edlingham Castle, to Miss Jane Belton, of Field Head.

At Newcastle, Mr. Thomas Hunter, to Miss Tweddell.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. Thomas Taylor, son of Thomas T., esq., of that place, to Miss Palmer, second daughter to the late Mr. P., of Boston.

*Died.*] At Monkwearmouth Shore, Mrs. Furnas, wife of Mr. Michael M., 52.

At Sunderland, Miss Hall.

Miss Bland, daughter of the Rev. Thomas B., vicar of Allenton with Hallystone, 23.

At Alnwick, Mr. John Leavens, of Apperley Bridge, near Leeds.—Miss Frances Robertson, sister of Mr. R., surgeon.—Mr. John Anderson, boot and shoemaker, 81.

In the Downs, on board the Harmony of Newcastle, John Sutherland, second son of Mr. Sutherland, organist in Gateshead. This promising and amiable youth was in the last year of his apprenticeship, and by an accidental stroke from an ear a blood-vessel was burst in his head, which caused his death.

At Stubb House, Durham, Cornelius Harrison, esq.

At Newcastle, in her 99th year, Elizabeth Roberts, relict of the late Hugh Roberts, of Chester, who served many years in the third regiment of foot. She was an eye-witness to five different engagements that her husband had been in. Her strength did not fail her to the last. She had 13 children, and has left behind 2 children, 33 grand-children, and 13 great-grand-children.

At his house in Pilgrim-street, the Rev. Hugh Moise, A.M. It is about fifty years since he first came to this town, to fill the office of headmaster at the Free Grammar-School, where his assiduous attention gained him the esteem of all the gentry in the neighbourhood, and a retrospective view of which could not fail of yielding himself the highest satisfaction, as those labours have contributed not a little to some of our first national characters, viz., Lord Eldon, Lord Collingwood, Sir W. Scott, &c. Some years after his arrival he was appointed forenoon-lecturer of All-Saints, where for about thirty years he filled that office with the same unremitting attention; and, from the circumstance of his reducing to practice the several virtues he inculcated from the pulpit, added to a peculiar but striking manner of delivery, which did not fail to arrest the attention of the most careless part of his audience, the church was numerously attended during his labours. So great an aversion had this divine to eat the bread of idleness, that while the edifice was rebuilding, he made a tender of his salary, unless a place was procured in which he could officiate; and this was the cause of the chapel of the Trinity-House being opened until the new church was finished. And so desirous was he to cultivate a spirit of industry in others, that, when assailed in the street by the sturdy-beggar, he generally took the opportunity of making a present to some poor but industrious person who might be on the spot, and left the mendicant unnoticed. He appeared to be no friend to a plurality of livings, for, on being presented with the rectory of Graystock, in Cumberland,

Cumberland, he resigned his office at All-Saints. In a few years he likewise resigned the living at Graystock, and has since resided in this town, where he has continued to preach at intervals till within a few weeks of his death, to the great joy and satisfaction of many of his former hearers. He was not merely revered by his own flock, and the circle in which he moved, but all ranks, of whatever profession, bore testimony to his consistency of character. He closed his earthly labours in the 85th year of his age.

Mrs. Ann Angus, wife of Mr. Thomas A. 24. — Aged 81, Ninian Walker, a truly honest and independent-minded seaman, who had visited most parts of the globe, and had been engaged in many perilous adventures. He was a native of Fifeshire; was pressed in 1745; and on board the *Happy Jennett*, of 20 guns, was in pursuit of the Pretender in most of the creeks of Scotland. He afterwards served on board the *Cambridge* eight years, without ever being on shore; was at the capture of Guadaloupe in 1758, and at the memorable siege of the Havannah in 1762, when the *Cambridge* lost 125 men in twenty minutes before the Moro Castle. He had the yellow-fever with several others of his ship, and was the only one that recovered. At the peace he engaged in the merchant service, in which he at length got lamed; and then maintained himself and his second wife, who was bedridden for twelve years, by selling small wares about the country, refusing relief from the parish, although offered it; till at last, being unable to travel, and reduced to a mere skeleton, he was obliged to receive some small assistance.

At Wakefield House, near North Shields, George Wakefield, esq., banker.

At Dunston, John Marley, esq.

#### CUMBERLAND.

A new road, on the margin of Windermere, has been lately made, by the munificence of Mr. Curwen, and which he is now extending quite round his side of the Lake. It is planted with beautiful shrubs and trees, and forms a *tout ensemble* not to be obtained in any other part of England. Mr. Curwen has made, within these three years, very considerable additions to the *Ferry-House Inn*, for the accommodation of visitors.

An attempt is about to be made to establish a wool-fair at Kewick, which has for its object to give encouragement to the improvers of wool over the widely-extended mountainous districts of Cumberland and Westmoreland, by ensuring to the farmer a price proportioned to the improved quality of his article. The first meeting for this purpose will be held on the 2d of August.

Mr. Curwen's sheep-shearing was held at Harrowlack on the 4th of July, and was numerously attended. A South-Down three-years old wether was killed against a fell-wether of five years old, having gone together for the last twelve months. The live-weight

of the South-Down was 124lbs; net-weight, 83lbs. 1 oz. The live-weight of the fell-sheep was 138lbs.; net-weight, 81lbs. 2 oz. The fell-wether exceeding the South-Down 14lbs. in live-weight, and only 1 lb. in carcass; but with the head and feet of each deducted, gained a weight of 1lb. 15 oz., gives a convincing proof that a larger proportion of food is requisite for the support of the Fell-sheep than the South-Down. Ample testimony was given in favour of the cross, by letter from Thomas Pattenon, esq., and in person by — Balden, esq., of Hevertham, as well as other gentlemen present, all agreeing that there was much improvement in both shape and wool. The skin of the South-Down was 6lbs 6 oz., that of the fell-sheep 8lbs.

*Married.*] At Carlisle, W. Hodgson, esq., of Clement's-Inn, London, to Miss Young. — Mr. James Boyes, fadler, son of Mr. John Boyes, of Carlton, gardener, to Miss Bella Bacon, sister of Mr. John Robinson Bacon, of Lough.

At Kendal, Mr. Stephen Bell, brazier, to Mrs. Marr. — Mr. Thomas Baynes, hooper, to Miss Boak, daughter of Mr. Thomas Boak, innkeeper. — Mr. Jackson, steward to Lord Grantham, to Miss Jane Yeates.

At Penrith, Mr. John Monkhouse, wine-merchant, to Miss Addison, daughter of the late Henry A., esq.,

At Workington, Captain Allinson Crosthwaite, to Miss Falcon, daughter of Michael F., esq.

At Whitehaven, Mr. James Thompson, to Miss Corlett. — Mr. Harley, to Miss Glaister, daughter of Mr. John G., of the *Gretna* and *Carlisle Coffee-house*

*Died.*] At Carlisle, Mrs. Ann Pattinson, widow of Mr. John P., formerly a butcher of this city, 84 — Mrs. Graham, relict of Mr. George G., of Garriston, 86. — Suddenly, Mr. Robert Russell, aged 66, forty of which he had spent in the employment of Messrs. Ferguson, of this city. He was a man of very general knowledge and information, and had fortune been propitious, might have been a bright ornament to society. But what was superior even to this was his moral character, for the truth of which his long employment under one firm is a sufficient proof.

At Moorhoofe, near Carlisle, Mr. John Bell, 100.

At Penrith, Mr. James Cannon, linen-draper, 48.

At St. Bees, Mr. Henry Fox, 65.

At Whitehaven, Miss Ann Wylie. — Mr. William Greenlaw, 76. — Mrs. Jane Mundle, wife of Mr. John M. — Mr. William Vickers, slater. — Captain Robinson, of the *Eleanor*. — Mrs. Richmond, 82.

At Whither, near Burton in Lonsdale, J. Atkinson, esq.

At Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, in his 4th year, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, of Brayton House, baronet; by whose death the county of Cumberland has sustained the loss of a very worthy

worthy and independent country gentleman. Averse to the bustle of public life, he had frequently declined the honour of a seat in the House of Commons; but no member of that assembly ever glowed with a more ardent love of civil liberty, or felt more attached to the established principles of our excellent constitution, than the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson. Not merely an admirer, he was a distinguished patron of the fine arts; and his splendid and valuable collection of books, (particularly natural history,) pictures, plants, &c., and the various extensive improvements at Brayton House, bear ample testimony of his correct taste and liberality. To the above qualifications, so prominent in the character of the deceased baronet, may justly be added his strict integrity, admirable equanimity, disinterested friendship, unbounded hospitality, and that uninterrupted *gaieté de cœur*, which not even pain or sickness had power to subdue. He was a friend to the poor; and, to his honour be it recorded, he distributed weekly a great quantity of potatoes, butchers' meat, &c., to the poor in the neighbourhood during the scarcity which prevailed a few years ago. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, on the 22d of March, 1787, married Ann, the youngest daughter of the late John Hartley, esq., of Whitehaven, and has died without issue. His remains were privately interred in the family burying-place at Aspatria. He has bequeathed the patrimonial property in Cumberland, amounting to 8000*l.* per annum, to the second son of a neighbouring gentleman, named Wybergh, whose mother, Mrs. Wybergh, is Lady Lawson's sister. He assumes the name of Lawson.

At Lamplugh, the Rev. Clement Nicholson, many years curate of that parish.

At Redmain, near Cockermouth, Mr. Wm. Miller, 71.

At Aspatria, Mrs. Elizabeth Rothery, wife of Mr. Daniel R., 25.

At Kendal, Miss Jackson, daughter of Mr. David J.

At Wigton, Mr. Martin, attorney.—Mrs. Elizabeth Matthews, wife of Mr. Thos. M., innkeeper, 80.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Charles Studholm.

#### YORKSHIRE.

The remaining shares in the Dock at Hull (fifteen in number) were sold by auction at the Exchange, on the 16th of June. The first sold for 1150*l.* the ten succeeding ones 1170*l.* and the four last 1180*l.* each. Average 1171*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* These shares are the last which the Dock Company were empowered to create by the late Acts of Parliament.

The newly erected promenade at Harrogate has been opened, and it is intended next season to give a considerable extension to the pleasure grounds. The plan for building the room, and for raising the subscription, originated with Dr. Cayley, of Ripon, in this county, and was finally completed by the joint co-operation of Dr. Hunter of York, by whose

zealous aid it was greatly expedited. The room will be opened in each succeeding year on the 1st of May, at seven o'clock in the morning, and will continue open the greatest part of the day, until the 31st. of October inclusive. The following are the Regulations; 1. That ladies and gentlemen who are desirous to become annual subscribers to this room and the gardens adjoining, shall pay 12*s.* for admission, and shall have the use of the organ. 2. That young ladies and gentlemen, under the age of twelve years, shall pay 6*s.* 3. That each lady and gentleman do enter their respective names into the subscription-book, in their own hand-writing. 4. That no servants be allowed to walk in the room or gardens at the hours they are frequented by the Company: Nurses attending young children excepted. 5. Ladies and gentlemen passing through Harrogate, who may be desirous to see the room and gardens, will be admitted once only, gratis, but on their entering a second time, they will be expected to become annual subscribers. 6. Such Ladies and gentlemen who may return to Harrogate a second time in the same season, will be admitted upon their former subscription.

Application is intended to be made to parliament, for an act for inclosing the common town fields and waste grounds, in the manor and township of Bramham.

The first stone of the intended Light house, to be erected on Flamborough Head, was laid on the 8th of July, by Benjamin Milne, esq. collector of the customs at Bridlington, to whose assiduity and exertions the public are materially indebted for such a beneficial establishment.

*Married*] At Wakefield, Mr. Robert Thornton, wool-stapler, of Black Gates, East Ardley, to Mrs. Wright, of Birkinshaw.—Mr. George Smith, of the Barrack Office, Dublin, to Miss Charlotte Hardy, daughter of Thomas H. esq.

At Hull, Lieut. Duncan, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Maxwell, daughter of Captain Richard M.

At Leeds, Mr. Sutton, attorney, of Scarborough, to Miss Sarah Smith, second daughter of George S. esq. banker.—Mr. Thomas Clapham, jun. merchant, to Miss Glover.

At York, William. M. Maude, esq. of Hull, to Miss Sarah Maude, of Clifton.—Mr. Henry Gill, attorney, to Miss Forbes.

At Whitby, John Richardson, esq. captain in the Whitby volunteer infantry, to Miss Margaret Barker, daughter of Joseph B. esq.

*Died.*] At Sand Hutton, Mrs. Rudston, relict of R. C. Rudston, esq. of Hayton, 65.

At York, in his 70th year, William Cadday, esq. He served the office of sheriff in the year 1798. Few men have more uniformly practised all the social duties, or passed through life with a more respected and unblemished character.—Mrs. Bond, daughter of the late Mr. John Prince, 56.—Suddenly Miss Batty.—Mr. John Harrison, glover.

At Hull, Mrs. Hannah Coggrave, 91.—Mr. James Waites, broker to the undertakers of the Aire and Calder navigation, 58.—Mr. Gibson, clock-maker, 52.—Mr. W. Anderson, 61.

At Leeds, Mrs. Barker, wife of Mr Robert B. partner in the firm of Swaine and Co., woolstaplers, and daughter of J. Philips, esq. of Berwick in Elmet.—Mr. Soper, surgeon.—Miss Mary Hirst, daughter of Mr. Samuel H. 14.—Mr. Thomas Huggan.—Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. W. one of the supervisors of excise for the Leeds collection.

At Thorpe, near Leeds, the Rev. Mr. Metcalf.

At Bradford, John Hardy, esq. partner in the house of Jarratt, Dawson, and Hardy, of the Low Moor Iron works near that place.

LANCASHIRE.

The Agricultural Society of the hundred of West Derby, having for its object the promotion of a general spirit of agriculture of that hundred, and being particularly desirous of encouraging the tenants and farmers within the same, have resolved, that in future there shall be a class of premiums which shall be given to tenants only, who are invited to attend the general meetings of the society, and to state their respective claims, with which the owners or proprietors of land will not in future be allowed to interfere. The following are the premiums for the present year which are appropriated to this purpose:—

1. To the tenant who shall have his farm in the best general state of cultivation, and in the neatest and most exact order as to fences, drains, farm-yard, cleanliness from weeds, &c., a silver cup, value 7 guineas.—2. To the tenant who shall have his farm in the next best state of cultivation and order, a silver cup, value 5 guineas.—3. To the tenant who shall lay down the greatest quantity of land, not being less than twelve acres, for pasture, in the best manner, and cleancst from weeds, and sowed with white clover or grass-seeds, a silver cup, value 5 guineas.—4. To the tenant who shall raise on his farm the greatest quantity of good manure, arising from the farming-stock, and shall therewith cover the greatest number of acres in proportion to his farm, a silver cup, value 5 guineas.—5. To the tenant who shall, in the most effectual and judicious manner, lay a quantity of peat-earth, with a sufficient mixture of lime, potash, soapers' waste, dung, dung-water, &c., on not less than ten acres of land, a silver cup, value five guineas.—6. To the tenant who shall improve the greatest quantity of land, not usually overflowed in time of flood, by throwing water over it in the most equal and effectual manner, the quantity of land improved not being less than ten acres, a silver cup, value 7 guineas.—7. To the tenant who shall most effectually improve the greatest quantity of land, not being less than five acres, by plowing in any green crop, a silver cup, value 7 guineas.—8. To the te-

nant who shall raise and consume on his farm the best crop of turnips, to be cleaned from weeds, either by the drill or hoe, the quantity not being less than four acres, a silver cup, value 5 guineas.—9. To the tenant who shall raise and consume on his farm the best crop of cabbages in every respect, to be planted in rows or ridges, to be kept perfectly clean, the quantity not being less than two acres, a silver cup, value 5 guineas.—10. To the tenant who shall raise the best crop of drilled beans, to be hoed at least twice, and weeded with the hand, the quantity not being less than two acres, a silver cup, value 5 guineas.—11. To the tenant who shall raise the best crop of dibbled beans, not less than four inches asunder, and to be well weeded, the quantity not being less than two acres, a silver cup, value 5 guineas.—12. To the tenant who shall produce, in the most judicious and effectual manner, the greatest quantity of lucerne, not being less than one acre, a silver cup, value 5 guineas.—13. To the tenant who shall raise the best crop of winter-tares, preparatory to a summer crop, not being less than five acres, a silver cup, value 5 guineas.—14. To the tenant who shall drain the greatest quantity of ground, not being less than twelve acres, in the most approved and effectual method, a silver cup, value 7 guineas.—15. To the person who shall drain, in the most effectual manner, with stone or brick, the greatest quantity of land, not being less than five acres, a silver cup, value 5 guineas.—16. To the person who shall drain the greatest quantity of land with sods, turf, or wood, in the most effectual manner, not being less than twelve acres, a silver cup, value 5 guineas.—17. To the tenant who shall marl, in the most approved and judicious manner, the greatest number of acres of moor, moss, or heath, not less than fifteen acres, a silver cup, value 7 guineas.—18. To the tenant and occupier of any farm, who, in proportion to its size, and the usual number of draught-horses worked on in it, shall employ in his husbandry business the greatest number of single-horse carts, of the most approved construction for strength, lightness, and cheapness, a silver cup, value five guineas.

It gives us much pleasure to hear that there is such an institution as the Liverpool Annuitant Society, an institution which promises considerable advantages not only to its members, but to the community at large, the principles of which are so liberal, that they need only to be known to meet more general encouragement. Prior to this establishment there was none in this town that provided for desolate widows except the Marine Society, and from which landmen are excluded; but now the man of opulence, as well as the mechanic, has an opportunity of making a moderate provision against probable want, and of rendering in some degree comfortable under the frowns of fortune those for whom he has the highest regard. It is a singular, and probably

bably an unprecedented circumstance, in favour of this society, that although six years have elapsed since its establishment, there is not a single annuitant.

On the 26th May the sixteen Friendly Societies at Lancaster had their annual festival. The number of members is about 2230.—Twenty-four burials the last year.

The same day the three Friendly Societies of Ulverston went in procession to church, and afterwards dined. The first of these, the Friendly Society, was instituted the 26th of April, 1779. It consists of 240 members, and has a stock of 1051l. 15s. 2½. In the course of last year relieved 34 members; buried one member.—The Amicable Society was instituted the 2d of January, 1792. Number of members, 215; fund 617l. 14s. 6½d.; relieved 23; buried 4. The Union Society, instituted 1st of January, 1799. Number of members, 151; fund, 251l. 13s. 2d.; relieved 12; buried 1.—Total number of members in the three societies, 606; amount of the funds, 1921l. 2s. 11d.

A meeting lately took place at Liverpool, to consider the propriety of altering the hours of attendance at the Exchange, which had been gradually protracted till five in the afternoon. It was resolved, in future, to commence business at one o'clock, and to conclude it at three. The New Exchange, now building, proceeds with much celerity; the walls are raised to the full height, and some part of the roof formed for covering in. It will certainly be one of the most superb structures in the kingdom.

*Married.*] At Hodnot, Mr. W. Adams, jun. of Marchomley Wood, to Miss Alice Powell, of Marchomley; and at Prees, Mr. Adams (father of the above W. Adams), to Mrs. E. Walsford, of Darliston (sister to the above Miss Powell).—On this occasion a neighbour wrote the following lines:

“ My grandfather is my father, my father is my brother,  
And the girl that I married is sister to my mother!”

At Preston, Mr. Thomas Swithinbank, of Blackburn, to Miss Sarah Satterthwaite, of Wood, near Hawkhead.—Mr. John Binns, of Cowling, Yorkshire, to Mrs. S. Garth, of Cadley. The former being a widower with twelve, and the latter a widow with seven children; they are now blest with a family of nineteen.

At Ulverston, Captain Cannon, of the sloop James, to Miss Garnet, daughter of Mr. G. innkeeper.

At Bebbington, John Plumb, esq. of Kingsley, Cheshire, to Miss Atherton, daughter of the late J. A. esq. of Waiton Hall, near Liverpool.

At Wigan, Mr. Samuel Prince, of Manchester, to Miss Roby.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Roberts, to Miss Roberts.—Mr. James Mallalieu, to Miss

Sarah Chapman, daughter of Mr. C., of Shrigley Fold, near Macclesfield.

At Liverpool, James Croftie, esq. of Netherlyett, near Dumfries, to Mrs. Roberts, relict of Mr. James R. merchant.—Mr. Thomas Paul, of the White Lion inn, Chester, to Miss Cooper, daughter of Mr. C. of the Rosssett, near that city.—Mr. J. Smith, to Miss Stephens, both late of the Manchester theatre.

At Blackburn, Mr. Wright, surgeon, of Huddersfield, to Miss Bulcock, daughter of T. Bulcock, esq. of Norden House.

At Hindley, near Wigan, R. Rowbottom, esq. to Miss Lever, only daughter of James L. esq.

*Died.*] At Manchester, Mrs. Young, wife of Mr. Young, one of the managers of the Manchester theatre; a lady of the most amiable manners and superlative mental endowments, ranking among the foremost of her profession, and universally admired as an actress, few equalling, and still fewer excelling her. Owing to this event, the theatrical amusements were suspended.—Mr. Joseph Jenkins.—Mr. George Grimshaw.—Mr. Henry Lever, 17.—Mr. Tate, confectioner.—Lieut. Col. Young, of the marines.—Mr. Ralph Barber.

At Liverpool, Mr. Wedgwood, 62.—Miss Sibella Corrigan, 18.—Mr. Thomas Clare.—Mr. Thomas Wood, 23.—Mr. Huxley, of the Printers' Arms.—Mrs. Sarah Smoot, 96.—Mrs. Johnson.—Mr. John Parry.—Mr. W. B. Dickins, musician, son of Mr. D. schoolmaster.—Mr. Irving, wife of Mr. George I. merchant.—Mr. John Orme.—Mrs. Woods, 65.—Miss Lolley, daughter of Mr. L. distiller, 18.

At Blackburn, Mr. James White, stamp-distributor, 35.

At Lancaster, suddenly, Mr. Thomas Ralph, plumber and glazier.

At Summer-hill, near Ulverston, Captain George Knott, of the first Lancashire militia, 33.

At Ulverston, Mrs. Jackson, relict of Mr. Richard J.

At Aberdeen, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, the Rev. James Smith, late of the Associate Burgher congregation, Belton-le-moors. During the short period of his ministry, which was not quite a year, his public and his private character alike contributed to secure the affection and esteem, not only of his congregation, but of all his acquaintance. His course was short; but if a strict and constant regard to duty, an ardent desire, accompanied by zealous endeavours to promote the best interests of men, confer honour, it was truly honourable.

At Orrell, near Wigan, Mr. R. F. German.

At Ince, Mrs. Burrows, wife of Mr. B.

At Jericho, Toxteth Park, Mrs. Woodward, 69.



At Low Hill, Mrs. Jane Harper, 92.

At Ormskirk, Mrs. Oliverfon.

At Coln, Mr. Bolton, attorney.

At Ardwick, Mr. Arnold Birch, formerly a wollen-drapeer, of Manchester.

CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Tarporley, Mr. Charles Hayland, of Halifax, to Miss Okell, daughter of the Rev. Mr. O.

At Malpas, Mr. Benyon, of Filstock, to Miss Price, of Ifcoyd, Flintshire.

At Chester, Mr. James Davies, to Miss Lloyd, of the Red Lion, Handbridge.

At Bowdon, Mr. Thomas Darbyshire, maltster of Altrincham, to Miss Goulden, only daughter of Mr. G. innkeeper.

*Died.*] At Hinderton, Mr. John Powell, cork manufacturer, of Liverpool, 65.

At Halton, Mr. J. Hollingsworth.

At Wimflow, Michael Ferrebee, esq. of Langley Hall, near Middleton, Lancashire.

At Caughall, near Chester, Miss Amory.

At the Rectory, Blithfield, the Rev. Walter Baggot, 71.

DERBYSHIRE.

At the annual meeting of the Derbyshire agricultural society, the premiums were distributed as follow:—For the best theaves, to Mr. W. Smith, four guineas.—For the second best to Mr. Hoskins, three guineas.—Best shear hog ram, to Mr. Hoskins, three guineas; second best, Mr. Mundy, two guineas.—Best two shear ram, Mr. Hoskins, three guineas; second best, Mr. R. Jowett, two guineas.—Best shear hog wether, Mr. Smith, of Repton, three guineas; second best, Mr. W. Smith, two guineas.—Best two shear wether, Mr. Smith, of Repton, three guineas; second best, Mr. Hoskins, two guineas.—Best two years old heifer, Mr. Mundy, four guineas; second best, Mr. Hoskins, three guineas.—Best three year old ox, Mr. R. Jowett, three guineas; second best, Mr. J. Jowett, two guineas. The meeting was numerously attended, and the stock was allowed to be much improved. Sir Henry Harpur exhibited two South Down theaves, one South Down shear hog wether, and one South Down two shear hog wether, bred and fed in Calke Park, which gave great satisfaction to the amateurs present.

*Married.*] At Heanor, Mr. Godber, to Miss White, of Lofcoe.

Mr. Samuel Ward, of Dronfield, to Miss E. Naylor, of Sheffield.

*Died.*] At Glasfwell Hall, Lady Barker, relict of Sir Robert B. Bart.

At Derby, Mr. James Peet, hofier.

At Barrow-upon-Trent, suddenly, Mr. Francis Beaumont.

At Crich, Mr. W. Towndrow, of Manchester.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Clayworth, George Acklom, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Miss Acklom, daughter of Jonathan A. esq. of Wiseton Hall.

At Nottingham, Mr. Joseph Lomas, to Miss Eliz. Frost.

At Hucknall Forkard, the Rev. Charles Nixon, rector of Nuthall, to Miss Jackson.

*Died.*] At Bingham, Mr. Whitworth, of the king's arms, 55.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Cook, of the White Hart.—Mrs. Herbert.—Mrs. Hunt.—Mrs. Sarah Drury, 69.—Mr. Gibson, hofier.

At Great Wigston, suddenly, E. Gilbert, esq. 58.

At Thorney, George Neville, esq. a justice of the peace, and formerly lieutenant colonel of the county militia, 66.

At Radford, Mrs. Buck.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Board of Agriculture have awarded their premium of fifty guineas, for the greatest quantity and best quality of spring wheat, to Mr. Peter Sers, of Gedney, in this county.

*Married.*] At Grantham, Mr. Tenny, attorney, of Thrapston, Northamptonshire, to Miss Louisa Rawlinfon.

At Boston, Robert Clarke, esq. to Miss G. M. Gauteri.

At Louth, Mr. Thomas Phillips, jun. attorney, to Miss Andrews, daughter of the late John A. esq. of Alford.

At Raithby, Mr. W. Lonsdale, farmer and grazier, to Miss Catherine Pulpemom, of Louth. The joint ages of the father and bridegroom amounted to 136 years, and those of the bride and bride's maid to 28.

Mr. Edward Blyth, of Louth, merchant, aged 78, to Miss Ash, of Boston, 54.

At Gringley, near Gainsboro', Mr. Martin, schoolmaster, to Miss Tinedall.

At Winthorpe, Mr. Dowlman, miller, to Miss Mary Chapman.

At East Keal, Mr. Thompson Farren, to Miss Cartwright.

At West Keal, Mr. Sharp, grazier, to Miss Lake.

*Died.*] At Lincoln, W. Burton, esq. many years major in the Rutland militia.—Mr. George Rippon, hat-maker, 28.

At Stamford, Robert, the second son of Mr. Robertson, coachmaker, 17.—Mrs. Sharpe, 86.

At Boston, Mrs. Julian, wife of Mr. J. of the Rodney and Hood Inn.—Mrs. Tuxford, wife of Mr. T. jun.—Mrs. Brockitt, a maiden lady, 80.—Mrs. Simpson, wife of Mr. Thomas S.

At Wellbourn, Mrs. Ridghill, wife of the Rev. Mr. R.

At Louth, Mrs. Robinson, wife of John R. esq.—Miss Hughfon, daughter of Mr. Samuel H. surveyor of taxes, 35.—Mrs. S. Hunt, a maiden lady, 76.

At Grantham, Mrs. North, only daughter of Mr. J. Luckton, 21.

At Kirton, the Rev. John Gray, vicar of Hibaldstow.

At East Kirkby, Miss Gildon.—Mr. Edward Hodgfon, grazier.

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

From the annual report of the female asylum, recently instituted at Leicester, it appears that the earnings of the children for the year 1805 in washing, mangling, sewing, knitting, dressing fowls, &c. for hire, under their own roof, amounted to more than a fifth of the whole expenditure of the charity for that year; so that while the children are engaged in the practice of those employments, which are best adapted to qualify them for useful servants, and suitable wives for honest and industrious mechanics, they are also contributing in part towards their own maintenance and support.

We congratulate the counties of Rutland and Leicester, on the first fruits of their agricultural coalition; the appointment of a wool fair, which is to be held at Leicester. The benefits resulting from similar fairs in other counties encourage the hope that the proposed measure, will answer the sanguine expectations of its promoters.

*Married.*] At Nuttall, the Rev. C. Nixon, to Miss Jackson, of Hucknall, Northamptonshire.

At Desford, Mr. W. H. B. Brydges, of Ledbury, Herefordshire, surgeon, to Miss Alice Halford.

At Leicester, Mr. Decimus Cooke, attorney, to Miss Farmer.

At Thrusington, Mr. Thomas Shelton, to Mrs. Mary Cox, widow of Mr. C. schoolmaster.

*Died.*] At Mountforrel, Mr. Tebbutt. A gentleman from London who was on a visit at his house, took him, with another, in an open carriage, to a neighbouring village, where they partook liberally of the festivity of the wake; on their return, the gentleman who sat in the dicky, fell between the horses, in consequence of the foot-board giving way; the other person jumped out, and both were left upon the road seriously injured. Mr. Tebbutt remained in the carriage, and the horses, with the reins about their heels, ran with great speed into Mountforrel, when a man attempted to stop them without effect, turning up towards the Green, when Mr. T. by a sudden jerk, was thrown out, and killed upon the spot.

At Shilton, Mr. Sharpe.

At Willoughby Waterless, Miss E. Gamble.

At Sutton, Mrs. Beale, 72.

At Thrusington Grange, Miss M. Lewin, daughter of Mr. L. 5.

At Breedon Lodge, Mr. Clarkon, 24.

At Coleorton, Mrs. Bailey, 70.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Tamworth, Mr. Billington, of Budbrook, to Miss Clarke.

At Handsworth, Mr. W. Willington, of Birmingham, to Miss Mary Deakin, of Aston.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. P. Hodgkins, factor, of Birmingham, to Miss Proud, daughter of the late Mr. P. of Bilston.

Thomas Allen, esq. of Brantons, to Miss Hollier, of Blakenhall.

*Died.*] At Stafford, John Masters, esq. alderman.

At Great Barr, Mr. Charles Brindley, 63.

At Etruria, Mr. William Cox, 45 years assistant in the house of the late Josiah Wedgwood, esq. and successors, 83.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

At a general meeting of the subscribers to the Nelson fund, at Birmingham, it was resolved that a statue should be erected in that town to the memory of our late gallant hero, and a committee was also appointed to carry this resolution into effect.

*Married.*] At Aston, Shirley Perkins, esq. barrister, of Sutton Coldfield, to Mrs. Walker, widow of capt. William W.

At Birmingham, Mr. Lea, builder and surveyor, to Miss Margaret Taberner.—Dr. Smith, of Upton Magna, near Shrewsbury, to Miss Adams.—Mr. John Smith, draper, to Miss E. Colmore, of Camp Hill.

At Edgbaston, Mr. Daniel Hill, to Miss Rowlinson.—The Rev. J. A. James, to Miss F. C. Smith, second daughter of the late Dr. S. of Birmingham.

*Died*] At Warston Lane, near Birmingham, Mrs. Giles, wife of D. Giles, esq.

At Homly, Mr. Thomas Walton, jun. farmer.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Dugmore.—Mrs. Jane Dalton, relict of Mr. Joseph D.—Mrs. W. Shelton.—Miss Mary Belcher.—Mrs. Mary Clarke, mother of Mr. John C. perfumer, 85.—Mr. Richard Taylor, master of the free school, Great Barr, who came the day previous to his death for medical advice.—Mr. Clement, Sadler.—Mr. Stephen Seager, 60.—Mr. Richard Webster, late an eminent brass founder.—Miss Sarah Clements, eldest daughter of Mr. Francis C.—Mr. Moses Benjamin.

At Compton Lodge, Mr. John Oldenshaw, 58.

At Snowford, Mrs. Hill, 51.

At Coventry, Miss Packwood, sister of Mr. Amos P.

At Warwick, in the 49th year of his age, Mr. William Parkes. This excellent man discharged all the various and sacred duties of domestic life, with the most irreproachable exactness and amiable tenderness. He was intelligent, punctual, and diligent, in conducting the numerous and important concerns of a very extensive business, and unwearied in his endeavours to relieve the indigent, and to protect the oppressed. The activity of his benevolence was unrestrained by any narrow and invidious distinctions of sect or party. The memory of such a person will ever be dear, and his example instructive, to the poor, who shared his bounty, and to every class of men that had opportunities for contemplating his virtues. For the space of twelve months he laboured under a lingering and complicated ma-

lady,

lady, of which neither the causes could be ascertained, nor the effects resisted by the most skillful physicians, both in the capital, and in the neighbourhood. But he supported with unshaken fortitude the pains of disease, and the languor of decay.

## SHROPSHIRE.

At the general assembly of proprietors of the Ellesmere canal, held at Ellesmere, on the 25th of June, a subscription was opened for completing the water-line and feeders from Bala Pool to Pontcysyllte aqueduct, and more than half the money requisite for that purpose was immediately subscribed by the proprietors present, upon notes of the company, bearing an interest at five per cent. with an option of the subscribers receiving their principal money at the end of four years, or converting the same into stock at that period. The junction of the Ellesmere canal with the Chester canal at Namptwich, has already introduced a very considerable trade on the latter canal, and opened a direct communication from the remote parts of Montgomeryshire to Liverpool, and been the means of bringing by water carriage, immense quantities of timber, bark, corn, and other produce of the rich and fertile counties of Salop, Denbigh, Montgomery, to Chester, Liverpool, and the adjacent country, and supplying those counties with all kinds of West Indian produce and other articles from Liverpool, at a moderate expence.

From the report of the state of the prison charities of this county, for the year ending at Midsummer last, it appears that the total amount received during that time was 96l. 10s. 4½, that the disbursements were 38l. 18s. 8½, and the balance left in the treasurer's hands is 63l. 10s. 5¾. The objects of this truly laudable institution are as follow: 1. To enable debtors to gain a livelihood while in confinement; to reward their industry and good behaviour while there; and to furnish them with some implements or materials on quitting prison, the better to support themselves and their families on their return to society. 2. To encourage industry, penitence, and orderly behaviour in criminal prisoners; and to furnish with clothes and implements those, who on quitting prison receive a certificate of their good behaviour. 3. To provide all those who are dismissed with a small sum for immediate maintenance, to prevent the great temptation of committing a crime for that purpose.

*Married.*] At Ludlow, Mr. Harding, to Miss Whittall.

Mr. Edward Wilding, of Shepton Fields, to Miss Powell, of Newcastle, in the parish of Clun.

At Shiffnall, Mr. William Worrall, to Mrs. Eleanor Fulk.

*Died.*] At Madeley Wood, Mr. John Woodruff, of Shrewsbury, 63.

At Buildwas, Miss E. Pritchard, daughter of Mr. P. Furgeon.

At the New Town, Baschurch, Miss Pickstock.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Woodall, 72.—Mr. W. Farrell, 68.

At Hinton, Mrs. Rogers.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Stockton, the Rev. Charles Richard Cameron, eldest son of Dr. Cameron, of Worcester, to Miss Lucy Lyttleton Butt, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Butt, formerly rector of Stanford, and vicar of Kidderminster.

Mr. T. Morgan, druggist, of Stourbridge, to Miss Saunders, daughter of the late Mr. S., of Grafton-lodge, near Bromsgrove.

*Died.*] The Rev. George Parker, rector of Oddingley. He was inhumanly murdered about five o'clock in the afternoon in a field near his own dwelling house. To this field he had been in the habit of going daily about that time, and driving home his cows to be milked; and the perpetrator of the wicked deed appears to have for some days meditated his diabolical purpose, by repeatedly going there to watch a favourable opportunity, as the ground behind the hedge whence the fatal shot was fired, was exceedingly beaten down, particularly opposite a stile. It appears, however, that after the unfortunate gentleman received the contents of the murderer's gun, he had resolution enough to pursue the wretch over the hedge into the field from whence he fired, when the monster, with the butt end, completed the murder. Mr. P. was found a few minutes afterwards by two persons from Worcester, who were alarmed by the report of the piece, and the cries of the deceased, but the perpetrator of the bloody deed effected his escape. A reward of one hundred guineas has been offered for his apprehension. Mr. Parker was a native of Cumberland, in which county he received his education. After quitting school, he resided with the late Mr. Fowler, of St. John's Academy, in Warwick, for several years, as classical assistant. In 1793, he was presented by his friend and patron his grace the duke of Norfolk, to the rectory of Oddingley, where he resided till his death. He has left a wife and family, to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and tender parent.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Kington, Mr. C. Cope, of Birmingham, to Miss Rogers.—Mr. R. Powell, to Miss Neve, of Ruslock.

At Hereford, Mr. Matthews, late of Woolhope, to Mrs. Lockett.—Mr. Christopher Griffiths, to Miss Whitney.

*Died.*] At his family mansion, in the parish of Foy, Mr. Thomas Abrahall.

At Ledbury, Mr. W. Pritchard, of Welchton. His death was the consequence of a fall from his horse.

At Hereford, Mr. Roes Price.

At Mornington, Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. W. 60.

At Hillhampton, Mrs. Hill, 96.—Mrs. Clark, 96.

At Stoke Edith, Mr. John Eustace, many years parish clerk of that place.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The arrangements for the projected addition to the Bristol Infirmary having been completed, it was determined on Monday se'nnight (June 16th) to commence the building. The compliment of officiating on the occasion was intended for the present chief magistrate, Daniel Waite, esq., but that gentleman being out of town, and Mr. Reynolds not being present, Edward Protheroe, esq. at the repeated solicitation of the committee accepted the office. The solicitude and humane attention to the interests of the charity, which this gentleman manifested during his late mayoralty, must be fresh in the memory of all. The following gentlemen of the building-committee accompanied him to the spot, where a very large concourse of people was assembled:

The Rev. John Rowe, Chairman.

Mr. E. Ash	Mr. J. Metford
Mr. T. Benville	Mr. J. Birtall
Mr. W. Battersby	Mr. T. Were
Mr. P. Protheroe	Mr. R. J. Allard
Mr. E. R. Clayfield	Mr. R. Smith.
Mr. G. Hillhouse	

Having placed the stone, Mr. Protheroe said, as nearly as we could collect:—"I lay this first stone of the new wing of the Bristol Infirmary, the funds for erecting which have been provided by the munificence of a generous public, and I pray God to prosper the undertaking." The committee having made the usual *douceur* to the workmen, retired with that unalloyed satisfaction which is the necessary result of being instrumental to the comforts of their fellow creatures in the hour of pain and sickness, a time when they stand most in need of assistance.

*Married.*] At Dymock, Mr. H. Cooper, of Lime-tree Park, land-steward to the earl of Hardwicke, to Miss Amelia Morton, youngest daughter of Mrs. M. of Mount Pleasant.

At Gloucester, Mr. George, writing-master of St. Mary de Crypt school, to Miss Stephens.

*Died.*] At Newnham, Mr. Simon Dobbs, iron-master, 72.

At Rudhall, near Newnham, Mr. Henry Greening, 77.

At Gloucester, Mr. James Kearsey.

At Avening, Mr. Le Chevalier, 84.

At Berkeley, Mrs. Chandler.

At Stone, near Berkeley, Mrs. Pierce, 71.

OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Bletchington, Mr. John Peake, of Islip, to Miss Sarah Butler.

At Oxford, Mr. William Gardner, of Fowler, to Miss Davis.—Mr. Francis Freeborn, to Miss Mary Harpur.

*Died.*] At Oxford, the Rev. John Wills, D.D. warden of Wadham college, 66. He was born at Scarborough, county Somerset, of which he was rector, and of Tydd St. Mary,

Lincoln; in the gift of the crown; M.A. 1765, July 13, the same day with his predecessor in the wardenship, Dr. Gerard, whom he succeeded in 1783; and served the office of vice-chancellor from 1792 to 1796. The rectory of Seaborough is in the gift of the Martin family; of whom Adam M. esq. of the exchequer, F.A.S. who died 1783, presented Mr. Wills 1779, who rebuilt the parsonage 1784, as is commemorated by an inscription on its south front. He was also a considerable benefactor to his college, as will appear from the following account of his benefactions and legacies: 400l. a year in addition to the wardenship, with his books and furniture to his successor; 1000l. to improve the warden's lodgings; two exhibitions, of 100l. each, annually, to two fellows of the college, students in law and physick; and two exhibitions, of 20l. each, annually, to two scholars, students in the same professions; 31l. 10s. a year to the Divinity lecturer of the college, to read lectures on the XXXIX Articles; to one superannuated fellow, not having property of his own to the amount of 75l. per annum, an annual exhibition of 75l.; to one other superannuated fellow, not having property of his own to the amount of 100l. per annum, an annual exhibition of 50l.; 5l. or 6l. value in books per annum to the best reader of the lessons in chapel; an estate in Tydd St. Giles, in Lincolnshire, worth about 150l. per annum, to the vice-chancellor for the time being, in aid of the great burthens of his office; 100l. per annum to the senior Bodleian librarian; 100l. per annum to the Theatre; 1000l. stock, 3 per cents, to the Infirmary. The residue of his fortune, exclusive of private legacies to relations, friends, and servants, he has bequeathed to the college, to establish a fund to accumulate for the purpose of purchasing or benefiting livings for that college.

At the Rectory House, Souldern, in the 73d year of his age, the Rev. John Horseman, B.D. upwards of thirty-four years rector of that parish, and formerly fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge.

At Stanlake, the Rev. Arthur Homer, 49. D.D. rector of that parish, and formerly fellow of Magdalen college. The living is in the gift of that Society.

At Fulfmore, William Fermor, esq. 69.

At Alderbury, Christopher Aplin, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Daniel Setchfield, chemist and druggist of St. Ives, Hunts, to Miss Salmon, of Peterborough.

At Northampton, Mr. Locock, surgeon, to Miss Cape.

At Hardingstone, Mr. H. Hughes, attorney, to Miss A. Smyth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. S., rector of great Linford, Bucks.

At Thrapston, Mr. J. B. Eland, draper, to Miss Leete.

At Sulgrave, Mr. George Scriven, of Dunstable, to Miss Whilton.

*Died.*]

*Died.*] At Weston Favell, Edward Britten, gent, 84.

At Moulton Grange, Mr. Charles Pywell.

At Bourteenhall, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. Joseph J., 63.

At Gidding, Mr. William Bradshaw, 73.

At Northampton, Mr. Jeyes, formerly an attorney, and nearly 40 years town-clerk of that place.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A handsome iron railing next the water in the front of Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, is just finished, and has a very pleasing effect; the whole expence of which has been defrayed by the executors of the late J. Merrill, esq. out of a legacy left by him for that special purpose.

*Married.*] At Cambridge, Mr. Richard Foster, jun. common brewer, to Miss Staples.—Mr. John Pulley, surgeon, of Bedford, to Miss Bedford, late of Hitchin, Herts.

*Died.*] At Newmarket, Dennis Fitzpatrick, commonly called Denny, well known on the Turf, and particularly in Suffex, from his having rode many years for the Earl of Egremont. His integrity both as a man and a rider, obtained him the respect and friendship of all his employers.

At Wilbeach, Mr. Thomas Whitmore, 87.—Mrs. Draycott, wife of Mr. Stephen D.

At Cambridge, Miss Frances Barker, 27.—Mr. John Smith, butler of Magdalen college.—Hiram, the youngest son of Mr. Mason, of the Wrestlers' Inn.

At Triplow, Mrs. Berry, wife of the Rev. Butler B., vicar of that place, 35.

At Chippenham, in this county, Mrs. Tookie, daughter of the Rev. Dr. T. formerly prebendary of Ely.

At Widdial, near Barkway, Mr. Richard Hogg, 43.

## NORFOLK.

A proposal has been made for erecting a Corn Exchange at Norwich, by subscription, on the site of the White Horse Inn, in the Hay-market, for want of which the frequenters of the market are exposed to great inconvenience.

*Married*] J. Goodeve, esq. banker, of Gosport, to Miss Hurry, daughter of Wm. Hurry, esq. of Yarmouth.

The Rev. Edward Bulwer, to Miss Graver, of Hayford.

The Rev. P. B. Scott, rector of High Laver, in Essex, to Mrs. Bringloe, of Saham.

Mr. Robert Fickling, to Miss Ann Farrer, both of Barton Bendish.

Mr. John Overton, of Patesley, to Miss Miles, of Kettlestone.

Mr. John Kelly, jun. merchant of Yarmouth, to Miss E. Parker, of Mettingham.

*Died.*] At Wells, Julia, the wife of John Hill, jun. esq.

At Great Massingham, Mr. W. Banks, 78.

At Loddon, Mrs. M. Fayerman, widow of Mr. F. attorney, formerly of Chedgrave.

At Scotlow, Thomas Blake, esq. 79. To the most inviolable integrity of conduct he joined a peculiar urbanity of manners, and in

active benevolence and uniform kindness and affection in the discharge of every parental and domestic duty, few can have surpassed him. His hospitable disposition, for which he was remarkable, was not confined to his friends only, but diffused around him, and the poorest of his neighbours shared the bounty of his table, it having long been his custom (worthy of general imitation!) to have all the poor families in his parish, in their turn, dine at his house every Sunday.

At Swaffeld, Horatio Weggs, gent. late a merchant at Cley next the sea, and nineteen years land steward to the earl of Orford.

At Hingham, Thomas Grigson Payne, esq. many years an acting magistrate of this county.

At Gately, Mrs. Margaret Gibbs, wife of Mr. John G. and niece to Thomas Seppings, esq. of South Creek, 27.

At Norwich, Mr. John Pratt, formerly an eminent woollen-draper.—Mrs. Goose, wife of Mr. G., 25.—Mr. Eastoe.—Mrs. Pell, wife of Mr. P. 45.

## SUFFOLK.

A subscription has been opened at Bury, for the purpose of erecting a turret-clock in front of the Old Bridewell in that town, which is likely to prove a great convenience to the neighbouring inhabitants and the numerous frequenters of the Market.

*Married.*] At Ipswich, T. Taylor, esq. of Abberton Hall, to Miss Carter.—Mr. Postle Jackson, son of Mr. J. printer of the Ipswich Journal, to Miss Burcham.

*Died.*] At Bury, Mrs. Houghton, 51.—Mr. William Adkin, a member of Captain Oakes's volunteers, 23.—Mr. John Cobb, of the Horse-shoe inn.—Mrs. Baglee, relict of Mr. John B. 82.

At Stowmarket, Mrs. Elmer, late of the White Hart inn.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. Black, wife of Mr. James B. printer, of Norwich.—Miss Mary Russell, daughter of J. R. esq.

At Southwold, Mr. James Coats, many years steward to Sir Gilbert Affleck, of Daltham, 73.

At Hefset, Mrs. Steggall, relict of the Rev. Wm. S. rector of Wyverstone, 90.

At Tuddenham, Mr. James Potter, school-master.

At Aldborough, E. Buarnis, esq. 65.

At Boyton, Mrs. Woolnough, relict of Quinton W. esq.

## ESSEX.

A meeting was lately held at Ilford, for the purpose of considering the propriety of making a new road from London to Tilbury Fort, through Barking and Grays. Mr. Wilmot, the surveyor, produced an excellent plan by which the distance may be reduced seven miles in the twenty-nine. It was unanimously agreed to apply to Parliament for an Act for the purpose; and nearly 10,000l. were immediately subscribed. By such a road fish might be conveyed to London in two hours, in case of foul wind, and the river being frozen; ammunition and stores from Woolwich might be conveyed to Purfleet and Tilbury.

Tilbury, in one-third less time than at present; and numerous advantages would accrue from it to the metropolis.

*Married.*] Mr. Richard Pickman, of Danbury, to Miss Barker.

At Enfield, Mr. John Landon, to Miss Janet.

Thomas Leappingwell, esq. of Saling, to Miss E. Tweed, of Saling Hall.

*Died.*] At Chipping Ongar, Mr. Gardiner, schoolmaster.

At Sandon, Mr. Joseph Levett, 80.

At Saffron Walden, Mrs. Margaret Parke, 85.

At Springfield, of a brain-fever, Mr. Tho. Peacock.

At Brentwood, Mr. Marston, attorney, 68.

At Montresing, Mr. William Frances, 73.

At Chelmsford, Mr. R. Wright, second son of Mr. W. watchmaker.—Mr. Reeve, baker.

At her father's, at Sewardstone, Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. George Wood, of Bishopgate-street, London.

At Colchester, Mr. Joshua Watkins, of the White Hart.

At Stanbourn, Mrs. Mary Choat, 97.

#### KENT.

A spirit of improvement is manifesting itself at Margate. The area of Hawley-square is now laid out in a handsome garden and intended shrubbery, for the accommodation of company; and a wide handsome road for carriages is forming to open a communication between Church-fields and Dane-hill. These, with other intended improvements, will be of general benefit to the visitants and inhabitants of that fashionable town.

*Married.*] At Canterbury, William Evans, esq. lieutenant in the Worcester militia, to Miss Lawrence, daughter of — L. esq.— Captain Cumming, of the 1st Surry militia, to Miss Kingsford, daughter of Wm. K. esq.

At the chapel of Bromley Palace, Andrew Wedderburn, esq. of Upper Grosvenor-street, to the Hon. Louisa Eden, fifth daughter of Lord Auckland.

Allen Grebell, esq. of Canterbury, to Mrs. Ann Holton.

*Died.*] At Eltham, Mr. Peter Wynne, stationer, of Paternoster-row, London.

At Bromley Common, Mrs. Rohde, wife of Major R.

At his seat at Lee's Court, aged 52, Lewis Thomas Lord Sondes, of Rockingham castle, in Northamptonshire. His Lordship succeeded to the title in March, 1795. In 1785 he married Miss Milles, daughter of Richard Milles, esq. of North Elmhorn, in Norfolk, by whom he has left issue Lewis Richard, now Lord Sondes, born in May, 1792, three other sons, and two daughters.

At Westwood, in the parish of St. Peter, Thanet, Mr. Michael Mascal, 61.

At the Parsonage house, Paul's Cray, Mrs. Simons, wife of the Rev. John S.

At Sheerness, Mrs. Dodd, wife of Mr. D. surveyor of taxes.

At Herne, Captain Burt.

At Tovil, near Maidstone, Mr. John Pett, 82.

The Rev. Marmaduke Louis, rector of Lullingstone, in this county, and vicar of East Garston, Perks, 77.

At Merham Hatch, Elizabeth Catharine, second daughter of Sir Edw. Knatchbull, bart. 16.

At Maidstone, William Penwall, gent. one of the common council of that corporation.

At Dover, Mrs. Bradley.

At Barming Heath, Robert Whitfield, esq.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. William J.—Mr. Alexander Robinson, 66.—Mr. Philpot, 48.—Miss Howard, wife of Mr. H. of the White Hart.

At Faverham, Mr. Wm. Glascock, many years master carpenter at the Royal Powder Mills.

At Tunbridge Wells, Charles Francis Sheridan, esq. elder brother of the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley S. He was many years a member of the parliament of Ireland, and under secretary of state for the war department in that kingdom, previous to the question of the Regency, when he resigned his seat and his office. He possessed distinguished talents as an author both in history and political controversy; and no man was more beloved and respected in private life. In 1778, Mr. S. published, in an octavo volume, a History of the late Revolution in Sweden, having been secretary to the British envoy in that kingdom at the time it took place. This is a masterly performance. Mr. S. also wrote several pamphlets on the ministerial side of the question, during the former dissensions in Ireland, which were received with applause. One of them was entitled, Letters of a Dungannon Volunteer, respecting the Expediency of a Parliamentary Reform. In 1793, he published in London, an Essay upon the true Principles of Civil Liberty, and of Free Government; with a view to counteract the levelling doctrines of the day.

#### SUSSEX.

The ground for a new Theatre at Brighton, is already spaced out, in a very eligible situation near the new road. The building, it is said, will be entirely completed by the next season. Donaldson has rebuilt his library at that place on a magnificent scale; and it is now the most splendid establishment of the kind in the kingdom. It is well known that it commands the favourite Promenade of the Steyne; while Pollard's enjoys the advantages of the sea prospect.

The progress making in the erection of All Saints Church, in Lewes, under the direction of Mr. Wilde, affords the inhabitants the prospect of its being opened for divine service, much sooner than was expected, when the corner stone was laid in December last. The walls are of bricks, with stone rustics, and it is but justice to the builder to say, that they please the eye of every spectator.

The success which has attended the research for coal at Bexhill, has stimulated others to similar pursuits, in situations equally promising

ing. At Rotherfield several men are actively employed in boring; and at Maresfield some good specimens have been obtained.

*Married.*] At Westbourn, the Rev. Thomas De Lacy, archdeacon of Meath, to Miss Moutray, daughter of the late John M., esq. commander in his majesty's navy.

*Died.*] At Lews. Aramsh Verral, gent., 62. — Mr. Davey, plumber and glazier.

At Horsham, William Ellis, esq. clerk of the peace for Lews.

At Brighton, Miss Emma Wick, daughter of Mr. W., of the Prince of Wales's household.

At Shiploy, Mr. Nye, Yeoman.

At Bognor Rocks, Stephen Coffey, esq. of Milbank-street, Westminster.

Mr. J. Medwin, eldest son of Mr. Melwin, solicitor, at Horsham. He was returning in a gig, from a sale at Muntham, when the horse at the top of Pitt's-hill, about half a mile from Horsham, ran away with the carriage, threw Mr. M. out, and the reins being entangled with his legs, dragged him along the road, by which he was so terribly bruised that he expired about two hours afterwards, without having uttered a syllable.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Portsmouth, Lieutenant R. Balfour, commanding his majesty's ship *Safeguard*, to Miss Maddock, daughter of Mr. M., of the Dock-yard.

At Southampton, John Ballie, esq. of Sherwood Park, county of Carlow, to Miss Ann Wilson, youngest daughter of the late Richard W., esq. of St. Kitts.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. James Nicholson of the Sun Fire Office, to Miss Ann Haddon.

Richard M. Movey, esq. of North Marden, Sussex, to Miss Roberts, daughter of Mr. R., of Abboton.

*Died.*] At Portsmouth, the lady of Thomas A. Minchin, esq. — Mr. Frederick Lobb, midshipman of his majesty's ship *Captain*, and son of Captain L., commander of that ship. — Mrs. Fowles, wife of Mr. F., baker.

At Tunworth, the Rev. John Isley, rector of that place.

At Winchester, Lieutenant Green, of the royal navy, son of Harry G., esq. town clerk of that city. — Miss Rogers, daughter of Mr. William R., coach-maker.

At Fareham, Miss H. L. Burdon, youngest daughter of Capt. B., of the navy, 14.

At Havant, Mr. Knapp, senior partner in the old and established firm of Richard and James K.

At Fordingbridge, Mr. John Turner, son of the late Mr. T., attorney.

At Fyfield, Christian, wife of the Rev. H. White, rector of Shalden.

At Southampton, Mr. Ringgette, of the King's Arms, — Mr. Thomas Baker, sen. an eminent trader, merchant and banker. — Mrs. Hayes.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Orchestou, Edward Fennell, esq. of the New Brunswick Fincibles, to Miss Gibbs, daughter of Francis G., esq.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, Joseph Bird, esq. late a captain in the horse guards blue, and brigade major on the staff in this district, 31.

Mr. Abel Howell, silversmith. He had been indisposed a few days before; but on the evening preceding his death had been working some hours in his garden, and on retiring to rest complained of slight fatigue only; in the morning he was found dead in his bed, having expired apparently without pain or struggle.

At Britford, suddenly, Mr. Newman, sen. late a respectable farmer, but had retired from business about two years.

At Wootton Bassett, the lady of John Ralph, esq.

At Marlborough, Mr. J. Mills, 99.

At Semington, Mrs. Lewis, 78.

#### BERKSHIRE.

Cumberland Lodge, in Windsor great park, is undergoing such considerable alterations and improvements, by direction of his Majesty, that it is supposed this long deserted mansion is intended for the residence of some branch of the royal family. In the mean time, the gold and silver plate, brought from Hanover, remains there under a guard of the Oxford blues; and the King's fine stud of Hanoverian horses occupy the stables.

*Married.*] At Lambourn, Lieutenant William Garrard, of the Madras engineers, to Miss M. Francis.

At Reading, Mr. Brand, to Miss Willison. At Burghfield, Mr. Charles Hearne, to Miss A. Hancock.

At Euscot, near Faringdon, Mr. John Prior, to Miss Yates.

*Died.*] At Warfield, Miss Cotterel.

At Bracknall, Mrs. Eurdett, widow of Captain B.

Suddenly, at the Rev. Mr. Knapp's, Englefield rectory, Mrs. Knapp, wife of William K. senior alderman of Reading.

In Holywell, aged 78, Mrs. Ann Lloyd, widow of the late Mr. L. formerly master of the academy in the Vine-yard, Abingdon.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

The workmen employed in cutting the intended new course for the river Avon at Bristol, have within these few days discovered large quantities of timber about twenty feet below the surface, under a thick bed of clay; they appear to have been probably placed there by some great inundation, and from their decayed state, to have lain there for a long series of ages.

The foundation of a new Assembly-room is laid at the east end of the Mall at Clifton. It will be a handsome public building, and do honour to the liberality and taste of those who have patronised and subscribed to it.

*Married.*] At Bath, Nicholas Sadlier, esq. of Sadlier's Wells, in the county of Tipperary,

rary, to Miss Margaret Bowen.—Thomas G. Jacques, esq. of Yorkshire, to Miss Gore, eldest daughter of Mr. and Lady Morris G.—Johnua Uhtoff, esq. to Miss Jane Farrer, daughter of James F. esq.

At Bristol, Mr. G. Bowen, jun. to Miss E. Halton, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-colonel H on service in the East Indies.

*Died.*] At Clifton, John Pate son, esq. of London, and of Carmarthen, county of Lanerk, North Britain.—The eldest daughter of Sir George Rumbold.—Miss Eliza Hammond, only daughter of the late Benjamin H. esq. of Liverpool, 18.

At Bristol, Mrs. Carruthers, 25.—Mr. Underwood, iron-monger.—Mr. Thomas Bevan.—Mr. Banning, shipwright.—Mrs. Watkins.—Mr. Long, of the Cross Keys.—Mr. Arthur Sawyer, accountant.—James Palmer, esq. many years a resident in the island of Jamaica.—Mr. Benjamin Brown, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Crawley.—Mr. Talbot.—Miss Jones.

At Paulton, Mrs. Rachel Symes, 89.

At Taunton, Mr. George Hare, postmaster.

At the Cottage, near Taunton, John Southey, esq. uncle to the poet of that name, 63.

At Shepton Mallet, Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. Thomas G. clothier.—Mrs. Cary, wife of Mr. C. tanner.

At Portishead, Mrs. Ann Payer, 95.

At Clutton, Mr. Hillman, sen. who had lately retired from the Golden Hart, in that place, which he kept nearly fifty years.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Weymouth, William Walter Yea, esq. a captain in the 1st Somerset Regiment of Militia, to Miss Ann Michel, youngest daughter of the late David Robert Michel, esq. of Dewlish.

At Heathfield, Mr. William Greedy, to Miss E. Fouracre.

*Died.*] At Swanage, Mrs. Price, widow of the unfortunate Capt. John P., commander of the Prince of Wales East Indiaman, lost off the Cape of Good Hope, since which accident she has been gradually dying. The infant family are left under the protection of her brothers, Colonel Cole, of the Royal Marines, Capt. Edmonds, of his Majesty's ship *Diomedé*, and Mr. Price, adjutant of the 3d (Kensington's) London Regiment.

At Piddletown, Mr. Sparke, of the King's Arms Inn; his death was occasioned by a mortification, brought on from an injury he received by the starting of his horse, when returning from a meeting of the Dorset Yeomanry Cavalry, of which he was a member.

At Poole, John Lander, esq. collector of the customs.

At Shaftesbury, Robert Dudley, esq.

At Trent, near Sherborne, Mr. Samuel Eastment.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

The mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock are said to be in a very flourishing state, and to produce very considerable quantities of

copper ore. A new canal is forming there to communicate with the Tamar. This canal is to be carried through a hill, for a considerable distance, and it is hoped that the subterraneous cut will have the additional advantage of intersecting several new lodes of copper.

The new telegraphs fixed at the lines and Saltrun Heights, Plymouth, communicate in a line of telegraphs with the Portsmouth telegraphs. They have been worked for a trial, and a message of some length has been transmitted to the Admiralty, and an answer received in 26 minutes; short messages can be sent and an answer returned in from 10 to 12 minutes; a celerity of conveying intelligence hitherto unknown in this country. There is a comfortable lodge built for the reception of the men who work the telegraphs, but they do not know what intelligence is conveyed.

*Married.*] At Heavitree, Thomas Hugo, esq. of Crediton, to Miss Jane A. Philip, daughter of the late Arundle P., esq.

At Luppitt, Mr. William Huffey, auctioneer, to Miss Sarah Hodges, daughter of the late James H., esq.

At Totnefs, Dr. Marshall, to Miss Farwell, daughter of Arthur F., esq.

*Died.*] At Sacheverell Hall, near Exmouth, Mrs. Martha Hiff, wife of Edward I., esq. 36.

At Exeter, Mr. James Westcomb.—Mr. Samuel Fley.—Mrs. Dorothy Eastchurch.—Mrs. Strong, Mother of Mr. S., of the Poltimore Inn.

At Tiverton, Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. John W., attorney.

At Charmouth, Mrs. Coade, sister to Samuel C., esq. of Lyme, 84.

At Heavitree, Mrs. Wolland, wife of Mr. W.

Mrs. Bealey, relict of the Rev. Thomas B., formerly vicar of West Anstey, near Tiverton.

At Northmolton, Mrs. Prudence Thorne, 68.

At Stonehouse, Mr. John Keenor, lately a wine merchant at Plymouth, 63.

At Starcross, Captain Poole.

#### CORNWALL.

Iron rail-ways are about to be adopted in this county, where considerable advantages are expected from them. One is to be formed near Hayle; another will convey the produce of the Gwennap mines to the sea-shore near Restronget ferry.

*Died.*] At Upton Helions, Mrs. Wellington, widow of the late Rev. William W., rector of that parish, 31.

At Truro, Mr. Thomas Rivers, of the King's Head Inn, 21.

At St. Austell, Mr. Robert Rowe, 94.—Mr. William Leavis, 29.

At Treluddra, Mr. Robert Hawkey.

At Port Isaac, John Cock, esq.

At Helston, Mrs. Margery Moore, a maiden lady, 86.

At Polruan, near Forwey, Sarah Chase, widow, 102.



## DEATHS ABROAD.

On the 21st of May, at the royal palace of Aranjuez, her most serene highness Donna Maria Antonio de Bourbon, Princess of Asturias. The long and painful illness, which terminated fatally to the valuable life of her highness, was a tuberculous phthisis, the result of mal-conformation. From the time of her royal highness's arrival in Spain, the physical constitutional debility under which she laboured was manifested by the paleness of her countenance, the flaccidity of her muscles, the coldness of her skin, the oppression at her breast, and palpitations of the heart of which she complained, and which were accompanied by irregular febrile exacerbations. These different symptoms were all greatly aggravated by the two abortions which her highness unfortunately experienced. On the 6th of last November, at the royal residence of St. Lorenzo, she was attacked with an universal arthritis, accompanied by vomiting, hectic fever, difficulty of breathing, cough, and spitting of blood, which obstinately continued till the middle of December, when the symptoms began to abate. In consequence of this apparent relief, and the repeated requests of her highness, she was removed with the court, on the 2d of February of the present year, to the royal palace of Aranjuez; where, from the mildness of the temperature, her highness recovered from her fever, cough, and vomitings, and (though with some fatigue) she occasionally took an airing in a coach. But this relief was only transient; for on the 16th, between eight and nine in the morning, after an attack of cough and increased palpitation of the heart, her highness brought up a considerable quantity of red spumous blood; and at four the following morning, from three to four ounces of well characterized pus, which latter circumstance confirmed the opinion previously conceived of the existence of tubercles, or vomicae in the lungs. In consequence of her dangerous situation, the holy viaticum was administered to her highness in the presence of both their Majesties; and continuing subject to occasional convulsive spasms, she experienced so severe an attack on the 19th, that her immediate dissolution being apprehended, it was judged necessary to administer extreme unction. From that period the symptoms alternated with more or less violence, their remission allowing her highness to get occasionally out of bed, until the middle of April; when becoming aggravated, particularly the oppression at the chest, the palpitations, purulent expectorations, and febrile exacerbations, it was found necessary to administer the holy viaticum a second time, not neglecting the employment of such medical means as were deemed necessary to afford relief. From this period the whole concurrence of symptoms became greatly increased in violence, until the decease of her highness. This fatal event took place, notwithstanding the skill, vigi-

lence, and care employed by the seven physicians of his Majesty's household, who, by the express order of their Majesties, were in attendance day and night upon her highness. The physicians, who held long and repeated consultations in order to devise the most suitable and effectual measures for her relief, have the satisfaction of knowing that they performed all that was incumbent on them; several of the remedies that they employed were, according to her highness's statement, the same as had been previously prescribed for her at Naples, namely, a milk diet, viper broth, educorating decoctions, &c. The opinion entertained by the physicians from the very commencement of the disease, and their prognostication of its fatal termination, were confirmed by the appearances of the body on opening it, preparatory to its being embalmed. The heart appeared of an unusual magnitude, the ventricles, the sinuses, auricles, and all the large vessels issuing from its cavities, were enlarged or aneurismatic; the inferior portion of the left lobe of the lungs was greatly augmented in size, of a livid colour, accompanied with a purulent extravasation, intermixed with blood. In the upper part of both sides, near the first true rib, there was found a portion of it scirrhous, and closely adhering to the pleura, with ulcers containing pus. The abdominal cavity, on being opened, was found filled with a serous fluid, constituting ascitic dropsy, as was clearly foreseen; the stomach was very small; both that viscous and the smaller intestines were in an inflamed state, and of a livid appearance: the whole of the body was anasarcaous, and covered with livid spots.

At Paris, M. Rétif de la Bretonne, in the 72d year of his age. This original and copious, and still more *lizarre* author, wrote more than 100 volumes, which met with success. He had been a journeyman printer, and it is said that he set up one of his works without having ever written it. There is much humour in his *Pajan Perverti*, which is but too true a picture of the lowest vices and most disgusting manners. His *Vie de mon Pere*, less known, is perhaps his best production. He was nicknamed the Jean Jacques Rousseau of the Streets, a title that well characterized him.

In the East Indies, aged 21 years, Evelyn Seymour, gent., godson of the Duchess of Kingston, to whom her Grace bequeathed a handsome legacy. He was a descendant of the Seymours, of the Bollin, near Ross, and midshipman on board the Hon. Company's cruiser, the Princess Augusta. Being engaged in an expedition with twenty-four men, in crossing a river near Bombay, the boat upset, and Mr. Seymour, with twenty-two of his brave followers, was drowned.

At Cape Breton, Mr W. Woodfall, chief justice of that island. He was the son of the late Mr. W. W., and was a young man of a very respectable character: his talents and professional

professional attainments well qualified him for the situation he held; and a work which he published, on the Law concerning Landlord and Tenant, fully proves that he might have risen to considerable repute, if he had remained in this country. He fell a sacrifice to

the climate, and his anxiety to discharge his duty; for, though labouring under severe infirmity, he would often be carried into court, where he has fainted during his official exertions. He has left a widow and three children.

### MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**MR. RALPH DODD**, the Civil Engineer, has published an Introductory Report on the proposed new harbour at Bright helmstone; some extracts from which are worthy of the attention of all the commercial part of the public.

“Let us (says Mr. Dodd,) view the eligibility of this spot, for making a harbour of safety, and we shall find few places in the Kingdom equal to it, possessing a fine deep bold shore, gradually approaching the land, in regular foundings, without rocks or shifting sands near it; an excellent clay or holding ground, for an outer roadstead; a solid chalky rock bottom, for the basements of erecting necessary piers, with a number of coincident advantages that are seldom found united. Thus Nature, as it were, invites the hand of Industry and Ingenuity, to form by art what she has withheld; and happy am I to declare its practicability, with its many inviting advantages.

“Let us now view the importance of this harbour in a commercial point of view, and we shall find it teeming with advantages to the town and surrounding country. To mention all, would be only producing a schedule, at present unnecessary to recite; but to name only one, the article of coal, so necessary for fuel in our different dwellings—it would, at least, reduce it in price ten shillings per chaldron; and of course on other articles imported in like manner. By the adoption of this much to-be-desired harbour, what is the commercial mind called upon to contemplate?—the rising-up of a new mart, that will make rapid strides in commerce from its situation and locality, only 54 miles from the metropolis, and then an immediate entrance into the British Channel, without the trammels of a bar harbour, which, by their shifting sands and shingles, too often retard the laden bark, passing in or out, at a time when most wanted, and in head-winds totally inaccessible. But from this intended harbour, by well-moored warping-buoys, they may pass in and out in the most adverse winds, and at night-time, by the well-regulated signal lights, enter it, during any period, in equal safety. It must be further remembered, that the prevailing easterly winds, which lock up the trade in the Thames, from the Metropolis sending it westward, will be ever open here, from whence, with the wind abast the beam, they may fail to every port westward. In short, that one wind here is sufficient, when it requires two from the metropolis, viz. one from the westward to lead them down the river to the North Foreland, then another to the northward or eastward, to carry them down Channel; the like advantage will be attached to this Port in prevailing winds from the Westward, which prevents vessels entering the river Thames.

“My own mind too is big with expectation, that whenever the happy day of peace arrives, this harbour, (if then ready for service) with all its local advantages, must command the greater part of the French trade; for what person wishing to visit the metropolis of London or Paris, will not wish to pursue the least expensive and shortest route, which is certainly by Brighton and Dieppe? And whether a person crosses a sea of eight leagues, between Dover and Calais, with uncertainty, at the journey's end, of entering either of those indifferent harbours, from the various changes they undergo in bad weather, by the shifting of sands and shingles at their entrance, or sailing twenty five leagues from Dieppe to Brighton, with certainty of an entrance to a harbour that will ever receive them; surely the latter must be preferred.

“Although Brighton, at present, possesses no immediate water inland communication, canals may be constructed, and that even to approach the metropolis, which will bring arts and manufactures with them; and I have no doubt but the improving hand of Time will effect that in a shorter period than may by some be expected. From the year 1758 to the close of the sessions 1804, 165 Acts of Parliament for making and amending Canals had been granted; the Parliamentary Estimates for which, were 13,003,199l. and the length of the line of country to be cut through, 2896 miles: this fully evinces the high sense held of their utility by the Legislative wisdom of the country.

“Some gentlemen incorrectly suppose it impossible to erect and carry piers into the sea, to form a secure harbour at Brighton; but they certainly are unacquainted with the extent of the piers at Calais and Dunkirk; the former of which projects 800 yards, or 2400 feet, into the sea, and the latter was carried out to the extended distance of 2000 yards, or 6000 feet.

“I propose that the interior space between the piers shall be about 14 square acres, sufficient to contain upwards of 200 sail of vessels, averaging them at 32 feet beam, and 100 from stem to stern, and allowing room for shifting, &c. For the accommodation of shipping and commerce, between the piers or outer harbour, a public quay is designed, to extend 1152 feet, with slips at each end: and, in the basin or inner harbour, it is designed that a wharf, or quay-room, shall be made, 1500 to 2000 feet and upwards, with graving-docks, &c. which will form a most desirable place for embarkation. On the north, between the inner harbour and

the Cliff, from the east to the west pier, it is intended to erect a range of warehouses, fifty in number, which, from the desirable form of the Cliff, can be executed with comparatively small expense; nothing is required but a brick vaulting to give them a formation, and their locality must render them of immense value.

"As I deemed it of great national importance that this harbour should receive his Majesty's ships of war, which usually cruise in this part of the Channel, as well as merchantmen, either to gain shelter, or repair damages sustained at sea, I am enabled to state, that I received the following dimensions of draught of water, length of line, and width of beam, from N. Diddams, Esq. the Master-builder of his Majesty's dock-yard at Portsmouth, viz. a frigate of 36 guns, 137 feet on deck, 38 feet 3 inches beam, will draw afore 17 feet, and abaft 18 feet 9 inches; a frigate of 32 guns, 126 feet on deck, 35 feet 6 inches beam, will draw afore 16 feet 4 inches, and abaft 18 feet 8 inches; a frigate of 28 guns, 120 feet 6 inches on deck, 38 feet 7 inches beam, will draw afore 15 feet 10 inches, and abaft 16 feet: a sloop of war, 100 feet on deck, 27 feet 6 inches beam, will draw afore 13 feet 4 inches, and abaft 13 feet 6 inches; a man-of-war brig, of 96 feet 6 inches on deck, 31 feet beam, will draw afore 11 feet 5 inches, and 15 feet abaft; a 50-gun ship, 150 feet 6 inches on deck, and 40 feet 8 inches beam, will draw 19 feet 10 inches afore, and 20 feet 10 inches abaft; by which it will be seen, that in full tides the largest frigate in the navy, or a 50-gun ship, may enter, and even with a little excavation the harbour may be made to receive line-of-battle ships, if hereafter found necessary, as they seldom draw more than 24 or 25 feet water."

The following are the average prices of Navigable-canal, Dock, and Insurance Office Shares, for July, 1806, as sold by Mr. SCOTT, the Agent, New Bridge-street, London:—The Calder and Hebble Navigation, dividing 13l. per Cent. per Annum, 239l.—Leeds and Liverpool, dividing 8l. per Cent. per Annum, 174l. to 172l.—Grand Junction, 97l.—Aston and Otham, 72l.—Peak Forest, 60l.—Rochdale, 40l. to 37l.—Warwick and Birmingham, 95l. dividing at the rate of 5l. per Cent.—East India Docks, 5 per Cent. 124l.—West India Docks, at 143l. to 141l. ex-dividend of Nett 5l. per Cent. on the last half-year.—London Docks, 103l. per Cent. ex-dividend of 2l. 10s. Nett, for the last half-year.—Globe Insurance, 100½l. per Cent. ex-dividend 2l. 10s. Nett, for half a year.—Imperial Assurance, 12l. per Cent. Premium.

The imports of bees-wax into Ireland by the way of Liverpool from Russia, are very great; one entry lately paid a duty of 150l. The other imports are tallow and honey, Archangel tar and pitch, turpentine, rosin, hemp and codilla, flax, oars, staves, fir timber, de ls, &c. from the northern ports of Europe, as also linseed oil, painters' colours, threads, geneva, &c. from what is now called the kingdom of Holland.

An Account of the TOTALS of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of Great Britain, for the Years ending the 5th January 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1806, respectively; so as to ascertain the Balance of each Year.

YEARS.	OFFICIAL VALUES.				Real VALUE of British Produce and Manufactures Exported.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		
	From the East Indies and China.	From all other Parts.	Foreign Produce, deducting Over-Estimate on Coffee.	British Produce and Manufactures	
	£	£	£	£	£
1799 -----	4,284,805	22,552,626	9,556,144	24,084,213	38,942,498
1800 -----	4,942,275	25,628,529	13,815,837	24,304,283	39,471,203
1801 -----	5,424,441	27,871,115	12,087,047	25,699,809	41,770,354
1802 -----	5,794,906	25,617,412	14,118,837	26,993,129	48,500,683
1803 -----	6,348,887	21,643,577	9,326,468	22,252,027	40,100,870
1804 -----	5,214,621	23,986,869	10,515,574	23,935,793	40,349,642
1805 -----	— —	24,273,451	9,950,508	25,003,308	41,068,942

An Account of the Quantity and real Value of all FOREIGN IRON IMPORTED, EXPORTED, and RETAINED for Consumption, in Great Britain; on the Average of Six Years, ending the 5th of January, 1806.

SPECIES OF IRON.	IMPORTED.			EXPORTED.			RETAINED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		
	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Value.
	Tons.	C. q. lb.	£ s. d.	Tons.	C. q. lb.	£ s. d.	Tons.	C. q. lb.	£ s. d.
Bar .....	36,179	2 1 2	969,434 0 11	4,524	19 2 27	122,076 4 3	31,654	2 2 2	847,357 18 4
Cast, old, broken, &c. ....	1,495	17 0 16	13,988 12 4	0	5 2 10	2 12 8	1,495	11 2 5	13,985 19 7
Drawn or hammered .....	10	3 3 10	286 0 3	22	15 3 11	615 15 11	---	---	---
Pig .....	472	18 2 1	3,553 12 2	4	6 2 13	32 9 4	468	11 3 10	3,321 2 9
Hoops .....	1	19 2 9	52 2 2	5	12 2 22	146 10 1	1	7 1 26	56 7 9
Wrought Nails, &c. ....	33	1 0 7	1,163 18 10	32	2 0 5	1,164 9 3	8	7 3 24	281 11 2
Total .....	38,193	2 1 17	988,473 6 8	4,590	2 2 9	124,038 1 6	33,623	1 1 11	865,182 19 7

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Having experienced during the latter part of the month much wet, with frequent thunder storms, and torrents of rain, the heaviest and most forward crops of Wheat have been beaten down in many situations, and will be materially injured, should not dry weather soon follow; the reaping will be both troublesome and expensive.

Oats in general may be expected to turn out a fair crop. Barley has much improved, but that grain coming in two growths, the produce, on thrashing, will be considerably lessened. Peas in most situations prove a bad crop, in some they have totally failed. Field Beans have fared somewhat better and may be expected to yield tolerably well. Potatoes improve much, and seem to have recovered the check they met with, from the dryness of the season soon after they were planted. The average price of Wheat per quarter throughout England and Wales is, 82s. 5d.; of Barley, 38s. 10d.; and of Oats, 29s. 6d.

The Hay harvest, in the Counties distant from the Metropolis, has been much impeded by the late frequent showers, and in some of the low meadows, large quantities of Hay are spoiled. In St. James's Market Hay fetches from 2l. to 5l.; and Straw, from 1l. 10s. to 2l. 11s.

The Turnips recently sown, that work having been performed twice in many extensive districts, may now be expected to stand for a crop; and in the early part of the preceding month, in the Fen country the burning of land for Coleseed was finished and sown to a great extent; the Coleseed left for seed looked well, and the weather at that Time was favorable to Fen and Wash Grass.

The Clovers and winter Tares which were early fed, or mown, grow fast and afford excellent keep.

The recent improvement of the pastures has been favorable to the dairyman and grazier, and at the late fairs, Lean Cattle, Store Sheep, and Milking Cows have somewhat advanced in price. In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 3s. 10d. to 5s. 4d. per stone; Mutton from 3s. to 5s. 4d.; and Pork from 4s. to 5s. 4d.

Cart Colts bred in the Fens, and young fresh Horses in farmers hands, are much in request by the dealers, and obtain good prices: in prior sorts since the great sales, in consequence of the reduction in the cavalry, are scarcely disposable, but on very low terms. At present little business is done in the Pig Market, excepting in small stores for the dairy.

## NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

“ Now the mower whets his scythe;  
And every shepherd tells his tale  
Under the hawthorn in the dale.” — MILTON.

THE Dog wild briar, *rosa canina*, began to flower about June 4; the field pea, *pisum sativum*, on the 6th; *ranunculus arvensis*, and *lingua*, the corn crowfoot, and great crowfoot, June 8; *delphinium album*, *fraxinella*, June 20; the white lily, *lilium candidum*, June 28; the white dog-rose, *rosa arvensis*, July 2.

The hay was cut, and a very considerable part of it housed, before the first of July.

In the beginning of June the weather was exceedingly hot, and during the whole of the month the face of the country has had a very parched appearance from want of moisture. The refreshing rains which fell on the 26th and 27th were of essential service, but they were scarcely sufficient to change the general aspect of the vegetation.

During the heat of the day, the Sheep now collect together on the roads, or on dusty places or the commons, and run with their noses close to the ground, to ward off the gad-fly, *oestrus ovis*, which at this season of the year teizes them, by endeavouring to deposit its eggs in their nostrils.

The yellow wagtail, *motacilla flava*, runs about the grass-plots of gardens, in search of insects and other food.

The twittering note of the sedge-warbler, *sylvia salicaria* of Latham, is now heard every evening, amongst the rushes and carices which grow along the swampy sides of the rivers.

The water lizards, *lacerta aquatica*, have all cast off their tadpole form, and attained their perfect state.

In dry waste grounds the nimble lizard, *lacerta agilis*, may frequently be seen running about, or basking itself upon a stone or dry bank, in the sun-shine.

The common snake, the viper, and the blind or slow-worm, now often appear out of their holes during the day-time. I have seen dead individuals of all the species lying in the roads. The brittleness of the slow-worm is very surprising; almost the slightest blow will cut it in two. In consequence of this, its dead body is generally found in two or more pieces, and very seldom whole.

A male

A male and female of the privet hawk moth, *Sphinx ligustri*, were brought to me about the middle of June. The female had deposited all her eggs before she was caught.

The rose-chaffers, *Scarabæus auratus*, are now seen on the flowers of several of the garden plants.

On the evening of the 20th of June, as I was walking along the road, a small luminous object puffed so near me, that I snapped at and caught it in my hand. I found it a male glow-worm. This is the only one that I ever saw on wing. Since this time I have been told of no fewer than four, which in different evenings have entered the window of a gentleman's house in my neighbourhood.

A shoal of mullet, *Mugil cephalus*, approached the coast on the 10th of June, and in one net about seven hundred weight were caught. I have not since heard of their being taken, except in small numbers.

On the 19th of June the net belonging to the only mackrel boat then employed, caught about eight thousand of these fish; and in the following evening eleven boats went out, and in all the nets a very great number were taken. A north-east wind prevailed for some days afterwards, which again drove the shoal out to sea, and from this time, till the night of the 3d of July, very few, if any, were to be seen. But on that evening several thousands were taken by the nets of all the boats.

A few sea-bass, *Scomber trachurus*, seldom, however, more than eight or nine inches in length, are occasionally brought in by the mackrel nets.

Amongst other voracious fish which pursued the mackrel to our coasts was a Port-beagle, or Cornish shark, about five feet in length. It got entangled in a chawl net, which was laid to catch salmon; and, on taking up the net at the ensuing tide, it was found there dead. In struggling to escape, it is most probable that it had beaten itself to death.

The salmon are not yet caught in any great numbers. They seem, on this coast, to diminish in quantity every year.

#### Hampshire.

N.B. Errors of the press in the last month's Report, p. 591, l. 46, for "trawling," read "hawling;" l. 48, for "been at sea," read, "been seen at sea;" p. 592, l. 35, for "papilio cardamines;" read, "papilio cardamines."

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of June to the 24th of July, 1806, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

#### Barometer.

Highest 30.20., July 10. Wind S. W.  
Lowest 29.55., July 24. Wind South.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 38 hundredths of an inch. } Between the mornings of the 9th and 10th, the mercury rose from 29.82 to 30.20.

#### Thermometer.

Highest 81°, July 10. Wind S. W.  
Lowest 45°, June 27 & 28. Wind N. E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 11°. } Early in the morning of the 10th the thermometer was only 58°; but on the 11th, at the same hour, it was as high as 72.

The quantity of rain fallen since our last is equal to full eight inches in depth. The heavy rains, attended with much thunder and lightning, are the principal features that mark this month's state of the weather. The rains have however, after a long drought, been very seasonable, unless in places where the corn has been beaten down by their great strength.

The thunder storm on the 24th instant was by much the most terrific we have witnessed for a considerable time; it was, however, not general, and in some instances we know it did not extend but to a very short distance with any degree of violence. It commenced about two o'clock, being preceded with great darkness. The wind blew a brisk breeze from the S. W., while the clouds rose rapidly in the south-easterly direction, and crossing the current of air, at length burst over the metropolis in a succession of tremendous explosions, resembling discharges of artillery. The storm lasted nearly an hour, in the course of which the rain fell in such prodigious torrents as to resemble, it is said, the periodical rains within the tropical climates. Much damage was done in some parts of the metropolis and its neighbourhood.

On Wednesday the 16th, a very brilliant meteor was seen to pass over the metropolis, at exactly twelve minutes before nine o'clock in the evening.

The wind has been very variable this month, and during the storm of the 24th it shifted to every point of the compass.

*The following Observations were communicated by Mr. LOFFT, of Troston, in Suffolk :*

The Meteorological Report, since the commencement of this month, consists of the following general circumstances; for illustration of which some observations on the two preceding months appear requisite.

May and June had been uncommonly fair and dry, with occasionally cold winds and frequent night frosts, some of them strong. On the 20th of June the thermometer had varied, from twelve at noon to twelve at night, from  $82\frac{1}{2}$  to  $57\frac{1}{2}$ ; or, in other words, had passed through  $24\frac{1}{2}$  degrees of temperature, from nearly the highest temperature of July in this latitude, to about the mean temperature of September: such a transition hardly ever occurs even in the midst of winter.

The eclipse on the 16th of the sun, though small, had been very distinct; there were then no spots observable, with a good reflector, of the power of 100. Latter end of the month several cluster spots.

By inadvertence the first contact in the eclipse was lost. At about the middle, altitude, Sun,  $24^{\circ} 45'$ , nearly; at the end of the eclipse,  $19^{\circ} 45'$ , nearly.

The preceding state of the weather having been such as I described, July commenced with rain, and, although usually the driest month of the year, it has been wet and cloudy to an extraordinary degree. On the 11th, we had our share of the great and extensive tempest. It was an universally cloudy sky, from about nine in the morning, for about four hours. Barometer sunk from  $29.9\frac{1}{4}$  to  $29.7$ ; thermometer, from  $75^{\circ}$  to  $68\frac{1}{4}$ .

In the great solar eclipse of above ten digits in September 1795, I remember, though it was a very sun-shiny day, and the time of the height of the eclipse nearly that which would have been the warmest part of the day, the thermometer sunk  $16^{\circ}$  from the commencement of the eclipse to the greatest obscuration.

The thunder was very loud and continued, though distant; the lightning red. The loudest explosion seemed to be near  $30''$  from the flash; which, admitting sound to travel  $1,142$  feet per second, implies a distance of more than  $33,000$  feet, or about five miles. By its violence at that distance, it might be conjectured what it must have been when nearest.

The 16th, 17th, and 18th were almost a continued cloudy sky, accompanied, especially on the two first, with thunder and lightning, and almost incessant and heavy rain.

The 19th, cloudy and heavy rain. The 20th, cloudy with rain.

Thermometer, nine in the morning of the 19th,  $53\frac{1}{2}$ ,—20th,  $64\frac{1}{4}$ .

Barometer,  $29.6$ , nearly, during all these rains. Wind westerly.

On the 16th, in the evening, there was a very beautiful and perfect rainbow; part of the secondary iris pretty distinct.

Some few glow-worms (but very luminous) were seen the latter end of last month.

The cuckoo and the nightingale left us early.

Vegetation slow and backward in May and June; much accelerated in the course of this month.

Hay-harvest, of course, has suffered by the excessive rain; but wheat appears to have benefited hitherto; and barley is not thought to have been any where materially injured, in general to have benefited also.

*Erratum:* Insert  $3$  after April, in the meteorological account published in June, for the flowering of the *caliba palustris*.

#### THE LATE METEOR.

*We have been favoured with the following Communication by Mr. HENRY FAREY, of Crown-street, Westminster, whose ingenious and interesting Observations on the Phenomena of Meteors, Shooting-Stars, and falling or Meteoric Stones, which accompanied it, shall be given in our next.*

On Thursday evening, the 17th of July, about eight o'clock, while it was yet broad daylight, a meteor was seen, sufficiently large and bright to attract attention in the day time, of which Mr. Farey gives the following particulars.

Having heard that Mr. Andrew Foster, surgeon, and his son, were in his garden near the Asylum in St. George's Fields, in company with Mr. Henry Herbert, coal-merchant, of Little Abingdon-street, Westminster, and that they saw the late meteor distinctly, he went to the spot, about noon on the 19th, in company with Mr. Herbert, and collected the following particulars. At his request, each of these gentlemen in succession took a straight staff in his hand, and placing himself on the exact spot where he stood at the time the meteor was seen, point-

ed the staff to the part of the heavens where he first saw it; he then on a signal began to move the staff along, pointing out the course of the meteor through the air, and moving the staff with the same regular velocity, as near as he could recollect, to the part where the meteor vanished, and then made another signal; the times were noted by a stop-watch, and on comparing these and taking a mean, he set down seven seconds as the time during which the meteor was seen by these three gentlemen, which he thinks is very near the truth. By help of a common quadrant, each one took the altitude, as near as they could recollect and estimate, according to the chimnies and roofs of the buildings round the garden, over which each one saw it, the attention of all of them being directed to it at the same instant; these elevations agreed sufficiently near with  $15^{\circ}$ ; in like manner the altitude of the end of its course was settled and taken down at  $11^{\circ}$ ; the arc described by the meteor was measured in like manner, and entered at  $77^{\circ}$ ; and by an observation of the sun (which he made on the 19th for the purpose),  $33^{\circ}$  of these were to the eastward, and  $44^{\circ}$  to the westward, of the fourth meridian line.

The sun was about setting or set on the 17th, and the planet Jupiter had just begun to appear, which occasioned these three gentlemen to be looking up at the time they espied the meteor, then about  $1^{\circ}$  east of, and  $5^{\circ}$  higher, than the planet, over which it appeared to pass, and whose light was for the instant quite eclipsed by the superior splendour of the meteor; which had a globular nucleus or body, from one fifth to one fourth of the apparent diameter of the moon, and the same exceeded in brightness the planet Venus, during her most splendid appearance in the dark, notwithstanding it was yet broad day-light; there were no visible clouds, nor was any wind stirring at the time. Behind the body of the meteor was a tail, of a brownish kind of light, following its course, in which tail one of the gentlemen described the appearance of bright sparks, as proceeding from the body; the tail was conical, and its length equal to three or four times the diameter of the body. Towards the end of the apparent course the meteor did not diminish in brightness, but its tail appeared less (probably from being nearer to a line with the eye of the spectator), until the whole vanished at once, as if suddenly extinguished; probably from passing behind a cloud, too rare, or else of a colour not to be visible at that time to the eye. No explosions or noises were heard, either before or after the appearance; and the apparent tract of the meteor was as nearly straight as possible.

Besides the above particulars, others were gathered from two gentlemen who saw it in Ranelagh-street, Pimlico; and from a lady who was sitting before, but not looking out of, a window, opposite to Arundel-street in the Strand, until the light of the meteor, thrown upon the eastern jamb of the window, attracted her notice, and occasioned her to look up and see a part of its course, till the chimnies and roofs interrupted it. From a comparison of all these particulars, Mr. Farey is inclined to estimate the course of this meteor to have been about S. E. to N. W., and that it passed at a considerable distance to the S. W. of London; and should this direction be correctly assumed, he concludes it to be probable that the meteor entered the southern coast of England about Pevensey Harbour, passed nearly over Hailsham, Cuckfield, Ryegate, Chertsey, Windsor, Maidenhead, Thame, Diddington, Stratford, Stourbridge, the Wrekin Hill, Ellesmere, Ruthin, Denbigh, and left the north coast of Wales near Abergelly. The length of this supposed course of the meteor, across the British island, is about 248 miles, and with a velocity of 4253 (answering to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles or height), the same would be performed in the space of 50" nearly. In this space of time, that part of the earth over which the meteor passed, and its surrounding atmosphere, would be carried to the eastward, by the diurnal rotation, a space nearly equal to nine miles. Mr. Farey communicates these data in hopes, as he says, that they may awaken the attention of curious and scientific readers to this subject, particularly those in the country whose residences are near the line, or track, across the kingdom described by this curious meteor, (which doubtless consisted of a very large mass of solid matter), and to induce them to communicate all the particulars within their reach, on its apparent altitude and direction in many places of observation; and particularly, that where explosions may have been heard, or fragments seen to separate from the meteor and fall, that such fragments may be carefully sought after, in the holes in which they usually bury themselves in the ground, and be preserved for the examination of a chemist; and that as many minute circumstances as possible of the fall and finding of such fragments may be noted down.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several Querists are requested to consult their Cyclopedias, or Elementary Treatises, before they address themselves to us. In general, it would be advisable that Querists, whom we esteem a valuable Class of Correspondents, should mention the Authorities they have previously consulted, because we cannot occupy our Pages with Enquiries on common Topics, the Answers to which are furnished by Reference to every modern Library.

R. T. is informed that Communications relative to any Points of Fact from the West Indies, and in general from Places abroad, are most acceptable to us and to the Public.



## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CONCEIVING that the following letter from a friend, containing an account of the conduct of the French in Hanover, may be interesting to the public, I send it for insertion in your valuable Magazine, the most liberal publication in the only country in the world which enjoys the freedom of the press.

Your's, &c. J. SCHMIDT.

Hanover, Feb. 24, 1806.

DEAR SIR,

ALTHOUGH you are happily settled in England, yet I presume you have not entirely lost all interest for your native country. You have, doubtless, learned much, through the channel of the public papers; but as that information is extremely defective and inaccurate, I shall, as briefly as possible, acquaint you with what has passed during the last three years. It perhaps surpris'd you, as much as it did us, to find that the army which Bonaparte had so warily collected at Nimwegen, under the pretence of sending it to Louisiana, was destined for Hanover! Judging from the previous inactivity of our Ministers, they had no suspicions of the views of the French until the French army actually made its appearance, and then, as if they had awoke from a dream, they started up and seized the sword, with a desperate resolution of defence. But in the moment of danger the confidence of the country was not to be obtained, and its required spirit of union was dissipated into personal considerations of individual safety. A levy *en masse* was decreed, which had the effect of compelling the young men to emigrate; and our army, which was nominally 30,000 men, in reality was only 18,000: A slight skirmish near Suhlingen, betwixt the outposts, served to decide the fate of Hanover! The farce of a convention, concluded the 3d of June, 1803, surrendered it to the French, and stipulated that the unbroken Hanoverian army should withdraw beyond the Elbe into Lauenburg, and not serve against France until they had been exchanged.

When you remember that Rudloff was then at the head of affairs, you will not find that this transaction was very inexplic-

able. His well known character put it out of doubt, that, in conjunction with some of his colleagues, he acted a treacherous part towards his country, in favour of the enemy. If the French had not received a previous assurance of being admitted without molestation, they never would have ventured (as they actually did) through marshes and bogs, without ammunition, or with scarcely a single cartridge, to invade a country that had a regular and respectable force to oppose against their inferiority in numbers. However rash and fool-hardy the French may be, it is not conceivable that they would thus have devoted themselves to certain ruin, when with the same facility they could have sent a force adequate to ensure their success.

In possession of Hanover, they no sooner learned that the King of England refused to ratify the measures of his ministry in the Electorate, than they proceeded, with newly-acquired arms, against the force in Lauenburg. The spirit of the Hanoverian soldiery, who were fired with an ardent zeal to engage the enemies of their country, was such as to lead every one to expect a bloody conflict: but Count Walmoden put their lives and his out of danger, by a second capitulation, no less disgraceful than the former. According to this convention, signed on the Elbe on the 5th of July, against the unanimous opinion of the whole army, the Hanoverian troops were disbanded and obliged to lay down their arms!

I am happy to say, that the number has been comparatively trifling who have since been impelled, by distress and want of employment, to enter into the French service. After every endeavour to seduce them, Mortier could not get together more than 3000 men, the half of whom were not natives; and not deeming it prudent to keep them in Hanover, they have been sent to the South of France.

The terrors of the people depicted to them every possible act of violence from the invading foe; and the liberty granted to the French troops of plundering two or three villages, naturally served to confirm these apprehensions, and occasioned many groundless reports; but in a short time every one was convinced that, with

this solitary exception, the French had laid down for themselves a very different system of conduct. Policy, in fact, suggested to them conciliatory measures; and as plunder was their object, they clearly saw, that by granting us existence, they should the most effectually drain the country of its resources, and reap the fruits of our labours.

Agreeably to this idea, Mortier had specified as distinct articles in the convention, that the then existing Hanoverian ministry should be dissolved, and such changes adopted in the electoral constitution, as he might think advisable; yet when he came to organize the government, he reinstated most of the old administration in high places, excluding only Rudloff, Von Arnswaldt and Kielmannsegge, who, after having deserted their trust, had fled for security into Mecklenburg.

The form of government adopted by the French was purely financial, it being, of course, their sole concern to extract from the country as much as possible during the period of their occupation. To this end, they established an executive committee, whose task it was to arrange and levy the contributions, and satisfy all the pecuniary demands of France. Durbach, Mortier's brother-in-law, whose familiarity with the German language, and extensive acquaintance among the Germans, fitted him for the office, was commissioned to select this committee, and he accordingly fixed on Hofrath Patje, chief justice Von Bremer, Hofrath Von Hinüber, Landrath Von Steding, and Landes-Oekonomischerath Meier, for his assistants.

Nor could he have chosen men more fitted to execute the office imposed on them. They consulted the good of the country on every possible occasion, averted many evils, and made many remonstrances against the extravagant demands of the French. Among these five members of the executive committee, Patje and Von Bremer distinguished themselves in a peculiar manner. The first was a patriot in the fullest signification of the term. While devoted to Hanover, and the interests of his sovereign, he filled his office to the entire satisfaction of the French, and acquired their complete confidence.

This committee was assisted by a deputation of persons well versed in the peculiar resources, connexions, and circumstances of the respective districts to which they belonged, whose advice was necessary in appreciating the wealth of

each individual district, and proportioning the burden of taxes to its real condition. Their sphere of action was no less important than that of the committee, and they acquitted themselves with no less credit. They ingratiated themselves with the commissioners, and succeeded in obtaining their confidence by an upright system of conduct, in which they never lost sight of the interests of their country.

These branches of the government were, however, totally distinct from the civil administration, in which the French took no concern. While their pecuniary demands were satisfied to the utmost of their expectation, they did not trouble themselves with any other consideration; but whenever there was any failure or backwardness in the supplies, they would threaten the ministry with taking the management of the finances into their own hands. They would not have abstained from putting this threat in force, if they had not, in reality, taken measures to convince themselves that all was done which it was in the power of men to do. It was truly astonishing to see with what indefatigable activity they scrutinized into the revenues of the state, and defeated every possible scheme of deception. They demanded of all the ministers and boards of every province, exact lists of its income and expences, royal, civil, and military, and instituted the minutest inquiries into the accuracy of such statements. The first authorities of the land were likewise required to deliver in exact statistic accounts of the whole electorate in general, and of each province in particular; and these accounts, containing every thing worthy of notice relative to the internal wealth and resources of the country, when copied fair on fine royal paper, and in a fine hand-writing, were dispatched to the Minister for the Foreign Department at Paris.

The consequence of this vigilance on the part of the French, was the ruin of Hanover. The first five months had drained it of every dollar which was to be found in it. What the country wanted in ready money it was obliged to supply by its credit; and while loads of specie were conveying to France, its public treasury was overwhelmed in debt, and its inhabitants starving. Although a due estimate can never be made of our burdens individually, yet the following statement will serve to give you an idea that the French are merciless when plunder is in question. The public regular expences are calculated to have been—

1. The pay of the troops, amounting, upon an average, to 25,000 men, which may be estimated at two millions and a half six-dollars yearly.

2. Bread, meat, forage, wood, and in some cases rice and beer, two millions a year.

3. Clothing, viz. coats, linen, shoes, breeches, waistcoats, spatterdashes, caps, stockings, knapsacks, great coats, &c. which amounted to above half a million: for we had constant exchange of soldiers, who were in want of every article of dress, for such as we had well provided.

Besides these, the country had to bear a number of extraordinary expences, the principal of which were—

4. The erection of hospitals, for which purpose private houses were fitted up, and furnished with a vast number of beds, matresses, linen, &c.; the sick being likewise daily provided with victuals, drink, and medicines; all which combined to make a sum of 200,000 dollars.

5. The constant use of carriages from Hanover to France, and from one part of the country to the other; which cannot be estimated at less than half a million. The French had an immense number of carts, horses, and men in requisition during their whole stay, particularly for the conveyance of the booty.

The transportation of the artillery taken from the armory of Hanover, and the fortresses of Hamel, Ratzburg, &c. employed above half a year; and the value of the whole ordnance, including all the beautiful fire-arms, field-pieces, &c. laid up in store, from the famous founderies of Hanover, and the manufactories of Harzberg, was rated at ten millions.—The French had likewise now the gratification of recovering a set of cannon denominated the Twelve Apostles, which they had lost in the Seven Years' War. As these cannon were passing through a village where an old General lived who had been present in the battle when they were taken, he is said to have shed a flood of tears, and soon after to have died of grief.

Besides the ordnance, the beautiful horses from the King's stud, the fine deer in Dieterwald (carried in expensive waggons built for the purpose), and many other royal effects, all exceeding two millions in value, occupied a full year in their conveyance.

6. The maintenance of, and presents to, the Generals, exceeding 200,000 dollars. All Generals, particularly those of the higher ranks, had numerous retinues,

consisting of twelve, and oftener of more persons. They resided in the capitals of the provinces of Luneburg, Verden, Lauenburg, Osnaburg, &c. Upon an average, they received for themselves and their retinue fifty dollars per day. Besides these, the *commissaires en chef* were to be provided for; thus, for example, in Osnaburg, Deslilles received for his general staff, and commissariate, seventy-five dollars per day, from whence may be easily inferred the amount of maintaining the commander in chief in the town of Hanover, his general staff, and retinue, with the *commissaire ordonnateur*. He occupied the electoral palace, and had every accommodation on a more princely style even than the Elector himself would have had.

7. Several millions expended in casualties; among which may be reckoned the supply of quarters for the officers or soldiers who could not be provided in certain places; the maintenance of artillery horses, and an army post with three horses; the erection of batteries on the Elbe; the raising and equipping of the Hanoverian Legion; the fortification of Hamel and Nienburg, and victualling the former fortresses for a whole year; the single contributions on particular provinces, supposed best capable of bearing the burden, with numberless other *et ceteras*.

8. The French gained likewise 100,000 dollars from the electorate by a financial scheme with Count Bentheim, which originated in the following circumstance:—Count Frederic Charles Philip von Bentheim being deeply involved in debt, mortgaged his county, in 1753, for thirty years, with all its appurtenances, to the electorate of Hanover, for the sum of 900,000 dollars. The Count afterwards lived as a private man in Paris, and had neither money nor inclination to redeem his estate, in consequence of which it remained the rightful possession of Hanover. On his death, which happened in the year 1803, his next relative, the Count von Steinfurth, profited of this opportunity to recover the land, on paying the French half the sum in ready money, and the rest by installments. The French troops then left the county of Bentheim, and he was reinstated in the quiet possession of it.

From the preceding statement, it will be seen that the French actually drew from Hanover, during a stay of two years and ten weeks, no less than twenty-seven millions of dollars (or 4,300,000l. sterling);

ling); a sum grievously felt, as you will conceive, by a land which enjoys few advantages, having no manufactures or trade of any importance, and scarcely producing a sufficiency of corn for the support of its own people. The whole electorate yields, at the utmost, not more than five millions of dollars, all of which was employed in supporting the military and public establishments. No important retrenchments could have been made in these expenses without bringing ruin on our country. Of course, there remained but very little from the ordinary revenues for the French, who were to be supplied only by extraordinary loans and taxes.

The voluntary contributions afforded by patriotic individuals were very frequent and considerable; every rich man in the towns and provinces, particularly in the principality of Osnaburg, advanced, from time to time, in the form of a loan, as much as his circumstances would admit. But notwithstanding this, and the heavy burdens imposed on the people, they were still obliged to have recourse to foreign succour. In the first instance, Hamburg, Lubec, and Bremen, the Elector of Hesse Cassel, and Hahn, the rich banker of that place, freely afforded assistance, by the following loans:

	<i>Dollars.</i>
The Elector of Hesse Cassel	500,000
Hahn, the banker	75,000
Hamburg	700,000
Lubec, first loan	160,000
second loan	50,000
Bremen	625,000
Total	<u>2,110,000</u>

which were all made in the first year; but upon the declaration of the King of England, that he would not acknowledge any loans that had been or were to be made, it was necessary to use threats, and even coercion, in order to extract money from the smaller states. Hamburg submitted on the first demand, by paying 500,000 dollars: but Bremen and Lubec persisted in a long and obstinate refusal, till the French, finding a simple demand without avail, blocked them up, by land and water, so effectually, that no person or thing could get in or out either of the cities or territories. Bremen yielded, after a week's resistance, by complying with half the demand, receiving a promise of never being troubled with a similar requisition; but Lubec stood out a fortnight, and was finally released on granting only

a part of the contribution. In fine, Bremen paid 250,000, and Lubec 160,000 dollars.

But the burdens of the Hanoverians oppressive as they were upon the public at large, were not confined to exorbitant taxes collected every week or month. Each individual had his peculiar burdens, which fell with unequal weight upon his own particular family. The first and greatest of these was the quartering of the soldiers; from which, in the beginning, no occupier of a house, however poor, was exempt, while the richer classes were obliged to take in, and liberally provide for six and even eight men at a time.

It is true the soldiers were to be provided for, as before observed, with bread, meat, &c. at the public cost; yet had this been regularly attended to (which was by no means the case), it would have served but very indifferently in the place of better food. No Hanoverian would have ventured to place a dish from the public supply only before his French epicure, who insisted on sharing with him in every delicacy of his own table. According to a moderate computation, the board of every soldier cost thirty *grotes* (1s. 4d. English money) a day, that of a captain and subaltern from three to four hundred dollars a year, and that of a superior officer five or ten times that sum.

Another burden, no less oppressive than the former, was the marching of troops backwards and forwards, with numberless waggons, and their drivers. This concourse of men and horses naturally crowded the small number of houses by the way in a disproportionate manner, and from the constant exchange of regiments passing and repassing, the evil rose to an insupportable degree. The principality of Osnaburg, as a frontier province between Hanover and Holland, suffered the most seriously from this grievance.

To escape the burden of quartering, many inhabitants sold their houses, and lived in lodgings; which proved, however, but a small relief, as the tax in stead of quartering was raised accordingly, no class being exempted from the general calamity. All towns and villages were therefore occupied by troops, except Göttingen, on account of its university, and Thé Harz on account of its poverty; but the French, disliking the waste and cheerless flats of Westphalia, and other parts, flocked as much as possible to the larger places, which of course endured the severest hardships, from being occupied by the greater number of soldiers.

The

The remoter parts of the country were, however, not without their share of the distress. Contributions in kind were introduced in lieu of those in money.—Every peasant was obliged to furnish the magazines with corn and forage; the proportion of his supplies being regulated by the extent of his land. The provision was then duly rated, and the peasant received for the value bonds at five per cent. And however good the interest might be, the poor peasant was thus deprived of corn, hay, and money, the want of which he could not replace except at a treble cost.

Besides, the peasants were obliged, in their turn, to furnish their quota of wagons, horses, and carters, in part for the endless conveyances before-mentioned.—Without calculating the wear and tear in this case, it is sufficient to consider the loss of time and the interruption of his farming business as a real oppression, especially when, in addition to extraordinary calls, he was liable to be taken from his work in any season, and compelled to drive a few French officers to a ball.

Had the soldiery, who are generally liberal with their money, been allowed to spend their pay in our country, the poor inhabitants would have experienced in that system one considerable relief: but the Government of France took the most effectual measures to prevent this, by keeping back their pay eight or ten months, and, in fact, until they had passed the Hanoverian frontiers. Besides, the French commissaries and generals, who amassed the greatest sums, sent all they could spare to France, by which Hanover was, in fact, drained of all its wealth.

The effects of these measures were too quickly visible throughout the country. Men of property were obliged to consume their capitals; and those in inferior circumstances to borrow at extravagant interest, as long as money was to be borrowed at any rate; but this resource at length failing to numbers who could not give ample security, they had no alternative but beggary or emigration.

Every one retrenched in his expences, which was only an aggravation of the universal misery. Those who had lived by the luxuries of the great experienced first the hardships of poverty, from the want of employment and increase of expences. Of course, those towns in which luxury was most prevalent were the first victims of the extortions of the enemy; but the evil at length reached every class, from the lowest to the highest. Yet per-

haps of this latter description, none were more to be pitied than the civil officers of the state; who, accustomed, from their rank and education, to a commodious way of living, were exposed to greater sacrifices than other people in lower conditions. A cruel retrenchment was made in their salaries, and the remaining allowances were irregularly paid, and frequently altogether neglected. Redress, in such cases, was out of the question, for lawsuits would only have increased the evil. Those, therefore, who could not emigrate to England, Russia, or some other place, were compelled to submit to their misfortunes.

In consequence of the glaring distress, frequent petitions were addressed to Bonaparte for a relief from part of the burden at least; to which he answered, in his usual affected style, "*I do not wish the Hanoverian people to be ruined; and I wish the French name to be honoured among them.*" And on another occasion he declared, "he would do whatever he could to spare the land, the situation of which he sincerely lamented." But notwithstanding these assurances, it was not until the end of 1803 that any diminution took place in the number of troops stationed in Hanover, when seven of the 30,000 were ordered to France, and another removal took place in the summer of 1805, leaving 20,000 in the country, which were finally reduced to 5000 when the late unfortunate contest demanded their services in another part of Germany.

Barbou remained in Hanover with this small body of French, until the approach of the Prussians rendered it necessary for them to retire to Hamel. Previous to his departure, he tried to extort from the Government another million of dollars, by declaring, that in case of refusal he would set fire to the town: but while the ministers were deliberating about their answer, the Prussians made such hasty advances, as rendered it necessary for the French to march without delay. As soon as they reached Hamel they devastated the suburbs, by destroying the gardens and pulling down the houses, the wood of which they converted into firing. In the fortress itself they took possession of every thing they wanted for their own use, turning the poor people out of their beds or the cottages, as they found occasion for either. Even the graves of the dead were not exempt from plunder, and they took up several coffins for the sake of the wood and the nails. From

one of them, which they were informed contained the remains of an Englishman, they tore out the body, and threw it into the streets, treating it with every indignity. In the neighbourhood round Hamel they laid the people under contributions, perpetually carrying away their provender and cattle by force.

It was the fate of Hanover to suffer every way by its accidental connection with England. The mischief intended to the English trade, by the blockade of the Elbe and Weiser, fell ultimately upon us and the two cities of Hamburg and Bremen. Our transit trade on the Elbe was thus almost totally ruined.

The little province of Osnaburg, whose principal occupation and subsistence lay in the manufacture and exportation of linen, which it sent to Spain and America, received a check from the stoppage of the regular navigation. The produce of this trade to the province (in which almost every peasant had his loom) was above a million of dollars yearly before the blockade. Although the navigation to Hamburg was kept up in part by the way of Tonningen, and that to Bremen by the Jahde, yet the delays, losses, and charges arising from this circuitous mode of conveyance were very injurious to the merchant:—not to mention that every article passing through Hanover was obliged to have a certificate to specify that it had not paid English customs, which was another circumstance that enhanced the price of all commodities to the purchaser.

In the mean time England was carrying on an unmolested trade, by the river Ems, in Emden, Leer, Meppen, and other places. The French attempted, indeed, to molest the progress of English goods from Meppen to Frankfort, and other parts of Germany, and profited by the supposed arrival of some fire-arms on English account, to occupy the town with military. The fire-arms were, of course, not discovered; but for the prevention of such an importation, they thought proper to continue there till the King of Prussia, who was then not so complaisant to the French as he has been since, positively insisted on the perfect freedom of the Ems navigation, and on the evacuation of Meppen, which was acceded to.

One alleviation of our distresses is entitled to notice; namely, that the French Generals who had the command in Hanover were men of as good character, and of as much humanity, as could be expected from persons serving such a de-

testable tyrant as Bonaparte. They kept the strictest discipline in the army to prevent every irregularity, and softened the rigour of the commands they were obliged to issue as much as lay in their power. Mortier being recalled at the end of five months, in consequence of his elevation to the rank of Marshal, Dessolles supplied his place till the arrival of Bernadotte. Under the administration of the latter, our country was greatly relieved by the system of economy he introduced into the whole army. The maintenance of the Generals in Hanover was reduced one-half, by their being obliged to have their food from the royal kitchen, and that of the Generals in the provinces one-third. The officers were enjoined, on their honour, to have their meals at their own expence, for which they received additional pay every month.—The privates were, in like manner, restricted to their allowance, and not permitted to demand any thing but vegetables, and the preparation of their food. He also kept a strict eye over the commissaries, and lowered their salaries. In all these regulations he appeared to be guided by a consideration for the people's distresses; and, in justice to his character, it ought to be stated, that he was friendly to the poor, and performed many acts of charity from his own private purse.

You have here a correct detail of what we have suffered in Hanover from the invasion of the French; at some future period I may, perhaps, communicate to you some observations on the character of the French military, and some anecdotes of their private conduct during their stay in our country.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON perusing the rational and patriotic observations of Mr. Arthur Young, on the subject of National Defence, I was struck by one great and alarming error of opinion, which is very generally prevalent, and of which the complete and satisfactory detection, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, may conduce to good.

I allude, Sir, to the plausible arguments that have been urged, from time to time, in favour of the pike, as a weapon likely to be employed with effect against an invading enemy.

The authority of Marshal Saxe might seem indisputable to him who studies battles on classic ground, and fights over illustrious campaigns in his closet: but we

must

mult direct our attention to the revolutions that have taken place in the science of war, and to the present state of actually existing warfare.

It is a positive fact, that for a long series of years after the introduction of the musket, precision of aim was very imperfectly understood; even to a late period the practice of directing the musket high in the air was universal: this diminished the weight that might seem to attach to the reasonings of Marshal Saxe, deduced from the ineffectual fire of those two battalions who were cut to pieces by a body of Turkish horse at the battle of Belgrade.

Since that event, the science of fire-arms has been progressive, and the direction of the marksman's aim is now reduced to comparative certainty. Since the period of Marshal Saxe the rifle has been adopted, and by its destructive effects has contributed to the success of many an eventful battle. It is well known, Sir, that a cloud of riflemen ever precedes the French main army, forming, as it were, an army of itself, scattering the bolts of death with the swiftness of lightning, and with a precision of aim nearly infallible. It is in vain that the heavy battalions precipitate their charge, with determination of close and vengeful encounter: they find the enemy which thinned their ranks evaporated from before them; ready to re-collect their floating numbers with co-operative agility of movement, and prepared to re-advance as if under the shadow of invisibility. Against such opponents how can the pike be thought to avail?

But, Sir, let it be considered to what species of men the Count de Saxe recommends the adoption of the pike.

That the pike, more than any other weapon, requires the compactness of well-disciplined array, must be evident to every man who has personally witnessed the evolutions and vicissitudes of battle. The species of men whom that General proposed to arm with the pike were regular soldiers: men capable of traversing the field of action with firm and instantaneous concurrence of movement, and fitted calmly to execute the necessary formations, even in the presence of death. With such men, the pike, in particular circumstances, would doubtlessly be formidable, perhaps resistless: but the moving in mass with the precision of a single body, and especially the line-movement—the advancing in long extended order with unconfused and unbroken arrange-

ment, nay, with any degree of ready co-operation, is an object of patient and laborious attainment; and exacts the tried mechanical habitude of the formal soldier. Yet it is proposed to confide the pike to the hands of men, who, whatever be their individual expertness in the simple management of the weapon entrusted to them, can have but a faint and incomplete idea of widely combined movement, and can never be brought to act together in a body with any tolerable uniformity or steadiness. They would blindly rush on invisible destruction, and on their impetuous and broken retreat moulder away like snow in the sun.

But in every situation, and with every description of soldiers, the bayonet fixed on the musket possesses this incontestible advantage over the pike—the soldier is *doubly armed*; and if compelled to retreat, he molests and deters his enemy by a Parthian fire: the pikeman, while retreating, is *defenceless*.

Both the bayonet and the pike are, however, equally objectionable with relation to raw levies: they both require a firmness of connected movement which disciplined bodies can alone possess, and without which a charge induces confusion, and ends in rout.

The bold theory of grappling with the foe, the calculations on muscular exertion, and on

“The might that slumbers in a peasant's arm,”

when applied to men in this state of remediless indiscipline, are chivalrous and romantic delusions: that strength is withered, and that manly daring confounded, when matched against the cunning and coolness of veteran discipline. Have we not a proof of this in the Irish rebellion? Did ever more daring fortitude in a bad cause animate a bosom, or did ever more powerful vigour nerve a human arm, than what nerved the strength and fired the heart of the Irish rebel? But his weapon was the pike: and with the vaunted advantage of numbers, to a point of dreadful superiority, the Irish pikemen fled in discomfiture before the disciplined musketeers of England. How then shall our physical force be made effective? I answer, let every Briton become a marksman: the pike is cheaper than the firelock; but Mr. Arthur Young himself has justly observed, “what are millions when the security of the kingdom is the question?”

If the enemy send before their face

that

that engine of sudden and incessant slaughter, the rifle, let us also have our clouds of riflemen—no matter whether the weapon be actually a rifle: it is a mistake to imagine that the formidableness of the French *éclaireur* consists in his peculiar weapon; it is vested in his accuracy of aim. Let our peasantry have their fowling-pieces, and our volunteers their muskets: method and practice will render these weapons scarcely less destructive than the French rifle. The dispersing and re-assembling, the loose advance, and irregular skirmishing retreat, are of quick and easy acquirement. Let the mass of our people swarm like locusts over the surface of the land; let them Turk for their prey; every tree, every inequality of earth, will present a bulwark and covering of defence: let them advance with rapid caution, and deliberately recede; hovering on the flanks, in the van, and in the rear of the enemy, and dealing around them dismay, havoc, and death.

Your's, &c.

VETERANUS.

Bristol,  
June 11, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU will oblige me by inserting in your Magazine the following observations on Earl Stanhope's late publication, intitled "Principles of the Science of Tuning Instruments with Fixed Tones."

The work commences with the following sentence: "Several of the first mathematicians, as well as many of the most distinguished musicians, have spent much time in endeavouring to discover the best manner of tuning instruments with fixed tones—[His Lordship means keyed instruments];—but their efforts have not as yet been attended with the desired success."

His Lordship then remarks, that of eighteen musicians whom he consulted, one-half were for equal, and the other for unequal temperament.\* I am afraid

\* Temperament is that imperfection in keyed instruments which necessarily results from the limited number of sounds. In nature *G sharp* and *A flat* are distinct sounds; but on a keyed instrument they are both represented by the same key. Twelve perfect *fifths* exceed an *octave*, and three major consonant *thirds* fall short of an *octave*; therefore the art of tuning consists in flattening some or all of the *fifths*, and sharpening the *thirds*. When the *fifths* are tempered equally, the *thirds* will likewise be equally imper-

fect. This is called *equal temperament*: all other temperament is called *unequal temperament*:

his Lordship has made all these his enemies. Those who were for equal temperament are of course against him; and the rest, who "reprobated that mode of tuning as never satisfying the ear perfectly in any one key whatsoever," must, if I have any ear, object to the "new and improved method" for the same reason. His Lordship then proposes to have three instruments by which the difference between a real *octave* and one consisting of six major tones, or twelve *fifths*, may be compared; viz., the difference between *B sharp* (found by tuning twelve perfect *fifths* CG—GD—DA—AE—EB—BF *sharp*—F *sharp* C *sharp*—C *sharp* G *sharp*—G *sharp* D *sharp*—D *sharp* A *sharp*—A *sharp* E *sharp*—E *sharp* B *sharp*) and *C natural*. "This *B sharp*" will yield a more acute sound than the *C natural*;—"a beating will be heard between them; and a kind of disagreeable sound will be produced, not very unlike the howling of a wolf at a distance. Now the difference of pitch between C [or *B sharp*] derived from the *quints* [fifths], and the corresponding C derived from the *octaves*, is what is technically called by tuners the *wolf*." I believe his Lordship is in an error. If I am not mistaken, (and I have made some inquiries on this subject,) tuners who use the unequal temperament call the worst *fifth* of the twelve the *wolf*, and this is generally the fifth from *G sharp* to *D sharp*. But there is no wolf in equal temperament, because all the *fifths* are equally imperfect.

"Musicians and tuners are in the habit of talking of the wolf in the singular number. I shall, however, shew in the sequel that there are as many as five *wolves* in the *quints* and major *thirds* taken together, in all those instruments which have exactly twelve fixed keys, or exactly twelve fixed tones in each *septave*."

His Lordship then shews that on a keyed instrument three major *thirds* make an *octave*, but that if they are tuned perfect they will fall short of an *octave*. Thus if CE—EG *sharp*—G *sharp* B *sharp*, are all consonant major *thirds*, then *B sharp* will not be a true *octave* to C, but will fall short of it. This imperfection his Lordship calls the *C wolf*, and the *thirds* which support it the *C column*. The G column (consisting of GB—BD *sharp*—D *sharp* F *double-sharp*) supports the G *wolf*; and in like manner the D column supports the D *wolf*, and the A column

the



the *A wolf*. "And those four, together with the *quint wolf*, make the *five wolves* which I have mentioned above. And it was from my having observed these five distinct *wolves* that I was led to find out that superior mode of tuning keyed instruments which I am now going to describe."

"Musicians and tuners have agreed not to tune all the *quints* perfect, as that would make the octaves intolerable. Some tuners, however, in order to adjust the *quints*, have very improperly proposed to tune the *octaves* a little imperfect." His Lordship very properly objects to this barbarous proposal. The *octaves* will admit of no temperament at all. Some one or more of the twelve *fifths* must be flatter than perfect, and some one or more of the twelve *thirds* must be sharper than perfect.

His Lordship then gives a definition of temperament, and remarks, that its object is to render the instrument "harmonious and melodious;" and adds, that the finest instrument, when *out of tune*, even if played upon in the most capital manner, does not sound so well as when it is in tune.\*

"In that mode of tuning which is called the *equal temperament*, all the twelve *quints* are imperfect; but in my mode of tuning there are seven *quints* quite perfect, and five *quints* flatter than perfect." Here let it be remembered, that out of twelve *fifths*, the more of them are made perfect, the greater will be the imperfection of the others which remain. It is not the number of the imperfect *fifths*, but the degree of imperfection in those *fifths*, that offends the ear. Perfection admits of no bounds to its scale: a limited number of sounds implies imperfection. Could we have fourteen sounds instead of twelve, as at the Temple organ, the offensive quality of the *fifths* would be greatly diminished. Dr. Smith's and Mr. Claggit's improvements on harpsichords were intended to lessen the imperfection of the temperament by increasing the number of fixed sounds. In short,

\* These are his Lordship's words:—"This is an object of very great consequence to the musical world. For the finest keyed instrument, even if it be played upon in the most capital manner, loses, either when *out of tune*, or when tuned according to an improper temperament, the power of producing those delightful and exquisite sensations which the very same instrument becomes capable of producing when it is tuned scientifically and correctly."

the temperament on a keyed instrument cannot be destroyed. If it is driven from one part of the scale, it will fly to another. If we adopt seven *quints* quite perfect, some or all of the remaining *quints* must suffer.

"To have an instrument nothing but discords, is abominable. This destroys the difference of character which ought to exist in a well-tuned instrument between the different *major keys*; and the *minor keys* are liable to the same defect for a similar reason. Thus it is that dull monotony is substituted for pleasing and orderly variety."

This variety of character in the different keys is by some persons reckoned a great beauty, and it is certain that composers seem to pay attention to it; and accordingly Handel's beautiful air of "*Dove Si*" never gives me so much pleasure in the key of G, (in which I have heard it sung by Mara herself,) as in the original key of E. But is this owing to the temperament?—No, surely it is not; for neither the voice nor the violin tenor and bass accompaniments had any temperament, having no fixed tones. This is sufficient for my purpose. I shall not enter into an inquiry of what is the cause of this difference of character, since temperament is not concerned.

"Modulation loses, in a great measure, the very object of modulation, which is, to relieve the ear, and to cause us to return to the original key with an increased pleasure, which arises from the systematic variety of the different keys through which we have necessarily passed."

*Quere*.—Would it not be a prodigious improvement if *frets* could be applied to the finger-boards of stringed instruments, to enable a full band to adopt the *Stanhope Temperament*? Modulation would not then "lose the very object of modulation."

The noble author objects to the two sorts of unequal temperament adopted by some tuners; the one, of throwing what they call the *wolf* between G *sharp* and D *sharp*. The other,\* of dividing this imperfection equally between the two-fifths G *sharp* D *sharp* and D *sharp* A *sharp*. "They are defective in practice, for they render some keys too bad to modulate into them without offending the ear extremely. In my new method there are none of these defects."

The Stanhope temperament is as follows.

\* I think this the best method of tuning

1. C on the second space in the bass, and the middle C of the instrument, are tuned octaves to each other.

2. G on the fourth space in the bass is made a perfect fifth to C in the bass.

3. E on the third space in the bass is tuned a major perfect third to the same C; and E on the first line and E on the fourth space in the treble are turned to E in the bass.

4. B on the first space above in the bass is made a perfect fifth to E in the bass.

5. F on the fourth line in the bass is made a perfect fifth under the middle C; and F on the first space in the treble is made an octave to F in the bass.

6. B flat on the first space above in the bass is made a perfect fifth under F in the treble.

7. A flat on the fifth line in the bass is placed at an equal distance from E in the bass and the middle C. This is done by making the beatings equal; or, "if a monochord be used for the purpose, the length of the wire A flat must be made a geometrical mean proportional between the length of the wire E and the length of the wire C." These thirds are called by his Lordship *bi-equal thirds*."

8. E flat on the first line in the treble is tuned a perfect fifth to A flat in the bass.

9. D flat on the third line in the bass is tuned a perfect fifth under A flat in the bass, and D flat on the first space below in the treble is made an octave to D flat in the bass.

10. G flat on the fourth space in the bass is made a perfect fifth under D flat in the treble.

11. & 12. D on the first space below in the treble, and A on the second space, are placed at equal distances from G in the bass and E on the fourth space in the treble, viz., the fifths from G to D, from D to A, and from A to E, are made equally imperfect. This is done by making the beatings equal. Or, "if a monochord be used to determine the pitch of D or A, then the length of the wire D and the length of the wire A must be made two geometrical mean proportionals between the length of the wire G and the length of the wire E." These are called *tri-equal fifths*.

"My mode of tuning does not produce a single offensive quint." Yet these tri-equal fifths are more imperfect than those of the equal temperament, and consequently more offensive. His Lordship then vindicates his *bi-equal thirds*, by

asserting that they have a peculiar and solemn character. Speaking of such a third as is used in equal temperament, his Lordship asserts it has neither "of those two striking characters which are to be found in an instrument that is tuned in the most advantageous manner; for not one of those equally sharp thirds has either the beauty of a third which is perfect, nor the peculiar and solemn character of that other third which I have denominated a *bi-equal third*." — Quere, why peculiar and solemn? Because more imperfect?

"Between sixty and seventy of the very first professional persons of both sexes, and of the ablest connoisseurs in England, have given to this new temperament their decided approbation." — Quere, How many of these were competent judges? How many of them could tune a perfect fifth or third, (not to mention a unison or an octave,) or even tell when it was in tune? How many of them could tell one key from another either by its pitch or its temperament? How many of them spoke their exact sentiments? How many disapproved of the new temperament?

"There are some few facts, in particular, which throw such light upon the science of music, that I think proper to mention them. On an excellent pianoforte, tuned in my manner, that favourite Portuguese hymn called *Adeffe Fideles*, which is commonly printed in A major, was played successively in that key, in the key A flat major, in C major, and in D flat major. The following was the result of this comparison. First, the piece was the most characteristic and sublime in that key than in the original key of A.—Secondly, the hymn was comparatively intolerable in the key C; although according to my temperament the key of C is tuned perfect, having a perfect third, a perfect fourth, and likewise a perfect quint.—Thirdly, the piece was better even in the key of D flat than in the key of C, although the pitch of the key of D flat (being higher up,) is less suited to the character of that solemn composition than the pitch of the key of C. The striking difference between those three keys, which every person with a good ear must feel, results principally from the thirds and from the sixths in each key respectively; and those two keys, namely, D flat and A flat, where the third in each is imperfect, and is of the exact value of a *bi-equal third*, are beyond comparison better

better suited to the solemn character of the hymn than the key of C, where the third is, on the contrary, tuned quite perfect. We have been in the habit of considering what is commonly called the *wolf* as an inherent imperfection in every instrument which has exactly twelve fixed keys in each *septave*; whereas the very remarkable fact just mentioned, and several others of a like kind, most clearly prove, that so far from the *five wolves* being imperfections, it is precisely the proper distribution of those wolves which produces that charming and essential variety of character between the different keys, which is one of the chief requisites in a well-tuned instrument."

These facts have thrown such a prodigious blaze of "light upon the science of music," that they have for a time blinded me. But I believe I can go on now. The facts are these.—1. A piece of music performed on an instrument tuned according to the Stanhope temperament will not be certain of sounding well in its proper key.—2. A key is perfect if its third, fourth and fifth are perfect.—3. Wolves are not imperfections.

My reply to the first of these facts is, that if *Adele Fideles*, or any other composition, will not found so well in its original key as in any other, then we must either transpose all such music into some other key to suit the Stanhope temperament; or, on the other hand, (which will be much easier and better,) we must give up this new method.

My reply to the second fact is, that the third, fourth and fifth of a key may be perfect, and yet that key may be intolerable; for there are three triads in every key,\* but only one of the three triads of the key of C are perfect according to the Stanhope temperament.

My reply to the last fact is, that the *wolf*, or the *five wolves*, are necessary imperfections in unequal temperament, but that neither *bi-equal thirds* or *tri-equal fifths* can produce on my ear "peculiar and solemn" effects, or "charming and essential variety."

The fifths in the Stanhope temperament are as follow:—

From C to G, perfect.

G—D, tri-equal.

D—A, tri-equal.

A—E, tri-equal.

E—B, perfect.

B—F *sharp*, nearly perfect.

F *sharp*—C *sharp*, perfect.

C *sharp*—G *sharp*, (or A *flat*), perfect.

From A *flat* to E *flat*, perfect.

E *flat*—B *flat*, nearly perfect.

B *flat*—F, perfect.

F—C, perfect.

The thirds in the Stanhope temperament are as follow:—

From C to F, perfect.

F—G *sharp*, bi-equal.

A *flat*—C, bi-equal.

G—B, perfect.

B—D *sharp*, bi-equal.

E *flat*—G, bi-equal.

D—F *sharp*, intermediate between perfect and bi-equal, but nearly perfect.

G *flat*—B *flat*, bi-equal.

B *flat*—D, nearly bi-equal.

A—C *sharp*, nearly bi-equal.

D *flat*—F, bi-equal.

F—A, nearly perfect.

The tri-equal fifths are those which are perpetually occurring,

From a comparison of the foregoing tables of *fifths* and *thirds*, it will be readily discovered why the Portuguese hymn would not found well in A; viz., because that key is intolerable in the Stanhope Temperament,

I will now take my leave of *bi-equal thirds* and *tri-equal quints*,

".....Notes

For which, alas! my destiny severe

Tho' cars she gave me *two*, gave me *no ear*."

I am, Sir, &c.

C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

IN your Correspondent's Contributions to English Synonymy, No. IV. (Magazine for June, vol. 21, p. 416) are two on articles which I think no quotation he can make will bear him out in, as conformable to the general application of those words, The word "bough" he designates as the first grand sub-division of a tree, to which "branch" is subordinate. I am certain that the application in authors, as well as common conversation, are against him; but shall only quote Shakespeare's Macbeth, act iv. scene 4, where Malcolm tells his men—  
"Let every soldier hew him down a bough,  
And bear't before him."

And ask your correspondent whether he supposes the trees of the wood of Birnam were less, or Malcolm's men bigger, than the men and trees of modern days.

"Corn-chandler" he derives from "candle," to parcel out. Give me leave to ask him, whether the German word, *handler*, as *korn-handler*, does not afford a closer analogy? We have also *schandler*, *wax-chandler*, *tallow-chandler*,

and

\* See Dr. Callcott's Musical Grammar.

and the Germans their *essenhandler*, iron-monger; *buchhandler*, bookseller; *pserdehandler*, horse-dealer; *tuchhandler*, wool-len-draper, and many others, which convey more ideas combined in the word in question than that of simply parcelling out.

Your's, &c.

Leicester, ..  
June 20, 1806.

H. M.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SETTLEMENT of the ANGLIO-SAXONS in BRITAIN. From SUHM'S great HISTORY of DENMARK.

**H**ENGST easily prevailed on Vortigern to invite from Anglia (anno C. 453) Oeta the son, and Elifsa the brother of Hors, and to place them on the frontiers of Deira and Scotland, at the wail of the Romans. These came in 300 ships, with 16,000 men, besides wives and children, and obtained habitations as agreed.— They did all of them, for some time, good service against the Picts and Scots, and even made war on the Orkneys; but as their ships and numbers continually augmented, the Britons at last grew uneasy, particularly as they saw that both Britons and Angles intermarried; on which account they broke the alliance, and made open war on the Angles, under the conduct of Vortimer, the son of Vortigern; for the latter kept quiet, though, on account of his wife, he leaned most to the side of the Angles. This was, according to the manners of the times, carried on with great cruelty on both sides. Cities and churches were burned, priests and unpaired multitudes were butchered, towns destroyed, walls, towers, and altars demolished. It lasted for more than 200 years, with various fortune; however, so that the Angles made more progress, and the Britons were gradually compelled to fly to mountains, caverns, and woods, whence they could not venture without meeting servitude or death; and at last they were shut up in Cornwall and Wales. Many of them fled into France, where they settled in Armorica, and gave name to the country called Brittany; and there they were, for a thousand years afterwards, governed by their own Dukes, under the supremacy, however, of the French Kings. The principal causes of the ill-success of the Britons were these, that they were disunited within themselves, and divided into several petty states and kingdoms, which could not, perhaps, be otherwise expected, when they were abandoned to themselves,—after having for a length of time been governed by the Romans.—

Besides, the Angles were artful enough to make alliance with the Scots and Picts against the Britons, which also occasioned that the part of Scotland formerly occupied by the Romans to fall into the hands of the former; together with a great part of Northumberland. But as the Britons complained of the Angles, so neither did these want matter of complaint against them; especially they upbraided them with not having furnished sufficient provisions and clothes, to which the Britons replied, that they no more wanted their assistance, and that they might return to their homes. The first battle was fought near the Derwent, in Yorkshire, in which the Britons obtained the victory, and killed many Angles. Next year (455) they fought at Aylesford, on the Medway, in Kent. Here Catigas, the son of Vortigern, was slain by Hors, who was, however, immediately killed by Vortimer; yet Hengit remained master of the field of battle, and he and his son Efea, or Orich, obtained the supremacy over all the Angles. But in three subsequent actions he was worsted, and once obliged to fly to the isle of Thanet; another time to his fleet, whence he sent home for new reinforcements, which he received. In one of these actions it must have been, that St. Germanus, by his ingenuity, as it is said, procured the victory to the Britons. Now Hengit found himself strong enough to venture another battle (457), in which, at Crayford, then Crenenford, in Kent, 4000 Britons were slain, with four of their leaders, when the rest fled with terror to London. A misfortune happened to them some years after (460), by the death of the gallant Vortimer, upon which Hengit pretended to be willing to make peace. For this purpose an assembly was held at Salisbury (461), where Hengit gave a treat to Vortigern and the principal British chiefs; having previously concerted with his people, that when he said to them, "*nimed eure saxas*," i.e. take your axes (the swords of the Saxons), they should pull them out of their boots, and kill each his neighbour; for which purpose he had placed them alternately with the Britons at table: in this manner 300 eminent Britons are said to have lost their lives, though for a while they defended themselves with stones and sticks, as well as they could; only one, whose name was Eldol, made so vigorous a defence with a pole, that he escaped with his life. After this the Angles took York, Lincoln, and Winchester, and did not set Vortigern,

whom

whom they had spared only on account of his wife, at liberty but on condition that he should yield up to them Essex, Suffex, and Middlesex (462), which counties had not, however, then those names. They next took London, and carried devastation before them every where.

(*To be continued.*)

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

HAVING occasion, the other day, to make a search for a will in the repository at Doctors' Commons, I found, to my great vexation, that the operation was attended with much greater labour than I had been led to expect. As the sort of inconvenience that I myself experienced is of such a nature as may extend itself to any member of the community, I would beg leave, through the medium of your excellent and widely-circulating Miscellany, to propose a remedy, by which the condition of such as may have occasion to resort to this repository would be materially ameliorated, for the chance of its meeting the eyes of such as may have inclination and power to carry such remedy into effect.

Taking the operations in the search for a will in the order in which they are to be performed, the first thing that is to be done is the searching out the name of the person whose will you are desirous of looking at in a book, of which there is a separate one for each year, containing the names of all the persons whose wills were made in that year; and having found the name, you find, in a line with it, a reference to the folio that contains the copy of the will. The names in this book, or index, are placed in alphabetical order, but it is only by the *initial* letter. Thus you have all the A's, B's, and C's together. But the embarrassment arises from the letters subsequent to the first in each name not being also put in alphabetical order, as is done in a dictionary, as well as the initial letter. The consequence is, that if the date of the will be not exactly known, the search for the name may occupy several hours, particularly if it commence with a copious letter, such as B, or S, for example. To remedy this inconvenience, all that is necessary to be done is, to put the names in the Index in regular alphabetical order, as in a dictionary: and it would be a still further, and very material convenience, if, in addition thereto, were made a general index of all the names, placed in such order, to which persons who could not pre-

cisely ascertain the date of the will of which they were in search might have recourse.

Another obstacle to the facility of research, though not, perhaps, so vexatious as the former, yet still of considerable importance, particularly to the unskilful, and which admits of a more simple remedy, is the uncouth and illegible hand in which the wills are copied into the books. The time was, as every body knows, when the sort of hand-writing now used for this purpose was the only one in use; and then, of course, no inconvenience resulted from the employment of it: but why the use of it should still be persevered in, when the reading of it has become a sort of science, from its differing as much from the sort of hand-writing ordinarily in use, is a matter that completely surpasses my conception. If the persevering in the employment of it, be in any way useful, at least the *onus probandi* of its utility lies with those who are advocates for its continuance. It is clearly productive of great practical inconvenience; its advantages are not altogether so obvious.

The above two reforms, viz. the putting the names in the indexes in regular alphabetical order, and copying the wills in the ordinary hand-writing, have the advantage of being of such a nature as not to interfere, at least so far as I can see, with any private individual interest: and if they did, I should have little expectation of seeing them adopted; for we all of us must have felt, from sad experience, how minute a particle of private interest, contrary to the physical rules of the composition and resolution of forces, is sufficient to stem the progress of any measure, however great the mass of public benefit that it might promise to produce. If the persons who may have occasion to search for a will paid in proportion to the time they were occupied in the search, the introduction of such facility to the pursuit of the above might not unreasonably be resisted: but the fee is fixed; so that vexation in abundance is thus heaped upon innocent persons, and that too profitless vexation; unless it be expected, what perhaps is too remote a probability to be seriously calculated upon, that persons may abandon their research in despair one day, and hope having regenerated a sufficient stock of courage, may return to the task at several recurring periods, and thus the fee would be to be renewed each time. This, however, would scarcely be an avowable objection to the proposed reformation, or

such

such a one as could not be set up in opposition to the multifarious advantages of which the alteration would be productive.

The drudgery that a man has to undergo in his search for a will, may, in numerous instances, have operated as a denial of right: the expectation of success in his pursuit may not be so intense as to induce to suffer a certain positive loss, by purchasing the services of a professional man, for the chance of obtaining his object; but may be at a sufficient degree of intensity to induce him to sacrifice his own time for the purpose: but disgusted with the obstacles he finds in his way, he abandons his pursuit, and thus perhaps loses a benefit which he might be entitled to, and which, were the obstacles to his research removed, he might obtain. If this be the case with the man of ordinary learning, the inconvenience presses with peculiar severity on the illiterate and poor; to them the natural and inseparable obstacles attending such a research are abundantly sufficient, without the addition of artificial ones. The subject is one of very considerable importance; and were the mischiefs above pointed out the only ones occasioned by the continuance of the present system, they would not, I imagine, be considered as insufficient to warrant the alterations above proposed. I am, Sir, &c.

June 16, 1806,

K,

For the Monthly Magazine.

**AN ACCOUNT of the ORIGIN, PROGRESS, and present STATE, of the WAR DEPÔT in FRANCE.**

IT is known to all the world, that the success of the French armies in the late continental wars has been owing to no cause more evident than the skilful combinations with which their movements have been directed, at Paris; and that this skill has arisen from the scientific and literary resources of its War Depôt. That establishment is, therefore, become interesting not only as an object of curiosity, but as worthy of imitation in all other countries.

It was formerly the practice for the war-ministers of France to hold their offices at their respective hotels; so that, on a change of administration, or a death, the records of that department were carelessly transferred to the residence of the new minister, and frequently lost or misplaced in the removal.

Louvois, the Minister of Louis XIV.

in 1668 first undertook the herculean labour of organizing this vast mass of confusion: but at his death the archives were removed to the garrets of Versailles, unheeded by his successors, who, nevertheless, suffered the collection to increase its bulk, for the benefit of posterity.—Towards the end of that reign they were removed to the *Hôtel des Invalides*, at Paris, under a regular establishment of clerks, to be conducted by M. de la Faye.

The plan of organization was now renewed with spirit, and at the end of several years' successful perseverance, many valuable documents were brought to light, to the great improvement of science, history, and military tactics. When the peace of Utrecht gave repose to Europe, the War Ministers of France employed the interval towards perfecting these military treasures. All papers relating to the different wars were methodically classed, and enrolled under two distinct heads; the first, relating to dispatches from general officers with the army; and the second, containing the replies of the King, or his Ministers—either the original documents or attested copies of them. To each volume M. de Chamillart caused a table of contents to be annexed; and, gradually, added thereto a summary of each year's military operations, under the title of "*Avertissemens*."

These manuscripts, distinguished at the depôt as their "*Ancient Archives*," comprise, at least, 2700 volumes; referring, in part, to the eleventh century, but commencing in series only from the year 1631.

The importance now given to this department authorized the nomination of a general officer to its future direction; and the Marshal de Maillebois, so well known in the German campaigns of 1738-4, and in the Italian campaigns of 1744-5, was appointed to the charge.

In the year 1696, a corps was instituted called "*Engineers of Camps and Armies*," which served under the command of M. de Lillier, afterwards a Brigadier. In 1726, they were named "*Geographical Engineers*," and employed with the staff of the army, in drawing plans, &c. These drawings, however, were not addressed to the War Depôt till the year 1744, when the Minister Argenson united this collection, and that of the Minister at War, with the Fortification Departments, and gave stability to the Geographical Engineer Corps. They had a residence

vidence appointed them at Versailles, and wore the uniform of Engineers in ordinary to the King. Their commanding officer continued to be selected from the staff of the army.

From the War Depôt Voltaire borrowed his most valuable materials to commemorate the age of Louis XIV.: his work, therefore, bears a stamp of unrivalled authority.

The Seven Years' War having considerably extended the war department, the French Government, at the suggestion of M. Berthier, ordered the *Hôtel de la Guerre* to be erected at Versailles, in 1758, that the different offices might be united.

This building was completed in 1760, and occupied the following year, when M. Berthier, a staff-officer, and the intimate friend of Marshal Saxe, was appointed Chief of the Geographical Engineer department, having under his immediate charge the enrollment of all charts and plans not exactly relating to fortification. About this time many valuable topographical and geographical designs, on the Lower Rhine, Westphalia, Hesse, Hanover, &c. enriched the collection.

M. d'Argenson having been succeeded by the Marshal de Belle-Isle; and M. de Vault, a very distinguished officer, being appointed Director of the Depôt, *vice* Maillebois, new plans were adopted.

At this period the materials of the War Depôt, though volumed and catalogued, were rather a collection than a digestion of authorities. M. de Vault, however, very patriotically resolved to associate these scattered documents; and persevered in the labour till he actually compiled the histories of the several campaigns, from the German War of 1677, progressively, through 125 volumes, down to the peace of 1763.

By an *arrêt* of April 1, 1769, the Geographical Engineer Corps was re-organized; it was then composed of an engineer *en chef*, four brigadiers, eight captains, and sixteen lieutenants, with a mathematical master, a German master, and two drawing-masters, attached. Fourteen cartoons appear in the Depôt, from the pencils of these officers, giving a connected view of the Seven Years War; together with other designs, equally honourable to the talents of the corps.

But their brilliant career was soon after arrested by M. de Saint Germain, the then Minister, who, by a new regulation in 1776, embodied them with the Engi-

neer Corps, under the orders of the Director of Fortifications. Against this innovation they presented a memorial, and in 1777 the former order was amended, and they were again styled "Military and Geographical Engineers."

Notwithstanding these dissatisfactions, Roger, Deplanque, Duplôn, Montesson, Gauthier, &c. zealously exerted their professional abilities in the service of their country.

M. de Vault died in 1790, a Lieutenant-General in the army, after devoting forty years to the improvement of this branch of history. M. de Beauvain, who had been named his colleague, died in 1787, with the rank of Field Marshal.

General Mathieu Dumas next succeeded to the direction of this department, but soon after, the spirit of revolution becoming universal, and the overthrow of ancient customs being the primary object of its grasp, the War Depôt, at the close of 1791, was removed from Versailles to Paris, for safety.

In the same year, the depôt for fortifications was detached from the War Depôt; and by a National decree of August 17, the Geographical Engineers were suppressed; their duty was once more transferred to the engineer department. But the new Government, being fully aware that the preservation of the country depended on the protection of this important department, gave it new organization, by the following *ordonnance* :—

BY THE KING.

*Arrêt* of 25th April, 1793.

"The War Depôt, established in 1638 by M. Louvois, contains,

"1. The correspondence of our Generals and Ministers, during our former wars; circumstantial records of the various movements of our armies; topographical descriptions of the different countries they traversed; historical summaries of the campaign of the present, and part of the former century; and the relative decisions of Government in our military operations.

"2dly. Charts of our coasts and frontiers, designed either by Engineer officers, or Military Geographical Engineers; plans of our encampments in Germany; engraved maps of Europe in general; and an infinite number of plans and memoirs, officially composed by the staff of our armies.

"The officer to whom the King may confide the direction of this valuable Depôt will extract therefrom, for the information of the Minister, all such materials as time and experience have collected, or may hereafter collect, for the better and more effectual construction of future campaigns, and military operations.

"The

“The memoirs, plans, or other objects, or any of them comprised in this department, and hereby confided to the charge of the Director General of the War Depôt, may not, on any pretence or occasion, be delivered to any person whomsoever, unless such person be authorized, by a written order from the Minister of War, to receive the same. All memoirs, &c. to be classed alphabetically, so that no delay can arise in communicating any information to the Minister, or to his written order, whenever the same shall be demanded; the Minister reserving to himself the power of inspecting these records, either in the presence of the Director General of the Depôt, or of any other person, at his option, officially interested in such inquiry.

“An inventory to be made, as soon as time will permit, of every document enrolled in the War Depôt; one duplicate thereof to be deposited in the office of the Minister, and another to be given to the Director General of the Depôt, who shall be held personally responsible for every part of the trust confided to him.

“Every person authorized by the written order of the Minister will be required to give a written receipt for every paper delivered to him from the Depôt, engaging to return the same at or within a given time; and such paper shall, upon such delivery, resume its former situation. The Minister not to be exempt from this formality, so necessary for the preservation of regularity and order in the Depôt.

“The following are the duties imposed upon the Director General:—

“To analyze the military memoirs, plans, charts, and other informations, within his custody, relating to our coast and frontiers.

“To make notes of such as require to be re-copied or attested, and give information of those parts of our coasts or frontiers as have not yet been surveyed. To exhibit to the Minister all topographical and military operations in his possession, in any wise calculated to assist the Adjutant-Generals of the different divisions, in their respective plans; and afterwards to collect the drawings of those officers, and to enroll the same in the War Depôt.

“To review and establish, upon the evidence of official reports sent in, the advantages and disadvantages to result from any change in our frontier, either granted to, or demanded from, any foreign power; and to compare the same with the Committee of Fortifications, or the Director of the Depôt, for “Reports on the Defence of Posts”

“To examine and regulate all military comments on the process of opening new roads, the direction of water-courses, the erection of temporary bridges on our frontiers, and to decide how far the latter are favourable to commerce, or unfavourable to the posture and defence of that particular part of the country.

“To class all the records of the Depôt in the order best adapted to military instruction.

“These duties to be fulfilled in concert with the Director of the Depôt of Fortifications, so that the Minister be furnished with every necessary information as to general reports; and the local positions taken, or to be taken, by our army on the frontiers.

“The Depôt relating to fortifications has been confided to the direction of Engineer officers, and it is proper that the same should be independent of the War Depôt—but their mutual co operation is essential for the good of the service.

“The Director of the Engineer Depôt, therefore, is authorized to inspect all the works which have been, or hereafter may be, furnished, by Engineer officers to the War Depôt, and to direct copies to be taken of the same, so that the committee of that corps may be better enabled, without borrowing their own plans, to pursue their accustomed service. These communications to be reciprocal; and the Director of the War Depôt is hereby authorized to procure copies to be taken of such communications from the staff of the army as may be enrolled to the Depôt of Fortifications.

“With respect to roads, canals, and bridges on our frontiers, fortresses, and fortified encampments, all such parts of the service shall be fully discussed by the respective Directors of the War and Fortification Depôts, in presence of the Minister at War.

“The Minister of the Interior shall be requested to issue orders to the Engineers for bridges and embankments, to abide by the result of such consultation.

“The Minister of War will be careful that persons return to the War Depôt all borrowed plans, charts, letters, memoirs, &c. as soon as they shall have made their necessary references thereto; and that they be again enrolled, to answer future exigency.

“The present regulations are not intended to affect those already made for the Depôt of Fortifications, nor those relating to Committees, in conformity to the *Arrêt* by the King, dated December 11, 1791.

“The Director General of the War Depôt may be assisted by two officers in the exercise of his various functions, provided such officers are not so employed to the prejudice of their regular service.

“Done at Paris, this 25th of April, 1782,  
(Signed) “LOUIS.”

“By the King,  
(Signed) “P. de GRAVE.”

At this period the annual expences of the War Depôt were estimated at 68,000 francs, and soon after Geography and History were deprived of artificers, and remained stationary. Even the War Depôt was for some time totally neglected: it is true Citizen Poncet was ostensibly



the Director of that department; but the situation was not virtually filled till May 1793, when Citizen Galon, formerly of the Geographical Engineer Department, was appointed by the Minister Bouchotte to that office, in which he was assisted by Citizen Desfordres, General of a Division.

In the same year Citizen Carnot established a private topographical cabinet, the materials for which were drawn from the War Depôt; and this institution re-awakened the then Government to the importance of this neglected department.

As the troops of the Republic were called into action, the want of Geographical Engineers was very severely felt by the staff of the army; and after a variety of efforts to supply this deficiency, it became advisable to revive that corps. Three new companies were accordingly raised, each composed of twelve artists, and classed in proportion to their respective merits. These persons were lately engaged in preparing plans of Bavaria, Suabia, &c. The materials collected in Egypt, at Naples, Piedmont, and St. Domingo, will next occupy their attention.

In 1793, this Depôt not only resumed its former importance, but with an increased establishment. The expence of the interior amounted to 128,000 francs; and that of the Geographical Engineers employed with the army to 102,500 francs.

By an order from the Committee of Safety, of 22 Brumaire, year 2, the grand map of France, attributed to Cassini, was removed from the Observatory to the War Depôt; and twelve engravers and five deputies were appointed to retouch and perfect the plate. Latterly the Depôt has been enriched by a chart of the Low Countries by Feraris, and another of Piedmont by Borgonio.

Such, at the commencement of the year 2, was the actual situation of the War Depôt, then established at the *Place Vendôme*; and a committee was appointed to collect all geographical materials, of whatever nature, and wherever to be found. This order was productive of many valuable additions to the War Depôt; but the service had withdrawn so many plans, &c. during the war, that unless Government had taken some very decisive step towards their restoration a severe loss would be sustained.

The rapidity of events, and frequent changes of government, which agitated the Republic at this momentous crisis, prevent any regular detail of the various

operations which influenced the War Depôt; but under the direction of General Dupont many useful arrangements were made.

In the year 5, that General, having been otherwise appointed, was succeeded by the General of Division Ernouf, formerly *Chéf de l'Etat Major* in the army of the Sambre and Meuse. During this administration, a valuable library was established at the War Depôt, and has since been very considerably augmented by every interesting work on war, whether a national or foreign publication. The grand plate of the map of France was completed about this time, at the expence of 85,400 francs, afterwards paid by monthly installments of 1,836 francs.

The great resources afforded by this Depôt to the military service, at length determined the Directory to perfect its organization; which it did by framing a plan for its administration, under which it now flourishes.

The interior is conducted by twenty-one clerks, and the Geographical Engineers employed on service are paid out of the "extraordinary disbursements" of the army. In their capacities of topographical draftsmen, it is their duty to address to the Director of the War Depôt all charts, routes, plans, and other military operations, resulting from their labours; and such persons as were omitted in the Minister's yearly list were considered as no longer employed. The duties of the Director, and the attributes of the Depôt remain nearly the same as then imposed by the *Arrêt* of 25 April, 1792.

The reduction of the map of the Tyrol into a pocket compass, was among its labours in that year.

In the year 8, the first of the Consulate, the War Depôt was confided to the direction of the General of Division Clarke, employed near the person of the First Consul; when he established a private topographical bureau. General Desfordres was now replaced by the Adjutant-Commandant Hästrel.

At the close of this year, all the public offices resumed a permanent form, and many considerable improvements took place in the War Depôt. An analytical catalogue is in forwardness of the ancient archives. The library has been classed, methodized, and catalogued, inasmuch that upwards of 8000 volumes, comprehending every thing rare and scientific, relating either to the arts, geography, ancient or modern history, voyages, the art of war, philosophy, literature, &c. and every attention is paid towards aug-

menting the collection with the works of other nations.

In the enrollment of charts, either engraved or in manuscript, attention is had to their geographical position; so that all interior topographical information may be found classed with the division allotted to the country of which it forms a part.

In the year 9 (1801), the Depôt was enriched by nine plates of the geography of France, by Robert Hessel, and an infinity of topographical information; the fruits of the conquests of the French armies, arrived from Italy—chiefly from Turin, and a variety of interesting works are preparing from these valuable materials.

In Italy, the Engineer officers began a projection of the country between the Adige and the Adda; but being withdrawn for the purpose of establishing the Cisalpine frontiers, the work was removed to the Geographical Engineer Department, and is in great forwardness. Helvetium and Piedmont will also occupy their labour. But the most important work was the projection of a plan of the Republic, combined from four points of view taken on the banks of the Rhine: twenty-four geographical engineers were employed on this service, under the direction of Franchot the astronomer.

The great utility of the Geographical Engineer Corps became now so evident, that it was proposed to keep them in constant pay and employment\*. This project was laid before Government by General Clarke; but that officer being soon after appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Etruria, was succeeded by General Andreossi, Inspector-General of Artillery; and Pascal Vallorgue, *Chéf de Brigade* of Engineers, replaced Hautrel, who accompanied General Clarke.

General Andreossi's first object was to confirm the regulations of his predecessor, by hastening their completion; and every object under his direction has been improved; he has united descriptive memoirs with their topographical plans; and that Government, as well as history, might be enlightened on the subject, the arrangement has been confided to officers of great talent and intelligence.

The General, also aware that an immediate communication with the heads

of the army was essential to his plans, established periodical assemblies in the council-hall, of general officers, for the purpose of discussing military topics.

At a public conference, held on the 19th Vendemaire, the General explained to the meeting his views towards perfecting the expectations of the army, and the intentions of Government. He proposed, that a number of literary characters, to be named by the Director, should be employed in commencing a work comprehensive of the general importance of the War Depôt, to be continued under the patronage of Government, with views of military operations, and heroic achievements.

The First Consul having approved this measure, the work is in hand.

The following charts have been published at the press of the War Depôt, and are for sale:—

A chart of *ci-devant* Belgium, by Ferrari.

That of Piedmont, by Borgonio.

That of France, by Robert Hessel (nine sheets).

That of the Canal of Languedoc.

That of the Tyrol (six sheets).

The sale of Cassini's map of France has been put off till peace; the others are sold at half-price to the military, by order of Government.

The following is an abstract of the contents of the War Depôt:—

Independently of 8000 select volumes, among which are many very valuable atlases, of 2700 volumes of the ancient archives, and of more than 900 rolls of original modern plans: the Depôt contains 131 volumes and seventy-eight rolls of narrative, each of which is composed of at least fifty individual memoirs; 4700 engraved maps, of which there are from two to twenty-five copies of each, without counting those printed at the Depôt, and more than 7400 manuscript plans or drawings of marches, encampments, and battles.

The Depôt furnished, by order of Government, in the course of the war, 7278 engraved maps, 207 manuscript plans or drawings, 61 atlases of different parts of the globe, and upwards of 600 narrative memoirs.

Great part, if not the whole, of the latter must have been dispersed among officers in the army. They form a chafin in history, but will, doubtless, be restored to their former station, through the mediation of Government: still, with all these disadvantages, it must be evident to

\* The expences of the Depôt, independent of this Corps, as well as clerks, amount, at this time, to 110,000 francs per annum.

the world, that this establishment, created by Louvois, reared by Mallebois, and modelled by de Vaub, is the richest in the world, as to authentic elements of history, topography, and the art of war. It is of a description peculiar to France, and on principles worthy the imitation of every polished nation in Europe.

Prince Charles is said to be occupied at Vienna, in constructing a similar Depot for the benefit of the Austrian army; and Spain is also engaged in instituting a Military Topographical Department, on the like principles.

In England, unhappily, the Art of War does not extend at present beyond mere parade duty, and the business of cleaning belts and polishing buttons; but it is to be hoped, that the new Administration, among its other enlightened measures, will turn its attention towards this important service, on the due cultivation of which depends the maintenance of our rank in the scale of nations.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**T**HROUGH the medium of your Magazine for the last month, Mr. Laing, of Edinburgh, has appealed to the public from the judgment of the British Critic, on the second edition of his "History of Scotland;" and in that appeal has taken it for granted that I am the critic, by whom he supposes himself to have been injured. As he has thought proper to make a wanton, and, as I shall prove by and bye, a most unprovoked attack on my moral character, a regard for justice will, of course, induce you to give a place, in the Magazine for this month, to my counter-appeal to the same tribunal. I might indeed disdain to make any reply to a letter in which my name is not once mentioned, but Mr. Laing has clandestinely traduced my character to my friends both in London and in Edinburgh, and so described me in what he calls his *appeal*, that they at least cannot mistake the person whom he wishes to render infamous and odious.

That I am responsible for the arguments urged in the "British Critic" against the conclusions which Mr. Laing labours to establish concerning the murder of Darnley, I readily acknowledge; and I should without hesitation or dread acknowledge every review that I have written for that or any other journal, did not my wretched hand-writing, and my distance from the

press, render it impossible for me to prevent such typographical errors, as sometimes alter the meaning, and not unfrequently deprive of all meaning, the sentences in which they occur.

Let not this be understood as an apology for any thing offensive to Mr. Laing in the review of his Dissertation. That review, though not entirely free from such errors as I have mentioned, is on the whole correctly printed (as indeed the "British Critic" generally is), and I hope to convince your readers that nothing to be found in it stands in need of any apology. Mr. Laing objects but to three passages of the review, though he says, and says truly, that there are many others *equally* objectionable; and therefore if I vindicate these three, I trust that the public will give me credit for being equally able to vindicate those others, whenever he may choose to call them in question.

The first passage to which he objects is quoted in page 517, and replied to in page 518, of your Magazine; and as it is quoted with tolerable fairness, I shall not here quote it again; but only request the reader to observe, that the *fact* in question is not "whether, on the day on which the King was buried, the Queen conferred on Durham a place about the person of her son, together with a pension." About this fact, as it is a matter of no importance, I am not aware that there has ever been a controversy. The questions at issue between Mr. Laing and me are, "Whether Durham was *particularly* accused of having betrayed his master, and the Queen believed to have conferred on him the place and pension as a reward for his treachery?" To render it, as I thought, impossible to mistake the facts which I called in question, I directed the words *deserted* or *betrayed* as well as the words *treachery* and *reward* to be printed in Italic characters; and in these characters they were accordingly printed in the "British Critic," though not in your Magazine. But neither the privy-seal record quoted by Mr. Laing, in the thirty-third page of his Dissertation, nor Dr. Robertson, referred to for the same facts in the forty-ninth page, says one word of Durham's *treachery* or *reward*; whilst Herbert, or French Paris, in his second declaration, represents the Queen as, some time before the King's murder, having *no confidence whatever in Durham*; and Mr. Laing himself in page 276, vol. ii. expressly acquits Durham of that very treachery, by which he had erroneously

ronously said, Note, page 33, vol. i. "he had earned his reward" of a place and pension.

This story, therefore, of Durham's treachery and reward I still believe to be a falsehood, without even the shadow of foundation; but I do not believe it to have been deliberately *fabricated* by the author. It is such a falsehood, as, I am sorry to say, occurs too frequently in the writings of men who enter with great warmth into any important controversy, whether theological, political, or philosophical. Ruminating on the facts, and the inferences which they draw from them, till they become heated with their subject; and viewing every thing through the medium of party prejudice, they come at last to confound their inferences with the facts, from which they are supposed to flow; and deceive themselves, before they attempt to deceive others. Of this frailty incident to human nature, there are numberless instances in Mr. Laing's History and Dissertation, of which, in my review, I have taken no notice.

In page 633, vol. 25, of the "British Critic, I have said, "that it is in the highest degree *incredible* that Lethington's wife was so ready a writer, that she *could copy all the letters* in one night; and that Mr. Laing's confused appeal to *Murdin* and the *State Trials*, for the truth of this extraordinary fact, will not have much weight with those who have attended to his mode of quotation;" and these assertions I now repeat. "But this anonymous writer (says Mr. Laing) *did not consult, and had never seen, either Murdin or the State Trials.*"

Is Mr. Laing quite certain of these facts? The State Trials indeed I had not consulted; and finding no mention, in *Murdin*, of the time in which Lethington's wife is said to have copied the letters, I thought it not impossible that Mr. Laing, through inadvertency or too great eagerness in the cause of his clients, might have introduced that circumstance, which renders *the tale utterly incredible*. I did not, however, advance my conjecture to the dignity of *fact*; and as a believer in the innocence of the unfortunate Queen, I am now glad to find, on consulting the State Trials, that my conjecture was ill-founded. Barram, the Queen of England's Serjeant, does say\*, "that Ledington accompanied the Earl of Moray only to understand his secrets, and to betray him; and that Ledington

stole away the letters, and kept them ONE NIGHT, and caused his wife to write them out. Howbeit the same were but *copies translated out of French into Scotch*, which, when Ledington's wife had written out, he caused them to be sent to the Scottish Queen."

Whether Mr. Laing's appeal to this story be confused or not, the reader will judge for himself; but I am under no apprehension of being contradicted by any reader of impartiality, when I repeat what I said before, that the story itself serves to strengthen the evidence produced by Whitaker, that, in 1571, neither the Queen of Scots nor the Bishop of Ross had seen even *copies of the letters*. The testimony of Queen Elizabeth's Serjeant cannot give credibility to what, from the nature of things, is in the highest degree incredible; and when it states such things as notorious *facts*, it gives no small support to the plausible conjecture of Whitaker, that the confession of Leslie, as we have it in *Murdin* and the *State Trials*, has been "altered by the interpolating hand of Cecil."

The third and last passage of the review to which Mr. Laing objects, he has quoted fairly in the 517th page of your Magazine; but in replying to it in the next page, he has thought fit to interpolate my words. I have no where said that instead of *Murdin* I consulted Leslie's *Defence of Mary's Honour* in order to find that particular assertion, which, in the passage objected to, I have called very extraordinary. I call it extraordinary still; indeed one of the most extraordinary assertions that I have any where met with; except that, of which some notice is taken in the 636th page of the same review; and that I do not speak at random, your readers will be convinced by the following extract from the paper to which Mr. Laing refers:—

"I talked (says Leslie) with the Duke (of Norfolk) allane in a gallery, whair he uttered to me he bare gud-will to the Quene my mistresse; and that he had talked with Therle of Murry and Lethington at Leith, and had sene the lettres which they had to produce aganes the Quene my mistresse and other defences, wherby there wold such mater be proven aganes her, that wold dishonor her for ever; and yf it wer anes publisht the Quene's Majesty of Ingland wold get counsell be such as luffed not my mistresse, to publish the same to the worlde, and to send ambassadoris to all other *Christiane* Princes, to mak the same knowen

\* State Trials, vol. i. 92.

known to them, that they could mak no further suttie for her delyverye; and perhaps grytar rigour might enshew to her person; therefore he advyld me to confer with *Lithington*, and yet betwix him and me, we might had sum meenes to stay the rigour intendit; and promised what he could do to yat effect be *Lithington's* advertisement he would do it. I replied\* that *Lithington* wold have her to ratifie the dimission made at *York* for a tyme, for he affirmed that could hurt her no more now, beinge keped prisoner in *England*, nor that which was done in *Lothleevin*, for so shuld she stay the uttering of any meteris agains her, and within six monethis she wold be restored to her cuntry with honor, and so might revoke all done be her. To this the Duke answered, what yf that war alone to be quitte of the present infamie and slander, and let tyme work the rest."

Such is the passage to which Mr. Laing appeals for the truth of his assertion that Leslie "tacitly acknowledged the authenticity of the letters, and proposed a device of *Lethington's* that the Queen should ratify her former resignation of her crown!" But I say now, as I said before, that it "contains nothing which the most perverse ingenuity can construe into such an acknowledgment," or such a proposal by *LESLIE*; whilst the other passage which I quoted from that illustrious prelate, shews the extreme improbability of his having ever made such a proposal as that which is here made by *LETHINGTON*, and approved by the *Duke of Norfolk*. It is apparent from the whole conversation between the Duke of Norfolk and the Bishop of Ross, as it is reported in the 53d page of *Murdin's* Collection, that they had then met confidentially for the first time; that the conferences at *York* were not then regularly opened; that it was at *Leith* and not at *York*; that the Duke had talked with *Murray* and *Lethington*, and seen the letters; and that as *Leslie* had neither seen them nor been made acquainted with their contents, he could not, as an honest man, admit their authenticity, nor as a man of common sense attempt to persuade the Duke that "they were entirely a forgery." He listened however to the proposal of *Lethington* and *Norfolk*, not because he thought, as Mr. Laing more than insinuates, his beloved mistress guilty, but because the proposal was represented to him as necessary to

prevent her from being calumniated at foreign courts; to avert the greater rigour intended against her person; and to open the way for her restoration to her country with honour.

Such are the specimens which Mr. Laing has chosen to give of a review "filled (as he says) throughout with the most calumnious insinuations against his character and credit as an historian;" "such," as he expressed himself in his private correspondence with Mr. Nares, "are the insults, public and deliberate insults, which I have offered to his character; and such is the malignant and scurrilous tenor of the whole review." This, no doubt, is the more provoking that he, good man, far from offering any insult to the characters of *Whitaker*, *Stuart* and *Tytler*, or treating any one of them with malignant scurrility, expresses his dissent from the opinions with peculiar modesty, and candidly allows to each the merit which he possessed!!! It is true that he has accused them all of scurrilously perverting every historical fact; and has said of *Whitaker*, that he has written absurdly, ridiculously, and with artifice; of *Stuart* that he was influenced not by the love of truth, but by personal resentment to *Robertson*; and of *Tytler*, that he concealed the truth, understood not the controversy, and wrote as a lawyer pleads from his brief! But Mr. Laing has, perhaps, a licence for all this; whilst a writer in the "British Critic," who may find himself involved with his friends in the general charge of having scurrilously perverted every historical fact\*, cannot retort the charge without being guilty of the most unpardonable offence!

Mr. Laing proceeds to detect and state, as he says, my former malignity in other journals, and begins his statement with giving a very garbled and unfair account of a matter which has no concern whatever with the review of his, or any

\* It appears that Mr. Laing has turned over the volumes of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. It is therefore somewhat difficult to conceive, how he could fail to discover, in 1797, that I wrote the *Biographical Sketch of Mary Queen of Scots*, which is published in that work. He assures us, however, that he never heard of me till May 1800, though he lived much in *Edinburgh*, where the *Encyclopædia* was carrying on, and attracted some notice! He has, indeed, been singularly unlucky in hearing nothing of recent events. He had heard nothing of the revival of the *Clan Mac-Gregor* in 1793!!!

\* Not proposed, as Mr. Laing affirms in his Dissertation.

other work; which he has grossly misrepresented in his correspondence with Mr. Nares, and of which, that I may deprive him for ever of this engine of mischief, I beg leave, through the channel of your Magazine, to submit to the public the following authentic detail.

I am indeed the author of the letter, which, under the signature of "Gregor Mac Nab," was published in the Monthly Magazine for July (not August) 1799; and it is likewise true that, without subscribing it, I adopted the apology for that letter which was published in the Magazine for May 1800. It is, however, so far from being true that my motives for writing the first of these papers were such as Mr. Laing has been pleased to represent them in his correspondence with Mr. Nares, that I shall never cease to think them, what they have been thought by others, motives of humanity. The case was briefly as follows:—

Mr. Plenderleath, "the recruit, whom," as Mr. Laing truly observes, "an officer (the commander) of the Clan-Alpine regiment of Fencibles had refused to dismiss at my request," was the son of a gentleman, whom I had the pleasure, while he lived, to call my friend. He had himself been an officer in the line; but, becoming dissipated, had disposed of his commission. Reduced to extremity, and his father having died in embarrassed circumstances, he had, in London, enlisted as a common soldier in the Clan-Alpine regiment then raising, of which the head-quarters were at Stirling. His widowed mother, who had not heard of him for many months, was in an agony of distress on his account; doubtful whether he was alive or dead, till by one of my family, to whom he had been known from his infancy, he was accidentally met in the street of Stirling. In the mean time, some friends, whom in his better days he had made for himself, had procured for him a commission in the New Romney regiment of Fencible Cavalry; and that regiment he was required, while in Stirling, to join by a certain day.

These circumstances, which can be proved by the most incontrovertible evidence, I stated to the commander of the Clan-Alpine regiment, painting in as striking colours as I could the distress of Mrs. Plenderleath, who had been in Stirling to see her long-lost son; and when I concluded with begging the young man off, I was indeed surpris'd at the terms in which my petition was rejected. That surpris'e was aggravated and combined with indignation, when soon afterwards

I learned, that Mr. Plenderleath, who had gone to visit his mother, and to equip himself for rejoining his regiment, which, if my memory does not deceive me, was then stationed in Ireland, had been brought back to Stirling as a *deserter*, and threatened; as such, with punishment\*. I had a short time before read the history of the Clan Mac-Gregor, published in the first volume of the work entitled *The Revenge of Scotland*; and the curious information which I had received there operating on the indignation which I now felt, prompted me to write and send to the publisher of the Monthly Magazine the letter subscribed "GREGOR MAC NAB."

It is not, however, true, as Mr. Laing alleges, that when challenged as the author, I "at first denied all knowledge of *the libel*, with solemn protestations of my innocence, and of my inviolable respect for the clan and name of Mac-Gregor." The circumstances of the denial were as follow:

"The letter subscribed "Gregor Mac Nab" was sent from Stirling about the middle of May 1799, and contained, at the end of it, a short note to the publisher of the Magazine, requesting him to lay the manuscript before a mutual friend—a man of letters, who would aid him in forming a decision on the propriety of

\* I must request it to be understood, that I mean not to throw the slightest blame on the actual conduct of the commander of the regiment. He assured me that he could not, without the authority of the Commander in Chief, dismiss a recruit; though another officer had assured me that he could not keep as a common soldier, a man who had the commission of cornet in another regiment. Taking it for granted, that the judgment of the colonel was most to be depended on, and dreading the consequence to Mr. Plenderleath, should he be compelled, whilst a commissioned officer in one regiment, to undergo an inspection as a common recruit in another not yet embodied; I assisted him in drawing up a memorial on his case to the late Sir Ralph Abercromby, then Commander in Chief of the forces in Scotland. The memorial was presented to that amiable and gallant officer on the day before the Clan-Alpine recruits were inspected and embodied in a regiment; the young man was treated by him with great kindness and compassion, and by his direction dismissed from the regiment. He then joined the regiment of cavalry in which he was an officer; when it was reduced, he went to Bengal, where he obtained a commission in the third regiment of native cavalry; and in the late war with Holkar fell in battle, fighting gallantly for his king and country.

publishing it; and, if it should be approved, gave him the writer's name. Becoming soon sensible that the satire was too keen and comprehensive to be sanctioned by the provocation which I had received, and afraid that it might tend to excite mutiny in the regiment, I wrote to that friend himself to get back from the publisher of the Magazine the letter subscribed "Gregor Mac Nab." That letter did not appear either in the Magazine for May or in that for June; and when, after an intervention of more than two months from the time that I had countermanded the publication, I received from Sir John Mac-Gregor Murray a letter dated August the 20th, asking me whether I was the author of a letter replete with *scurrility*, which had appeared in *some* London Magazine, against the officers of the Clan-Alpine regiment, but which he declared that he had not seen, I felt myself authorized to say that I was *not*. The letter subscribed "Gregor Mac Nab," though replete with pointed ridicule, contains, I apprehend, no *scurrility*; and I could not, at any rate, entertain a doubt but that the letter written by *me* had been suppressed in consequence of my positive injunction; whilst I knew that others had threatened to publish something about the Clan-Alpine regiment of a very different purport.

These facts were proved by the most incontrovertible evidence, to the entire conviction of Sir John Mac-Gregor Murray himself; and to him, as well as to Lord Woodhouselee, Mr. William Erskine, advocate, and Mr. Macfarquhar, writer to the signet, I appeal for the truth of every one of them.

The offensive letter, however, having been published, notwithstanding the means which I had taken, as I thought, successfully, to suppress it\*, I beg leave to ask any man of candour what line of conduct

\* I must here acquit my friend, as well as the publisher of the Magazine, of all blame, which those not acquainted with the particulars of the case may be inclined to put upon them. My friend was absent from London, and did not receive my letter till it was too late to get back the manuscript; and I have been assured, that by a combination of very singular circumstances, which would have misled any man, the publisher was induced to believe, that "Gregor Mac Nab" was no fictitious signature. He should, however, have shewn the manuscript, as soon as he received it, to the gentlemen to whom he was directed to shew it by the short note at the bottom of the page; but even for that negligence I am acquainted with his apology, and admit its validity.

remained for me to pursue, different from that which I actually pursued? Mr. Laing is mistaken when he supposes, for he cannot have been told, that the manuscript was produced against me in a *court of justice*. I received indeed a summons; but no action was carried on against me, because I acknowledged my offence, and by my counsel—now Lord Woodhouselee—offered to make for it any apology, that Sir John Mac-Gregor Murray, who conceived himself injured, should dictate. Perhaps Mr. Laing thinks that it would have been more honourable, and more consistent with morality, to persist in attempting to justify a satirical effusion, which, though prompted at first by what I felt as virtuous indignation, I had long been sensible was on many accounts wrong. If so, I thank God that his notions and mine, as well of honour and morality as of some other things, are very different. I am a man, and subject to the failings of humanity; I am a Christian, and when I err, I wish to repent of my errors and to atone for them; if Mr. Laing imagine that he has never erred, as I have no wish to atone for his errors, I do not envy his self-complacency.

But the apology, or, as Mr. Laing calls it, the recantation was humiliating! I admit that it was more humiliating than generosity, perhaps, on the one hand, would have demanded, or than pride, on the other, would willingly have granted; but when the party which conceived itself injured had given a solemn promise, that no man should be made acquainted with the *name* of the apologist, except the friend to whose care the apology was to be transmitted\*, would there have been honour, virtue, religion, or common sense, in going to law about the *terms* of my apology, when I was myself sensible that some apology was due? Let me declare too, and I do it solemnly in the presence of him who knows the secrets of all hearts, that, as this is the only instance

\* Sir John Mac-Gregor Murray gave the promise, and as he is a man of honour, I have not a doubt but he has religiously observed it. Nay, I am persuaded, by all that I know or have heard of him, that he will be more indignant, as he certainly has cause to be, at Mr. Laing's conduct on the present occasion, than even I am. I feel it therefore a duty, which I owe to him, to declare thus publicly, that Mr. Laing, as he informed the Archdeacon of Stafford, derived his information from no man of the name of Mac-Gregor; and that he afterwards confessed, that, with respect to some particulars, he had misunderstood his informer.

produced by Mr. Laing of any thing published by me, for which an apology was made, so I believe it to be the only thing that I ever published, for which *candour would say that an apology could reasonably be required\**. What he calls the libel, for which he says that I was prosecuted *at the same time*, may be seen, with my name subscribed to it, in the Edinburgh Magazine for August 1799; and I have not the smallest hesitation to stake my character upon the verdict that might be pronounced on it, by any British jury which should be made acquainted with all the circumstances of the case.

Such are my errors, venial I trust in the eyes of God and man; such the proofs which Mr. Laing has thought fit to lay before the public of the malignity of one with whom he never had the slightest personal acquaintance; and such the means by which he hopes to effect the ruin of my character, and expose me to the world as a *self-convicted libeller!* Yet these errors and this malignity affect not the review of his Dissertation, which must stand or fall by its own merit. If the objections to his statements and reasonings be well-founded, they ought to carry conviction to every candid mind, even though they had been drawn up by *the Father of Lies himself*; and if they be frivolous and ill-founded, they could not injure the Dissertation or its author, though they had been urged by *the Apostle St. John*.

Mr. Laing says that I have quarrelled with the Anti-Jacobin. This is perfectly new to me. Though I have not for some time contributed any thing to that Journal, I have never ceased to respect its editor as a man highly accomplished and of sound principles; and I have not heard that he has ceased to profess some regard for me. I am not, however, so well known to him as to the editors of the British Critic; and if Mr. Laing's de-

\* By the manner in which Mr. Laing expresses himself of the letter subscribed "Gregor Mac Nab," the reader may be led to suppose it a libel of the blackest kind against the whole Clan of Mac-Gregor. I acknowledge it to have been exceedingly improper; but I hope that no man will form his opinion of it either from Mr. Laing's representation or from the apology that was demanded for it, without carefully reading the letter itself; for I can assure the public, that it gave not the slightest offence to the family which is here generally considered to be at the head of the Clan, or interrupted for one moment the intimacy which for nineteen years has subsisted between that family and me.

fire to promote the circulation of the *Anti-Jacobin* have induced him to transmit to the Editor of it the same series of calumnies which he sent to those Editors, as proofs that I AM UTTERLY DISQUALIFIED FOR THE OFFICE OF A REVIEWER, he may have produced the quarrel which he mentions. I confess, however, that it appears to me probable that he may have failed to accomplish his object in the one case as completely as in the other. Whether in attempting to accomplish such an object by such means, there be not a deeper tincture of malevolence in proportion to the ill intended, and therefore a more immoral act on the part of Mr. Laing, than in any thing which even he has laid to my charge, let the impartial public, before which he has brought the question, judge. To its tribunal he has appealed, and of that tribunal I dread not the decision. Meanwhile, to convince Mr. Laing that I bear to him no ill-will, I beg leave, as I know that he delights in the study of what is ancient, to recommend as a fit subject for his meditation the following truth, which is as valuable now as it was two thousand years ago:—

Κακουχίτερον οὐδὲν διαβολῆς ἔστι πᾶρ λαθεῖν γὰρ ἀπατήσασα τὸν πεπεισμένον, μῖσος ἀναπλάττει πρὸς τὸν οὐδὲν αἰτίον.

I am, Sir, &c.

GEORGE GLEIG.

Stirling, July 10, 1806.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for November and December last are some cautions respecting emigration to America, which, like the observations of the same person in a preceding volume, exhibit a most partial and distorted view of the United States.

It is not my intention to disturb the opinions of those who are positive that no part of the globe is so happy as their own "little island;" but justice to your readers requires that the misrepresentations of this writer be pointed out; and especially should one who undertakes to correct the errors of others, be careful to state matters fairly himself.

It is probable that an agricultural life in America has, like the rural occupations and scenery of all countries, been frequently decorated and embellished by the glowing fancy of the poet or the panegyrist; and no just estimate can be formed of the life of a farmer, either English or American, by a transient visit from the smoke of a city, to enjoy the softening



softening breezes and the revivifying rays of the vernal season,

“Able to drive all sadness but despair.”

But the evils of the New World are by this person magnified beyond all bounds of truth or probability; and if some authors have drawn too flattering descriptions of the United States, this writer has conjured up more plagues than those of Egypt, and arranged them *in terrorem* against the European farmer who may incline to expatriate himself.

Possibly there are situations in the United States where several of the inconveniences mentioned do in some measure exist: so there are in Britain. But would it be fair to select as a specimen of the soil and climate of England the barren sands of Lancashire, the dreary peaks of Derbyshire, the fens of Cambridgeshire, or the marthes of Essex? Nor are the Back-woods of America, generally speaking, suited to the habits and manners of an English husbandman. But when this writer speaks of the dog-day storms scarcely leaving the farmer straw while he expects grain, he shews either a total ignorance of the climate, or an intention to deceive his readers; for the grain is always harvested by the middle of July: and to assert that the soil of the United States is universally light, loose, and not sufficiently stiff for wheat, is equally untrue. There are in the United States as great variety of soils as in England. The vicinity of the sea-coast is in general sandy; but in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, are millions of acres which require only English culture to render them as productive of wheat as any in the world.

It is true that in this latitude the heat of the sun during the harvest-months is much greater than in England, and the grass which is mowed one day may frequently be stacked on the morrow; but I ask, what farmer would prefer to this the frequent rainy days or weeks of an English harvest?

I know of no country which is exempt from frosts and blights, and birds and insects; and that “the instinct of some leads them to gnaw the bark, others the leaves, and others the buds of trees,” is a discovery neither new nor peculiar to any climate: but this traveller outdoes Munchausen when he assures us that maize thrives in a soil repugnant to all other grains; and that the quantity of straw upon the largest farm in the United States will not manure half an acre of ground!

I know of a dozen farms within one

township on each of which are not less than three hundred loads of manure, and one person, in addition to the straw from a thousand bushels of grain, has collected from his woods thirty waggon-loads of leaves to litter his cattle and increase his dunghill.

To account for the rapid population of the United States, this writer tells us, that “the American, knowing not the enjoyments of the English farmer, becomes satisfied with his situation;”—or I suppose he would emigrate to England; but he must have greater encouragement than is given in the Agricultural Report of the Farmer’s Magazine for November last. The letter from Essex says, “It is with the greatest difficulty that many farmers are able to pay their rents, tithes, rates, and taxes, and some are totally unable.” And the Yorkshire reporter says, “The heavy imposts upon malt have created a cursed and unwholesome beverage, by which all the hard-working farmers, and the good people of England in general, are in danger of being poisoned.” Our friend “Beacon” omits to chant this slave, which is worse than the milk and water of the Back-woodsmen.

In my next I propose to state the advantages and disadvantages of the American compared with the English farmer, and remain, Sir, your constant reader,

W. BAKEWELL.

*Banks of the Schuylkill, Pennsylvania,*  
March 20, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
THE following device on a French snuff-box was published soon after the battle of Austerlitz, and its ingenuity merits preservation.

The French eagle is represented with one of its talons fixed on the breast of the Austrian eagle, who lies prostrate; while its other talon is snatching at the Russian eagle, who is represented at some distance, however not so far but that a wing is grasped by the French eagle, and the feathers are dropping. The Prussian Monarch is exhibited as a lion in the back-ground, sneaking off. On one side England is represented as a leopard, stretched out at its ease; a ship of war and a rock are before it. We seem to receive half a compliment on an occasion where compliments are not paid to others.

The French have in all times been famous for similar devices engraved on medals, although they have never equalled

the English in the humour of their caricatures. In the American war they published a fine medal of a similar description. America is here represented as an infant Hercules strangling the serpents; England, under the figure of an enraged leopard raised on its hinder-legs, is ready to fall on this political child of French adoption; Minerva, representing the *un-zijé* genius of the French Monarch, interposes with her shield, covering the infant—who is yet, however, very far from having become a Hercules! The curious may obtain a cast of this medal at Mr. Tassie's.

The medals of Louis XIV. are extremely numerous, but they are not so admirable for their workmanship as Daffier's and other more recent medalists; some of their designs are however ingenious, and though not historically true, may be poetically imagined. To preserve these fugitive designs is not unworthy the care of the historian; they furnish us with the popular feeling of the moment, while they register the historical fact.

S. L.

Lincoln's Inn, July 7, 1806.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT of a BLUE MACAW, the PROPERTY of DR. THORNTON, of HIND-STREET, MANCHESTER-SQUARE.

**T**HE *psittacus*, or parrot, is a very numerous genus, of which there are upwards of 140 species. They are inhabitants of warm climates. When young, they are very docile; and, owing to their blunt tongue, imitate easily the human voice. The bill in this genus is hooked, and, what is peculiar, the upper mandible is moveable, as well as the lower. The feet are formed for climbing, having a longer and shorter toe.

The macaw is one of this genus, and the largest and most beautiful of the parrot tribe. They are of two kinds, the red and blue. The tail is composed of two long feathers, in the centre, one of these yellow, the other blue, falling underneath: these are about two feet in length, and have on each side four proportionate blue feathers. The wings and back are blue, and the breast and all underneath of a fine yellow. Both mandibles are black. The cheeks are naked, with whiskers of small feathers, four underneath the eye, and five above. This bird is about a yard in length. They use the claw as a hand; and in holding employ three toes, a long one, and the two shorter before, using one of

them as a thumb. They live in palm woods, feed upon fruits and seeds, pair, the male and female by turns sit upon the eggs and feed their young. Flocks containing hundreds of them are often seen flying in the air, and, reflecting the Sun's light, they seem like clouds of blue and gold, and present to the ravished eye the most beautiful and brilliant sight. They attain the age of from 130 to 200 years.

To defend to the present macaw.—He was for many years in servitude at Mr. Brooks's Menagerie in the Haymarket. Like the other birds of that species, he was chained by the leg by a short chain to his perch, defended by tin, and fed upon scalded bread. Here he learned to imitate the cackling of fowls, barking of dogs, his exhibitors, and other inhuman sounds.

Dr. Thornton bought him for fifteen guineas to grace his museum, or botanical exhibition. When in a confined room in Bond-street, he made the screaming noises so offensive in this tribe. He seemed sulky and unhappy. Being brought to the Doctor's house, his botanical exhibition being closed, the Doctor, from motives of humanity, and for experiment, took away the chain that confined him to his perch. His feet were so cramped, and the muscles weakened from long disuse, that he could not walk. He tottered at every step, and appeared in a few minutes only greatly fatigued. In order that he might not clamber by his feet and bill down the upright pole supporting his perch at a right-angle, a double stand was made as with flowers, and this serves as a parapet-wall, which prevents his coming farther. His liberated feet soon acquired uncommon agility; his plumage grew more resplendent; and he became completely happy. No longer he indulged in screams of discontent, and all his gestures denoted gratitude. His food was now changed, and he breakfasts with the family, having toast and butter, or bread and butter; and dines upon potatoes, hard dumplings, with fruit occasionally after dinner. Like other parrots, he never drinks. His smell is uncommonly quick. He marks the time of meals by a continued agitation of the wings, and running up and down the pole, and a pleasing note of request.

When he receives his food, he half opens his wings, contracts the pupils of his eyes, and utters a pleasing note of thankfulness. If he gets what he is not very fond of, he takes it in his left leg,

and

and having fed on it, throws it down; but if the food be nice and abundant, he carefully conveys it to his tin reservoir, and leaves for another repast what he cannot eat in this. He soon forgot his barbarous sounds, and now imitates words, and for hours together amuses himself in saying — “Poll,” “Macaw,” “Turn him out,” “Pretty fellow,” “Saucy fellow,” “What’s o’clock,” laughing, and calling out the names of the Doctor’s children. If any is hurt, he gives the first alarm; nor does he desist until they are attended to. The Doctor’s son, observing the sagacity of this bird, undertook to instruct him. He taught him, at word of command, to descend from his perch, and stand upon his finger; then, by another order, he turns himself downwards, and hangs upon the fore-finger by one foot, although the body is swung about with much violence. Being next asked how a certain person should be served, the spectator attends an answer, but the bird, by his bill, is pendent on the finger, and has all the appearance of one hanging. At desire he extends his wings, and shews their beauty. He next fans the spectator; and being put upon the ground, walks backward as readily as forwards, with his two toes in front and two behind. He then clumbers like a sailor up the mizen, and with his two open mandibles embraces his perch, which is nearly two inches in thickness. Placed there, he is asked, if a certain gentleman was to come here, how he would serve him? he shakes his head several times, raises his wings, erects all his feathers, opens his mouth, catches hold of the finger, and, seemingly in earnest, keeps on biting, as though he would take it off, opposing every resistance, and when he liberates the finger, utters a scream. He is then asked how he would serve his master?—when he gently bites the finger, and caresses it with his beak and tongue, and holds his head down, as expecting it to be scratched. Nor is this all. Being given a nut on his stand below, he mounts the upright stick, and the nut somehow disappears. He then, at word of command, presents it to the company, holds it in his paw, and cracks it. The nut was hid under the tongue, in the hollow of the under mandible. Given a peach-stone, he finds out its natural division, and after many efforts opens it for the kernel. When any nuts are presented him, he is in one universal agitation; and he has so much sagacity, that without cracking,

when he takes up a bad nut, he very indignantly throws it on the ground. He is remarkably fond of music, and with motions of his feet along the perch, movement of his wings, and his head moving backwards and forwards, he dances to all lively tunes, and keeps exact time. If any person sings in wrong measure, he quickly desists, and begins to another, whose ear keeps time.

He is very friendly to strangers, puts on a terrific appearance towards children for fear of injury, and is very jealous of infants. In rainy weather the blue feathers look green, and also in clear weather when there are vapours in the sky: hence he is an admirable weather-gage. What proves a peculiar sagacity in his imitations is, that these he effects sometimes without his voice; for instance, there is a scissars-grinder who comes into the street where the bird is every Friday. All the parrots have a file in the inside of the upper mandible, with which they grind down their under-bill, and in this they are employed for an hour every evening. This sound people usually mistake for snoring. This scraping was attempted, but the nice ear marked the difference, and he had recourse to his claws, which he struck against the perch, armed with tin, and observing the time of the turning of the wheel, he effected a most exact imitation, which he repeats every Friday. Sometimes the child’s pap would be taken to the window and beaten with the spoon: this he would immediately imitate, by striking his broad bill against the sides of his perch.

The light of candles awakens him, and he will then dance, and discriminate persons; but presented with sugar, or any food, he often misses it. He often then will invite to be held upon the hands to flutter his wings; but he seems to have no inclination to fly, and appears perfectly happy in the partial liberty he enjoys. N.

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

CRITICAL SURVEY of LESSING’S WORKS.  
[For Particulars of his Life see Vol. 19,  
p. 569, and Vol. 23, p. 38.]

**I**N this instance the sagacity of Lessing’s criticism may be questioned. The fourth Sebastian was but another impostor.

The evidence for Sebastian’s death is satisfactory. It is naturally probable; it is circumstantial; nor was it disputed during the reign of the rightful heir, his

uncle the Cardinal Henry. After the Spanish usurpation began, a doubt, which had the obvious purpose of unsettling the allegiance of the Portuguese, was first propagated. Barbarous ages abound with resurrection-heroes, with men evoked from the shades for seditious purposes, *etiam sub terris bella moventes*. Thus the Welsh resuscitated their Arthur, the English their Duke of York, the French their Joan of Arc. The story of Sebastian's preservation originated in Terceira, one of the Azores.

Twenty years elapsed before the return of this Sebastian. According to his own story, he was still in Egypt, and consequently within reach of European intelligence, at the time of his uncle's death. This was the proper period for his return. Mortification may account for some length of absence, but not for an abandonment of his station, when the chance of resumption came into jeopardy.

The success of the Portuguese pretenders, who were monks, and who therefore found it convenient to acknowledge a temporary penitential residence in a convent, would naturally prepare that most improbable portion of the new story which described Sebastian as residing so long in a Georgian monastery. A monastic taste was never ascribed to Sebastian until the prior of Crato was a candidate for the vacant sceptre.

The apparition at Venice, a state hostile to the Spaniards, rather than at Rome, the natural asylum of refugee Catholic princes, is ill accounted for by the strange robbery ascribed to this King's attendants, which ought rather to have prevented a man coming out of Sicily from reaching the extremity of the Adriatic, than to have occasioned it. Rome inclined to the Spanish interest: Venice was the retreat of the refugee Portuguese. On the supposition of imposture the place of appearance is natural.

The Venetian Senate, being well disposed to the revolutionary Portuguese, did exactly that which was likely to give importance to this pretender, and to prevent detection. They transferred him notoriously to a state-prison; they suffered the Spanish Ambassador and the King of France to meddle about his commitment; but they never suffered a particle of evidence to transpire, and they carefully intercepted investigation from less partial quarters. Suppose this Sebastian the true king, and his long detention be-

comes inexplicable. That the Venetians took an interest in his safety is clear from their anger with the Duke of Tuscany for his seizure. The conspiracy of Bedmar was a retaliation for this plot.

The pretended dialogue with the Count of Lemos is not supported by valid testimony. On the contrary, the Neapolitan examinations so admittedly terminated in the detection of imposture, and of his being a Calabrian, that the self-created king was paraded on ass-back through the streets, as if to court various confrontation, in a place full of Spaniards who had visited the Court of Portugal. The real king would have been removed speedily by an ostentatious execution: an impostor only could be safely sentenced to the galleys, and preserved alive for inspection, and made to reside in the very neighbourhood of Portugal, at San Lucar.

But let us return to Lessing's reviewal.

\* \* \* \* \*

“Impartiality—and what should move a German to be partial in a History of Portugal? The question is plausible: yet the man who tends to be partial will betray himself even about indifferent things: he will interpose his own judgment where the reader might have been left to decide for himself. Nor can I admit that nothing occurs in Portuguese history which might tempt a German to be partial, were it merely out of nationality.

“For instance, in describing the efforts of King John II. to encourage navigation, mention occurs of Martin Behem, who rendered in that respect important services to Portugal. Now we know that certain patriotic Nurembergers have maintained that he ought to be called the true discoverer of the New World. They repose chiefly on the testimony of Ricciolus and of Benzonus. The former gives us to understand that Behem put Columbus on the scent; and the latter says expressly, that Magellan saw the strait now called after himself already laid down in a chart of Martin Behem.—*Hujus freti observatio Magellano tribuenda est, nam reliquarum navium preserti fretum esse negabant, et finem duntaxat esse censebant. Magellanus tamen fretum istic esse norat, quia, ut fertur, in charta marina aduncatum viderat, descripta ab insigni quodam nauclero cui nomen Martinus Bohemus, quam Luitania Rex in suo Museo adseruabat.*—*Benzonus de India Occidentali,*

Stüven

tom. IV. *Americæ Theodori de Bry.* — It would therefore not be surprising if in this instance a German were to follow Stüven and Doppelmayr, and, with the author of the *Progrès des Allemands*, to call out that his countrymen not only invented printing and gunpowder, but discovered the New World. Hear, however, what this historian says:—‘Whether Martin Behem discovered the New World, as Ricciolus\* will have it, or even knew the straits of Magellan, as Benzonius affirms, appears to me very uncertain. If Hartmann Schedel affirms in his Latin Chronicle that he and Jacob Canus (who discovered Congo,) went so far beyond the equator, that their shadows, when they looked to the east, fell on their right hands, this does not prove that they reached America: it happens to whoever crosses the line. The old documents which Wülfer, Wagenfeld, Stüven, and Doppelmayr, have excerpted, are silent; and the difficulty is increased by the date assigned to Martin Behem’s Chart of the World, which is 1492, when Columbus was already on his voyage. Doppelmayr had a *fac-simile* of this chart re-engraved. The more I examine it, the less I think it encroaches on the merit of Columbus or of Magellan.’ In another place he adds, ‘Columbus therefore discovered the New World, but Vesputius the proper America, or at least first made it known in the Old World. We Germans, though discoverers of many things, have here no part, but resign the glory to the Genoese and the Florentines, unless we can fancy it an honour that the new or fourth quarter of the world wears a German name; for Amerigo, or Americus, is the good old German *Enrich* Italianized.’

“After this unequivocal proof of a praiseworthy impartiality, allow me to give you a specimen of our author’s character of research, which involves a careful minuteness. It shall respect the his-

\* “Mr. Gebauer should not have stated that Ricciolus will have it so. He leaves it doubtful. The passage runs thus — ‘Christophorus Columbus cum prius in Madeira insula, ubi consuetudinis ac delineandis chartis geographicis vacabat, sine suopto ingenio, ut erat vir astronomiæ cosmographiæ et physices gnarus, sine indicio habito a Martino Bohemo, aut, ut Hispani dicunt, ab Alphonso Sanchez de Helva nauclero, qui forte incidit in insulam postea Dominicam dictam, cogitasset de navigatione in Indiam Occidentalem.’ — *Geographiæ et Hydrog. Reformatio*, lib. III. c. 22.

tory of a *bon mot*. Mr. Gebauer finds it related of John V. of Portugal, that he told his nobility, ‘John IV. loved you; Don Pedro feared you; I have neither prejudice’—*Vos dilexit avus; metuait pater; at ego neutrum*. In the note he indicates a passage in the Memoirs of Madame de Maintenon, (vol. 3, c. 4.) in which, at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Louis XIV. is related to have said to M. de Ruvigni, a Protestant nobleman, ‘*Mon grand pere vous aimait; mon pere vous craignait; pour moi, je ne vous crains, ni ne vous aime.*’ There is so much of resemblance in the turn of the two speeches, that they can hardly be both original. Probably the Portuguese King had the French King in view; and his sentiment is but a prolongation of one which occurs in the *Apophthegmes de Henri le Grand*, who said to the deputies of the Huguenots, *Le Roi Henry (III.) vous craignait, et ne vous aimait pas; mais moi je vous aime et ne vous crains pas.*—[To be continued.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

“Altering not always amending.”

UNDER this title permit me to say two words to your correspondent “M. N.” concerning his critique on a passage of Milton; p. 392, in your present volume. I do not intend to enter into the merits or demerits of the passage in question, but I beg you will insert my protest against the emendation. Whether “M. N.” be a poet, or whatever may be the music of his ear, I would ask, can he think the monosyllable thus—“*Him who durst thus defy*”—tolerable in the place to which he has assigned it? Or, indeed, can he, as a poet, endure the tautology upon which he has stumbled in the following line: “*Omnipotent, Almighty Power,*” not to mention the duplication of the *eliso vocalis*, which I conceive the inimicable author originally designed to avoid, in the order observed by himself. Milton, Sir, was not a “*faultless monster*;” but I do not think “M. N.” (at least if we may judge from this specimen) is to be admitted as the corrector of Milton; and whatever be the faults of this particular passage, I trust your readers will admit with me that the critic has fallen into greater.

Your’s, &c.

AN ADMIRER OF THE original Milton.  
June 20, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.  
THE ANTIQUARY.

NO. X.

THE inclosed letters from the Antiquary's Correspondents are given to the reader, and they do not require either preface or postscript. They are at least as curious as any with which the Antiquary can himself indulge him.

SIR,

AS an appendix to your paper on the History of Ancient Castles, I send you a few memoranda relating to the Military Habits of those who were accustomed to defend them.

Body-armor in this country, I believe, was nearly co-eval with such castles as were intended for residence as well as for defence. The early Britons knew very little of its incumbrance: toward the close of their history we find some reason for believing that they had adopted it from the Romans; but we have no particulars detailed to us. Nor was it known to the Saxons at their first arrival: at least we have nothing that should induce us to believe so. So late even as the eighth century Mr. Strutt could find but one instance where any thing like mail-armor occurred, and that was in the representation of a royal habit.—(See Strutt's Dresses and Habits, vol. 1, p. 25.) A leathern helmet with the fur turned outwards; an oval shield, which varied in its size, but was of the same material; a large long sword; and a barbed lance;—were the general armor of the Anglo-Saxon. In the ninth and tenth centuries a different sort of body-armor was in use, which seems to have consisted of thin plates of metal fastened upon the interior garment or tunic, so as to move upon each other. These it is more than probable were accompanied by a breast-plate, as a defence for that part is frequently mentioned by the Saxon writers. *Greaves*, or leg-guards, are said to have been added in the tenth century, and their introduction is attributed to the Danes.

Mail, or ringed, armor, however, such as it appeared in the succeeding century, was a martial habiliment peculiar to the Normans. The accoutrements of a warrior at that period are expressly enumerated in the Conqueror's laws, (See Lambard. Archaionom. Leg. Gul. I., c. 22, 28,) and consisted of a hawkberk, helmet, shield, spear, and sword. The hawkberk at that time was literally no more than a shirt of mail; but in the

twelfth century it formed a complete defensive armor, and invested every part of the warrior but his face. It continued in use till the beginning of the fifteenth century. Henry IV. is the last of our kings who appears in it on his great-seal. A few instances occur before this time of what antiquaries, I believe, call armor *mi-partie*, part mail, part plated; and mail skirts we find in use so late even as the sixteenth century. Grose, however, asserts (Treatise on Armour, p. 74,) that plated armor was completely introduced both here and in France about the middle of the fourteenth century.

The different parts of the plated armor, as they affect the body, had the following names: *Vambruces* for the defence of the arms, from the shoulder to the wrist; *gauntlets* for the hands; *cuirass* for the back and breast-plate; *cuisse* for the thighs; *genouilleres*, or knee-pieces; *greaves*; and iron shoes.

Of the head-coverings, the round, the pointed, and the flat helmets, appear to have been all used in the early Norman period; though the round one, till Edward III.'s reign, seems to have been by far most common. Sometimes they were guarded in front with frame or lattice-work; and a few instances occur where there are pendants to guard the nose. The round helmet, Mr. Grose says, was called *chappelle de fer*. It is described by P. Daniel as the lightest of all helmets, without vizor or gorget. In the fourteenth century the helmets were more commonly like the armor, hammered and plated. Thomas Earl of Lancaster, eldest son of Edmund Crouchback, is the first whose helmet is furnished by a crest.—(Sep. Mon., vol. 1, p. cxxxviii.) In this century, as well as in those which immediately succeeded, we find the helmets were curiously ornamented and enriched, and even in some cases not only inscribed with letters, but studded with jewels. The helmet of William de Valence, at Westminster, who died in 1296, has a flowered fillet, studded. The Black Prince's, at Canterbury, has a chaplet. Mr. Grose, in his Treatise on ancient Armour, has enumerated, very carefully, the various names by which, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, our helmets were distinguished. The greater part of these, however, are only to be sought for in illuminated manuscripts. On our tombs we rarely see any other than the *itate*-helmet.

The gradual changes which took place in the form and fashion of our ancient ar-

mour may, perhaps, be best judged of from the figures which occur upon sepulchral monuments; although there are other documents, of a literary kind, which contribute materials for its history.

From the Wardrobe Accompts of Edward Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward the Second, in the last year of his father's reign, a curious account of his personal armour may be obtained.

Hugh Earl of Stafford, who made his will, April 15th, in the ninth year of Richard the Second, ordered that Thomas his son should have his coat of mail *d'Altere*, of Naples; and his helmet made at Bourdeaux, with a *camail d'Altere*; as also his sword made at Turenne, which Sir Raufe Ferrars gave him.—(See Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 163.) This, at least, shews that our ancestors were curious in their arms and weapons; and, perhaps, that they readily admitted the military improvements of other countries. Nor was this taste for foreign weapons entirely confined to England. Rabelais, who, no doubt, painted the manners of his time, speaking of Gargantua, says, “His sword was not of Valentia; nor his dagger of Saragosa:” towns which were then, probably, famous for the temper of their steel.

In the will of Eleanor de Bohun, Duchess of Gloucester, August 13, 1399, we read, “Item, un habergeon ove un croix de laton merchie sur le pis encontre le cuer, quele feust a mon seigneur son pere.”

In the following century, 1415, we have these items in the will of Edward Duke of York. “Item, je devise a Thomas Beauchamp, mes brigandiers coverrez de rouge velvet chequete noire & blank, & dys livres en monoye. Item, je devise a Johan Popham mes nouvelles brigandiers de rouge velvet queux Grove me fist, mon bassinet que je port, & mon meillour chival except ce deffuis. Item, je devise a Diprant ma petite cote de maille, le piece de plate qe mon Seignour le Prince ma donna, apelle breitplate, le pance, que fuis a mon Seignour mon pere, qe Dieu assoill, mon houfelle, & mon chaperon de fere.”

But instances of this nature would be endless. I shall only quote, in addition, a short extract from one of the letters of Margaret, to John, Paston, dated 13th May, between 1463 and 1465.—“As for the harnys, Wyks deliuyd it to hym the x day of Januar the ij yer of King E. (Edw. IV.) in Pylgryme strete at New Castell. In p'nis a peyr brygandys, a

falet, a borefper, a bawe, xvij arwys, ij payr polonds, a standard of mayle, and a pare flyvys of plate to the valew of v marc.”

During the different periods here alluded to, most of our great fortresses appear to have been furnished with their respective armories. The office of Haubergeon occurs at the Tower of London as early as the 37th of Edward III. and an order dated in the third year of the succeeding monarch, for making coats of mail there, is still extant. In the first year of Richard the Third, also, we find a grant of the office of armourer within the Castle of Warwick to William Wynter, dated Pomfret, September the first.

Such are some of the principal particulars in the history of our ancient armour: on the introduction of fire-arms it was gradually disused; though not entirely laid aside, I believe, even in the reign of George the Second. Your's,

ATTILIATOR.

SIR,

AMONG the scarce books of a former age, which time has rendered obsolete, is the “*Vulgaria*” of William Horman, one of the most general and polished scholars whom the reign of Henry the Eighth produced. It was printed at London, in quarto, 1519, by Pynson; and consists of aphorisms and familiar phrases, in English and Latin, arranged in thirty-seven chapters, and occasionally illustrative not only of the formulæ of speech, but of the manners, games, customs, habits, and opinions of the time. Horman himself was a native of Salisbury, received the first part of his education in Wykham's school, at Winchester, and the latter part at New College, Oxford, where he became fellow in 1477. He was afterwards fellow and schoolmaster of Eton; where he died April the 12th, 1535. The “*Vulgaria*” was printed a second time by Wynkyn de Worde, in 1530; but a few of the sentences in the two first chapters probably rendered the work obnoxious at the Reformation. The first edition is the only one I have seen; but from Ames's account of the second it should appear that they are both remarkable for some peculiar alterations.

At the back of the title-page are these lines, by Lilly the grammarian:

GUILIILLII CARMEN.

Ausonæ gentis linguam si quaris, et optas,  
Pulsa barbarie, doctius ore loqui;  
Hoc opus Hormanis discas puer, utile munus  
Et veterum referens aurea dicta patrum.

A few

A few of the double sentences shall be quoted, as specimens of Herman's Latin style. From the rest I shall only take occasional samples of his English:—

"The Apostilis used no Greke nor Laten cloquence.

"Apostoli, nec Attica, nec Latiali ufi sunt eloquentia.

"Poulys sieple is a myghty great thynge, and so hyc that vneth a man may discern the weather-cocke.

"Piramis est vaste magnitudinis, tamque peralte: ut caligat iustigium versatile.

"The service of the Church at the begynnynge had more deuotion than curious longe or costlye apparayle.

"Officium Ecclesie primitiue plus habuit pietatis quam apparatus.

"I sayde my service in the croudes at Poulis.

"Perfolvi preces canonicas in cripto porticu Paulina.

*De Piçtate. Cap. i.*

"It is forbyde by holy church that a layman should touche the chalyffe.

"Our lady of Walsingham dothe many miracles.

"Every yere the parkars brynge to Poulys lyue deere.

"Fette the shype of incens.

"The ymage of the patron of the church must stande on the ryght hand of the autor."

*De Impietate. Cap. ij.*

"Some be so madde that they wyll prophcy by lokinge through a seyre.

"He smacketh of an heretyke."

*Medicinalia. Cap. iij.*

"Unwashten woole, that groweth betwene the hynder legges of a blacke shepe is wonderful medycynable."

*De Scolasticis. Cap. viij.*

"Papyr fyrre was made of a certayne stuffe like the pith of a bulrush in Ægypt: and syth it is made of linnen clothe soked in water, stampte or grunde pressed and smothed.

"The principall commendation of papyr is that it be thynne, hard, white, and smothed.

"The greatest and hyste of pryce is papyr imperyall.

"Papyr royall is nexte.

"There is other fyne and thynne papyr, seruyng for missiue letters: but it wyll nat bere hynde on both sydes.

"There shulde be four or fyue and twenty sheetes in a queyre: and twenty queyris in a reme: though the old way were other.

"The prynters have founde a crafte to

make boks by brasen letters sette in ordre by a frame."

*De Corporis Cultu. Cap. xi.*

"Purple velvette of Ynde that hath the coloure of morelle, or vyollette, or rousty yron is mooste of pryce or mooste set by.

"London speche and rayment is fur fyner than Yorke."

*De Coquinariis, &c. Cap. xxi.*

"Some loue garlyeke sauce, some vinnaker & pepper, with roste hese.

"Apples that lacke theyr stalke can nat dure longe.

*De Triclinariibus. Cap. xxij.*

"He kepeth nere suppers tyll mydnyght.

"Precious cuppis be made of bugull hornys."

*De Cubicularibus. Cap. xxij.*

"Some beddis be stouffed with wolle, some with flockis, some with cotton, some with fetters of swann, goose, or pulture."

*De Equilis Instrumento. Cap. xix.*

"Horses that muste renne for a wager, or for a gret crande, be fedde with chaffe and barley brede."

*De Principiis Ornamentis, &c. Cap. xxij.*

"One swanne is ynough to fyll a charger.

"Marchauntis of London have goodly places upon the land.

"Mercatores Londinienses villas habent in agris magnifice exultas.

"There is an elephant geuyn to the kynge: but none can gyde hym: but they that came with the present."

*De Commutativis. Cap. xxvij.*

"The bouthes, that be pyght in feyris, velde mache money to the lord of the foyle.

"The Lambardis have a strete by them selfe at London."

*De Opificibus. Cap. xxvij.*

"Makers and byers of golde foyle, occupie a boris tothe.

"The comen clockis be made of yron whylys full of tette and plumettis, or weyghtis duly proporcyoned by good crafte; and smyntyng on a bell.

"There be smal clockis for a chambre to wake a man out of his slepe."

*De re edificatoria.*

"Some men wyll have theyr wallys plastered, some pergetted and whytlymed, some roughe caste, some prickted, some wrought with plaster of Paris.

"This flore shal be bourded, and upon that a flore of claye, or panyngge, layde with mortar.

"I wolde he that made the tree brydge of the tennis, had made it of stone.

"He



"*He drew out a platte of the house with a penne.*

"Some be so curiouse and coslewe in buyldynge, that they disdaynge to have the stonys of their owne countrey, but they wyll have straunge and farre sette stonys: of great and outrageous cost.

"*Citezyns have gardens over theyr houses.*

*De Bellicis. Cap. xxxj.*

"*Of bras caste in molde be made many perillous instruments of war: as gunnys of divers fushions and nuncs.*

"The pryckers be gone to spye what our enemies go aboute.

"The power of Englande was thought lytel of price to some of the borderars: tyl they were taught with theyr great slaughter to knowe it."

*De Exercitamentis et Ludis.*

"I have leyde many gynnys, gynnys, pottis, and other, for to take fishe.

"Children do lerne to swymme leaning upon the rynde of a tree or corke.

"*It is the custome that every yere we shal have a May-kyng.*

"Men play with III dice, and children with iij dalies.

"A single ace is a losynge caste.

"Syface winneth all.

"Trey is caste good ynoughe.

"Cater is a very good caste.

"*Deuce and synke were nat in the old dyce.*

"I had never fantasy to playenge at the dice and tables.

"Let me have the red chesse men.

"We shoulde have II kyngis, and II quyens, IIII alfyns, IIII knyghtis, IIII rokis and XVI paunys.

"*When men iuste for pleasure and honour, as in turnamentis, they have nat sharpe sperre heydis but blunt cronettis.*"

A few of the more remarkable sentences are here distinguished by italics. Such are the *Collectanea* of

A BOOK-WORM.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR highly respectable correspondent, Mr. C. Lofit, has, in a few concise energetic terms, defined inhumanity to animals to be "one of the worst and most disgraceful vices of human nature, and the source of outrage and violence from man to man." Experience shews the truth of this assertion, together with the innumerable evils which result

MONTHLY MAG., No. 147.

from it, and loudly calls upon the advocates of humanity to exert themselves with vigour in order to suppress it, as at once a national disgrace, and repugnant to every precept of the Christian religion.

I perfectly agree with this benevolent gentleman in thinking that the present appears to be a peculiarly favourable opportunity for reviving the subject, and for attempting to introduce again the bill, which was so strangely, as well as unexpectedly, rejected in a former session. We are now blessed with a mild, benevolent, and humane administration, the principal and illustrious leader of which (as you justly assert, p. 562) has, on all occasions, "steadily adhered to those principles which he has always avowed;" and which, in the most happy instance you there allude to, has indeed exalted him as a statesman to the very summit of honour and glory. It is also well known, that when the Bill in question was before parliament he gave it his generous support. The present time, therefore, seems of all others the most fortunate and encouraging for such a laudable attempt; and it is "devoutly to be wished" that the friends of humanity would no longer remain supine, or intimidated with the recollection of their former disappointment, but exert themselves to the utmost, without delay, to suppress this detestable and growing evil. It deserves some notice, as well as furnishes considerable encouragement, that the arguments against the measure, pitiful as they were, and calculated rather for the capacity of the original inhabitants of North America than a nation of professed Christians, were at best merely adapted to the state of affairs at the time, and therefore are inapplicable to the present period. Whilst therefore we sincerely lament the loss of that "able and benevolent man" who, on a former occasion, took the lead on this occasion, we may console ourselves that he has left his mantle as a precious relic among many, "whose hearts and whose powers resemble his," and who now may look for a degree of success far more animating than fell to his lot. The lucid convincing arguments he made use of are yet perfectly remembered, and the documents he had collected to support them must yet be in existence:—documents which, indeed, reflect great disgrace upon the laws and p 1. e, upon the clergy and religious establishment of this

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this

this country! Nothing, therefore, seems now to be wanting, but for the friends of humanity to seize the present golden opportunity, and to bring the Bill once more before parliament. An administration which has so nobly exterminated the slave-trade, must be friendly to the interests of humanity in general. In all such discussions Fox will be Fox still, verily and indeed, as certainly as "the Chancellor will be Erskine still." It would also add strength to the cause, if the Justices (resident in those parts of the country in which the diabolical cruelties intended to be suppressed by the proposed Bill are peculiarly common) would consult together, and by some formal resolutions express their sense of these evils, and their fervent desire to have them speedily, as well as totally, abolished. The reverend clergy, too, might be recollected on this occasion, did we not know that they were already overdone with ghostly labours and travail in defence of their creeds and tests, or had we any precedents that these holy men had ever come forward as a body in the cause of moral reformation, till the laity had set them the example.

Yours,  
HUMANUS.

Stamford, July 12.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I observe you aim at the improvement and good of society in your useful miscellany, and as the season is just approaching when wasps are prevalent and their stings likely to be injurious, I send you the following remarkable case of the sting of a wasp and cure thereof, that it may be made generally known, in a hope that when such an accident again occurs, by the use of the same means the same successful and happy consequence may take place: and should it be instrumental in saving one life, both you and I shall have reason to rejoice in promulgating it anew to the world.

It was originally published by the late Dr. Cook, a respectable physician of Leigh, in Essex, about 40 years ago, in one of the magazines, through which medium he often, from humane and benevolent motives, gave medical advice and information to the world. The underwritten is accurately copied from a manuscript long in my possession, and of the

authenticity of which you may be assured.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,  
Warwick, July 14. S. EDKINS.

A young man, by drinking a mug of beer brought him much frothed upon the top, which thereby concealed a wasp, swallowed the insect: it stung him in the gullet, yet he continued working some few minutes after, till such a sudden and violent strangulation seized him, as constrained him to hurry to my house for assistance.

He was speechless and black in the face, kicking and flinging his limbs about for breath, with the utmost agony and consternation, expecting nothing else but sudden death every moment.

I bid him point to the place stung: he directed his finger to his throat at the upper end of his breast bone, on the right side. It being a singular case, such as I had never met with before; and having no time to lose, I concluded that all manual operations, as with those who are choaked with other kinds of extraneous bodies, would excite instead of mitigate the spasmodic strangulation; when the following method suddenly came into my mind.

I took some honey and sweet oil, with a little vinegar, and with a spoon beat them all well up together in a half pint basin. This mixture I set down on the table by him, bidding him swallow a spoonful of it every minute, while a neighbour who attended him, and I, sat in the same room to observe the consequence. The first three spoonfuls we perceived by his wry faces passed down with great difficulty and pain, after which he soon swallowed very easily and freely, and spoke out all at once as loudly and boldly as ever.

Then I bid him carry the basin and mixture with him to his lodgings, and continue taking a spoonful of it often (though seldom than before), and lie down on his bed and compose himself, talking to no one, nor suffering any one to talk with him. He did so; and next morning went well to work, and never had the least return of the complaint.

Leigh, Essex. JOHN COOK, M. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,  
SIR,

YOUR Correspondent Mr. Lofft has favoured the public with some useful

ful animadversions on the odious and oppressive income-tax, for which we are obliged to him; but a large volume might well be written to expose the ignorance, or something worse, of those who have constructed or continued this most unequal imposition.

It is inconceivable, for instance, on what ground the short annuities have been made liable to the same rate of taxation as a permanent fund. Many a man, pinched by the times, and desirous to augment his means of existence out of his own property, not by augmented pensions from the public money, would have changed his stock into a short annuity, meaning to lay by such a proportion of the interest, as, at the expiration, would enable him to buy an annuity for the rest of his life. This he cannot now do; not only his income is taxed, but his principal; that is, out of the savings appropriated to a re-investment another percentage is deducted, so that at the end of the term he will find that he has lost a considerable part of his capital.

If an income-tax be, generally speaking, a fair one; and perhaps it is so, let there be but this single mode of raising money adopted. Away with the complicated army of minor requisitions.—A man of 500l. a-year pays his tenth, —so does a man of 5000l., to the income-tax: this, notoriously, is sufficiently unequal; but does he of 5000l. a-year pay another tenth of his income in the rest of his taxes? Certainly not; whilst in some instances the other pays more than that proportion, but I believe seldom less. It is to be hoped that some able writer will take up his pen in favour of their cause, who, unhappily constituting an oppressed minority, have little chance, in these times of selfish occupation, of being heard or protected by those whose immediate duty it is to interfere on their behalf.

July 17, 1806

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

An INQUIRY relative to the MOTIVES which operated in PRODUCING the ESTABLISHMENT of the SINKING FUND in the YEAR 1786, under the ADMINISTRATION in which the late RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT was CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.

THE following inquiry has arisen in consequence of perusing an account of the progress of the sinking fund, pub-

lished in the Monthly Magazine for March 1806, under the assumed name of Common Sense. The public are certainly obliged to the author for his account of the rapid progress of the fund, and of its powers, if continually applied to the extinction of the national debt. That information is, however, accompanied with evident symptoms of its being the production of party zeal, because it has the appearance of being intended as a support to the financial powers of the new administration upon the very basis of that fund which was established by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. In considering, however, a measure of such national importance, it is deemed wholly improper to involve it in any party disputes whatever.

The anonymous author, above alluded to, has introduced the name of the late Dr. Price, "as a great political arithmetician, as an acute calculator, and as the person who pointed out the provision for future debts."

It is by no means the intention of the present inquiry to undervalue the abilities of the late Dr. Price, as an arithmetician, or acute calculator. It is only meant to trace the attempts and operations which led to the establishment of the fund in question.

In pursuing this inquiry, the third edition of Dr. Price's Observations on Reversionary Payments, &c. published in 1773, and inscribed to the Earl of Shelburne, shall be the guide; and here it is proper to observe, that this is the only publication which the writer hereof has seen upon the subject, either by the late Dr. Price or others; and he regrets, in particular, the not having seen his Appeal to the Public upon it, as referred to in a note to the 165th page of that edition. It, however, appears to have been written previous to the publication of his third edition, and it may therefore be presumed that this last contains every information of importance to the present inquiry.—But to proceed:

He mentions a scheme which was adopted by the legislature in 1716, and which he says stood established by law at the time of his writing; but, owing to the unpardonable misconduct of men in power, it has been defeated of its good effects. Here he remarks, "that nothing but this can do us any essential service. He calls for the establishment of such a fund, and to keep it out of the hands of

the treasury by consigning it to a particular commission, acting under penalties, so as to form a check even on the House of Commons itself."

Upon the last clause it may with propriety be remarked, that the idea of taking it out of the hands of the treasury (supposing it practicable) has the appearance of being highly unconstitutional. No explanation of the scheme is given; but in another part of his essay it appears to have partly consisted in a reduction of the six per cent. to five per cent.

The next observation, in order of time, is contained in a note at the end of the chapter, as follows:

"The principal observations in this chapter I have given just as they occurred to my thoughts, without knowing that any of them had been made by other writers. Some proposals and observations of a similar nature I have since found in an excellent pamphlet,\* published in 1726, entitled, *An Essay on the National Debts of the Kingdom*, wherein the importance of discharging them is considered, and some general mistakes about the nature and efficacy of the sinking fund are examined and removed. In a letter to a member of parliament, 4th edition."

It next appears (adhering to the order of time) that much had been said of a plan mentioned in parliament at the end of the session (preceeding the publication of the third edition), for paying off the national debt; but as it was to operate only in time of peace, Dr. Price very justly condemns it.

Lastly, it is said in a note, "Since the above was written, I have found that a measure in some respects similar to this has been proposed by Sir James Stewart, in his *Principles of Political Economy*."

The measure here taken notice of consisted in a plan for the reduction of the capital, attended with an advancement of interest.

These are all the plans relative to the establishment of a sinking fund that can be traced in Dr. Price's third edition. From these, however, it is evident that the ideas published by him were not all original with respect to himself; and it shall next be shewn, that the various calculations exhibited in that publication for demonstrating the powers of com-

pound interest, were known long before it appeared.

In the year 1726, tables of great extent and merit were published by Mr. John Smart, which contain the value of one pound to eight decimal places, and by means of which questions respecting compound interest and annuities may be solved with great facility, and to great extent. To these tables there are twenty-eight problems annexed, and amongst them those relative to the national debt, particularly one, which seems to apply to the extinction of that debt as it stood at the period of Mr. Smart's publishing, and which appears then to have amounted to fifty millions. That sum he shews will be extinguished in the course of 30 years by a sinking fund of 891,505 per annum, over and above two millions for paying the interest at 4 per cent.

From the preceding observations it evidently appears, that the idea of a sinking fund by no means originated with the late Dr. Price; neither did the calculations upon which all those plans were, and must be founded. It is at the same time obvious, that the increasing magnitude of the public debts had greatly alarmed, and attracted the serious attention of many able calculators.

The late Dr. Price having been well acquainted with the methods of solving such problems as have been mentioned, and having also been impressed with dreadful apprehensions of the ruin that would inevitably take place, if a remedy should not be speedily applied, did proceed upon the very same plan as has been shewn above respecting the debt of 50 millions.

After having examined the schemes which had been previously attempted or proposed, among which he found none of any importance, except the one in 1716, and the partial one hinted at by Sir James Stewart, he proceeded to suppose "that the nation is still able to provide a fund that shall yield a million and a half annually for 20 years to come. This, he says, would increase to three millions per

\* Perhaps by Mr. John Smart.—See afterwards.

\* With the same facility, the operative powers of one or of more per cent. per annum above the interest, is obtained from Mr. Smart's Tables; and that if the interest of the loan be 4 per cent., 1 per cent. will extinguish it in 41 years, &c. Therefore, as to pointing out the provision for future debts there is nothing new.

annum in 20 years, at the end of which the nation might be eased of the most oppressive taxes to the amount of a million and a half, and the consequence would prove, that if there should have been a war, either the whole, or much the greater part, of the addition occasioned by it to the public burdens would be taken off, and the nation reinstated nearly in its present circumstances. But if there should have been no war, the national debt, and the taxes charged with it, would be reduced a third below the sums at which they now stand, and the nation would be so much relieved as to be prepared for a war. The remaining million and a half would in 23 years increase again to three millions per annum; and then to much more of the public taxes would be set free; 50 millions more, or 93 millions in all, of the public debts would be discharged; and the difficulties of the nation would be in a great measure conquered. During this whole course of time, there may possibly be but one war; and should that happen, the appropriation at the end of it of about 400,000*l.* per annum might be enough to answer all purposes."

He proceeds through a number of pages, exploring a variety of complicated suppositions, which it is deemed unnecessary to quote, as they would swell the present inquiry further than appears requisite.

On the whole it appears, that although Dr. Price was an excellent mathematician, and fully acquainted with the powers of compound interest, yet he had not fixed upon any plan that even to himself appeared practicable, or that was likely to be adopted. His own words completely support the inference. He thus pathetically expresses himself:

"These bubbles, however, are of little consequence compared with the grand national evil which is the subject of the second chapter of this treatise. This is an evil on which I could not imagine that any such efforts of mine would make any great impression. Perhaps, indeed, the united efforts of all the independent part of the kingdom *would now be too weak* to save us from the distress with which it threatens us."

In another part he says, "These observations relate only to what might have been the state of the nation with respect to its debts, had a right plan been pursued from the first: *But it will be asked,*

*what can be done as they are? I wish I was able to give a more satisfactory answer to this inquiry."*

And again, he thus terminates his hopes and expectations.

"In reviewing what I have written, I am indeed almost disposed to congratulate myself on having pointed out a method of discharging the public debts in a short period of years, with a surplus in our possession" (he does not point out where this surplus is to be found), "and the inviolable appropriation of which will never be felt except in effects the most salutary and beneficial: but I fall back *into diffidence*. Much has been before said on this subject by writers of more consequence to *no purpose*, and we shall pursue the path we are in, till the edge of the precipice towards which we are advancing awakens us, and ruin becomes certain and unavoidable."

Thus stood, in the year 1773, the prospect of the nation for obtaining a practicable, effectual, and permanent sinking fund. And thus about 70 years had elapsed since the first unsuccessful attempt to establish one of that description; and a number of years had glided away (perhaps more than 20) from the time that Dr. Price first sounded the alarm, during which period his and all his predecessors' ideas had been wholly overlooked or disregarded by government, as being theoretical and impracticable, and they had passed into oblivion, as he himself expected.

In the course of those momentous and important periods several wars had taken place, particularly the one with America, which had occasioned an enormous increase of the public debt. Nay more, the nation was unknowingly within a few years of encountering the greatest external and internal danger to which it ever had been exposed, by which is meant the French revolution and its vortex. A danger which soon called forth the utmost exertions of the empire, loaded with a debt at that time deemed unmanageable and insupportable.

It was but a few years before that important and tremendous, though unforeseen, crisis; it was in the month of September 1784, that two gentlemen, natives of the city of Glasgow, most fortunately and most opportunely formed the idea of its being in the power of government to establish a real and most effectual fund for extinguishing the public debt. It was a sure

a sure and certain one that engrossed their attention; not the annual and casual savings from the public expenditure. The powers of compound interest they were well acquainted with; and, what may be considered of more importance, they saw clearly and distinctly the method by which the fund could with facility be applied to the actual and unremitting extinction of a debt, the magnitude of which had occasioned such despondency: which method was in fact afterwards adopted.

Under those impressions, they in September 1784 communicated their ideas to the late Mr. Pitt, through a most respectable and official channel. He carried the plan with him to Brighthelmston, and upon his return from thence it was referred to the consideration of G. Rose, Esq., at that time secretary to the Treasury.

The fund which they proposed was peculiarly suited to the object in view. It was founded not only on the principles of real justice, but of obvious expediency. It is presumed that few, or none, will object to the assertion that every species of property in Great Britain stands as a security to the national creditors. This being granted, it appeared to the gentlemen before alluded to that the easiest, the most just, and rational method of discharging the ponderous debt for which the national property is liable, would be when *in transitu*, or passing by the decease of the possessor to heirs or successors of every denomination and description. It was proposed to include every species of property whatever.

The plan, of which the above are the outlines, after having been submitted to the consideration of Mr. Rose, as before-mentioned, and after several conferences with one of the gentlemen, was by him declared impracticable. The proposers, therefore, of course, bestowed no further attention upon it. Their surprise, however, may be easily imagined when, in the session of parliament which commenced about the end of 1785, they found the sinking fund established with an annual, but limited and contingent power of only 1,200,000*l*. Here it may be observed, that if this sum had succeeded so well, it may easily be imagined, without the aid of calculation, that the progress would have been much greater at this time, and would be comparatively vastly more so ten or fifteen years hence, if a fund derived from the universal change of

property, and occasioned by the decease of the possessors, had been annually so applied; and if a contribution had been drawn from the passing property, suitable to the nature and justice of its application.

If the proposers of the plan were surprised at the sudden establishment of the sinking fund, and upon the very method of conducting it which had been traced out in one of their schemes, they were equally so when, at no great distance of time, the very tax which before had been deemed impracticable, when proposed to be applied to the discharge of the public creditors, was adopted without any difficulty, and for the purpose of defraying the annual expences of government; but upon a system extremely partial, complicated, and perhaps unproductive, compared with the capability of the subject from whence it is derived.

It is not intended by the present observations to inquire into the causes or motives by which his Majesty's ministers were influenced and guided; because, whether the plan was at that time deemed practicable or impracticable, does not affect the object at present in view, which is to inform the public in general, that if the fortunate and seasonable suggestions of the gentlemen alluded to, and the attractive nature of the proposals submitted to the consideration of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, had not taken place at the time mentioned, the present sinking fund, in all probability, would never have existed; the consequences of which, in the course of the wonderful and eventful years that have elapsed from the time that Dr. Price and others first founded the alarm, are left to the consideration and determination of a candid public, who, it is hoped, will be of opinion that they have escaped from the edge of the precipice, and from the certain and unavoidable ruin to which they were rapidly advancing, as predicted by the late Dr. Price.

Glasgow,  
July 1806.

INVESTIGATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

IT may perhaps somewhat assist Mr. Farey in his object, to inform him, that the meteor described by him in page 103-104 of your last number, was distinctly seen by me at this place. I was then

then standing by the side of a pond, in company with two other gentlemen; and we had all a very clear view of it. My attention was first attracted by its bright reflection on the water. I instantaneously cast my eyes upwards, and saw the phenomenon shooting through the air, apparently in the same direction as stated by your correspondent. When first observed, it appeared about  $35^{\circ}$  to the east of the south meridian line, and its altitude was  $11^{\circ}$ . Its bearing, when it disappeared, was  $6^{\circ}$  east of the meridian, and its altitude  $8^{\circ}$ ; and from the time I first saw it, it remained visible about four seconds. The appearance of the whole was much the same as Mr. Farey has described it. It certainly exploded; as the sky was very clear in that part, and no slight imperceptible cloud could obscure so luminous a body. Its distance must have been very considerable, and this circumstance sufficiently accounts for the explosion not being heard. I must observe, that Hanslope lies N. W. by N. from London, distant 50 miles.

Knowing that every thing depends upon accuracy in these statements, since reading Mr. Farey's account I have gone to the place where I saw the meteor, and have taken its altitude with a quadrant, as correctly as I could, by means of some lofty trees near the place, behind which it passed; and I took its bearing when the sun was on the meridian.

Hanslope, I am your's, &c.  
August 13, 1806. W. SINGLETON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
HAVING perused your ingenious correspondent Mr. Henry Farey's remarks on the meteor of the 17th of last month, I am induced to offer you a few observations on the same subject.

On the evening of the 17th of July, I was walking, accompanied by two of my daughters-in-law, on the Marsh Wall, or Sea Bank, which bounds the eastern shore of the river Orwell. Our attention was drawn to the planet Jupiter, the only one of the heavenly bodies then visible. On a sudden, a little to the east of that planet, and immediately over the centre of a remarkable groupe of trees, we perceived an uncommonly elegant and brilliant meteor. The body appeared to me to be distinctly star-shaped, with five or six rays of clear silvery light, and a bluish cen-

tre or nucleus intensely bright. The conical tail was of a brownish hue, striped with rows of spots of an oblong form, and a colour and brightness resembling that of red hot iron. The length of the tail, on the first appearance of the meteor, was about three times the diameter of the body; but, as it ascended, the tail was gradually elongated, till at its highest elevation I think it could not be less than six diameters: this length it maintained, following the course of the body, till within about  $15^{\circ}$  of the point of its apparent extinction, when its descent became more rapid, the tail appeared shorter, and took a more vertical direction; and though the disappearance was almost instantaneous, the tail seemed first to vanish into the body.

The circumstance that at the time appeared to me most remarkable, was the extremely slow movement of the meteor, and this I observed to my young friends. They thought the time of its duration a full minute: I, who had been accustomed to the use of a stop-watch, considered it as about  $30^{\circ}$ .

Though I had no means of immediately measuring the course of this meteor, many objects were in view which enabled me nearly to ascertain it:—the groupe of trees over which it rose, some tall Lombardy poplars and buildings a little to the W. of the S., and a remarkable single tree of the same kind near the point of its disappearance.

Following the mode of observation recommended by Dr. Maskelyne, and adopted by Mr. Farey, I was enabled, by the assistance of the ingenious and accurate Mr. Branby of this place, to make the following calculation of the apparent course of this meteor.

	<i>Azimuth.</i>	<i>Altitude.</i>
First appearance	S. $20^{\circ}$ E.	$13^{\circ}$
Greatest elevation	S. $20^{\circ}$ W.	$25^{\circ}$
Disappearance	S. $80^{\circ}$ W.	$8^{\circ}$
Length of the arc,	$100^{\circ}$ .	
Duration, from the period of its first appearance, to its apparent extinction,	$38^{\circ}$ .	

The evening was calm and clear; the thunder-clouds had rolled off to the N. E., and no sensible vapour appeared in any other quarter, excepting a thin haze in the west. The time of the meteor's appearance was, as nearly as I can guess,  $3^{\circ} 40'$ . The gentlemen who observed it in London must have been mistaken in stated

stating it at 8 o'clock, as Jupiter is seldom visible in the evening till half an hour after sun-set, and on that evening the sun went down about  $8^{\circ} 1'$ . The meteor was seen, in its descent by Mr. Stebbing of Ipswich, who at first took it for a large alarm rocket, but before its extinction knew it to be a meteor: he considers the time of its appearance to have been about a quarter before 9.

There was no explosion or noise on the disappearance of the meteor, nor did it leave any luminous tract. In tracing its apparent velocity I have, by three separate observations, by three different stop watches, made it uniformly  $38''$ : this is so much a larger portion of time than is assigned to it by Mr. Farey's observation, that I can scarcely believe myself correct in this particular, and feel inclined to admit the possibility that the extremely slow movement, which I remarked at the instant, might have left an exaggerated impression on my mind: in the course I cannot be much mistaken, being able precisely to ascertain my station and various objects over which the meteor passed.

In the hope that these observations may be thought worthy of a place in your scientific Miscellany, I remain, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

Cliff, Ipswich, ELIZ. COBBOLD.  
August 12, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON SHOOTING-STARS, METEORS, and METEORIC STONES, with CALCULATIONS and REMARKS relative to the METEOR of the 17TH of JULY last.

**D**URING a late excursion which I was making in the county of Suffolk, I saw your last Magazine, and read at the end thereof the extracts and abridgments made from my letter to you of the 24th July on the above subjects, written before I left town, and as soon as circumstances would permit; but, from the length of it, and its very late date in the month, I had scarcely any expectation of seeing it printed entire. On my return home I found my letter returned as I had requested, and now comply with the notice given to your readers at page 103, in connecting the parts not already extracted and printed, and adding such other observations as have arisen since the date of that letter, as follows.

At different times, about the year

1800, I had conversations with a very able and scientific Correspondent of yours, (Mr. Benjamin Bevan, of Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire,) respecting shooting-stars, meteors, and meteoric stones, and on Professor Chladni's ideas of them, (Phil. Mag., I. i.) from which we saw much reason to imagine that these three classes of phenomena are connected, and proceed from an immense number of *satellitula*, or small satellites, which, like the Moon, except as to size and distance, may be supposed to be performing their revolutions, in elliptical orbits, with moderate eccentricity, round our earth; and are rendered luminous, or actually inflamed, by passing with immense rapidity through the oxygenous parts of our atmosphere; and, in consequence, we instituted a series of experiments at our respective houses, which were about six miles distant from each other, with the view of investigating the circumstances of shooting-stars: and for this purpose, fixed on a certain part of the heavens in which to look out for these, during a certain period every evening.

On comparing our observations, we were soon able to identify several shooting stars, as observed by both of us; and two or more of their visible tracks among the fixed stars were distinctly noted, and found sufficient to enable us to calculate, within small limits, their direct distance and height above the earth; the results agreeing as well as could be with our expectations.

I was fortunate in teaching two steady persons, then in my employ, the method of making and recording these kind of observations, in which they at first assisted me, as also in observing the transits of certain stars past a fixed object, for correcting the going of my clock; and afterwards, by means of these assistants (business often preventing me), a series of observations was carried on during more than twelve months, generally from 8 to 9 or 10 o'clock on every evening when these shooting-stars could be seen. My friend Mr. B., less fortunate in finding any person capable and willing to assist him, was obliged, on account of business, to intermit his observations frequently, and at length dropped them altogether: I should, however, have longer continued them, in hopes of engaging some other persons in distant places to join me in them, but for the changes occasioned by the sudden loss of my illustrious



trious employer and patron in this and other useful and curious pursuits.

The want of leisure has since prevented, the exact correction of the time (from that shewn by my clock) when each of these series of observations were made; and the making of a comparison of the intervals between such stars as shot or moved in the same, or nearly similar, directions, in order to search for the return of particular *satellitula*, if fortunately any such should have been several times observed.

During these observations, repeated opportunities occurred for myself and my assistants to notice all gradations of the phenomenon, from the very minute shooting-stars which instantaneously dart for short distances, often not more than two or three degrees, and can be only seen under very favourable circumstances, as to the clearness and degree of illumination of our hemisphere at the time, to those larger kind of meteors which attract every one's attention by their brightness and the length of their apparent course;\* and nothing has occurred in all these enquiries to shake the opinions above mentioned, but, on the contrary, I think them confirmed in every particular.

Let us now consider some of the circumstances of a *satellitula*, or meteor, revolving round, or kept from falling direct to the earth, by its projectile or centrifugal force in its orbit; and enquire, by the help of Kepler's famous rule, as to the distances and periodic times of planets and satellites, viz. "the squares of the periodic times are as the cubes of the mean distances," what must be the time spent in

\* Few persons, until they have carefully attended to the subject, can be aware how very frequently shooting-stars can be seen in all their degrees, even their more striking appearances as brilliant small meteors by those purposely looking out for such phenomena; while the observations casually made, if more carefully collected, would be found very numerous. Your meteorological reporter, at page 103, records a meteor seen by him nearly over London, on the 16th, at 9 h. 12 m. P. M.; and by a letter of the 2nd instant, which I received from Mr. W. Baskerville, of Pope's Head Alley, he saw another meteor pass over London on the 17th, at 9 h. P. M. different from the one which I have described; unless, indeed, Mr. B. could be mistaken as much as an hour in the time of the appearance he mentions, which in several of its other particulars, agrees with Messrs. Foster and Hubert's observations at 8 h. on the same evening.

the complete revolution of a *satellitula* to support itself by its velocity in an orbit, at 1, 2, 3, &c. to 10 miles respectively above the earth's surface; thus, as the cube of 240,000 miles (the mean distance of the Moon from the Earth's centre) is to the square of 2,360 588 seconds (the time of the Moon's revolution) :: so is the cube of 3980 (one mile more than the mean radius of the Earth): to 5041 seconds, or 1 h. 24 m. 1 s., the time of a revolution at 1 mile high. In like manner, 5043", 5045", 5047", 5049", 5051", 5053", 5054", 5056", and 5058", are the periodic times at 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 miles respectively above the earth's surface.\* If we enquire the mean velocity per second, of a *satellitula* revolving at 1 mile above the earth's surface, we have  $3,980 \times 2 \times 3 \cdot 141593 \div 5041 = 4 \cdot 961$  miles the velocity nearly per second; and, in like manner, 4·960, 4·960, 4·959, 4·958, 4·958, 4·957, 4·956, 4·955, and 4·955, are the velocities in miles respectively, necessary for revolution at 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 miles above the earth's surface.

According to the observations upon the meteor of the 17th of July, given at p. 104, an apparent arc or course of  $77^\circ$  was described in  $7''$  of time, which gives  $11^\circ$  of apparent motion in  $1''$ ; and, supposing it was moving at the rate of 4·961 miles per second, the velocity necessary to maintain itself from falling at 1 mile high, we have  $4 \cdot 961 \div \text{tangent of } 11^\circ = 25 \cdot 522$  miles, the direct or hypothetical distance nearly of the meteor in this case; in like manner we shall find 25·518, 25·515, 25·511, 25·508, 25·504, 25·500, 25·497, 25·493, and 25·490 miles respectively as the direct distances, supposing the meteor revolving either at 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10 miles high respectively.

Now, since this meteor was seen in Lambeth at  $15^\circ$  of elevation,  $35^\circ$  before it crossed the meridian or south point, and when  $44^\circ$  past the same its elevation was  $11^\circ$ , it is reasonable to conclude that  $134^\circ$  was nearly its altitude when on the meridian; and if on paper we project an angle of  $13\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ , as the angle at the base, or at the observer's eye, of the right-angled triangle, whose hypotenuse is the direct distance of the meteor when S.

\* At 50 miles high, the probable limits of the atmosphere, the periodic time will be found 5148", and the velocity 4·913 miles per second.

and its perpendicular the height of the meteor above the place over which it passed exactly: and apply, by means of a scale and compasses, the numbers given above as direct distances, answering to 1, 2, 3, &c. miles of height, successively as hypothenuses, we shall find that 25.505 miles (answering to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles high, and a velocity of 4.958 miles per second) corresponds, as nearly as is necessary in this case, to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles as a perpendicular: the measured base of this triangle being nearly  $24\frac{1}{4}$  miles, the supposed distance of the place, over which the meteor was when about south of London, which, measured on Cary's large map of England, on the south meridian of London, gives us the southern boundary of the county of Surrey, nearly in a line between Ryegate and Cuckfield, as a point over which the meteor probably passed.

The above was written, and followed up by the mention of the names of sixteen towns and places in a N. W. line of direction, (see page 104,) passing through the point mentioned, before I had heard or read of this meteor being seen by any one out of the limits of London; before, however, I left town, I was informed that one of the newspapers had mentioned its being seen at Oxford; and I have since been told by Mr. Cundy the architect, that some of his workmen at Middleton-stoney, the seat of Earl Jersey in Oxfordshire, saw the meteor pass with a very low elevation to the westward of them.

While in Sussex, I met with several persons who saw it, but none, except two, were in favourable situations, as to buildings or fixed objects, for describing its course and elevation to me; one of these, Mr. Thomas Blower, the butler to Lord Sheffield, at his seat at Sheffield Place, fortunately saw the course of the meteor over Sheffield House, from a situation in which it was not easy for him to err many degrees, when pointing out its course to me on the evening of the 29th: at which time the situation of the moon enables me to calculate, that he first espied the meteor about  $39^{\circ}$  E. of the S. meridian, at an elevation of  $18^{\circ}$ ; and that, in a visible straight course of  $40^{\circ}$  or  $45^{\circ}$  (before it passed behind some large trees), it passed, as he judged, nearly parallel with the horizon. Mr. B. described the appearance of this meteor to be, like that of a large piece of iron in a white heat, just taken from a smith's forge: besides its conical tail of light, he saw the appearance of sparks

falling obliquely behind it; he heard no noises, as he did on the 13th of November, 1803, from the great meteor which he then saw from Sheffield Park; (a description of whose visible course in London I gave in Nicholson's Journal, 8vo. vol. vii. page 66). The other person mentioned who saw the late meteor was Edward Packham, an intelligent farm-servant, at the Earl of Chichester's seat at Stammer, who was standing near to his Lordship's stables, and saw it pass over them, in a track which he pointed out to me on the evening of the 4th instant: the position of the bright star *at*air, in the constellation of the Eagle at that time, enables me to calculate that E. P. first saw the meteor about  $54^{\circ}$  to the E. of the south meridian, at  $36^{\circ}$  of elevation; that it rose thence by a course nearly straight of about  $42^{\circ}$  in length; when, being about  $42^{\circ}$  high, and nearly S., it disappeared behind a clump of high trees; and, as in Mr. Blower's observations above, its motion was so swift that it had vanished before he could move sufficiently to clear the trees.

According to Cary's map, the direct distance of the two places above mentioned is about 10.7 miles, and in a line  $26^{\circ}$  to the west of the S., passing nearly over the town of Brighton: a direction rather unfavourable for comparison, because the best-defined of these observations, as also by Mr. Foster in Lambeth, were several degrees to the east of the S. Allowing for the rising course of the meteor when on the meridian at Stammer, we may suppose  $44^{\circ}$  to be its altitude when it had  $26^{\circ}$  W. azimuth; and thus we obtain a plane triangle, whose base is 10.7 miles, the angles at its base  $18^{\circ}$  (the angle of elevation at Sheffield Place), and  $136^{\circ}$  (the supplement of the elevation at Stammer, when the meteor crossed their line of direction); and, by calculation, the perpendicular of this is found 5.24 miles, for the height of the meteor above the surface of the earth; and the perpendicular is found to fall 5.43 miles beyond the base of the triangle; which, measured on Cary's map, gives a point in the ocean about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Brighton in nearly a S.S.W. direction, over which, according to these calculations, the meteor passed at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles high; instead of passing over Pevensey Harbour, as I conjectured when writing last month (page 104) from the London observations only, which were inadequate to determine this point to greater exactness.

The coincidence of the height of the meteor, within half a mile, from two methods of calculation so very different, is to me a confirmation that the same is nearly approximated; and, from many considerations, I am now inclined to think that the meteor passed six or seven miles farther to the westward, when the nearest to London (being then in a S. W. direction therefrom, nearly), than is mentioned page 104, and that Steyning, Godalming, Reading, Wallingford, Abingdon, Witney, Stow on the Wold, Moreton, Evesham, Droitwich, Kidderminster, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Llangollen, and Abergelly or Aberconwy, are towns situated near its vertical track:—to the curious and scientific in and near which I beg to address myself, and request, through the medium of your useful and popular work, that they will communicate any correct particulars which they can collect, that may tend to point out its exact course and elevation in traversing England and Wales: should it also have been observed in the N. E. parts of Ireland; or in crossing France and the other continental states, some curious readers of your Magazine will, I hope, there be found to transmit observations thereon.

To many persons, my calculations and deductions on this subject will doubtless appear fanciful, and perhaps excite ridicule: if however they should be the means of bringing forth *correct observations*, either to contradict or confirm the above, I shall be equally well pleased, and amply compensated; having truth solely in my view, and the extension of the bounds of our knowledge on this curious and neglected subject.\*

More correct data would render it worth while to go deeper into the calculations, and remove some objections, which no doubt your mathematical readers will see, to the approximations which I have used, conceiving them sufficiently exact for the present purpose.

When we consider, that the utmost velocity which can be given to bullets or to cannon balls is about 2000 feet per second, or 379 decimal parts of a mile, (while the mean velocity of the Moon in her orbit is 635 parts of a mile, or nearly

twice as much per second); and that even the expansion of the flame of gunpowder is supposed by Mr. Robins not to exceed 1326 miles per second;  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times which, or 13 times the utmost velocity of military projectiles, is but about 4958 miles per second, the rate at which it is probable this meteor was moving! Considerations like these will, I think, lead to the exclusion of any other origin to be assigned to the motion of shooting-stars, meteors, and meteoric-stones (previous to their fall), than an impulse given by the Deity on the peculiar matters of which this last kind are composed, coeval with, and similar to the projectile motions of the planets, this earth and their satellites, in unresisting media; in which, they have ever since the creation maintained an undiminished rate of revolution in their orbits, as far at least as we can observe: while such of the *satellitulae* of the earth, as by dipping into its atmosphere, when in perigee in each revolution, have met with resistance therefrom, and probably also have been distributed into smaller masses by the heating effects of its oxygen gas upon them, are progressively passing through the gradations of shooting-stars and meteors, and at length fall to the earth as meteoric-stones.

The rotation of the atmosphere along with the earth, acting in this case by its resistance and impulse, in about an angle of  $45^\circ$  on the motion of the meteor, must have had a sensible effect in changing the plane of its orbit, retarding its motion, and accelerating its fall. The rotation of the earth will also explain, why meteors have not been hitherto observed in their successive revolutions: the present meteor, supposing it to have returned in its orbit at intervals of 1 h. 24 m., as calculated above, yet, in several succeeding revolutions, after that which we have noticed, it would pass over the great Atlantic Ocean, unobserved in all probability.—I shall now apologize for the great length of this letter, and remain

Yours, &c.

JOHN FAREY.

12, Upper Crown-street, Westminster,  
August 12, 1806.

\* Which may, perhaps, hereafter prove highly useful, in finding of the longitude with great exactness.

ERRATUM, page 103 (No. 146), for Henry Farey, read John Farey; and for Herbert read Hubert.

## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of the REV. SAMUEL BOLD, by  
DR. TOULMIN.

**A**BOUT two or three years since there was printed at Mr. Goadby's press, in Sherborn, Dorsetshire, a new edition of a small volume in 12mo. entitled, "An Help in Devotion: being the New Testament considered with a View to what every Chapter in it doth furnish Christians with, as proper to assist them in their private and family Devotions." By Samuel Bold, rector of Steeple *cum* Tyneham, in Dorsetshire.

This tract was first published in 1736: the piece itself, and its author, have, I apprehend, been very little known; but if the writer of this may offer his opinion, the tenor of his publications, which were not, indeed, many or large, and a particular part of his History, both of which illustrate his liberality of spirit and merit of character, give him a claim to respect, and should preserve his name from sinking into total oblivion.

With this design the following particulars concerning him, which are all that I have been able to collect, are offered for a place in your instructive Miscellany, and may form an article of neglected biography.

Mr. Bold was the author of a practical essay, entitled, "Man's great Duty: or a Discourse of the Care every Man should take to make sure the salvation of his own soul." 1693. A copy of this tract is in Dr. Williams's library, Red-Cross-street, London. It is dedicated to Mrs. Cooke, widow of that very learned and pious man Mr. William Cooke, sometime since Minister of the Gospel in the city of Chester, and to the rest of the author's friends in that city. Mr. Cooke, a man of an apostolic spirit and unwearied in his ministerial labours, was ejected by the Act of Uniformity, in 1662, from the living of St. Michael's, in Chester. In the dedication pages Mr. Bold speaks of him as "an eminently holy person and faithful minister; whose love to and care of souls, and zeal for their salvation, were such," he says, "as I am not acquainted with any words that are significative enough to express them;" and in a strain of high encomiums, he gives a noble character of him. It appears from this piece, that Mr. Bold's childhood and youth were spent under Mr. Cooke's roof, and were cherished and formed by his fostering care and that of Mrs. Cooke; of whose "motherly affection and tenderness constantly manifested towards him,"

during the early period of his life; he speaks in a manner that shows the amiable, grateful, and ingenuous dispositions of his own mind.

The above tract was not Mr. Bold's first publication, but it seems proper to introduce it here, as it gives the only information to be obtained concerning the early stages of his life. Previously to the appearance of it, he had sent out from the press a discourse entitled, "Christ's Impunity with Sinners to accept of him." 1687.

But prior to both these pieces, he had printed a Sermon and a Tract, on a particular occasion, which expressed the liberality of his spirit, marked his character, and brought on the most interesting events of his life.

In the year 1682, he received an order to publish on the 26th of March, "A Brief for the persecuted Protestants in France." this day happened to be the fourth Sunday in Lent. It had been Mr. Bold's practice, for some months before, to preach every Sunday on the whole epistle for the day, or on some part of it. The Epistle for that day was Gal. iv. 21, to the end. He thought that there was no necessity to deviate from his custom, to select a subject which might suit the occasion. He fixed, therefore, on the 29th verse: "But as then he that was born after the flesh, persecuted him that was born after the spirit, even so it is now." He discussed the subject with freedom, explaining the nature of persecution, delineating the character of a persecutor, and tracing out the causes of the violent opposition shewn by the wicked to the righteous. False reports, concerning this sermon, were soon raised and disseminated. This induced him to publish it to stop the spread of those misrepresentations. In the same year, he published "A Plea for Moderation towards Dissenters."

At the Assizes, after the publication of the sermon, the Grand Jury presented him, and he was indicted for it. The same steps were taken with respect to the "Plea." For the generous sentiments which he had advanced were offensive to the Prelates and the Court. After this he was cited to appear in the Bishop's Court to answer to various articles exhibited against him both on account of the "Sermon" and the "Plea."

He was accused of a malicious intention to derogate from, and to pour contempt on, the ecclesiastical laws and canons,

nons, &c. and the Bishops, Archdeacons, executing them. He was charged with affirming many things to the scandal of the Church of England and the dishonour of its ceremonies. His reflections on informers were construed as pointing at magistrates, and even at the Archbishops and Bishops; and as intended to obstruct the execution of justice. The epithets which he had applied to particular opinions, or conceits, suppositions, and fancies of men, were construed as meant of the rites of the Church of England. And the candid and handsome terms in which he had spoken of the learning, piety, and loyalty of the Dissenters, were formed into a charge of being a scandalous advocate for, and favourer of, sectaries.

Mr. Bold's answers to the articles were considered as worse than the "Sermon" and "Plea." The Bishop, with the advice of his clergy, given under their hands, determined, that every charge was fully proved: and it was decreed, that Mr. Bold should preach, on three Sundays before Easter, in the forenoon, at Dorchester, Blandford, and Shaftesbury, three recantation-sermons, which should be given to him before he preached: or on refusal, should be suspended from the office and benefit of his parochial church and rectory of Steeple, and should afterwards be deprived of them, and proceeded against according to the canon and ecclesiastical law. It was also part of his sentence, that he should pay the expences of Andrew Cosen, the Promoter, as taxed by the Bishop, who styled him a gentleman, when the man was only his butler.

On the Thursday evening after these proceedings, the Judge came to Dorchester, and on Friday two indictments against Mr. Bold were tried: one for the "Plea," and the other for "A Letter." The former was quashed, by reason of a fault in the form of it: which the Judge directed to be corrected, and the indictment to be brought up again in the afternoon.

The other indictment was for "A Letter." An apothecary, at Blandford, had been fined 20l. on a prosecution for something which he had done as a Dissenter. About six or seven weeks after this, he was seen by Mr. Bold regularly attending one Sunday, through the morning and afternoon service, at a church where he was officiating. The gentleman, it was reported, was threatened with a prosecution some weeks afterwards, for three months absence from church, and was

advised to compound with his adversaries rather than stand trial. Mr. Bold, in the first instance, by a message, dissuaded him from following that advice, as to his personal knowledge a whole parish could witness his attendance at church within three months. But having occasion, on the next week, to send for some articles from his shop, he, the matter occurring to his recollection between subscribing and sealing his letter, wrote to him, by a way of postscript, the following words: "Be sure you do not stoop to, nor be afraid of the Tories, but approve yourself a resolute, faithful Protestant. Honest Protestants will not be always under a cloud." This letter was improved into an indictment against Mr. Bold, as a libel of good and faithful subjects, and of the existing government. He was convicted on each indictment; that on the "Plea for Moderation" having been rectified and brought into Court again in the evening. The Judge having set a fine upon Mr. Bold for every one of the indictments, the gaoler was commanded to take him into his custody, and to keep him in prison till the fines were paid. On the following Monday, the Apparitor, with the Promoter, came to the prison, and cited him, in the Bishop's name; to appear on the next day in his Court, or that he should be proceeded against for contempt. Mr. Bold, on this, appealed to a higher Court; the orders of which were next day executed upon the inferior officers in their own Court. Thus the Bishop's definitive sentence, final decree, and further proceedings, were vacated: and before the next Court-day the Bishop died.

After seven weeks imprisonment, and the payment of the fines, Mr. Bold was released from prison and returned to Steeple. The promoter being alive, the appeal was again followed; and they who had principally declared themselves against him expressed a full assurance of success above. The proceedings in the Bishop's Court were transmitted: but before the prosecution could begin the Promoter fell sick and died; and thus ended the ecclesiastical proceedings against him.

On the review of these transactions many years afterwards, Mr. Bold, in his "Brief Relation of them," prefixed to a new edition of his Sermon, expressed himself thus: "I do own I esteem my being indicted, and suffering for my Sermon, &c. and for my 'Plea for Moderation,' and more particularly for my persuading a person in those evil days to ap-  
prove

prove himself a sincere Protestant, a much greater honour than any worldly preferments." In this "Brief Relation" he generously passed over in silence the names of the persons from whom he had received ill-treatment in this business, as they were then dead; and as one, in particular, had left a son, then in exalted rank, "who had written with much learning, mighty strength of argument, and a great vivacity of spirit, against Popery and bigotry." Referring, however, to the malevolence of spirit which had been shewn to him, he says, "I bless God I then had, and still have, this satisfaction, that neither their number, nor their power, did terrify me into a wicked or cowardly compliance. They, after all their efforts, left me where they found me, and there, through the great patience and goodness of God, I am at this time." (*Sleeple, May 26, 1720.*)

The next occasion on which Mr. Bold appeared before the public displayed, as the former, a liberality of mind, but, happily, was not followed by any of the like harassing and distressing consequences. And it did him the greater credit, because it proved that he was not abashed or intimidated by his former sufferings, but possessed a fortitude of mind to appear, as the open advocate for freedom of inquiry, when a general odium was attached to it. It arose from the publication of the celebrated Mr. Locke's treatise, entitled, "The Reasonableness of Christianity as delivered in the Scriptures;" which he was not shy to pronounce "one of the best books that had been published for at least sixteen hundred years." It had not been published above half a year, when it was attacked by Mr. Edwards, a divine of considerable name. Mr. Bold stepped forward in vindication of Mr. Locke's performance, entirely unconnected with, and unknown to its author. His first publication was "A short Discourse of the true Knowledge of Christ Jesus." 1697. This was soon followed (2.) by a piece entitled, "Some Passages in the Reasonableness of Christianity, &c. and its Vindication, with some Animadversions on Mr. Edwards's Reflections;" &c. 1697; and in the same year, by "A short Reply to Mr. Edwards's Brief Reflections on a short Discourse of the true Knowledge of Christ Jesus: to which is prefixed a Preface, wherein Something is said concerning Reason and Antiquity in the chief Controversies with the Socinians." He closed his defence of Mr. Locke's valuable work (4.) by "Observations on the

Animadversions (lately printed at Oxford) on a late Book, entitled 'The Reasonableness of Christianity,' &c. 1698. The learned Le Clerc passes an encomium on Mr. Bold, as having well and ably defended Mr. Locke." It shews to advantage the genuineness and purity of Mr. Bold's candour, and love of free inquiry, that when he took up his pen in vindication of Mr. Locke, especially when he published the first and second of the preceding pieces, he not only did not know the name of the author of "The Reasonableness of Christianity," but he held, it appears from his "Discourse on the Knowledge of Christ," the orthodox sentiments of the day concerning the deity of Christ, the doctrine of the Trinity, and other points. He wrote, therefore, not from the partiality of friendship, or from a bias to particular sentiments; but from a principle of justice to a writer whose work had incurred abuse and odium, to check bigotry, and to promote a spirit of equity and moderation in theological discussions.

"The Reasonableness of Christianity" was not the only work of Mr. Locke that was supported and defended by the pen of Mr. Bold. In 1699 he published "Some Considerations on the principal Objections and Arguments which have been published against Mr. Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding." Not disheartened by the unpopular nature of the side on which he had written, he appeared again, after a few years, in favour of Mr. Locke's offensive positions, in "A Discourse concerning the Resurrection of the same Body: with two Letters concerning the necessary Immateriality of created thinking Substance." This is an anonymous piece. 1705. Mr. Locke, before the publication of this tract, had been informed of the author's intention; and we learn from two letters to his friend, Mr. Anthony Collins, earnestly wished, that he might be prevailed with to drop his design, from an apprehension which this great man had of the censure and clamour it would create. In one letter, dated February 21, 1703-4, he writes thus: "I desire you to stop your friend a little, and forbear putting to the press the two Discourses. They are very touchy subjects at this time: and that good man who is the author may, for aught I know, be crippled by those who will be sure to be offended at him, right or wrong. Remember what you say, a little lower in your letter, in the

case of another friend of your's, that "in the way of reason they are not to be dealt with." Writing to Mr. Collins again, on the 24th of the same month, he renews his expressions of concern on this subject: "I wish (says he) the books you mention were not gone to the press, and that they might not be printed: for when they are printed, I am sure they will get abroad, and then it will be too late to wish it had not been so. However, if the fates will have it so, and their printing cannot be avoided, yet, at least, let care be taken to conceal his name. I doubt not of his reasoning right, and making good his points: but what will that boot, if he or his family should be disturbed, or diseased\*?"

The design of the Discourses of which we are now speaking, and the appearance of which Mr. Locke's concern for the author's ease would have prevented, was not to prove either, That the raised body will not be philosophically the same which was before vitally united to the soul: Or, secondly, That God has superadded a power of thinking to some system of matter fitly disposed; but to inquire into the strength of those arguments by which Dr. Whitby and some other authors endeavoured to prove the resurrection of the same body, philosophically considered, to be a necessary Article of the Christian Faith. It was Mr. Bold's deep conviction, that Christianity suffers much in the world by advancing into the rank of Necessary Articles human interpretations of Gospel doctrines: and that unspcakably many and great advantages would arise from culling out all doctrines which are purely human interpretations, though dignified with the title of Necessary Articles, from those which Christ had taught †.

Another object of these Discourses was, to examine the force of those "considerations which Mr. Broughton and the ingenious Mr. Norris had insisted on as demonstrative proofs that God cannot add a power of thinking to any system of matter, in what manner soever disposed. †

One point which Mr. Bold aims to prove in these Discourses is, "That the Scripture doctrine of the Resurrection of the Dead refers to persons. The term *Resurrection*," he says, "when the raising the dead is spoken of, doth not properly belong either to the soul or to the

body, but only signifies such a vital union of the same soul with a body, as is necessary to the re-production of the very same person who died\*." He observes, that by the tenor of the Apostle's discourse, 1 Cor. xv. it plainly appears that he was speaking of persons, and proved that dead persons should live again: for as he was arguing against those who denied the resurrection of the dead, he must mean the resurrection of the dead in the same sense in which they denied it: Nor should it be thought strange that he uses adjectives in the neuter gender, in his argument, v. 53 and 51, to signify persons, for he does the same with respect to the persons of Adam and Christ, v. 46. Mr. Bold supposes, therefore, that as it is the purpose of the Apostle, v. 42, 43, to speak of *νεκροί*, mortal men, being dead and raised again, and made immortal, the nominative to be supplied to the verb *σπριζῆται*, v. 42, is not *σωμα*, body, but *ἄνθρωπος*, man, the person. †—"If," he observes, "νοκρός is the substantive to the pronoun *το*, v. 36, 37, and unto *αὐτῷ*, v. 38, where the Apostle speaks of grain sown, what hinders that *ἄνθρωπος* may not be the substantive in the other places?" To illustrate and confirm his reasoning, our author quotes a line from Virgil, where, by finding the nominative case to the two verbs in it, it may be discovered that personality, as contra-distinguished both to body and soul, may be the nominative case to verbs. *E. g.*

"Lingebant dulces animas, aut ægra trahebant  
Corpora." *ÆNEID*, lib. 3, v. 140. §

The justness and soundness of this criticism are left to the judgment of the reader; but the singularity of it may justify its being given at some length, as I do not perceive that it has suggested itself to our commentators, and the tract from whence it is taken is little known and scarce.

Another critique, in which, indeed, he was anticipated by the great Mr. Locke, but which I do not find has been adopted by other expositors, and which Dr. Doddridge has censured as an *unnatural gloss*,

\* Discourse, p. 28.

† P. 43.

\* Locke's Works, 4to. "Letters to Mr. Collins." Vol. iv. p. 609. Note.

† Introduction, p. 2. and Preface, p. 2, 3.

‡ Preface, p. 2.

‡ Since the above was written, I find that Mr. Wakefield has supplied the ellipsis, v. 42, &c. agreeably to the above criticism: "So will the resurrection also be; man is sown unto corruption," &c. In his note he says, "literally the sowing is *σπριζῆται*: of whom?—of mankind.

§ P. 44, 45, 47.

may deserve notice. It is an explanation of Rom. viii. 11. "If the spirit of him that raised up Jesus from the dead dwell in you, he that raised up Christ from the dead shall also quicken, ζωοποιήσει, your mortal bodies by his spirit that dwelleth in you." Mr. Bold observes, that the sense of the word ζωοποιήσει, as that of ἐγείρειν, with which it is here connected, must be learned from the subject of discourse. "It appears plain to me," he says, "that in this verse the general resurrection of the Last Day is not so much as hinted at. The Apostle here declares and proves, that sincere Christians must and will lead truly regular and obedient lives, because the spirit of Christ in them is a vital principle, effectually influencing them in whom he dwells to a holy and new obedience. 'Shall make alive your mortal bodies,' that is, shall enable you to offer up your frail, decaying bodies, living sacrifices unto God, to yield them and the members of them instruments of righteousness unto holiness, and to employ and use them in the actual and steady performance of that obedience and duty which Christ your Lord enjoins you\*."

In the year 1736, Mr. Bold published "An Help to Devotion," mentioned at the beginning of this article. It appears from the Preface, that "old age, with some of the infirmities accompanying it, had rendered him incapable of performing the offices he had usually attended in public, and of almost all conversation." This determined him to employ his private hours in reading the New Testament, with a particular regard to what every chapter affords to assist Christians in their daily devotions. "If they can fix in their memory," says he, "every morning the form relating to the chapter read, they may have opportunities in the day-time to pour out their hearts to the Lord in their private repeating it, and thereby they will be furnished with very useful subjects on which to employ their thoughts and meditations, when at leisure from other affairs; each of which will contribute to establish them in a devout temper of spirit†." The devotional exercises in this piece are short, rational, and simple; very expressive of the pious simplicity of the author's mind, and affording a proof that on those views of Christianity which deviate from reputed orthodoxy, a spirit of devotion may be grafted.

Mr. Bold did not long survive the publication of this tract; for he died in August 1737, having been rector of Steeple fifty-six years. The preceding narrative, though not crowded with incidents, has exhibited a character estimable and valuable, and marked by a candid pursuit and avowal of truth, in times not very favourable to either. It is pleasing to trace out the lineaments of such a character, and the name of Mr. Bold deserves to be preserved, on the ground of his endeavours to soften the prejudices and to excite the attention of the public to Mr. Locke's writings and sermons. While he was the advocate of this illustrious man, it is clear that he was not blind or silent on the merits of other writers, whose opinions he controverted. Speaking of Mr. Edwards, he declared that he "was a person for whom he had a great respect, because of several treatises he published, which did not abound with magisterial rant, but discovered him to be an excellent critic, a person of great reading and of good judgment‡. He candidly owned, that some of those who had written against Mr. Locke were great men, and possessed of admirable talents, while he passed just encomiums, in particular, on the learning of Dr. Whitby and the genius of Mr. Norris§. The testimony he bore to the Dissenters, as an evidence of his liberality, should not be omitted. "Those of the Dissenters with whom I have been acquainted," he says, "have been men of great learning, strict devotion, and extraordinary loyalty: men who have been diligent attenders on God in his public ordinances, eminently religious in their families, who had a great regard for conscience in all the parts of their conversation with men¶."

Mr. Bold left behind him the character of "a man of true learning and genuine piety, of sound doctrine and most exemplary life; a most useful man in his station, and a zealous promoter of true religion." And to the present day, on the authority of a gentleman who was his intimate friend, this testimony is borne to him, that "he was an excellent parish-priest, very pious and learned."

Birmingham,

JOSHUA TOULMIN.

\* Some passages, &c. Pref. p. 2.

† A Discourse concerning the Resurrection, &c. Pref. p. 1, 2, 5.

‡ Pref. to the "Brief Relation," p. 2.



## ORIGINAL UNPUBLISHED POETRY.

## TO SLEEP.

O SLEEP! if in thy shadowy gloom  
 Oblivion's awful genius dwell;  
 Then, Sleep, thy gilded wand assume,  
 And lead me to thy peaceful cell.  
 But there should Memory's pow'r prevail,  
 In vain on thee would Sorrow call—  
 Thine opiate dews, thy charms would fail,  
 And fear the breath of Grief appal.  
 To save the soul from vision's woe,  
 To snatch her from thy terrors, Sleep!  
 Pity would all thy spells forego,  
 And bid the mourner "wake to weep!"  
 HARMODIUS.

## ANACREONTIC.

THE Paphian Boy, my blooming fair,  
 Nettles within this heart of mine;  
 And feel how warm he trembles there,  
 Awaken'd by that touch of thine.  
 Have you not mark'd when infants weep,  
 As fears their little breasts alarm,  
 How soon their murmurs sink to sleep,  
 When folded soft in Beauty's arm?  
 Love is a child, my girl, you know,  
 Then take him to thy breast of snow,  
 And on that heaven of Beauty blest,  
 Oh! let him tremble into rest!  
*Bristol.* R.

## THE QUESTION.

SWEET Ellen! o'er your pensive face  
 Does Sorrow shed that sickly hue?  
 Say, are they tears of woe that grace  
 Those trembling lights of heavenly blue?  
 "No," cries a Sylph from Fancy's bower,  
 "'Tis Love who Ellen's bloom hath stole,  
 And with it tinged his sweetest flower—  
 A flower that blooms in Ellen's soul!"  
*Bristol.* R.

## SONNET TO SYMPATHY.

BY MISS STARKF.

ENCHANTRESS! whom Mimosa-wreaths  
 adorn,  
 And mantle of camoleon's changeful hues;  
 Sweet Sympathy, forsake thy bed of thorn,  
 And all thy magic thro' my veins infuse!  
 Give me thy bliss—Hold!—Is it bliss to feel,  
 At thy command, alternate joy or woe?  
 One moment stabb'd by Sorrow's keenest steel;  
 Another, blest with Rapture's brightest glow!  
 To be with Friendship's holy flame inspir'd,  
 (Friendship, foretaste of Heav'n's supreme  
 delights!)  
 Tho' oft the heart our fancy hath attir'd  
 In Virtue's robes, with wrongs that flame  
 requires?  
 Yes—for where'er thy wand exerts its  
 pow'rs,  
 The *anacamferos* shoots up, and flow'rs\*.

\* The *anacamferos* is a magic herb, said  
 to have the power of restoring friendship;  
 and to live, though plucked up by the roots.  
 —See Pliny, book xxiv. chapter 17.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 147.

## SONNET TO APATHY.

BY MISS STARKF.

NYPH, with Ficoides' glittering gems array'd\*,  
 By thy torpedo-touch my cares subdued;  
 For where thou com'st vexatious phantoms  
 fade,  
 And Sorrow loses soon her sable hue:  
 Preventive mild of wounded Friendship's  
 tear,  
 And the loud storms of ill-requited Love;  
 Sure antidote to ev'ry pang severe  
 The way-worn pilgrim, Man, is doom'd to  
 prove!  
 Whose purest feelings, tho' awhile they  
 take  
 Sweet Pleasure's form, or shine in Virtue's  
 dress,  
 A captive of deluded Reason make,  
 And cheat her with the name of Hap-  
 piness.  
 Then welcome, Apathy!—he finds not rest  
 Who fails to own THEE Sov'reign of his  
 breast.

ADDRESS TO THE ROYAL JENNERIAN  
 SOCIETY,

BY MR. DAVID CAREY.

A GRATEFUL Muse, that oft has lov'd to  
 trace  
 Each varying tint on Nature's changeful  
 face,  
 And, as the woo'd the sympathetic glow,  
 Warm'd with her weal, and sadden'd with  
 her woe,  
 New homage pays on this auspicious day,  
 And fondly greets it with no venal lay.  
 A blooming wreath, the earliest of the  
 Spring,  
 The infant Loves to JENNER, pleas'd, shall  
 bring—  
 In lisping accents tell from whence it came,  
 And bid it bloom eternal as his name;  
 Twine round his knees, and bless his power  
 to save:—  
 Sweet *Human Flow'rs*! just rescu'd from the  
 grave!  
 No fancied dreams of bliss my mind em-  
 ploy,  
 No fading visions of unreal joy;  
 In ev'ry breast the grateful transports rise,  
 And flush the Lover's cheek, the Parent's  
 eyes.  
 O'er virgin charms, that bloom'd a little  
 while,  
 And vanish'd like the child of April's smile,  
 When the fierce Pest, that Beauty's empire  
 stains,  
 Held purple riot in the fair-one's veins,  
 The Lover weeps no more, with feverish  
 glow,  
 As at a dream that lull'd the sense of woe;  
 No more, with anxious look and fond delay,  
 Haunts the uneasy couch from day to day,

\* The Ice-plant; properly called the  
 Diamond Ficoides.

v

And

And sees those charms a bloated mass be-  
come,  
Or early laid within the silent tomb.—

Ah, happier fate! that kindly shields the  
Fair,

And dooms no faithful lover to despair!

The pensive Mother, bending o'er the  
bier,

Heav'd the deep sigh, and shed the bitter  
tear,

With pious hands resign'd to kindred earth  
All that could give maternal transport  
birth.—

“Lie there, sweet faded bud of Beauty's  
bloom!

Wrapt in the peaceful cradle of the tomb,  
Till the Great Parent kindly shall display  
The streams that wash Corruption's stains  
away;”

Too oft, alas! the weeping mourner cried,  
As o'er her babe she hung her head, and  
died.—

A brighter doom Affection's child shall bless,  
And tears of rapture prove a parent's hap-  
piness.

A thousand ills on man's uncertain state  
With fell and fatal aim, commission'd, wait;  
Unmark'd they hover, and unseen destroy,  
Insidious bands! the form of Hope and  
Joy;

But chief he triumphs, purpled with his  
crimes,

Variola, the scourge of modern times—  
Compassion trembled as his march began,  
And wept, 'twas all she could, for full'ring  
man.

—He comes, Variola, in speckled pride,  
Death and Contagion riding at his side,  
While Beauty, with'ring, sees her blooms  
decay,

To pining grief, or pale disease, a prey.—  
The air is fate—infection breathes around—  
And Death's fell agent gives the subtle  
wound.

“O, shield us, shield us, Mercy! or we  
die—

O, shield us, Mercy,” is a Nation's cry—  
Where's the arm that, dauntless, can en-  
brace

With feelings fond, and shield the human  
race?

—Tis to him who bids the plague be staid,  
And stands between the living and the  
dead.—

Daughters of Albion! twine the wreath of  
fame,

And with the votive gift inscribe your JEN-  
NER's name.

Ye gen'rous few! who on the labour  
smile,

And share alike the glory and the toil,  
Proceed—the fun of sorrow to alluage—  
Proceed—nor fear Detraction's venal rage.  
The grateful plant you rear, if tempest  
blown,

Shall find a friendly shade beneath the  
TYPONE;

While Nations, grateful for their happiness,  
To latest times with one accord shall bless  
The gen'rous Friends in social league com-  
bin'd,  
And bless the Royal Breast that feels for all  
mankind.

### TO MISS OWENSON,

ON READING “THE WILD IRISH GIRL.”

WHILST you with genius and with patriot  
fire

The love of Erin in our hearts inspire—  
Combine tradition with historic lore,  
To prove her glorious deeds and worth of  
yore,

Our times shall hail you champion of her  
cause,

And future ages sanction our applause.  
Then let a bard (tho' Fancy's powers decay)  
This friendly tribute to your merit pay:

“For tho' grown old, to court the Muse  
unfit,

“Talents like your's I love and value yet.”

“St. Clair” first deckt you with a laurel  
crown,

“The Novice” next bestow'd more bright  
renown;

“The Irish Girl” a triple wreath shall give,  
And, like our shamrock, ever-blooming  
live!

A nation's gratitude shall twine the band  
To grace your temples, and your fame ex-  
pand!

While we with sympathizing souls bewail  
The Prince of Innmore's pathetic tale.

Thus while you rescue Erin's ancient race  
From prejudice, contempt, and false dis-  
grace,

O may the offspring of her present days  
Aspire to emulate the worth you praise,  
While Education, nurs'd by Freedom's smile,  
Spread Arts and Science thro' this fav'rite  
Isle,

And may the genial scene your fancy paints  
Descend from Heav'n to bless the Land of  
Saints!

And as in rapture o'er your Harp we  
dwell,

Which you, like fair Glorvina, tune so well!  
And hear a voice like her's that sweetly sings,  
Warbling responsive to the minstrel strings—  
And whilst we trace in this accomplish'd maid  
The taste and science former times dis-  
play'd,

Her filial love, her virtues so correct,  
Born to secure esteem and fond respect,  
We can no longer doubt the picture true,  
For sure Glorvina lives reviv'd in you;  
And to complete the moral story told,  
May you another Mortimer behold!

Dublin.

J. ATKINSON.

PROCEEDINGS

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

## ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

**M**R. WILLIAM BRANDE has laid before this learned body some original experiments made on guaiacum, from which he infers, that it is a substance very different from those which are denominated resins, and that it is also different from all those which are enumerated amongst balsams, gum-resins, gums, and extracts. Most probably, Mr. Brande says, it is a substance distinct in its nature from any of those above enumerated, in consequence of certain peculiarities in the proportions and chemical combination of its constituent elementary principles. At any rate he regards guaiacum as composed of a resin modified by the vegetable extractive principle, and as such, it may be denominated an Extracto Resin without impropriety. Mr. Brande has been led to these conclusions from observing the action of different solvents on guaiacum, whence it appeared, that, although this substance possesses many properties in common with resinous bodies, it nevertheless differs from them in the following particulars:—1. By affording a portion of vegetable extract. 2. By the curious alterations which it undergoes when subjected to the action of bodies which readily communicate oxygen, such as nitric and oxy-muriatic acids; and the rapidity with which it dissolves in the former. 3. By being converted into a more perfect resin; in which respect guaiacum bears some resemblance to the green resin which constitutes the colouring matters of the leaves of trees. 4. By yielding oxalic acid. 5. By the quantity of charcoal and lime which are obtained from it when subjected to destructive distillation.

An interesting paper “On the Direction of the Radicle and Germen during the Vegetation of Seeds,” was presented to this Society by the President, from T. A. KNIGHT, Esq. It is known that in whatever position a seed is placed to germinate, its radicle invariably makes an effort to descend towards the centre of the earth, whilst the elongated germen takes precisely an opposite direction. By some these effects have been accounted for by gravitation; to ascertain this Mr. Knight commenced a course of experiments: he concluded that if gravitation were the cause, it could only produce these effects while the seed remained at rest, and in the same position

relative to the attraction of the earth, and that its operation would become suspended by constant and rapid change of the position of the germinating seed, and that it might be counteracted by the agency of centrifugal force. In a strong rill of water he constructed a wheel similar to those used for grinding corn, and to this he adapted another wheel, eleven inches in diameter, round the circumference of which he attached numerous seeds of the garden bean. The radicles of these seeds were made to point in every direction, some towards the centre of the wheel, and others in an opposite direction. The whole was inclosed in a box, and secured by a lock, and a wire grate was placed to prevent the ingress of any body capable of impeding the motion of the wheels. The water being admitted, the wheels performed something more than 150 revolutions in a minute; and the position of the seeds relative to the earth was, of course, as often perfectly inverted, within the same period of time, by which it was imagined the influence of gravitation must have been wholly suspended. In a few days the seeds began to germinate: the radicles, in whatever direction they were protruded from the position of the seed, turned their points outwards from the circumference of the wheel, and receded nearly at right-angles from its axis. The germens, on the contrary, took the opposite direction, and in a few days their points all met in the centre of the wheel. Three of these plants were suffered to remain on the wheel, and the stems soon extended beyond the centre of the wheel, but their points returned and met again at its centre.

Mr. Knight then instituted another experiment, and from them both he says, “I conceive myself to have fully proved that the radicles of germinating seeds are made to descend, and their germens to ascend, by some external cause, and not by any power inherent in vegetable life: and I see little reason to doubt that gravitation is the principal, if not the only agent employed, in this case, by nature.” He next endeavours to point out the means by which the same agent may produce effects so diametrically opposite to each other.

The radicle of a germinating seed is increased in length only by new parts successively added to its apex, and not

by any general extension of parts already formed: and the new matter which is thus successively added descends in a fluid state from the cotyledons. On this fluid, and on the vegetable fibres and vessels whilst soft and flexible, and whilst the matter which composes them is changing from a fluid to a solid state, gravitation would operate sufficiently to give an inclination downwards to the point of the radicle.

As the radicle is increased in length only by parts successively added to its point, the germen, on the contrary, elongates by a general extension of its parts previously organized; and its vessels and fibres appear to extend themselves in proportion to the quantity of nutriment they receive: "If the motion (says Mr. Knight), and consequent distribution of the true sap, be influenced by gravitation, it follows, that when the germen at its first emission, or subsequently, deviates from a perpendicular direction, the sap must accumulate on its under side: and I have found, in a great variety of experiments on the seeds of a horse chestnut, the bean, and other plants, when vegetating at rest, that the vessels and fibres on the under side of the germen invariably elongate much more rapidly than those on its upper side: and thence it follows that the point of the germen must always turn upwards. And (he adds) it has been proved that a similar increase of growth takes place on the external side of the germen when the sap is impelled there by centrifugal force, as it is attracted by gravitation to its under side when the seed germinates at rest.

"This increased elongation of the fibres and vessels of the under side is not confined to the germens, nor even to the annual shoots of trees, but occurs and produces the most extensive effects in the subsequent growth of their trunks and branches. The immediate effect of gravitation is certainly to occasion the further depression of every branch which extends horizontally from the trunk of the tree; and when a young tree inclines to either side, to increase that inclination: but it, at the same time, attracts the sap to the under side, and thus occasions an increased longitudinal extension of the substance of the new wood on that side. The depression of the lateral branch is thus prevented, and it is even enabled to raise itself above its natural level when the branches above it are removed; and the young tree, by the same means, becomes more upright, in direct

opposition to the immediate action of gravitation: nature, as usual, executing the most important operations by the most simple means."

Mr. Knight next proceeds to answer objections of which the most important is, that few branches rise perpendicularly upwards, and that roots always spread horizontally: to this he replies,

The luxuriant shoots of trees which abound in sap, in whatever direction they are first obtruded, almost uniformly turn upwards, and endeavour to acquire a particular direction; and to this their points will immediately return, if they are bent downwards during any period of their growth; their curvature upwards being occasioned by an increased extension of the fibres and vessels of their under-sides, as in the elongated germens of seeds. The more feeble and slender shoots of the same trees will, on the contrary, grow in almost every direction, probably because their fibres, being more dry, and their vessels less amply supplied with sap, they are less affected by gravitation. Their points, however, generally shew an inclination to turn upwards, but the operation of light, in this case, has been proved to be very considerable.

The radicle tapers rapidly as it descends into the earth, and its lower part is much compressed by the greater solidity of the mould into which it penetrates. The true sap also continues to descend from the cotyledons and leaves, and occasions a continued increase of the growth of the upper parts of the radicle, and this growth is subsequently augmented by the effects of motion, when the germen has risen above the ground. The true sap is therefore necessarily obstructed in its descent; numerous lateral roots are generated, into which a portion of the descending sap enters. The substance of these roots, like that of the slender horizontal branches, is less succulent than that of the radicle first emitted, and they are in consequence less obedient to gravitation; and meeting less resistance from the superficial soil than from that beneath it, they extend horizontally in every direction, growing with most rapidity, and producing the greatest number of ramifications, wherever they find most warmth, and a soil best adapted to nourish the tree. As these horizontal or lateral roots surround the base of the tree, the true sap descending down its bark enters almost exclusively into them, and the first perpendicular root, having executed its office of secur-

ing moisture to the plant whilst young, is thus deprived of proper nutriment, and ceasing almost wholly to grow, becomes of no importance to the tree. "The tap-root of the oak will (says Mr. Knight) be adduced as an exception;" to which he replies, that in 20,000 trees of this species, he never found a single one possessing a tap-root. And he concludes by saying, "As trees possess the power to turn the upper surfaces of their leaves, and the points of their shoots, to the light, and their tendrils in any direction to attach themselves to contiguous objects, it may be suspected that their lateral roots are, by some means, directed to any soil in their vicinity which is best cal-

culated to nourish the plant to which they belong; and it is well known that much the greater part of the roots of an aquatic plant, which has grown in a dry soil, on the margin of a lake or river, have been found to point to the water; whilst those of another species of tree which thrives best in a dry soil have been ascertained to take an opposite direction: but the result of some experiments lead Mr. Knight to conclude, that the roots disperse themselves in every direction, and only become most numerous where they find most employment, and a soil best adapted to the species of the plant."

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## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. BRACY CLARKE'S (GILTSPUR-STREET);  
for certain Improvements upon Horse-shoes.

THIS invention is thus described:—

The shoe itself is made of two distinct parts, which can at any time be separated, viz. a shoe of elastic steel, or other metal, nicely fitted to the figure and turnings of the foot, and sufficiently light in weight; with side and front clips or bands, by which it is held firmly to the foot. This shoe serves as a medium of attaching another shoe, called the wearing shoe, to the foot, and which can be fixed to it or separated at pleasure. The wearing shoe, which comes in contact with the ground, and receives the attrition and wear of the roads, is made of iron or steel, in the ordinary form of the horse-shoe, and can be renewed at pleasure when worn out, as it is merely screwed to the former by four or more sufficient screws. In this way, the fitted shoe is made to last many years, or even the whole life of the horse.

The fitted shoe may be made of metal, or of a mixture of metals; but steel seems the most suited to this purpose, or iron, or iron case-hardened, or silver made elastic, or steel or iron plated with other metals. This shoe is held to the hoof by stays or clips extending round the whole or part of the foot, which prevents the foot escaping laterally or in front; and these clips or holds are part of the shoe itself, or distinct and fastened to it, and are made with a slit or groove. The above fastenings only prevent the

escape of the foot in front or sideways, and it may be still subject to slide out backwards; and as the heels are elastic, tender, and sensible, no apparatus of the above kind can be used to prevent this occurrence, or severe compression of any kind: the patentee has therefore devised another means of preventing this inconvenience, by a bolt or bolts, or pin, or screw, passing through or near the front or side clips into the hoof, and which are moveable with the growth of the hoof descending along with it; also, on some occasions, by bringing points through the underside of the shoe upright into the hoof to serve the same purpose: so that one or the other of these may be had recourse to, or both, as the ideas of security or fancy may suggest; or a band or bands of steel, or other metal, may be constructed to carry these points or bolts, or screws, or plates, or hooks, and without the principle of this construction of shoe being at all departed from. The holes for lodging the bolts or points of steel, are made in the hoof previously to their application, with a small center-bit or gouge, or passer guarded, in such way as to prevent the possibility of its injuring the quick. A stout screw or toothed rack, or steel shaft, or other contrivance of this description, serves to carry these points, and to regulate their elevation, and also descent along with the growth of the hoof: a sliding bolt and pin, or screw and nut, may also serve the same purpose.

It is added in the specification, that the

the clips may be placed on a single shoe of stout iron or steel, and numerous teeth may be employed to enter the hoof, and keep on the shoe, instead of one or more points or bolts. To the clips, the double shoe, and especially to the bolts passing into the horn, Mr. Clarke lays claim as his own discovery.

**MR. JAMES INGRAM'S (BRISTOL), for a Method of manufacturing Powder Sugar from Raw Sugar alone, and from Syrup of Sugar alone, and from a Mixture of Raw Sugar and Syrup of Sugar together.**

We shall give the specification of this invention nearly in the patentee's own words; which are as follow:

First. My process for making powder sugar from raw sugar alone. Mix seven pounds of raw sugar with one pint of water, or with one pint of lime-water, of the same strength usual in refining lump sugar. Boil the sugar thus mixed in a metal kettle; after it has boiled some time, dip the stem of a tobacco-pipe into it, and then put it in cold water; and when the sugar can be taken off from the pipe, &c. with the fingers with ease, and breaks brittle, it is a proof that it is sufficiently boiled. Pour the sugar out on a marble slab, greased slightly with butter, lard, or any liquid of an oily and wholesome quality. Let it remain in this state about three minutes, and until it begins to harden. Then roll it together in two rolls or more if deemed necessary, and pull and draw each of the rolls with your hands repeatedly over an erect iron spike, or other proper thing, throwing it back over the spike every time, and pulling it forward until the sugar whitens and becomes stiff; then take the rolls off the spike, and leave them for six hours; and when they are quite hard and firm put them into a stove to dry, in the same manner as is usually adapted for drying lump-sugars. Keep the rolls in the stove for two days, and when they are quite dry, grind them in a sugar-mill with a large stone into a powder. Then sift the powder, return it to the mill, and mix it with ballard-sugar, or raw sugar, in the proportion of fourteen pounds to each hundred weight of powder sugar, to condition it in the usual way ballard sugar is conditioned; the powder sugar will be then fit for sale.

Second. My process for making powder sugar from syrup of sugar alone. Boil ten pounds of syrup of sugar, little more or less, in a metal kettle or other proper

vessel; and after it has boiled some time prove its strength or firmness in the way mentioned above, and pursue the same directions as are before given in all respects, except as to the mixture of water, which is unnecessary.

Third. My process for making powder sugar from the mixture of raw sugar and syrup of sugar together. Mix three pounds and a half, or thereabouts, of raw sugar with three pounds and a half, or thereabouts, of syrup of sugar. Boil the sugar and syrup thus mixed in a metal kettle, or other proper vessel. The remainder of the process is the same as that first above specified, except as to the mixture of water or lime-water, which is unnecessary.

**MR. WILLIAM MILTON'S (HECKFIELD, SOUTHAMPTON), for a Mode of rendering Carriages in general, but particularly Stage-Coaches, more safe than at present.**

Beneath the body of the carriage is fixed a box capable of receiving the luggage, with its floor about a foot from the ground. By disposing the luggage in this box, the centre of gravity of the coach and load is brought down so as to render an overturn less likely than it is at present.

Through the carriage or luggage-box let there be a hole or cavity, through which the main axle and frame work is to be passed. This cavity and axle are to be, such as shall give proper guidance in the play of the carriage and luggage-box on any springs that may be so applied as to want such guidance. But springs may be applied in such manner as to need no such guidance. At the bottom of this luggage-box, and as near respectively to each wheel of the carriage as may be deemed proper, low strong idle wheels are to be placed on sufficient axles, ready, in case of an active wheel coming off, or an axle-tree failing, to catch the falling vehicle, and instantly to continue the previous velocity; by which the mischief, particularly to the coachman and outside passengers, arising from an instantaneous stop to rapid motion, will be prevented. These idle wheels are to be placed, with their periphery, a few inches below the luggage-box, and a few inches above the ground. If there be no luggage box, below, then the idle wheels may be fixed to the axle, or to some frame work belonging to it; and in case of a wheel coming off or breaking, great relief will be given. But if the axle breaks  
between

between its bearings, no relief will be given, unless the idle wheels be affixed to the bottom of a luggage box; and in this case, the nearer these idle wheels are to the ground, the more relief will be given. If there be an obstacle in the road, and an idle wheel takes over it, its respective active wheel will for the time be discharged from the ground. The bottom of the luggage-box being so near the ground, offers a method of checking very much the motion of a carriage down a hill, by the strong and ready

application of the end of a lever to rub on the ground. The idle wheels should be fixed or set on in such a manner that they may be vertical when an accident brings them into work. From the great variety in vehicles, in springs, and in their application, it will sometimes be requisite to put the idle wheels on the body of the luggage-box of the carriage, and sometimes on any part or parts of the under-carriage, and sometimes on both.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

\* \* \* The Loan of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

*Tigers. J. Northcote, R.A., pinxit. W. Annis sculpsit, and Publisher.*

**T**HIS print is copied from a picture in the possession of J. Lister Parke, Esq.

Many of our readers must recollect a mezzotinto print of *A Tiger couchant*, engraved by Dixon, from a painting by Stubbs. The plate was melted in a fire that happened at the copper-plate printer's; and that such an accident should have destroyed it, was much regretted at the time, for it might in many respects be classed as the finest mezzotinto that ever was engraved. To say that this is quite equal to that, would be wrong; but though not the very first in the class, it is in the very first line, being a most spirited and animated print, with a richness of effect that has rarely been surpassed.

*The Shipwrecked Mariner. Painted by H. Thomsen, R.A. Engraved by W. Say. Published by Mr. Macklin. From a Picture in the Possession of Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart., to whom this Print is dedicated.*

The picture from which this finely-engraved mezzotinto is copied, was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1804. The subject is a poor shipwrecked mariner, sitting with his hands clasped together upon a rock, casting a melancholy look towards the sea, with which he appears to be surrounded. It is somewhat deficient in that pathos of character and solemnity of effect which in such a scene should harrow up the soul; but it is nevertheless a very pleasing furniture-print.

*Lord Viscount Melville. J. Rising pinxit. John Young sculpsit, and Publisher.*

From the language which has been

used in Edinburgh, &c., we should suppose that with some persons this print will be extremely popular. Others it may perhaps remind of a remark made many years ago by the late Dr. Johnson, to whom an engraver of some eminence brought a high-finished portrait of Lord George Sackville, (soon after his Lordship's return from Germany,) and stated, with a sigh, that he wished for some advice concerning it, for though he had taken infinite pains with the engraving, he could not sell a print. "Sir, (replied Johnson,) it appears to me to be a very good portrait, but it is *drest too fine* for a soldier: change the solitaire for a halter, and you will sell as many as you can get rolled from the printing-press."

This print is said to be a resemblance, as indeed most of those by Rising are; but it has on the whole a dark and heavy effect.

*A Pair of Prints of a Race-Course. Plate I. representing the Horses preparing to Start.— Plate II. Coming-in. Sketched by C. Turner on Port-Meadow near Oxford, from the Hunters Stakes run for in 1802. The Horses painted by J. L. Agasse. Engraved by C. Turner. And dedicated to Lord Francis Spencer and G. Stratton, Esq., by the Publisher R. Ackermann. Price 1l. 11s. 6d., or 3l. 3s. coloured.*

Our habits of life not having led us into scenes of this description, we cannot be supposed competent to form so accurate a judgment of parts of these prints as a regular professor of the *turf philosophy*. The horses are however drawn with great spirit, and the group of spectators, &c., in both of them, render the whole eminently pleasing and picturesque.

Reward

*Reward-Print for the Patriotic Fund. Engraved by E. Scriven, Engraver to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, from a Drawing by R. K. Porter.*

This very pleasing print represents Britannia seated upon a rock, surmounted with an appropriate trophy, composed of cannon, standards, &c.; with the British lion, laurel crowns, &c., on the foreground; and a large white flag, suspended by two spear-points, placed at the top of the Roman fasces, on which is to be inscribed the names and particular actions of such persons as the Society distinguish and reward. These heroic characters may thus be transmitted to posterity, and a most honourable memorial of their services and the gratitude of their country be thus preserved for the imitation and emulation of future ages.

We noticed in a former Retrospect a print of the same description, but this is of a much larger size.

*Pio VII. Pont. Max. Gregorio Claremonti. Nat. in Cesena 1742. Dessiné à son Passage à Lyon. Par J. J. de Boissieu en 1805.*

This portrait is etched with great force, spirit, and character, by an artist of no common stamp. His manner is so eminently bold and free, that it reminds one of the touch of Salvator Rosa, Ottade, &c.; yet it has every mark of originality and professional ability, and displays a versatility we have rarely witnessed.

*An interior View of Westminster Hall, taken at the Time of the Trial of Lord Melville, from a Drawing made by J. C. Pugin and J. C. Nattes. Engraved in Aquatint by J. Hill. With a Key-Print, containing References to the Princes of the Blood, Peers, Peersesses, Members of the House of Commons; and also a Plan of the Hall, as fitted up for the Trial. Published for R. Ackermann.*

The view of this very beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture is admirably delineated; and at the same time that it is singularly correct, displays a most picturesque and impressive representation of the scene, correctly coloured to imitate the drawing. The letter-press which accompanies it is very handsomely printed on royal vellum paper, and comprises a short historical account of the building, and most remarkable occurrences that have happened in it; and also a sketch of his Lordship's life, and an abstract of the trial, containing what will give a very clear idea of every circumstance which almost any reader would wish to know.

Mr. Ackermann has published another

pair of medallions, which are well designed and very neatly engraved, representing

*The Meeting of the Infants John and Jesus in the Wilderness; and the Angel of the Lord appearing to Joseph in a Dream, saying, "Arise, take the young Child and his Mother and flee into Egypt."*

He has also published his fourth number of a *Drawing-Book of Trees*; and we are pleased to remark, what cannot always be remarked on a work published at different times, that every succeeding number improves.

Mr. Manskirch, who came from Germany in the year 1790, and was for two years engaged with Messrs. Boydell in the *Designs for the River Thames, &c.*, was, after the expiration of his engagement, with Mr. Ackermann, until in the year 1801 he returned to Germany, where he has been employed in making *Delineations of the Scenery on the Banks of the Rhine*, which scenes he is painting for Mr. Ackermann, for whom he made the designs, and who thinks, that, transferred to the copper, they will at this time be thought peculiarly interesting in this country, and they are therefore to be speedily engraved.

Some of your readers having expressed a wish to know the separate prices of Mr. Crawford's collection of thirty-two pictures, which were sold by Mr. Christie for near seven thousand guineas, as mentioned in a preceding Retrospect, we have subjoined a catalogue.

	Guineas.
No. 1. <i>Outside of a Farrier's Shop,</i> K. du Jardin, -	120
2. <i>An Italian Market,</i> Lingleback, -	39
3. <i>Boat and Vessels,</i> W. Van de Velde, -	70
4. <i>The Prodigal's Return,</i> Old Weenix, -	40
5. <i>Dead Game,</i> Houdekooter, -	41
6. <i>Venus and Cupid,</i> Titian, -	90
7. <i>A Landscape,</i> Hobima, -	200
8. <i>Simon returning Thanks,</i> Van den Ekpout, -	39
9. <i>A Landscape, with Peasants and Cattle,</i> Berchem, -	345
10. <i>A Woman Spinning,</i> V. Toll, -	120
11. <i>A Conversation,</i> Terburg, -	240
12. <i>A Harbour, Light-House, &amp;c.,</i> Linglebaek, -	69
13. <i>A Group of Figures,</i> J. Steen, -	60
14. <i>A Cabin,</i> W. Van de Velde, -	195
15. <i>A warm glowing Landscape,</i> Both, -	300
	16. 4



16. *A View of the Hague*, V. der Heyde, - - - - - 170  
 17. *Distant View of Amsterdam*, Baekuyten, - - - - - 60  
 18. *A Landscape with Figures Hawking*, Wynants, - - - - - 140  
 19. *A Wood-Scene with a Torrent*, Ruyfdale, - - - - - 190  
 20. *A Portrait*, Rembrandt, - - - - - 50  
 21. *Portrait of a Princess of Bavaria*, Rembrandt, - - - - - 70  
 22. *A Winter-Scene, with Figures Skating*, J. Ofade, - - - - - 90  
 23. *A Domestic Scene*, J. Steen, - - - - - 41  
 24. *A Woman selling Fish and Vegetables*, exquisitely painted, C. Metz, - - - - - 240  
 25. *St. Jerome at his Devotions*, G. Dow, - - - - - 190  
 26. *Boors Smoking*, Teniers, - - - - - 380  
 27. *A Party Hawking*, Wouvermans, - - - - - 345  
 28. *Figures Dancing and Regaling*, A. Ofade, - - - - - 490  
 29. *A Landscape in a fine glowing tone of colour*, Cuyp, - - - - - 370  
 30. *A Holy Family*, Rubens, - - - - - 140  
 31. *View at the Mouth of a Harbour, with Vessels, &c.*, Dubbels, - - - - - 240  
 32. This was universally considered as the leading and most attractive picture in the collection; and it is indeed a wonderful performance, displaying an effect of *Evening and Sunshine* that cannot be described by words. The artist painted it for the family of Van Slingelandt. P. Potter, - - - - - 1450

*Death of Lord Nelson.*

The great and illustrious characters of this country have frequently been the theme of our poets, and illuminated the pages of our history. Of late years the fine-arts have contributed their aid to the commemoration of heroic actions, and by keeping alive the memory of those who achieved them, added an additional stimulus to the courage of survivors. Considered with this regard, we are pleased to see the numerous delineations relative to our late intrepid and deeply-lamented Admiral. Messrs. Boydell some time since announced their intention of publishing a print representing his death. The picture from which this is to be engraved is in a state of forwardness: it is from the pencil of Mr. Devis; many of whose productions rank very high in the arts.

One great object of the picture appears to be to give the scene exactly as it was; and for this Mr. Devis is peculiarly well qualified, from his perfect knowledge of the interior of a ship. Such of the portraits as we know are very strong resemblances, and are, very properly, of those only who were really present at the time of Lord Nelson's death. A short description of the picture we purpose inserting in the next Retrospect.

Mr. Bowyer of Pall-mall intends to publish a print, to be engraved by Mr. Brouley in the course of the winter, from a picture now painting for that purpose by Mr. Opie. The merit of both these artists is so well known to the public, that it is in no respect necessary to record it in this page.

## LIST OF 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.

OBSERVATIONS on the Utility, Form, and Management, of Water-Meadows, and the Draining and Irrigating of Peat-Bogs; with an Account of Prilley Bog, and other extraordinary improvements, conducted by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, T. W. Coke, Esq., and others. By W. Smith. 70s. 6d.

The British Farmer's Cyclopaedia, or Complete Agricultural Dictionary. By T. Potts. MONTHLY MAG., No. 147.

4to., Part I., 10s. 6d.; to be completed in 12 Parts.

## BIOGRAPHY.

History of the Life, Exploits, and Death, of Admiral Lord Nelson. By F. W. Blagden, Esq. 4to., 2l. 2s. boards, with Plates.

## BOTANY.

Tracts relative to Botany, translated from different Languages, with Plates. 8vo., 6s. 6d. boards.

## DRAMA.

Five Miles Off, or the Finger-Post. By T. Dibdin. 2s.

## LAW.

The Trial of Acou, a Chinese Tartar, for the Wilful Murder of his countryman Anguin. 1s.

## MEDICINE.

A Treatise on Vaccine Inoculation; to which is added, an Account of the Chicken Pox, the Swine Pox, and the Hives; with an Appendix, containing Letters from Physicians and Surgeons of eminence respecting the present State of Vaccination in many Cities and principal Towns of the United Kingdom. By Robert Willan, M.D., F.A.S., &c., &c. 4to., 15s. boards.

A Letter to the Editor of the British Critic, occasioned by some Remarks in that Review on a Book intitled "Cases of Pulmonary Consumptions, and treated with *Uva Ursi*" by the Author. 1s.

## MILITARY.

The History of the Campaigns of 1805 in Germany and Italy. By W. Burke, late Army-Surgeon. 6s.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Letters from the Dead to the Living, or Thoughts on the separate States of departed Spirits; to which is added, the Conflicts of Passion, and final Triumphs of Faith. By L. S. Abington. 1s.

Explanations of Time-Keepers constructed by Mr. Thomas Earnshaw and the late Mr. John Arnold. Published by Order of the Commissioners of Longitude. 4to., 5s. sewed.

A Complete Vindication of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales relative to his Creditors; but not quite to complete a Vindication of the Right Hon. W. Pitt relative to his Royal Highness. By the Lion and Unicorn. 1s. 6d.

An Antidote to Poison, or a full Reply to Mr. Jefferys's Attack on the Character and Conduct of the Prince of Wales. 3s.

An Admonitory Letter to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the Subjects of the late delicate Inquiry; containing Anecdotes never before published, which may probably lead to the Detection of the real Authors of the late scandalous Attempt to sully the Purity of an Illustrious Personage.

The Principles and Regulations of Tranquillity, an Institution commenced in the Metropolis for encouraging and enabling industrious and prudent Individuals in the various Classes of the Community to provide for themselves by the Payment of small weekly sums. By J. Bone. 3s. 6d.

## NOVELS.

The Wood-Nymph, in 3 vols. By the Author of Glenmore Abbey.

Delingborough Castle; or the Mysterious Recruit. 2 vols. 12mo., 7s. sewed.

## POETRY.

Daylesford, a Poem, dedicated to Mrs. Hastings. 1s.

Tales in Verse, Critical, Satirical, and Humorous. By Thomas Holcroft. 8s. bds.

The Bees, a Poem in Four Books, with Notes, Moral, Political, and Philosophical. By John Evans, M.D., F.R.M.S., Part L, 4to., 7s., Edinburgh.

Miscellaneous Poetry; consisting of Translations from the Icelandic, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German, &c. By the Hon. W. Herbert. 2 vols. 8vo., 16s. boards.

## POLITICS.

Letters of Crito to eminent Men. 7s. bds.

A Letter from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States for Foreign Affairs, communicated to Congress by the President, and published by their Order. 1s. 6d.

A Brief Examination into the Increase of the Revenue, Commerce, and Navigation, of Great Britain, during the Administration of the Right Hon. W. Pitt. By the Right Hon. G. Rose, M.P. 5s.

Free Thoughts on Public Affairs, or Advice to a Patriot, in a Letter addressed to a Member of the Old Opposition.

An Account of two Attempts towards promoting the Improvement and gradual Civilization of the Indian Natives of North America. 2s.

A Letter to the Right Hon. W. Windham, &c., &c., on the Defence of the Country; with Observations on the Volunteers, shewing how Fifty Thousand of them may be employed as effectually as regular Regiments of Infantry. By Lieutenant-General Monecy. 2s. 6d.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, on the Importance of the Colonies situated on the Coast of Guiana. By a British Merchant. 6d.

A Dialogue between Bonaparte and Talleyrand on the Subject of Peace with England. 6d.

## THEOLOGY.

Demonstration of the Existence of God from the wonderful Works of Nature. Translated from the French of François Auguste Chateaubriant, and dedicated by Permission to the Lord Bishop of Landaff. By Frederic Shoberl. 3s. boards.

A Charge delivered at the Visitation of the Rev. the Archdeacon of Sarum, on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th June, 1806. By the Rev. Charles Daubeny, Archdeacon of Sarum. 1s.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Middlesex at the primary Visitation in May and June, 1806. By G. O. Cambridge, A.M., F.A.S. 1s.

The Christian Officer's Complete Armour, containing Evidences in favour of a Divine Revelation, by Colonel Barn, of the Royal Marines. 2d edition, 4s.

## VARIETIES,

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

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

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

**M**R. ARROWSMITH has been for more than a year past engaged in constructing a new map of Scotland, from original materials, to which he has obtained access by means of the Parliamentary Commissioners for making roads and building bridges in the Highlands of Scotland. The elaborate Military Survey of the main-land of Scotland, made in the middle of the last century, and preserved in his Majesty's library, has been copied and reduced for the present map, and the several proprietors of the western islands have communicated all their surveys, most of which have been very recently executed. In addition to the astronomical observations heretofore known, many latitudes and longitudes have been purposely ascertained for this map, as well as a considerable number of magnetic variations. This map is to be accompanied by a memoir explanatory of the several documents from which it has been constructed. The publication may be expected to take place in January or February next.

The first part of the Townley Marbles, we understand, have been lately removed to the Museum; the new building of which will in a few months be ready for the reception of the whole, after which they will be opened to the inspection of the public.

The Hall of Univerfity College, Oxford, is soon to be decorated with the portraits of its most illustrious members. Living personages will be included; and among them will be Sir Roger Newdigate, Sir William Scott, and Mr. Wyndham.

Among the works which are now in the press, under the direction of the Record Commission, are the *None Rolls*, of Edward the third's time; the record called *Testa de Nevil*; and a Double Index to the Domeſday Survey.

Mr. HENRY SIDDONS has prepared for immediate publication a full and copious work on the Theory of Gesture and Action, which is to be illustrated by upwards of sixty engravings of characteristic figures, by an amateur. The foundation of his Treatise is the well-known work of M. ENGEL, which he has in a certain degree translated, with such variations and additions as the practice of rhetoric in England rendered necessary.

The Journal of Modern and Contemporary Voyages and Travels is now giving to the public Translations of Du-rand's Voyage to Senegal, and of Depons' recent and highly curious Travels in the Caraccas. The next ensuing volume will contain Sarykſchew's Voyage in the Northern Ocean, translated from the Russian; an unpublished Voyage to China, and new Travels in the Crimea. The first four volumes of this original and interesting journal have introduced to the knowledge of the English public thirteen recent works of voyages and travels, with which, without the agency of such a publication, they would have been totally unacquainted.

A Treatise on the Varieties, Consequences, and Treatment of Ophthalmia, with a preliminary Inquiry into its contagious nature, by Dr. EDMONDSTON, is in the press, and will be published in the ensuing month.

In a few days Mr. BONNYCASTLE'S Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry will make its appearance in one volume octavo.

The following account of the number of copies said to be regularly sold of the principal London Magazines and Reviews, has lately appeared in several respectable journals and newspapers.

	<i>Copies.</i>
The Monthly Magazine - - -	5000
Monthly Review - - -	4250
Gentleman's Magazine - - -	3500
European Magazine - - -	3500
Ladies' Magazine - - -	3000
Medical and Physical Journal	2250
British Critic - - - - -	2000
Universal Magazine - - -	2000
Journal of new Voyages and Travels - - - - -	1500
Philosophical Magazine - -	1250
Anti-Jacobin Review - - -	1250
Critical Review - - - - -	1250
Monthly Mirror - - - - -	1000
Nicholson's Journal - - - -	1000

How striking is the contrast of the sale of similar publications in France, of the most popular of which not more than 500 copies are regularly circulated. The periodical press of Germany is in a better condition, 4000 copies being sold of the Jena Literary Gazette, and nearly as many of some other literary and scientific journals.

The Rev. R. YATES, author of the Monastic History of St. Edmund's Bury, is engaged on a comprehensive and connected Historical Memoir of the various Public Charities in London.

Dr. CROCHER, Lecturer on the Science of Music at the Royal Institution, proposes to publish the first volume of Specimens of various Styles of Music.

Mr. ROGERS, author of the Pleasures of Memory, has nearly finished an epic poem on the Horrors of Jacobinism.

Mr. JOHNES, the translator and publisher of Froissart, is engaged in a new version of Joinville.

Dr. TOULMIN, editor of the last edition of the History of the Puritans, and author of several original theological works, is printing at Birmingham the Life of the Rev. Samuel Bourne, with Sketches of the Lives of Ministers and others contemporary with him.

That illustrious patron of men of learning the Earl of BUCCHAN is collecting all the MSS. and drawings of the late Mr. Barry, with a view to publish them for the benefit of some indigent relations of that celebrated artist.

WALTER SCOTT, Esq., is about to publish the Memoirs of Sir Henry Slingsby, Bart., from 1638 to 1643, written by himself. Also Memoirs of Captain John Hodgson, touching his Conduct in the Civil Wars, written by himself. To each work will be added various important papers relative to the operations of Oliver Cromwell and his army while they were in Scotland.

Mr. JAMIESON is collecting for publication Popular Ballads and Songs, from tradition, MSS., and scarce editions, with translations of similar pieces from the ancient Danish language.

Dr. GILBERT GERRARD'S Institutes of Biblical Criticism, read in the University and King's College, Aberdeen, are in the press.

Dr. ADAMS'S second edition of his work on Morbid Poisons is nearly printed off. The anomalous class is much enriched by the late controversies and by the author's clinical observations, which have enabled him to proceed a step further towards a proper discrimination of the true characters of such as have been confounded with syphilis.

Mr. NICHOLSON has in his Journal given directions by which a person may save himself from drowning, if he chance to fall into the water. The results of Mr. Nicholson's reasonings are, that if a man fall into deep water, he will rise to

the surface by floatage, and will continue there, if he does not elevate his hands, and that the keeping them down is essential to his safety. If he move his hands under the water in any way he pleases, his head will rise so high as to allow him free liberty to breathe. And if, in addition, he move his legs exactly as in the action of walking up stairs, his shoulders will rise above the water, so that he may use less exertion with his hands, or apply them to other purposes. He has himself been witness to the success of the experiment.

Mr. VALPY, of Pembroke College, Oxford, is preparing a new and improved edition of Maittaire's Greek Dialects.

The autumnal course of Lectures at St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals will commence in the following order:—

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—Anatomy, and operations of surgery, by Mr. CLINE and Mr. COOPER, Wednesday October 1, at half past one.—Principles and practice of surgery, by Mr. COOPER, on Monday October 6, at eight in the evening.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—Practice of medicine, by Dr. BABINGTON and Dr. CURRY, on Wednesday October 1, at ten in the morning.—Principles and Practice of Chemistry, by Dr. BABINGTON and Mr. ALLEN, on Thursday October 2, at ten in the morning.—Theory of Medicine, comprehending Pathology, Therapeutics, and *Materia Medica*, by Dr. CURRY, on Friday October 3, at eight in the evening.—Physiology, or Laws of the Animal Economy, by Dr. HAIGHTON, on Monday October 6, at a quarter before seven in the evening.—Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. Haughton, on Monday October 6, at eight in the morning.—Clinical Lectures on Select Medical Cases, by Dr. Babington, Dr. Curry, and Dr. MARCET, from November till May.—Besides these, during the winter a course of Lectures on the Structure and Diseases of the Teeth, will be given by Mr. Fox, Surgeon-Dentist; and one on Veterinary Medicine, by Mr. COLEMAN, Professor at the Veterinary College. These several lectures are so arranged, that none of them interfere with the others in the hours of attendance; and the whole is calculated to form a complete course of medical and surgical instruction. Terms and other particulars to be learnt from Mr. STOCKER, apothecary to Guy's Hospital, who is also empowered to cater gentlemen to such of the Lectures as are given

at Guy's. Dr. Babington and Dr. Curry take this opportunity of informing those gentlemen who have attended their Lectures on the Practice of Medicine within the last four years, that their Syllabus on that subject is now finished, and ready for delivery. Such gentlemen, then, as have received a part of the work, will get the remainder by applying at the Hospital either personally or through their friends, and stating how much is wanting to render it complete.

**MEDICAL THEATRE, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.**—The following Courses of Lectures will be delivered at this Theatre 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 the Laws of Organic Existence, by Mr. MACARTNEY.—On Chemistry, by Dr. EDWARDS.—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 Wednesday, October 1, at two o'clock, and the other Lectures in the course of the same week.—Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. NICHOLSON, at the Apothecary's shop, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The autumnal courses of Lectures delivered at the London Hospital will commence on the 1st of October.—Theory and Practice of Phytic, by Dr. COOKE.—Chemistry, by Dr. HAMILTON, and Dr. YELLOLY.—*Materia Medica*, by Dr. FRAMPTON.—Theory and Practice of Midwifery, by Dr. DENNISON.—Clinical Observations on surgical Cases, by Sir WILLIAM BLIZARD and Mr. THOMAS BLIZARD.—Anatomy, Physiology, and the Operations of Surgery, by Mr. HEADINGTON and Mr. FRAMPTON.—Anatomical Demonstrations, and Dissection by Mr. ARMIGER.—Principles of Surgery, by Mr. Headington. Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. PRICE, apothecary, at the Hospital.

**THEATRE OF ANATOMY, GREAT WINDMILL-STREET.**—Mr. WILSON will begin the Winter Course of his Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery, on Wednesday, October 1, at two o'clock as usual. A room will likewise be opened for Dissections from nine o'clock in the morning until two in the

afternoon, where regular and full Demonstrations of the parts dissected will be given, where the different Cases in Surgery will be explained, the Methods of Operating shewn on the Dead Body, and where also the various Arts of Injecting and Making Preparations will be taught.—The plan and terms of the Course may be had in Great Windmill-street.

Dr. CLARKE and Mr. CLARKE will begin their winter course of Lectures on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, on Monday the 6th of October. The lectures are read every day (Sundays excepted), at the Lecture-room, No. 10, Upper John-street, Golden-square, from a quarter past ten o'clock in the morning till a quarter past eleven, for the convenience of students attending the hospitals. For farther particulars apply to Dr. Clarke, New Burlington-street, or to Mr. Clarke, Upper John-street, Golden-square.

In the first week of October will commence a course of Lectures on the Practice of Phytic, Therapeutics, and Chemistry, in the Lecture Room, No. 9, Great George-street, Hanover-square (removed from Leicester-square), at the usual morning hours, viz. the medical lectures at eight, and the chemical at a quarter after nine o'clock; by GEORGE PEARSON, M.D. F.R.S. senior physician of St. George's Hospital, of the College of Physicians, &c. A register is kept of Dr. Pearson's Cases in St. George's Hospital, and an account is given of them every Saturday morning, at a Clinical Lecture, at nine o'clock.

In the second week of September Mr. THELWALL will commence, at his house in Bedford Place, Russell-square, a series of nine Lectures, Literary, Critical, and Miscellaneous, to be delivered on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, at eight o'clock, and to be accompanied with analyses of the principal characters of Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, and other dramatic poets, and of the writings of Milton, Dryden, Pope, Churchill, and Sterne. This series is intended as merely preparatory to the entire course, which will commence on Wednesday the first of October, and of which the following is the plan proposed for the lectures of the respective evenings. Wednesdays and Fridays—Science and practice of elocution, including, 1. The physiological principles of the science, the laws of annual economy connected with the utterance of speech, and the nature, causes,

causes, and cure of impediments. 2. The education of the voice. 3. The laws and principles of enunciation. 4. Harmonics, or the musical principles of speech. 5. Pronunciation, emphasis, &c. 6. Gesticulation in all its branches. Monday evenings—Oratory and criticism, with strictures on the present state of English elocution, in the church, the law, the senate, and on the stage, and characteristic sketches of the principal performers and orators of the age.

MR. CARPUE will commence his Anatomical Lectures on Wednesday, October 1, 1806.—The structure of the human body will be explained, as also its physiology. The operations of surgery will be shewn on the dead body.—The Dissecting-room will be open from seven o'clock in the morning till five in the evening. The pupils are here taught the method of operating, as also the art of injecting and making preparations.

#### Russia.

*Extract of a letter from Irkutsk, 24th April, 1806.*—“You will probably already know that the Russian Embassy was obliged to turn back when arrived at the Great Wall of China. But new and unexpected will no doubt be the agreeable intelligence that Mr. REDOWSKY, the botanist attached to this embassy, has received from his Majesty the Emperor a new extraordinary commission to undertake a botanical tour in the extreme parts of the north-east of Asia. On the 5th of May he will leave Irkutsk, and sail down the Lena to Jakutzk; from that place he will proceed up the Aldan to its sources in the Mongolian mountains. These, as well as the Jablonoi-Chrebet, (Apple Mountains,) will be examined as far as the Eastern Ocean. He will then proceed along the coast as far as Ochotik, where he hopes to arrive in September. From Ochotik he will either go by land round the Peuschin Gulf to Kamtschatka; or by sea to Bolscheretz, where he intends to pass the winter. In the summer of 1807 the Kurili Islands will be examined as far as possible towards Japan, and the Aleutian Islands as far as the continent of America. On his return he will visit Bering's Island and the Copper Islands. After passing the winter in Kamtschatka, the third summer's tour will be to Sagalien, and the islands at the mouth of the Amur; and thence he will proceed homewards up the Amur through Yellow Mongolia and Nertschink, Davurira and Siberia.

#### Sweden.

DR. WESTRING, physician to the King of Sweden, has obtained excellent dyes from different species of club-moss, *Lycopodium*. The following is the method which he has found to be the most simple: Take a quantity of this moss, dried and chopped, nearly double the weight of the cloth to be dyed. Put them into a proper vessel, a stratum of the moss between every fold of the cloth, and pour on a quantity of water sufficient to cover the whole. Boil them together for two or three hours, adding more water from time to time, to supply the place of what is wasted by evaporation. Take out the cloth thus prepared, wring it, and hang it up to dry without rinsing. When the cloth is to be dyed, it must be rinsed carefully in cold water, put into a well-tinned copper with cold water, and a small quantity of brazil, and then boiled gently for half an hour or more, according as the tint is to be deeper or lighter. If too much brazil be used, the dye will have a violet hue. When it is taken from the fire, the cloth is to be rinsed in cold water. Care must be taken that none of the common mordants, either saline or astringent, are used, for they would alter the colour.

DR. WESTRING has found that the bark of the Scotch fir is an excellent tonic, and may be successfully used in several convulsive diseases, even epilepsy, and that it may be substituted for the cinchona. In some parts of Sweden it is made into bread, which is said to be nutritious and palatable.

#### Denmark.

In the course of the next year a great alteration in the established worship is expected to take place in the Danish dominions. The present liturgy, which was framed under Christian V., and published so long since as 1685, has long been felt to be little adapted to the liberal and enlightened principles of the nineteenth century. With a view to bring about a suitable reformation in this branch, the Right Rev. P. O. BOISEN Bishop of Lolland and Falster, has composed a Plan of Improvement in Public Worship, which in the latter end of last year he submitted in manuscript to the consideration of Government, desiring, however, that before any resolution should be taken upon it, it might be printed, and intelligent divines called upon to give in their opinions with respect to it. This has according-

ly been done, and the Bishop of Zealand, Professor Mûnter of the University of Copenhagen, and Mr. Lassen of the Royal Chancery, have been appointed Commissioners for examining and digesting the whole, the results of whose discussions are ordered to be laid before the King before the end of December in the present year.

A Danish Dictionary, on a plan similar to that of the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie Française*, which is intended to fix the orthography and form the standard of the language, has for some time been in hand, and is already in some degree of forwardness. It is undertaken at the expense, and conducted under the direction, of the Royal Danish Society of the Sciences, and the most distinguished literati of the country are engaged in the execution of it, having divided among them the different letters of the alphabet.

The tobacco-plantations at Fredericia in Jutland are now in a very flourishing state. Last year 33,363 pounds of tobacco, of different qualities, were produced by fifty-six planters.

At a Meeting of the Society of Sciences of Drontheim, it was resolved to appoint Mr. ARNDT, of Altona, to undertake a botanical and antiquarian tour through Norway, agreeably to the will of the late Mr. Hænner, who left a legacy for that purpose.

#### Poland.

On the 17th May the Polish Society of the Friends of the Sciences held at Warsaw their public meeting, which was opened by the President in a speech, in which he treated of the labours of the society, and the works to be expected from the members. He particularly directed their attention to the Travels of Prince Alexander Sapieha, the results of which would considerably enrich the literature of his native country. Abbot WORONIEZ communicated the plan of a Polish epic poem, entitled the *Lechiade*, and read the first canto. A soaring flight of fancy—an enraptured, enthusiastic, and extremely correct diction, are the distinguishing traits of this production of genius, which is much more perfect than his Jagellonid and Sibil. Abbot von STASIC read a continuation of the account of his Geological Tour, which he lately undertook through the whole of the *ci-devant* Poland, during which he made many interesting and important observations and discoveries relative to the natu-

ral history of that country, and of geology in general, as the Carpathian mountains had been the principal object of his inquiries. M. STASIC has likewise presented to the society 5000 ducats, for the purpose of erecting a suitable place for holding their meetings.

#### Prussia.

In Prussia the potatoe is cultivated with peculiar success. As the stalk grows, the earth is heaped up, leaving only three leaves at top. The roots are thus greatly increased, and the produce is said to be astonishing.

#### Germany.

M. LOUIS DE BACZKO is engaged on a work intitled *Ueber mich selbst und meine Unglücksgefährten die Blinden*.—On Myself and my Fellow-Sufferers the Blind. It is divided into 10 sections.—

1. General Remarks on the Relations and Conduct of the Blind.
2. Notices relative to some remarkable and celebrated Blind Persons.
3. Observations on Vision, and on the Manner in which the other Senses may supply the Want of it.
4. On the Institute at Paris for the Education of the Blind; Remarks on the Character, the Peculiarities, the Advantages and Disadvantages of Blind Persons.
5. Instructions relative to the first Education of all Blind Persons.
6. The moral and religious Education of the Blind.
7. Their scientific Education.
8. The Labours, Trades, or Professions, in which they may be employed.
9. The Blind considered as Friends, as Husbands, and Fathers.

Mr. Baczko lost his sight at the age of twenty-one, and has now suffered twenty-five years' blindness. In his youth he was one of the favourite disciples of the celebrated Kant; which circumstance cannot fail to excite attention to his work.

The Observatory of Seeberg, near Gotha, which the late Duke of Gotha, the founder of it, used to call his only monument, is at present abandoned. The celebrated, M. von ZACH has followed the Duchess Dowager to Eisenberg, where a new observatory is building.

Professor MAYER read at the meeting of the Royal Society of Gottingen, on the 25th of January, the first part of his Meteorological Researches, which treats of the "Chemical Attraction of the Celestial Bodies," i. e., of the influence they may exercise upon one another independently of their gravity,—an influence which must

be manifested in their atmospheres. He particularly treats of the effects produced by the Moon on that of the Earth, which led him to a discussion relative to the stones which are said to have fallen from the heavens. He remarks that almost all these phenomena happened when the Moon was near one of its nodes, and on the wane. In the cases which seem to contradict this observation, the coincidence of the passage of the Moon through one of its nodes with its last quarter had taken place in the preceding lunation. Thus it was in 1303 in the lunation which preceded the shower of stones at L'Aigle.

M. VERNER, Professor at the Academy of the Mines of Friedberg, has lately discovered a new mineral, to which he has given the name of *zoysite*, in honour of Baron de Zoys, an eminent mineralogist who resides at Laybach.

#### Holland.

The literary productions of Holland during the year 1805, inclusive of translations, were very numerous. Theology is the department of science which has furnished the greatest quantity of original works, the number amounting to 130, besides the Journals which treat chiefly of theological subjects. A weekly paper, which contains nothing but dissertations on the Bible, and is supported by many contributors and subscribers. Medicine, physics, and natural history, likewise continue to be cultivated with considerable zeal in that country, where they have already given celebrity to the names of so many eminent scholars. In 1805, 114 works were published on various parts of these sciences. Of the journals peculiarly devoted to the sciences, these *Geneeskundig Magazin*, (Magazine of the Healing Art,) and the *Memoirs of the Society of Harlem*, are the most esteemed. The number of new pieces which were brought out on the Dutch stage is 58, tragedies as well as comedies, of which, however, only six were originals. Holland can boast of several academies and literary societies, more or less celebrated, which are always ready to reward the talents of poets and orators. That which is known by the name of *Felix Meritis* has lately elected Mr. GEYSBECK, author of a translation of M. Esmenard's Poem on Navigation, one of its members. Another poet, M. KINKER, has sung the charms of M. Ziezenis and Kantian philosophy!

There likewise appeared in the course of that year seven or eight original Dutch novels, and some accounts of travels, among which those of M. VANDER WILLENGEN in France are favourably spoken of. That a taste for literature is generally diffused throughout Holland, appears likewise from the speculation of a company of merchants at Amsterdam who have there established an office for the arts and belles-lettres. They do not confine their views to the productions of their country, their aim being to form a point of union for Dutch and foreign literature. They have already completed a considerable collection of the best Dutch, English, French, German, and Italian works. In the city of Amsterdam a society of German Jews have acted comic operas with considerable success for more than twenty years. Only one piece however is mentioned as having been written expressly for this society: it is intitled *Mardocheus*, or the Jews saved. The music however is not original, being borrowed from several known operas.

The following is said to be an infallible remedy for stopping hemorrhages from the nose, and has been in use more than a century in the province of Friesland.—  
℞ Sacchari Saturni 1 oz. vitrioli Martis  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. ferri siccantur in mortario vitreo, adde spiritus vini 3 oz. To be taken in quantities of from 10 to 20 drops, according to the age of the patient, in a spoonful of wine or brandy.

#### France.

M. DE LA LANDE'S annual medal for the best work on astronomy has been adjudged by the French National Institute to M. Svanberg, a Swedish astronomer, who has lately published an Account of the measuring of a Degree in Lapland, shewing the error that has been made in measuring it in 1736.

The Imperial printing establishment at Paris affords constant employment to 400 workmen, besides a number of women, who fold and stitch the pamphlets and laws printed there.

Gum Arabic is successfully used as a remedy in France for pulmonary complaints.

M. GUYTON gives the following as a sure specific against the effects of contagion:—Take four ounces of salt, six grains of oxide of manganese, water two ounces, and sulphuric acid two ounces.

The



The manganese in powder is mixed with the salt in an earthen vessel, the water is then added, and afterwards the sulphuric acid. One fumigation is sufficient if the chamber be not inhabited; but if there be patients, it must be repeated three or four times.

#### Italy.

A splendid edition of the Poems of Petrarch has been published at Pisa, in two volumes folio, under the superintendance of a literary society. It is adorned with a portrait of Petrarch, engraved by Morghen.

M.M. VON HUMBOLDT and GAY-LUSSAC have published the results of some interesting experiments made at Naples, with the raja torpedo.—They selected for this purpose large and lively subjects. They received a shock on touching with one finger a single surface of the electrical organs, or on laying both hands at once on both surfaces, the upper and the under; and it is a matter of indifference whether the person so touching the torpedo be insulated or not. If an insulated person touches the rajah with only one finger, the touch must be immediate. No shock is felt if any conducting body, any metal for instance, intervene between the finger and the organ of the fish. And if a torpedo be laid upon a plate of metal, it may be carried in one hand with impunity. The hand does not feel any commotion when another insulated person irritates the fish, although convulsive motions of its breast-fins indicate the strongest discharges of its electrical matter. On the contrary, if the plate on which the fish lies be held in one hand, and the upper surface of the electrical organ touched with the other, a vehement shock is felt in both arms. The result will be the same if the fish be laid between two metal plates, the edges of which do not join, and the plates laid hold of with both hands at once. But if there be any immediate communication between the edges of the two plates, no shock is communicated. From experiments made with the electrometer and condensator, it appeared that flame is not a conductor of the electricity of the torpedo.

#### Greece.

DEMETER ALEXANDRIDES, M.D. of Tyrnawa, in Thessaly, has translated Goldsmith's History of Greece into modern Greek. The first volume, accompanied with a map of ancient Greece, has already been published.

Two Greeks, the brothers ZOZIMA, are applying part of their fortune towards a new edition of all the ancient Greek Classics from Homer down to the time of the Ptolemies, under the superintendance of their countryman CORAY. This collection, which is to be printed by Didot, is intended for such of their countrymen as wish to learn the ancient language of their forefathers. It will be delivered gratis in Greece to diligent scholars and active teachers; and a considerable discount will be allowed to such wealthy patrons of learning as buy copies for the purpose of presenting them to poor students.

#### East Indies.

The Literary Society of Bombay, of which Sir JAMES MACINTOSH is President, will shortly publish a volume of Transactions. The public library of Bombay has been transferred to the Society; and they are about to form a collection of specimens of the natural history and of the remains of antiquity of the country.

The College of Fort William, in Bengal, has opened new sources of information on all Oriental subjects. There are in that College, at this time, upwards of one hundred learned men from different parts of India, Persia, and Arabia.

Under the auspices of the Marquis of WELLESLEY, a version of the Holy Scriptures was promised, not in one language alone, but in seven of the Oriental tongues,—in the Hindoostanee, Persian, Chinese, Malay, Orissa, Mahratta, and Bengalee.

#### America.

Strata of coal have been found in Virginia, North America, very near the surface of the earth, and very thick. One stratum lately discovered was forty-two feet thick, and so near the surface, that the earth is merely taken off, and the coal dug out without undermining.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*A New Theory of Musical Harmony, according to a complete and natural System of that Science. By Augustus Frederick Christopher Kollman, Organist of his Majesty's German Chapel at St. James's. 11. 11s. 6d.*

**T**HIS work, which is meant as an improvement or correction of a former publication on the same subject, is elaborate and erudite, and indeed comprizes, as far as it is at present known, the whole science of musical harmony. In the course of eighty-four folio pages the ingenious and industrious author enters upon the consideration of his proposed System, of the Musical Scale, the Modern Scale, a Musical Mode, of Intervals, the Use of Intervals in Harmony and Melody, the Fundamental Concord and its Inversions, Accidental Chords, Fundamental Progression, Modulation, Simple Counter-Point, Double Counter-Point, Imitation and Variation, and Time and Rhythm, in all which he is very minute, clear, and satisfactory. Those musical students who wish to fathom the depths of the science, and see the *rationale* of their practice, will derive much and rapid improvement from the perusal of this volume, and soon find themselves adequate to the ready comprehension of the most abstruse passages of the classical masters.

*A Grand Sonata for the Piano-Forte, with Accompaniments for Two Violins and a Violoncello (ad libitum). Composed and dedicated to Mrs. Onslow, by Louis Von Esch. 5s.*

This sonata consists of three movements; the first in common-time *allegro* the second in common-time *andantino*, and the third in compound common-time of six quavers. The first of these is bold and spirited, the second in the style of an air with variations, and the third a rondo. The whole forms a striking and judiciously varied production, and to those performers who are considerably advanced in execution, will prove highly desirable.

*A New Sonata for the Piano-forte. Composed by T. H. Butler. 3s.*

This overture, in which Mr. Butler has introduced the ancient but elegant little air of "When first I saw thee graceful move," as also two favourite Scotch melodies, is an ingenious and pleasing production. It consists of three movements, and is so judiciously varied as to

be highly engaging to the cultivated ear.

*Three favourite Trios for the Piano-Forte, Violin, and Violoncello. Composed and dedicated to Lady Liddell, by S. G. Ferrari, Esq. 8s.*

These trios are ingenious in their construction, and bespeak an intimate acquaintance with the powers of the instruments for which they are composed. Some of the movements are of an animated and brilliant cast, while others are at once tender and elegant. Taken in the aggregate, they, in our opinion, rank with the first productions in their kind, and will not fail to please those whose ear is qualified to enjoy scientific and refined composition.

*"Sul Margine d'un Rio," a favourite Italian Air, arranged as a Duet for the Harp and Piano forte. By T. Latour, Esq., Pianiste to the Prince of Wales. 4s.*

Mr. Latour has formed of this popular air a duet the effect of which displays his taste and judgment to great advantage. The two parts are not only happily suited to the instruments for which they are designed, but the instruments are so employed as to admirably relieve and accommodate each other. The variations are nine in number, and contain many novel, ingenious, and brilliant passages.

*"Adown winding Nith I did wander," a favourite Song, written by the Author of The Thorn. Composed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, by John Whitaker. 1s.*

Mr. Whitaker has set these charming words in a style so appropriate and tasteful as to do himself great credit. The melody is flowing and expressive, and in many instances as original as interesting.

*A Sonata for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin. Composed by William Clarke, Organist of the New Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh. 3s.*

We find in this sonata some ideas that indicate genius, and an arrangement and construction that promise much future excellence. Mr. Clarke is evidently not fully in those secrets of fine composition which only long study and experience can reveal: yet we would by no means withhold that encouragement to which his present work entitles him, nor check that spirit of perseverance by which he may secure success, and command professional repute.

*The New Grand Spectacle of the Three Sisters and the Golden Bull, now performing at the Royal Amphitheatre, Westminster-Bridge. Composed by J. Sanderson. 7s.*

This piece contains some sprightly and interesting music. The overture and dances are highly attractive, and form, in their present state, improving exercises for the young piano-forte practitioner. The neatness and accuracy of the engraving, and superior style of the printing and the quality of the paper, ought not, in justice to the liberality and attention of the publishers, to pass unnoticed.

*Prelude, or Familiar Exercises for the Piano-Forte. Composed, and dedicated to the Misses Trail and Moubray, by T. Haigh. 4s.*

These preludes run through all the different keys, major and minor, and will be found very improving to those practitioners who wish for a familiar acquaintance with the various scales. We think, however, that had the author added the advantage of a direction for the fingers, he would have rendered his work more generally useful, and have enhanced its value as a didactic production.

*"Dreary was the Day," a favourite Song sung by Mrs. Nunn in the Comic Opera of the Five Lovers, as performed at the Theatre-Royal, Dublin. Composed by T. Cooke. 1s.*

"Dreary was the Day," if not a ballad of first-rate merit, is a pleasing little composition, and does credit to Mr. Cooke's taste. *Originality* it cannot boast; but the passages rise naturally out of each other, and the general effect is above mediocrity.

*A favourite Overture, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Dublin. Composed and arranged for the Harp or Piano-Forte, by T. S. Cooke. 1s. 6d.*

This is a pleasant little production. The passages are free and familiar, and the general effect such as to evince considerable judgment in theatrical composition.

*"The Ewevi, — The Crooked Horn," a favourite Scots Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte, by T. H. Butler. 1s. 6d.*

This is a pleasing little familiar exercise for the piano-forte, and will be found improving to the juvenile finger.

## ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

WE now come to FINANCIAL LAWS, under the three heads of

- ACTS of  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{REGULATION OF REVENUE.} \\ 2. \text{TAXES.} \\ 3. \text{LOANS.} \end{array} \right.$

Chapter 27 is intitled

"An Act for continuing until the 25th Day of March, 1811, so much of an Act made in the 15th and 16th Years of his late Majesty\*, as relates to the landing of Rum or Spirits of the British Sugar Plantations before the Payment of the Duties of Excise." 31 Mar. 1806.

It had been a temporary act, renewed by successive acts of Parliament.

The next are direct taxes.

The first of these is 46 G. III. c. 2. 12 Feb. 1806.

"An Act for continuing† and granting to his Majesty, certain Duties upon Malt in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year 1806."

All taxes, by the constitution, are regarded as temporary, that the supply of the crown may be free and voluntary, ac-

cording to the exigence; and the parliamentary redress of grievances the better enforced.

Till within these few years the land-tax was temporary.

The tax on this great and necessary article of general consumption (not indeed now general, and likely, with the increase of burthens, to become less and less so), is continued by the act to 24 June, 1807.

Subject, however, to be repealed or altered within the session.

Since this a tax has been proposed upon all private brewing; but this, for the present, and it is to be hoped permanently, is to be laid aside. Alehouses would gain by it; but public morals, health, and domestic comfort, would have been severely injured.

Since the withdrawing of this proposed tax it has been proposed to increase the duty on malt; but this, it is to be hoped, will long and long be postponed. It would be a severe additional burthen upon land and agriculture, already overburthened; and, in its consequences, a heavy infliction on the poor.

The next is, ch. 3, 12 Feb. 1806.

\* 15 and 16 G. II. c. 25.

† Vide 1 G. 3, c. 3. an. 1761.

“ An Act for continuing and granting to his Majesty a Duty on Pensions, Offices, and personal Estates, in England; and certain Duties on Sugar, Malt, Tobacco, and Snuff, in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year 1806.”

A tolerable abstract of this act would run into great extent.

It empowers two millions to be raised on the credit of it.

The surplus arising from this act, over and above the two millions, is directed to be carried to the account of the Consolidated Fund,

The next is, ch. 39,

“ An Act for repealing the several Duties of Customs upon Tea imported into Great Britain, and granting a Duty in lieu thereof; and for granting to his Majesty additional Duties of Excise on Tea.” 5 May, 1806.

This act is an alteration of Mr. Pitt's Commutation Tax, as it was called: substituting a duty on tea, in lieu of certain duties on windows.

By that act there was exemption given to the lower-priced teas, in behalf of the poorer families. This act, in the argument for which it was urged, that the duty was evaded by mixing teas, substitutes a general duty of six pounds for every hundred pounds of the value of tea sold at the sales of the East India Company.

The sixth section imposes an excise duty of thirty per cent, on all teas sold at the sales of the East India Company under 2s. 6d. per pound.

The next, ch. 39, is

“ An Act for granting to his Majesty, until twelve Months after the Ratification of a definitive Treaty of Peace, additional Duties of Excise on Tobacco and Snuff.” 5 May, 1806.

These duties are expressed in a schedule annexed to the act.

For every pound of tobacco, not being Irish, additional duty,	s. d.	0 6
Snuff imported directly from Ireland,	1 6	
Snuff from any other place, by East India Company,	0 10	$\frac{1}{4}$
ON EXPORT.		
On Irish short tobacco,	0 9	
Shag ditto,	0 8	
Drawback. Roll ditto,	0 9	
Carrot ditto,	0 8	
Unenumerated ditto,	0 9	
Rappee ditto,	0 7	$\frac{1}{2}$
Irish manufactured Scotch snuff,	0 9	$\frac{1}{4}$
Irish manufactured brown	0 7	$\frac{1}{4}$
Irish tobacco stalk flour	0 9	$\frac{1}{4}$
Every other not enumerated,	0 10	$\frac{1}{4}$

Tobacco manufactured at any port where tobacco may lawfully be imported, an additional drawback	s. d.	0 6
Shag ditto,	0 6	$\frac{1}{4}$
Carrot ditto,	0 5	$\frac{1}{4}$

Chapter 43 is entitled

“ An Act for granting to his Majesty certain Duties on Appraisements, and on Licences to Appraisers in Great Britain.” 5 May, 1806.

Stamp of 2s. 6d. on an appraisement of 50l.

5s. 0d.	- - - - -	to 100
10s. 0d.	- - - - -	200
15s. 0d.	- - - - -	500
1l. 0s. 0d.	- - - - -	above 500

Appraisement licence 6s.

It is observable that there is no increase of duty after 500l. And this appears unequal

Ch. 42 is

“ An Act for granting to his Majesty during the present War, and for six Months after the Expiration thereof by the Ratification of a definitive Treaty of Peace, additional Duties on certain Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, imported into, or exported from, or brought or carried coastways within, Great Britain.” 5 May, 1806.

This act is accompanied with four Tables of Custom-duties.

One of general custom-duties.

The second on goods imported by the East Indian Company.

The third on sugars, the manufacture of Ireland, imported to Great Britain.

The fourth on ditto, the manufacture of Great Britain, exported to Ireland.

The two remaining under this head relate also to Ireland.

Ch. 12 is

“ An Act to continue several Acts for granting certain Rates and Duties, and allowing certain Draw-backs and Bounties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, imported into, and exported from Ireland. And for granting a Duty upon Malt and Spirits made and distilled in Ireland, until the 29th of September, 1806: and for granting certain inland Duties of Excise and Taxes in Ireland, until the 25th Day of March, 1807.”

This act recites 25 G. 3, c. 18,—22,—107.

By the first of which duties were given on goods, wares or merchandize imported or exported from Ireland.

By the second, on spirits made and distilled in Ireland.

And, by the third, on red (or Spanish) wine. And continues them from 25 March, to 29 September 1806.

It continues the duties of excise and taxes granted by 45 G. 3, c. 19, a year longer; to 2 March, 1807.

And it directs the duties raised by the several acts thus continued to be carried to the Consolidated Fund.

Both these acts follow the regulations of the Malt Act, 46 G. 3, c. 2.

We now come to the third branch of this head of the Financial Acts; that is, Loans.

The first is ch. 33,

“An Act for raising the Sum of Twenty Millions, by Way of Annuities.” 20 Apr. 1806.

The second, ch. 25, is

“An Act for raising the Sum of Five Millions, by Loan or Exchequer Bills, for the Service of Great Britain, for the Year 1806,” Feb. 1806.

The third is

“An Act for raising the Sum of Ten Millions Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, by Loans or Exchequer Bills, for the Service of Great Britain, for the Year 1806,” 31 March, 1806.

Ch. 36.

The fourth, for raising one million five hundred thousand.

Ch. 43, for raising three millions by loans and Exchequer Bills.

The fifth and last is respecting Ireland.

Ch. 46, for raising five millions for Ireland—already specified.

Ch. 47,

“An Act for raising a certain Sum of Money by Way of Annuities or Debentures, for the Service of Ireland.” 23 May, 1806.

Sum to be raised—two millions Irish. Every contributor of 100l. to be entitled to 139l. stock, at the rate of three and a half per cent.

We now come to the head of COMMERCIAL LAWS.

The first of these is, 46 G. 3, ch. 10,

“An Act for further continuing until the 25th Day of March next, 1807, an Act passed in the 43d Year of his present Majesty, for discontinuing certain Draw-backs and Bounties on the Exportation of Sugar from Great Britain, and for allowing other Draw-backs and Bounties in lieu thereof.” 22 March, 1806.

This recites 45 G. 3, c. 11,—24,—93. and continues (with certain alterations) the last-recited act.

It also recites a Regulating Act, 32 G. 3, c. 43; and 41 G. 3, c. 8.

And it continues 43 G. 3, c. 11, until the period already stated in the title of the present act.

The second is, ch. 14,

“An Act to continue until the 25th Day of March, 1807, and to amend several Acts for regulating the Draw-backs and Bounties on the Exportation of Sugars from Ireland.” 22 March, 1806.

This recites 41 G. 3, c. 74,

42 ——— 60,

43 ——— 17,

44 ——— 10,

45 ——— 23.

And instead of those in the schedule, 43 G. 3, c. 17, it directs the draw-backs and bounties specified in one annexed to this act, to be paid with the additional of 45 G. 3, c. 23.

The third is an act to continue until the 1st of June, 1807, and to amend

“An Act passed in the 37th Year\* of his present Majesty, for carrying into Execution the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between his Majesty and the United States of America” 22 Mar. 1806.

The first section provides that the act shall continue in force, although the treaty hath ceased and determined.

The second provides, that on importation of any articles from the United States of America into Great Britain, except pease, beans, bere, or bigg, wheat, or other flour or grain (enumerated), they shall be subjected to the duties of

Table B. 43 G. 3. c. 63

But those to the duties of

Table B. 44 G. 3. c. 109

The fourth, ch. 17, is

“An Act to permit, until the 25th of March, 1809, the Exportation to the United Kingdom of Wool from the British Plantations in America.” 22 March, 1806.

It recites the 10th and 11th W. 3, c. 10, for preventing the exportation of wool: and suspends it during the present act.

The next, ch. 18, also concerns this great staple manufacture. It is

“An Act to continue, until the 25th Day of March, 1807, the Operation of an Act passed the last Session of Parliament\* to suspend the Proceedings in Actions, Prosecutions, and Proceedings, under certain Acts relating to the Woollen Manufacture; and also under an Act of Queen Elizabeth, so far as the same relates to certain Persons employed or concerned in the said Manufacture.”

This Act will be noticed under the article Suspension.

The next; ch. 29, makes various provisions respecting commercial laws. Its title will be set forth under the article Miscellaneous.

\* 45 G. 3, c. 63.

## 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.

MORBI Infantiles .....	37
Apeplexia .....	1
Diarrhœa .....	21
Cholera .....	9
Dysenteria .....	1
Ptyhis .....	5
Catarrhus .....	7
Amenorrhœa .....	13
Menorrhagia .....	2
Leucorrhœa .....	1
Asthma .....	11
Hydrops .....	5
Morbi Cutanei .....	3

The *morbi infantiles* appear particularly prominent and conspicuous in the above list. Indeed, in every former catalogue which has been prefixed to these reports, the disorders of children have constituted a large and very disproportionate share.

It has been estimated, that one-fourth of the human race are arrested in their evanescent career of life, before the Sun which had witnessed their birth, has completed one of its annual revolutions. This surely is not an original and invincible decree of Nature: with more propriety is it to be attributed to the artificial management and medical maltreatment of children in the incipient stage of their being. These little victims awaken our compassion, perhaps the more, because they are not themselves conscious, how unnecessary are the pains which they are taught to suffer, and how often, by the direction of ignorance or folly, they are nursed and physicked out of existence.

The thread upon which infantile life depends, is of so fine and delicate a texture, that, unless it be with the utmost degree of tenderness and caution, one could not touch it without endangering its continuity.

The administration of medicine in the way that, in such cases, it is too generally applied, appears inconsistent with the most obvious and obtrusive suggestions of common sense, as well as with the precepts of an undebauched philosophy. The constantly *meddling* with a watch, the maker of it will tell you, cannot fail

to injure its structure, and spoil the healthy regularity of its movements; and the same observation is applicable to the human machine, which, in a child, is equally fragile and complicated, at the same time that it is vastly superior in the dignity of its destiny and in the incalculable importance of its organization. It often happens, that a being is scarcely born, before he is *dosed* to death. The only *draughts* which an infant requires, are those which he ingurgitates from the bosom of his mother, or inhales from the atmosphere which surrounds him.

Keep him uniformly and accurately clean, and allow him a sufficient quantity of air, nourishment, and exercise, and the instances would be rare indeed, which presented any use or necessity for the nauseous and noxious intrusion of doctors and of drugs.

We ought to feel a painful degree of timidity and scepticism with regard to the infantile subjects of our care; but disease, when it attacks persons of an adult age and vigorous habit, requires a more than ordinary degree of energy and decision. Of two doctrines, opposite to each other, one must be wrong; but it is equally clear that the intermediate or *diagonal* doctrine cannot be right. A judgment that vacillates, almost inevitably errs. Indetermination betrays either a defect or an opacity of understanding. Caprice, or a frequent disposition to vicissitude of judgment, is the characteristic symptom of a tremulous, approaching nearly to a paralytic, condition of the intellectual faculties.\*

JOHN REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,  
August 26, 1806.

\* Imbecile minds are apt to protect themselves under the mask of humble hesitation. When a candidate for a degree at one of our universities was asked whether the Sun moved round the Earth, or the Earth round the Sun, he, after some delay and embarrassment, replied, "Sometimes the one, and sometimes the other."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of July and the 20th of August, extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

**A**MBLER Joshua, Leeds, timber merchant. (W. Scott, 15, Farnival's Inn  
**A**ugier Richard, Kent road, Bermonesey, distiller. (Evans, Kennington, cross  
**A**rcangelus Elias, Crispin street, Spitalfields; merchant. (Gregson and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton street  
**B**arnal Isaac, jun Precinct street, Goodman's fields, merchant. (Stevens, Little St. Thomas Apollo  
**B**rooke Charles, Wells street, Jermy street, feather manufacturer. (Pollett, Paper buildings, Temple  
**B**loore Thomas, Ouden Mill, Staffordshire, corn factor. (Barber and Brown, 123, Fetter lane  
**B**ore John, Bishop's Castle, Salop, plumber and glazier. (Davis, 20, Essex street, Strand  
**B**oldron John, Strand, cheesemonger. (Mills, Ely place  
**C**owburn James, Preston, calico manufacturer. (Wigleworth, Gray's Inn square  
**C**rosby Edward, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, King street, Bedford row  
**C**oatsworth Joseph, Dundee Arms, Wapping, victualler. (Whitby, Buckingham street, Strand  
**D**onathan Thomas, Liverpool, block maker. (Pan and Thompson, Liverpool  
**D**owling William, jun. Henstridge, dealer and chapman. (Blake and Son, Cook's court  
**E**dliott Henry, Chippendale, clothier. (Edward Bigg, Hatton garden  
**E**noch Richard, Oxford street, taylor. (Dawson and Wratfslaw, Warwick street, Golden square  
**E**lliott Robert, Bunley, cotton manufacturer. (Sikes and Knowles, New Inn  
**F**earnhead James, Manchester, Alehouse keeper. (Jackson, Hare court, Temple  
**H**amilton Archibald, and David Halehurst, Oxford street, linen drapers. (Wordworth, Staple's Inn  
**H**obbs Samuel, Bath, gro. cr. (Welch, Printing house square  
**H**orn William, and Richard Jackson, Red Cross street, Southwark, distillers. (Martin, Vintners' hall  
**H**arthill William, Bilston, japanner. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn  
**K**ew Thomas, Nottingham, dealer and chapman. (Rider, 123, Fetter lane  
**L**ees Henry, Manchester, cotton spinner. (Swale, New Bolwell court, Carey street  
**L**owe Thomas, Mottram, cotton spinner. (Lyon and Collier, Bedford row  
**L**owe Jacob, Liverpool, coach proprietor. (Blakelock, Temple  
**L**eith William, Rochester, rope maker. (G. Nelson, Temple Bar  
**M**ofs Richard, Liverpool, merchant. (BlackRock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry  
**M**oore John Hamilton, Tower hill, chartfeller. (Pafsmore, Old Broad street  
**M**orris George, Dorking, upholsterer. (Hurle, Cloak lane  
**M**idghall Alexander, Liverpool, joiner. (Wiatt, Liverpool  
**O**'Meagher James, Bury street, St. Mary Axe, provision merchant. (Phillip Hurd, King's bench walk, Temple  
**O**liphant John, Fleet street, taylor. (Phillip Hurd, King's-bench walk, Temple  
**O**'Hara James, Ilford, Essex, linen draper. (Wright and Pickering, Paper buildings, Temple  
**O**sborn Francis Gideon, Pontefract, liquorice merchant. (R. Batty, Chancery lane  
**P**ilcher Thomas, West gate, Canterbury, wheelwright. (Davies, Cattle street, Holborn  
**P**artington James, Fen court, Fenchurch street, broker. (Hurd, King's-bench walk, Temple  
**P**arker John, Oxford street, goldsmith and jeweller. (Hilditch, 55, Holborn  
**R**obinson John, Newbath upon Tyne, grocer. (Wortham and Stephenson, Cattle street, Holborn  
**S**hearown Robert, jun. Louth, rationer. (Leigh and Vason, Bridge street, Blackfriars  
**W**aterworth Edward, Newport, Isle of Wight, stationer. (Gillbert, Newport  
**W**atson William, Orford, near Sevenoaks, miller. (Eidt and Nixon, Nydon square  
**W**elsford Nathaniel, Exeter, haberdasher. (Drew and Loxham, New Inn

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

**A**ldridge Richard, of Leonard Stanley, clothier, August 29  
**B**arker Hugh, Bristol, tailor, August 27  
**E**son William, Gosport, hawker, August 30  
**B**rookes William, Eidsford, shopkeeper, August 21  
**B**iggs Bryant, Charterhouse Dinton, shopkeeper, August 19  
**B**rown Janet, and James Tregent, Birmingham, factors, August 27  
**B**raun A. jun. Cattle street, Tabernacle walk, Moorfields, August 28  
**B**oulton George, Charing cross, coach proprietor, August 20  
**G**arnons John, Liverpool, corn merchant, September 1,  
**J**ones John, 25, Milk street, Manchester, timber mer-

**B**erriman John, Piccadilly, florist, September 16  
**B**rewer James, Richmond hill, victualler, October 25  
**B**radbury Samuel, Alderigate street, baker, October 14  
**B**rown Thomas, jun. Mile end, dealer and chapman, November 15  
**C**anning Edward, jun. Henley in Arden, thread manufacturer, August 26  
**C**attermole John, Baldwin's gardens, Gray's Inn lane, victualler, August 23  
**C**ockerill William, Ludgate hill, linen draper, August 16  
**C**raze John, Leicester, grocer and draper, September 3, final  
**D**ewle George, Whitechapel road, victualler, September 2  
**D**ickenson William, sen. Thomas Goodall, and William Dickenon, jun Poultry, bankers, October 4  
**D**auson George, Lancaster, merchant, September 10  
**D**odd William, Oxford street, glider, October 28  
**E**llis Joseph, Worcester, hat dresser, August 27, final  
**E**ngland William, Little Walsingham, shopkeeper, September 8  
**F**rancis Robert, junior, Broad street, warehouseman, September 16  
**G**olden John, Bury St. Edmunds, draper, August 25  
**G**ill Samuel, Gosport, Chandler, August 30  
**G**ill William Salisbury, St. Ives, draper, August 30, final  
**G**eibert Charles, St. George's fields, back maker, November 8  
**G**amson John, Kingsland road, hat dresser, October 25  
**G**raham James, Mildehall, hair merchant, September 12, final  
**H**olland John, Gray's Inn lane, oil and colourman, August 26  
**H**arris Francis, and Samuel Grove, Bristol, September 8  
**H**arding Mary, and John Harding, Swanbourne, dealers and chapman, August 19, final  
**H**ughes Mary, Warrington, shopkeeper, September 2  
**H**ayle John, Lea, Wolverhampton, linen draper, September 4, final  
**H**olmes William, Pudsey, dryfalter, September 15, final  
**H**enning Ann, Peole, linen draper, September 6  
**J**enkins David, Solva, linen draper, August 21, final  
**J**ones Robert Scatcherd, Mark lane, coin dealer, November 8  
**J**ones Thomas, Gloucester, horse dealer, September 5  
**J**ohnson Thomas, Leicester square, umbrella maker, September 13, final  
**I**vemy William, Salisbury, linen draper, September 16  
**K**endall William, Manchester street, Manchester square, builder, October 4  
**K**nicht Gregory, Liverpool, glass manufacturer, September 5, final  
**L**oid John, Eyre, grocer, September 17, final  
**L**ucas Nathaniel, and Charles Setkie, Paucras lane, merchants, September 9  
**L**ewis Arthur, Bambery, recter, September 3  
**L**udiam Joseph, Stoke Newington, victualler, September 5  
**L**ewin John, Gosport, dealer and chapman, September 8  
**M**ilner John, Nottingham, holer, September 2  
**M**acdonald Duncan, Thraendee street, merchant, August 19  
**M**ackenzie Matthew, Fleet street, vintner, August 19  
**M**arr Robert, Lancaster, merchant, September 9  
**M**oses Jacob, New Market street, Wapping, slopeller, September 6  
**M**ac Alpine William, Alderigate street, merchant, October 14  
**N**oyes Robert, Bristol, merchant, August 21  
**N**ixon James, Lawrence lane, merchant, September 13, final  
**O**'Nagan George, Buckingham, wine merchant, August 30  
**F**aine George, Brompton, butcher, August 16  
**P**ierce John, Broad street, warehouseman, August 29, final  
**P**artridge William, and William Rufe, Bowsbridge, dyer 3, August 29  
**P**infold Joh. jun, Rotherough, clothier, August 30  
**P**latt Thomas, Duggle, merchant, September 3  
**P**erkins John, Huntington, banker, August 29, final  
**P**outal Andrew Paul, and Andrew George Fontales, Broad street buildings, merchants, November 8, final  
**R**uth John, sackville street, wine merchant, August 19  
**R**ichards Stephen, and Somerset Richings, Oxford, glaziers, August 12  
**R**ennell William, junior, Toyness mercer, September 15  
**R**obson John, and John Edmunds, Manchester, cotton manufacturers, September 20  
**R**eynolds Charles, Norwich, woollen draper, September 7  
**R**usphedge William, Liverpool, factory, September 8  
**T**homas Joseph, Broad street buildings and of Shepherd's Bush, merchants, September 16  
**T**eastale Christopher, and William Teastale, Upper James street, brokers, November 8  
**T**ullock John, junior, Savage gardens, broker, October 11  
**U**ther John William, Bowling-green lane, victualler, September 30  
**V**aughan Henry, and Richard Vaughan, Liverpool, grocers, September 2  
**W**addington Samuel Ferrand, York street, Southwark, banker, October 11  
**W**ilton Clementine, Manchester, woollen draper, September 24, final  
**W**ernick Gottlob, Plymouth, merchant, September 16  
**W**oodward Richard, Liverpool, merchant, September 16  
**W**hite Thomas Era 4 pairs, Rap sulder, November 15  
**Y**ates Samuel, Wood street, merchant, September 27

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN AUGUST.

*Containing Official Papers and Authentic Documents.*

## GREAT BRITAIN.

THE negotiations are still pending with France, and the fluctuations of the public opinion, during the month, relative to their issue, have occasioned a considerable variation in the funds. The premium on omnium has varied between 13 and 4.

Lord Lauderdale, a nobleman of singular integrity, first-rate talents, and indisputable patriotism, has been sent ambassador to Paris to conclude a treaty, the preliminaries of which had, it is believed, been previously settled between Mr. Fox, the secretary for foreign affairs in England, and Prince Talleyrand, the French minister. It is confidently stated, that the English ambassador was not admitted to an audience of the French minister till after he had been several days in Paris; and some insidious reflections against this country, inserted in the French official paper, the *Moniteur*, about that time, demonstrate the insolence and ridiculous intoxication of the government of France, in consequence of its successes against certain superannuated powers on the Continent. Happily, in opposing itself to Great Britain, it finds an enemy in the vigour of manhood, crowned with laurels, and possessed of undiminished strength and inexhaustible resources.

We are confident, that, although many of the enlightened members of the present administration are, as the friends of humanity, the friends of peace, they will in no degree compromise the real honour, or the future safety of the country, by concluding a treaty hastily or unwarily with an enemy, the unceasing malevolence of whose nature has proved him, in regard to all countries, more dangerous in a state of professed peace than of open hostility.

The administration are wisely preparing to carry on hostilities with effect, if the overtures for peace should not succeed. Various powerful expeditions have failed, or are on the point of failing, for different destinations; by means of which our possessions and interests abroad will be secured, and the enemy annoyed wherever he can be assailed with a chance of success.

As usual, our navy sails triumphant in every sea; and the recent capture of two

large French frigates have added to our trophies. The following are the letters of their gallant captors to their respective admirals:

*Letter from Captain Lawie, of the Blanche, to the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B.*

*Yarmouth Roads, July 26.*

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acquaint you of my return to Yarmouth Roads, having in company La Guerriere French frigate, commanded by M. Hubert (of the Legion of Honour), whom I captured on the 19th instant, in latitude 62 degrees N. off the Ferroe Islands, after a sharp contest of 45 minutes. La Guerriere is of the largest class of frigates, mounting 50 guns, with a complement of 317 men; but these were soon sadly reduced by our destructive fire, and the ship has also suffered severely, while the damages of the *Blanche* are confined to the top-masts, rigging, and sails. It now becomes a pleasing duty to beg you to recommend Lieut. Henry Thomas Davies to their Lordship's notice, and to speak in terms of respect of his general good conduct; as also of Lieutenants Baitin and Allan, of Mr. Robertson, the master, and Lieutenant John Campbell, of the marines.

THOMAS LAVIE.

*Blanche*.—None killed.

Wounded—Lieut. Baitin, not dangerously; Thomas Wilkinson, James Wilkias, marines, not dangerously; George Morley, marine, dangerously.

*La Guerriere*.—Twenty killed; thirty wounded, ten dangerously.

*Mars, at Sea, July 29, 1806.*

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that I continued in pursuit of four of the enemy's frigates the night of the 27th instant; although I lost sight of them, as also the squadron under your command, soon after it was dark, except the *Africa*, which we saw until about 11 o'clock, on the lee-quarter, when she was observed to burn some false fires. We steered about a point free the whole night, with a light in the stern, standing to the southward, and carried a press of sail; I was induced so to do, from observing the course the enemy's squadron was steering when first seen, and judging that it would increase their difficulty of getting to leeward of us; it had that effect most fully, for at day-light yesterday morning they were discovered precisely on the same bearing as on the previous evening, though at a greater distance, except their sternmost ship, which we appeared to be gaining on; this induced the French commodore to tack with his three leadmost ships, and join her, and formed



in line of battle on the larboard tack, I thought, and hoped, with a determination to try the fortune of war, which was what every one on board the Mars most anxiously wished; but, after making some signals, about three in the afternoon he made off with three frigates, the other continued her course under an extraordinary press of sail, and finding that she was the only one that we had gained on during a chase of 150 miles, and the day far spent, I still kept after her till six o'clock, when, in the midst of a violent squall of wind and hail, we were ranging upon her lee quarter; after the first shot she struck her colours, just at the moment our broadside was about to open on her. She proved to be La Rhin, a very fine French frigate, of 34 guns, 18-pounders on the main deck, and 318 men; only four years old, commanded by Monsieur Lameillerie, in the Hortense, with the Hermione and Themis frigates, on their return from Porto Rico. Soon after the Rhin had surrendered, on the squall clearing away, the other three frigates were seen standing to the south-east; and I regret that the weather, which has yet prevented our removing more than one-third of the prisoners, made it impracticable for me to pursue them further. I cannot conclude without expressing my admiration of the conduct of every officer and man in the ship, during a chase of 24 hours, against so superior a force, with very bad weather, and incessant rain; several of our sails were split, and replaced with alacrity; and, in short, had the remainder of the French squadron waited our approach, from the great zeal manifested by every person on board, I have no doubt but our efforts would have been crowned with complete success in their destruction. I am, &c.

R. D. OLIVER.

#### RUSSIA.

A change in the ministry has been supposed to be accompanied by a change of the political views and partialities of the head of this great and powerful empire. The Russian envoy at Paris has concluded a separate peace, the articles of which have not yet transpired, but they are believed to be inimical to all the principles of foreign policy which, during two reigns, have governed the court of Peterburgh.

Great changes are said to be projected by the meddling and ambitious despot of France in the destiny of various northern countries, to which it is now supposed Russia will be party. Poland, Saxony, Swedish Pomerania, and parts of Turkey, are understood to be the objects of these arrangements.

#### GERMANY.

That no power might exist on the continent which might be able to resist the designs of France, this latter power has

availed itself of its present ascendancy, and has insidiously contrived, as a matter of arrangement, to dismember the German empire, dissolve the Germanic union, and compel the Emperor to resign his office and dignity!

The following state papers will always form prominent features in the history of modern Europe.

#### Ratisbon, August 2.

Whereas his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and their Majesties the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg—their Electoral Highnesses the Arch-Chancellor and the Elector of Baden—his Imperial Highness the Duke of Berg—and their Highnesses the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, the Princes of Nassau Weilbourg and Nassau Usingen, of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, and Hohenzollern-Siegmaringen, Salm-Salm, and Salm-Kyrburg, Isenburg Birstein, and Lichtenstein—the Duke of Ahremberg, and the Count of Leyen—being desirous to secure through proper stipulations the internal and external peace of southern Germany, which, as experience for a long period and recently has shewn, can derive no kind of guarantee from the existing German constitution, have appointed to be their plenipotentiaries to this effect: namely, his Majesty the Emperor of the French, Charles Maurice Talleyrand, Duke of Benevento, minister of his foreign affairs; his Majesty the King of Bavaria, his minister plenipotentiary, A. Von Cetto; his Majesty the King of Wirtemberg, his state minister the Count of Wintzingerode; the Elector Arch-Chancellor, his ambassador extraordinary the Count of Beust; the Elector of Baden, his cabinet minister the Baron of Reitzenstein; his Imperial Highness the Duke of Berg, Baron Von Schele; the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, his ambassador extraordinary Baron Von Pappenheim; the Princes of Nassau Weilburg and Usingen, Baron Von Gagern; the Princes of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Siegmaringen, Major Von Fischer; the Prince of Isenburg Birstein; his privy-councillor M. Von Gretzen; the Duke of Ahremberg, and the Count of Leyen, Mr. Durand St. André—who have agreed upon the following articles:

ART. I. The states of the contracting Princes (enumerated as in the preamble) shall be for ever separated from the Germanic body, and united by a particular confederation, under the designation of "The Confederated States of the Empire."

II. All the laws of the empire, by which they have been hitherto bound, shall be in future null and without force, with the exception of the statutes relative to debts determined in the Rescés of the Deputation of 1803, and in the paragraph upon the navigation to be funded upon the shipping tolls, which statutes shall remain in full vigour and execution.

III. Each of the contracting Princes renounces

nounces such of his titles as refer to his connection with the German empire, and they will on the 1st of August declare their entire separation from it.

IV. The Elector Arch-Chancellor shall take the title of Prince Primate and Most Eminent Highness (given in French *Altesse Eminentissime*), which title shall convey no prerogative derogatory to the entire sovereignty which every one of the contracting Princes shall enjoy.

V. The Elector of Baden, the Duke of Berg, and the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, shall take the titles of Grand Dukes, and enjoy the rights, honours, and prerogatives belonging to the kingly dignity. Their rank and precedence shall be in the same order as they are mentioned in Art. I. The chief of the houses of Nassau shall take the title of Duke, and the Count of Leyen that of Prince.

VI. The affairs of the confederation shall be discussed in a congress of the union (*Diète*) whose place of sitting shall be in Frankfort; and the congress shall be divided into two colleges, the Kings and the Princes.

VII. The members of the league must be independent of every foreign power. They cannot in any wise enter into any other service, but that of the states of the confederation and its allies. Those who have been hitherto in the service of a foreign power, and chuse to adhere to it, shall abdicate their principality in favour of one of their children.

VIII. Should any of the said Princes be disposed to alienate the whole or any part of his sovereignty, he can only do it in favour of the confederates.

IX. All disputes which may arise among the members of the league shall be settled in the assembly at Frankfort.

X. In this the Prince Primate shall preside, and when it shall happen that the two colleges have to deliberate upon any subject, he shall then preside in the college of kings, and the Duke of Nassau in that of the princes.

XI. The time when the congress of the league, or either of the colleges, shall have particularly to assemble, the manner of the convocation, the subjects upon which they may have to deliberate, the manner of forming their conclusions, and putting them in execution, shall be determined in a fundamental statute, which the Prince Primate shall give in proposition, within a month after the notification presented at Ratibon. This statute shall be approved of by the confederated states; this statute shall also regulate the respective rank of the members of the college of princes.

XII. The Emperor shall be proclaimed Protector of the Confederation. On the demise of the Primate, he shall, in such quality, as often name the successor.

XIII. His Majesty the King of Bavaria

cedes to the King of Wirtemberg the Lordship of Wisensteig, and renounces the rights which he might have upon Weiblingen, on account of Burgau.

XIV. His Majesty the King of Wirtemberg makes over to the Grand Duke of Berg the county of Bondorff, Breunlingen, and Villingen, the part of the territory of the latter city, which lies on the right bank of the Brigoetz, and the city of Tuttingen, with the manor of the same name belonging to it on the right bank of the Danube.

XV. The Grand Duke of Baden cedes to the King of Wirtemberg the city and territory of Biebrach, with their dependencies.

XVI. The Duke of Nassau cedes to the Grand Duke of Berg the city of Deutz and its territory.

XVII. His Majesty the King of Bavaria shall unite to his states the city and territory of Nuemberg, and the Teutonic comitials of Rohr and Waldstetten.

XVIII. His Majesty the King of Wirtemberg shall receive the Lordship of Weisensteig, the city and territory of Biebrach, with their dependencies, the cities of Waldsee and Schettingen, the comital lands of Karpfenburg, Lauchheim, and Alchhausen, with the exception of the lordship of Hohenfeld and the abbey of Weiblingen.

XIX. The Grand Duke of Baden shall receive the lordship of Bonndorff, the cities of Vreulingen, Villingen, and Tuttingen, the parts of their territories which are given to him in Art. XIV., and along with these the comitials of Bolken and Freyburg.

XX. The Grand Duke of Berg shall receive the city and territory of Deutz, the city and manor of Koningswinter, and the manor of Wislich, as ceded by the Duke of Nassau.

XXI. The Grand Duke of Darmstadt shall unite to his states the burgraviat of Friedberg, taking to himself the sovereignty only during the lifetime of the present possessor, and the whole at his death.

XXII. The Prince Primate shall take possession of the city of Frankfort on the Maine and its territory, as his sovereign property.

XXIII. The Prince of Hohenzollern Seigmaringen shall receive as his sovereign property the lordships of Aichberg and Hohensfels, depending on the comital of Alchhausen, the convents of Klosterwald and Haltzthal, and the sovereignty over the imperial equestrian estates that lie in his dominions, and in the territory to the north of the Danube, wherever his sovereignty extends; namely, the lordships of Gamerdingen and Hottingen.

XXIV. The members of the confederation shall exercise all the rights of sovereignty henceforward as follow:

His Majesty the King of Bavaria, over the principality of Schwartzenberg, the county of Castell, the lordships of Speinfeld and Wissenheid, the dependencies of the principality

pality of Hohenlohe, which are included in the margraviate of Anspach, and the territory of Rothenburg, namely, the great manors of Schillingsfürst and Kirchberg, the county of Sternstein, the principality of Oettingen, the possessions of the Prince of La Tour to the north of the principality of Neuberg, the county of Edelstetten, the possessions of the Prince and of the Count of Fugger, the burgraviat of Winterrieden; lastly, the lordships of Buxheim and Tannhausen, and over the entire of the highway from Memmingen to Lipdau.

His Majesty the King of Wirtemberg, over the possessions of the Prince and Count of Truchess Waldburg, the counties of Baidt, Egloff Guttenzell, Hechbach, Ysuy, Koenigslek Aullendorff, Ochsenhausen, Roth, Schuffenried, and Weissenau; the lordships of Mietingen and Sunningen, New Ravenburg, Thanheim, Warthausen, and Weingarten, with the exception of the lordship of Hague-nau; the possessions of the Prince of Thurn, with the excepton of those not mentioned above; the lordship of Strafsburg; and the manor of Otrach, the lordships of Gundelfingen and Neussen, the parts of the county of Limburg Gaildorf which his Majesty does not possess, all the unalienated possessions of the Princes of Hohenlohe, and over a part of the manor formerly belonging to Mentz, Krauthheim, on the left bank of the Jaxt.

The Grand Duke of Baden over the principality of Feursenberg (with the exception of the lordships of Gundelfingen and Neussen); also over Trochtelshagen, Jungenau, and the part of the manor of Moeskirch, which lies on the left bank of the Danube, over the lordship of Hagenau, county of Thuengen, landgraviat Klettgau, manors Neidenau and Billigheim, principality of Leiningen, the possessions of Lowenstein Wertheim, upon the left bank of the Maine (with the exception of the county of Lowenstein), and the lordships of Haibach, Bronnberg, and Habitzheim; and lastly over the possessions of the Princes of Salm-Reiferscheid Krauthheim, to the north of the Jaxt.

The Grand Duke of Berg over the lordships of Lymburg-Styrum, Brugg, Hardenberg, Gimborn, and Neustadt, Wildenberg; the counties of Homburg, Bentheim, Steinfat, and Horstman, the possessions of the Duke of Looz, the counties of Siegen, Dillenburg (the manors of Werheim and Burgach excepted), over Stadamar, the lordships Westerbürg, Schadeck, and Beilstein, and the, properly so called, part of Runkel, on the right bank of the Lahn. In order to establish a communication between Cleves and the above-named possessions, the Grand Duke shall have a free passage through the states of the Prince of Salm.

His Highness the Grand Duke of Darmstadt over the lordships of Breuberg, Haibach, the manor of Habitzheim, county of Erbach, lordship of Illenstadt, a part of the county of

Kodigshheim, which is possessed by the Prince of Stollberg Gedern; over the possessions of the Baron of Riedfeld, that are included in, or lie contiguous to, his states, namely, the jurisdictions of Lauferbach, Stockhausen, Mort, and Truentern, the possessions of the Princes and Counts of Solms in Weierrau, exclusive of the manors of Hohen Solms, Braunfels, and Greifenstein; lastly, the counties Wittgenstein and Berleberg, and the manor of Hessen-Homburg, which is in possession of the line of that name.

His most Serene Eminence (*Durchlauchtige Eminenz*) the Prince Primate, over the possessions of the Princes and Counts of Löwenstein Wertheim, on the right bank of the Maine, and over the county of Rheineck.

Nassau Ufingen, and Nassau Weilburg, over the manors of Dierdorf, Altenweid, Neurbürg, and the part of the county of Basen-burg, which belongs to the Prince of Wied-Runkel, over the counties of Neuwied and Holzapsel, the lordship of Schomburg, the county of Diez and its dependencies; over that part of the village of Metzfelden which appertains to the Prince of Nassau Fulda, the manors of Werhem and Balbach, that part of the lordship of Runkel situate on the left bank of the Lahn, over the knightdoms of Kranberg; and lastly over the manors of Solms Braunfels, Hohen Solms, and Greifenstein.

The Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen over Trochtelshagen, Jungenau, Strafsburg, Manor Otrach, and the part of the lordship of Moeskirch which lies on the left bank of the Danube.

Salm Kyrburg over the lordship of Gehmen.

Ifenburg-Burstein over the possessions of the Count of Ifenburg Badingen, Wechterbach, and Mehrholz, without any pretensions on the part of the branch in the present possession being urged against him.

Ahremberg over the county of Dulmen.

XXV. The members of the confederation shall take the sovereignty of the imperial knightdoms included within their boundaries. Such of these lands as lie between the states of two of the confederates, shall be with respect to the sovereignty partitioned as exactly as possible between them, that no misunderstanding with respect to the sovereignty may arise.

XXVI. The rights of sovereignty consist in exercising the legislation, superior jurisdiction, administration of justice, military conscription or recruiting, and levying taxes.

XXVII. The present reigning Princes or Counts shall enjoy as patrimonial or private property all the domains they at present occupy, as well as all the rights of manor and entail that do not essentially appertain to the sovereignty; namely, the right of superior and inferior administration of justice in common and criminal cases, tithes, patronage, and other rights, with the revenues there-

from accruing. Their domains and chattles, as far as relates to the taxes, shall be annexed to the Prince of that house under whose sovereignty they come; or if no Prince of the house be in possession of immoveable property, in that case they shall be put upon an equality with the domains of princes of the most privileged class. These domains cannot be sold or given to any Prince out of the confederation, without being first offered to the Prince under whose sovereignty they are placed.

XXVIII. In penal cases the now reigning Princes and Counts, and their heirs, shall preserve their present privileges of trial. They shall be tried by their peers. Their fortune shall not in any event be confiscated, but the revenues may, during the life-time of the criminal, be sequestrated.

XXIX. The confederate states shall contribute to payment of the debts of their circle, as well for their old as their new possessions. The debts of the circle of Suabia shall be put to the account of the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, the Grand Duke of Baden, the Princes of Hohenzollern, Hechingen, and Seigmaringen, the Prince of Lichtenstein, and Prince of Leyen, in proportion to their respective possessions in Suabia.

XXX. The proper debts of a Prince or Count who falls under the sovereignty of another state, shall be defrayed by the said state conjointly with the now reigning Prince, in the proportion of the revenues which that state shall require, and of the part which by the present treaty is allotted to attach to the attributes of the present sovereigns.

XXXI. The present reigning Princes or Counts may determine the place of their residence where they will. Where they reside in the dominions of a member or ally of the confederation, or in any of the possessions which they hold out of the territory of the confederation, they may draw their rents or capitals without paying any tax whatever upon them.

XXXII. Those persons who hold places in the administration of the countries which hereby come under the sovereignty of the confederates, and who shall not be retained by the new sovereign, shall receive a pension according to the situation they have held.

XXXIII. The members of military or religious orders who shall lose their incomes, or whose common property shall be secularised, shall receive during life a yearly stipend proportioned to their former income, their dignity, and their age, and which shall be secured upon the goods of the revenues, of which they were in the enjoyment.

XXXIV. The confederates renounce reciprocally, for themselves and their posterity, all claims which they might have upon the possessions of other members of the confederation, the eventual right of succession alone excepted, and this only in the event of the family having died out, which now is in pos-

session of the territories and objects to which such a right might be advanced.

XXXV. Between the Emperor of the French and the Confederated States, federally and individually, there shall be an alliance, by virtue of which every continental war in which one or either parties shall be engaged shall be common to all.

XXXVI. In the event of any foreign or neighbouring power making preparations for war, the contracting parties, in order to prevent surprise, shall, upon the requisition of the minister of one of them at the assembly of the league in Frankfort, arm also. And as the contingent of the allies is subdivided into four parts, the assembly shall decide how many of those shall be called into activity. The armament, however, shall only take place upon the summons of the Emperor to each of the contracting parties.

XXXVII. His Majesty the King of Bavaria binds himself to fortify Augsbourg and Lindau; in the first of these places to form, and maintain artillery establishments, and in the second to keep a quantity of muskets and ammunition sufficient for a reserve, as well as a baking establishment at Augsbourg, sufficient to supply the armies without delay in the event of war.

XXXVIII. The contingent of each is determined as follows:

France	-	-	200,000 men
Bavaria	-	-	30,000
Wirtemberg	-	-	12,000
Baden	-	-	8000
Berg	-	-	5000
Darmstadt	-	-	4000
Nassau, Hohenzollern, and others	-	-	4000

XXXIX. The contracting parties will admit of the accession of other German princes and states, in all cases where the union with the confederation may be found consistent with the general interest.

XL. The ratification of the present treaty shall be exchanged between the contracting parties, on the 25th of July, at Munich.

Done at Paris, July 12, 1806.

*The Resignation of the High Office of Emperor of Germany, by Francis, Emperor of Austria.*

*Vienna, August 7.*

WE, FRANCIS SECOND, &c.

Since the peace of Presburgh all our attention and all our care have been employed to fulfil with scrupulous fidelity all the engagements contracted by that treaty, to preserve to our subjects the happiness of peace, to consolidate every where the amicable relations happily re-established, waiting to discover whether the changes caused by the peace would permit us to perform our important duties, as chief of the Germanic empire, conformably to the capitulation of election.

The consequences, however, which ensued from some articles of the Treaty of Presburgh, immediately after its publication, and which still exist, and those events generally

nerally known, which have since taken place in the Germanic empire, have convinced us that it will be impossible, under these circumstances, to continue the obligations contracted by the capitulation of election; and even if, in reflecting on these political relations, it were possible to imagine a change of affairs, the convention of the 12th of July, signed at Paris, and ratified by the contracting parties, relative to an entire separation of several considerable states of the empire, and their peculiar confederation, has entirely destroyed every such hope.

“Being thus convinced of the impossibility of being any longer enabled to fulfil the duties of our imperial functions, we owe it to our principles and to our duty, to renounce a crown which was only valuable in our eyes whilst we were able to enjoy the confidence of the Electors, Princes, and other states of the Germanic empire, and to perform the duties which were imposed upon us. We declare, therefore, by these presents, that we, considering as dissolved the ties which have hitherto attached us to the states of the Germanic empire; that we, considering as extinguished by the confederation of the states of the Rhine, the charge in chief of the empire; and that we, considering ourselves thus acquitted of all our duties towards the Germanic empire, do resign the imperial crown and the imperial government. We absolve, at the same time, the Electors, Princes, and States, and all that belong to the empire, particularly the members of the supreme tribunal, and other magistrates of the empire, from those duties by which they were united to us as the legal chief of the empire, according to the constitution.

We also absolve all our German provinces and states of the empire from their reciprocal duties towards the Germanic empire; and we desire, in incorporating them with our Austrian states as Emperor of Austria, and in preserving them in those amicable relations subsisting with the neighbouring powers and states, that they should attain that height of prosperity and happiness which is the end of all our desires and the object of our dearest wishes.

Done at our residence, under our imperial seal.

FRANCIS.”

Vienna, the 6th of August, 1806.

WE, FRANCIS SECOND, &c.

In abdicating the imperial government of the empire, We, considering it as the last effort of our care, and as an absolute duty, do express thus publicly a desire equally reasonable and just, that the persons who have hitherto been employed in the administration of justice, and in diplomatic and other affairs, for the good of the whole empire, and for the service of the chief of the empire, should be suitably provided for.

The care which all the states of the empire took of those persons who lost their places by

the affair of the indemnity in 1803, induces us to hope that the same sentiments of justice will be extended to those individuals who have hitherto been employed in the general service, who have been chosen in all parts of the Germanic empire, and many of whom have quitted other profitable places, looking forward to an honourable subsistence for life, and which should not be wanting to them on account of their fidelity, and the integrity and capacity with which they have executed their functions.

We have, therefore, taken the resolution of preserving to those of our imperial servants, who have hitherto drawn their salaries from our chamber, the same appointments, reserving to ourselves to place them in employments in the service of our hereditary states; and we hope, with so much the more confidence, that the Electors, Princes, and states will provide for the imperial chamber of justice of the empire, and the chancellerie of the chamber of justice, by charging themselves voluntarily with this expence, as it will be trifling in amount, and will diminish every year.

As to the chancellerie of the aulic council of the empire, the funds destined for its support will be employed to provide for the wants of those individuals who have hitherto drawn from thence their salaries, this will serve them until other measures may be taken.

Done in our capital and residence of Vienna, under our imperial seal, the 6th of August, 1806.

FRANCIS.

#### ITALY.

That gallant and enterprising officer Sir Sidney Smith, a man whose genius and activity particularly qualify him to command against such an enemy as the French, having taken the command of the British squadron on the coasts of Naples, has commenced his operations, and sent home a detailed account of them in a copy of the following interesting letter to Admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean station.

“*Pompeo, at anchor off Scalea,*  
May 24, 1806.

“MY LORD,

“I arrived at Palermo in the *Pompeo* on the 21st of last month, and took on me the command of the squadron your Lordship had done me the honour to place under my orders, I found things in the state that may be well imagined on the Government being displaced from its capital, with the loss of one of its two kingdoms, and the dispersion of the army assembled in Calabria. The judicious arrangement made by Captain Sotherton of the ships under his orders, and the position of the British army under Sir James Stuart at Messina, had however prevented further mischief.

“I had

"I had the satisfaction of learning that Gaeta still held out, although as yet without succour, from a mistaken idea, much too prevalent, that the progress of the French armies is irresistible. It was my first care to see that the necessary supplies should be safely conveyed to the Governor. I had the inexpressible satisfaction of conveying the most essential articles to Gaeta, and of communicating to his Serene Highness the Governor (on the Breach Battery, which he never quits,) the assurance of further support to any extent within my power, for the maintenance of that important fortress, hitherto so long preserved by his intrepidity and example. Things wore a new aspect immediately on the arrival of the ammunition: the redoubled fire of the enemy with red-hot shot into the Mole (being answered with redoubled vigour,) did not prevent the landing of every thing we had brought, together with four of the Excellent's lower-deck guns, to answer their galling fire, which bore directly on the landing-place. A second convoy with the Intrepid, placed the garrison beyond the immediate want of any thing essential, and the enemy, from advancing his nearest approaches: within two hundred and fifty yards, was reduced to the defensive in a degree, dreading one of those forties which the Prince of Hesse had already shewn him his garrison was equal to, and which was become a much safer operation, now that the flanking fire of eight Neapolitan gun-boats I had brought with me, in addition to four his Highness had already used successfully, would cover it, even to the rear of the enemy's trenches. Arrangements were put in train for this purpose, and, according to a wise suggestion of his Serene Highness, measures were taken for the embarkation of a small party from the garrison to land in the rear of the enemy's batteries to the northward.

"I confided the execution of the naval part of this arrangement to Captain Richardson, of his Majesty's ship Juno, putting the Neapolitan frigate and gun-boats under his orders. His Serene Highness, possessing the experience of European warfare, and a most firm mind, having no occasion for further aid on the spot, I felt I could quit the garrison without apprehension for its safety in such hands, with the present means of defence, and that I could best co-operate with him by drawing some of the attacking forces off for the defence of Naples. I accordingly proceeded thither with the line of battle ships Pompee, Excellent, Athenienne, and Intrepid. The enemy's apprehension of attack occasioned them to convey some of the battering train from the trenches before Gaeta to Naples. The city was illuminated on account of Joseph Buonaparte proclaiming himself King of the Two Sicilies! The junction of the Eagle made us five sail of the line, and it would have been easy for their fire to have interrupted this ceremony, and shewn of festivity; but I considered that the unfortunate in-

habitants had evil enough on them; that the restoration of the capital to its lawful Sovereign and its fugitive inhabitants would be no gratification if it should be found a heap of ruins, ashes, and bones; and that, as I had no force to land and keep order, in case of the French army retiring to the fortresses, I should leave an opulent city a prey to the licentious part of the community, who would not fail to profit by the confusion the flames would occasion. Not a gun was fired. But no such consideration operated on my mind to prevent me dislodging the French garrison from the Island of Capri, which, from its situation, protecting the coasting communication southward, was a great object for the enemy to keep, and by so much one for me to wrest from him. I accordingly summoned the French Commandant to surrender; on his non acquiescence, I directed Captain Rowley, in his Majesty's ship Eagle, to cover the landing of marines and boats' crews, and caused an attack to be made under his orders. That brave officer placed his ship judiciously, nor did he open his fire till she was secured, and his distance marked by the effect of musquetry on his quarter-deck, where the First Lieutenant, James Crawley, fell wounded, and a seaman was killed. Although Captain Rowley regretted much the services of that meritorious officer in such a critical moment, he has since recovered.

"An hour's fire (from both decks of the Eagle, (between nine and ten o'clock,) with that of two Neapolitan mortar boats under an active officer, Lieutenant Rivera, drove the enemy from the vineyards within their walls. The marines were landed, and gallantly led by Captain Bruce; the teamen, in like manner, under Lieutenant Morrell, of the Eagle, and Lieutenant Redding, of the Pompee, mounted the steps, (for such was their road,) headed by the officers, nearest to the narrow pass, by which alone they could ascend. Lieutenant Carroll had thus an opportunity of particularly distinguishing himself. Captain Stannus, commanding the Athenienne's marines, gallantly pressing forward, gained the heights, and the French Commandant fell by his hand. This event being known, the enemy beat a parley: a letter from the second in command claimed the terms offered, but being dated the 12th after midnight, some difficulty occurred, my limitation as to time being precise; but on the assurance that the drum beat before twelve, the capitulation was signed, and the garrison allowed to march out and pass over to Naples with every honour of war, after the interment of their former brave Commander with due respect. We thus became masters of this important post. The enemy not having been allowed time to bring two pieces of heavy cannon, with their ammunition, to Capri, the boat containing them, together with a boat loaded with timber for the construction of gun-boats at Castellamare, took refuge at Massa, on the main land

land opposite to the island, where the guard had hauled the whole upon the beach, I detached the two mortar-boats, and a Gaeta privateer, under the orders of Lieutenants Baliverne and Rivéra, to bring them off, sending only Mr. Williams, midshipman of the Pompee, from the squadron, on purpose to let the Neapolitans have the credit of the action, which they fairly obtained; for, after dislodging the enemy from a strong tower, they not only brought off the boats and two thirty-five pounders; but the powder (twenty barrels,) from the magazine of the tower, before the enemy assembled in force.

"The projected forties took place on the 13th and 15th, in the morning, in a manner to reflect the highest credit on the part of the garrison and naval force employed. The covering fire from the fleet was judiciously directed by Captains Richardson and Vicuna, whose conduct on this whole service merits my warmest approbation.

"On the 19th ult. the boats of the Pompee, under Lieutenant Beacroft, brought out a merchant vessel from Scalvitra, near Salerno, although protected by a heavy fire of musketry. That officer and Mr. Sterling distinguished themselves much. The enemy are endeavouring to establish a land-carriage there to Naples.

"On the 23d, obtaining intelligence that the enemy had two 36-pounders in a small vessel on the beach at Sealea, I sent the Pompee's boats in for them; but the French troops were too well posted in the houses of the town for them to succeed without the cover of the ship. I accordingly stood in with the Pompee; sent a message to the inhabitants to withdraw; which being done, a few of the Pompee's lower-deck guns cleared the town and neighbouring hills, while the launch, commanded by Lieutenant Mouraylian, with Lieutenant Oats, of the marines, and Mr. Williams, drove the French, with their armed adherents, from the guns, and took possession of the Castle and of them. Finding, on my landing, that the town was tenable against any force the enemy could bring against me from the nearest garrison in a given time, I took post with the marines, and under cover of their position, by the extreme exertions of Lieutenant Carroll, Mr. Ives, master, and the petty officers and boats' crews, the guns were conveyed to the Pompee, with twenty-two barrels of powder.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) "W. SIDNEY SMITH."

Gaeta, after a gallant and glorious defence by the Prince of Hesse Philipstal,

has been forced to surrender, after its Commander had been severely wounded, and after two practicable breaches had been made in the walls. Marshal Massena commanded the besieging army; and on their arrival from Gaeta at Naples, the new King issued the following proclamation.

"SOLDIERS!"

"Gaeta has capitulated after the trenches had been opened for three months, and twelve days after the commencement of a vigorous bombardment. That fortress, defended on three sides by the sea, and only connected with the land by an isthmus of 300 toises in breadth, was defended by a garrison of 9000 men, supported by an English fleet, and the cannoniers, as well as the artillery, were frequently renewed upon the ramparts. Two breaches were effected by our brave troops; all awaited with impatience the signal for assault; but the enemy, calling to mind the impetuous valour of the French, surrendered the place. The artillery and numerous garrison of Gaeta, its strong position, the unwholesome air which the besiegers breathed, could not shake their courage. The Emperor will learn with pleasure your efforts and your courage. Marshal Massena has besieged Gaeta with the same courage that he formerly defended Genoa. The boldness with which the works of the siege were urged on, does no less honour to the corps of engineers, than to the soldiers who executed those works under the severest fire, to which our artillery made no return but when it was in a condition to destroy the ramparts of the enemy, and to make a breach.

"JOSEPH."

#### SPAIN.

Inasmuch, as to project and effect the overthrow of empires is at the present era the business of a simple arrangement, the destinies of this ancient kingdom, and of its neighbour Portugal, is understood to be about to undergo a change. Some provinces are to be united to the territory of France, others are to be erected into a separate government, and what remains of Spain is to be united with Portugal, and to form the future Spanish monarchy. To add to these political wonders, it is said that the court of Portugal will remove its seat of government to the Brazils; and erect a new empire in South America!

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

THE new East India Docks at Blackwall, are now ready for the reception of shipping. The sluices of the floating gate were opened on the 26th of July, in the presence of the chairman, deputy chairman, and several other directors of the East India Company. These docks consist of an entrance basin, of nearly three acres; a dock for inward bound Indiamen of 18 acres; a dock for loading outward-bound Indiamen, of nearly nine acres, making together about 30 acres; there is an entrance lock, and two communication locks, capable of admitting the largest Indiamen, and his majesty's ships of war, of 74 guns. The depth of water at ordinary spring tides, is 26 feet. The whole premises are surrounded by a boundary wall 21 feet high; the quays are very spacious, being no less than 240 feet wide.

An artillery asylum is about to be established at Greenwich, similar to the military asylum at Chelsea. A grand general hospital is building at Woolwich for 700 sick, with suitable houses for the inspector general, surgeon general, physicians, chemists, &c.

An Equestrian Statue of King William the Third is about to be erected in St. James's-square. The workmen have commenced their operations. The foundation of the statue below the water is to be of brick and Spanish terras; the pedestal will be ten feet high, and the statue is to be the same size as that at Charing Cross. Subscriptions to the amount of 8,000l. were collected some years ago for this purpose. The plan is under the direction of Mr. Bacon, the statuary.

The committee for managing the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's, have come to the excellent resolution of providing for the maintenance and education of the children, of both sexes, whose fathers have fallen in battle during the present war. They are to be received into the Royal Naval Asylum, where they will be educated, instructed in useful occupations, and their health and religious principles will be studiously superintended.

The northern entrance of Westminster Hall will be speedily shut up, and will be closed probably for a considerable time, while the great repairs are carried on. A new entrance is now making underneath the passage to the Parliament houses, from the Lower Palace Yard, which will enter the Hall in the south-west corner, where there is already a door way leading to the King's Bench Record Office, &c.

Among the projected improvements of the City of Westminster, it is proposed to widen very considerably Tothill and other streets, so as to make a broad and handsome street from Pimlico to the western entrance of Westminster Abbey. This, with the opening to

be made in consequence of the pulling down of the lower part of King-street, &c. will make an excellent avenue from Westminster Bridge to the Chelsea Road, Grosvenor Place, &c.

## MARRIED.

The Rev. John Briggs, rector of Little Burstead, Essex, to Miss Isabella Ekins, second daughter of the late Dean of Carlisle.

Colonel Thornton, of Thornville Royal, to Miss E. Cawston, of Munden, Essex.

The Right Hon. Nicholas Vanfittart, to the Hon. Catharine Eden, second daughter of Lord Auckland.

Lord Viscount Ossulston, eldest son of the Earl of Tankerville, to Mademoiselle De Grammont, eldest daughter of the Duc de Grammont, and grand daughter of the Duc de Polignac.

At Lambeth Palace, the Hon. Charles Anderson Pelham, son of Lord Yarborough, to Miss Simpson, daughter of the Hon. John Bridgman S.

The Rev. J. D. Haslewood, to Miss Dixon, daughter of the late Marcus D., esq. of Barwell-court, Kingston.

Philip Mayow, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Miss Elizabeth Deane, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. D.

Henry Plunkett, esq. of the 50th regiment to Miss Newcombe, daughter of the late H. R. Newcombe, esq., of Stratton, Gloucestershire.

The Hon. Henry Brand, to Miss Pyne Crobie, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Dean C., and niece to the late Earl of Glandore.

B. Bromhead, esq. eldest son of Colonel B., of Lincoln, to Miss Hunt, of Pall Mall.

At Camberwell, William Lortus, esq. captain in the 16th regiment of foot, to Miss Macqueen, of Wyndham Place, Surry

Lord Walpole, to Mrs. Chamberlayne, of Sackville-street.

Dr. Yelloly, of Finsbury-square, to Miss Tyssen, only daughter of the late Samuel T., esq. of Narborough, Norfolk.

At Clapham, J. A. Shuter, esq. to Miss Pigeon, eldest daughter of H. P., esq.

Colonel de la Goudie, to Miss Traill, daughter of the late Major-general T., of the royal artillery.

The Rev. Charles Gardiner, D.D. rector of Sutton, Surry, to Miss Swayne, of Dorking.

Arnold Wainwright, esq. to Miss Louisa Croke, second daughter of John C., esq. of Kempshot Park, Hants.

At Hackney, Benjamin Cooke Griffinhoose, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Miss Sax.

John Manners, esq. M.P. for Ilchester, to the Duchesse of Roxburgh.

At Edgware, Richard Brown, esq. of Lower Teoting, to Miss Williams, eldest daughter of



of John W., esq. commissioner of the customs.

At Lambeth, William Tate, esq. to Miss Simpson, of Herne-hill.

The Rev. Thomas Bowdler, A. M. to Miss P. Cotton, second daughter of Joseph C., esq. a director of the East India Company.

At Hendon, Lieut. Col. Carey, of the 28th regiment to Miss Hewett, eldest daughter of Lieut. General H.

George Rush, esq. of Farninghoe, Northamptonshire, to Miss Tenteyn, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. T., of Brompton.

At Hackney, James Ludlam, esq. of Hometown, to Miss Lyley.

John Tolver, esq. of Southwark, to Miss Storer, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

H. Cole, esq. second son of Major C., of Twickenham, to Miss Owen.

Lieutenant Col. Broadhead, to Miss Ross, daughter of the late Major General Patrick R.

William Sidney, esq. of Gloucester-terrace, New-road, to Miss A. Berger, daughter of J. Berger, esq. of St. George's in the East.

The Rev. P. A. French, rector of Odicombe, Somersetshire, to Miss Smith, of Sydenham, Kent.

W. Baltiton, esq. of Maidstone, to Miss Vallance, daughter of T. V., esq. of Cheap-side.

The Hon. Charles Bagot, to Miss Pole, eldest daughter of the Hon. W. W. P., and niece to Marquis Wellesley.

#### DIED.

In the 43d year of her age, *Mrs. Asperne*, wife of Mr. James Asperne, bookseller in Cornhill, who, with two sons and six daughters, have deeply to lament their irreparable loss. She possessed as good a heart as ever inhabited the human breast, and the whole study of her life was, to discharge faithfully the respective duties of wife and mother.

At the house of his mother on Wandsworth Common, *Stephen Cutley*, esq. late of Acomb near York.

In Lincoln's Inn Fields, the daughter of Mr. Serjeant Shepherd.

In Devonshire-place, the Lady of General Bertie.

At Uxbridge, *Captain Daniel Mercer*, late of the 8th regiment of foot.

In Sackville-street, *John Woodroffe Darley*, esq. He was found dead in his bed. The deceased, who was a gentleman of fortune, had arrived the preceding day from his country seat near Windsor, where he had spent the week on a shooting party. He complained of a pain in his head on going to rest on Saturday evening, and the next morning he was found dead. Verdict of the coroner's inquest.—Died by the Visitation of God.

At Lambeth; *Mrs. Roberts*, wife of Richard R., esq.

In Portland-place, the Lady of Sir Matthew White Ridley, bart. M. P.

In Grosvenor-street, the Lady of the Hon. Frederick Irby, second son of Lord Bolton.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 147.

*Baroness Pfeilitzer*, niece of William Mau-duit, esq. of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and only sister of Lucas Garvey, esq. of St. Kitt's.

At Hampstead, *Philip Ibbetson Fenton*, esq. formerly of Riga, 71.—*Mrss. Tienney*, 86.

In John-street, St. James's-square, *Mr. Winkfield*, yeoman of the mouth to his Majesty. On this occasion it has been observed that it was high time for the yeoman of the mouth to go, as the king's kitchen at St. James's has been lately abolished.

At Hackney, *Mrs. Hardy*, wife of William H., esq.

At her father's house in Cambridge-street, St. James's, in child-birth, *Mrs. Bell*, wife of John B., esq. of Brook-green, Hammer-smith, 29.

Of a broken heart, Mr. Farmer, well known as a retailer of newspapers. He had acquired by his extraordinary industry, parsimony, and methods; peculiar to himself, a sum amounting to 9000l. His manners and external appearance indicated extreme poverty; his plaintive stories very often excited pity, and induced many to act with tenderness towards him. The following circumstance has been related as the cause of Mr. Farmer's death. An old man, a news-dealer, being much afflicted with disorders incident to advanced age, wished to dispose of his business; the sum demanded for it was 50l.—Mr. F. seemed inclined to purchase, but could not think of advancing so large a sum as 50l. at one time, but (supposing the old man could not live long) agreed to allow him 27s. per week during his natural life. These terms were agreed to; the old man retired into the country, recovered his health, returned to London, exhibited his person before Mr. Farmer, which operated upon him so powerfully, that the whole of his thoughts were engrossed with it; he gradually declined in health, his spirits became depressed, "sharp misery seemed to have worn him to the bone;" and, at last, distressed to part with the "darling object of his soul," in a flood of tears he retired to his garret, and in a few hours expired.

In Manchester-square, *Mrs. Mellish*, widow of the late Charles M., esq. of Blyth, Nottinghamshire.

In Bloomsbury-square, *Mrs. Southby*, wife of Robert S., esq. of Appleton, Berks, and daughter of the Rev. Edward Williams, M. A. of Baliol college, Oxford.

At the Lawn, South Lambeth, *William Shirmer*, esq.

In Welbeck-street, the only daughter of Edward Grove, esq. of Shenstone Park, Staffordshire.

In New Norfolk-street, *Richard Palmer*, esq. of Holm Park, Berks.

In Little Stanhope-street, *Captain Ramage*, of the navy.

In Tavistock-street, Bedford-square, *Capt. R. T. Davy*, of the royal engineers.

At Blackheath, *Mrs. Aylwin*, wife of George A., esq. of Lower Thames-street.

At Old Brompton, *T. Newte, esq.*

At Lambeth, *William Cranstone, esq.* brother to the late Admiral Gondall.

At Isleworth, *David Vander Heyden, esq.* formerly of the civil service of the East India Company.

At Chiswick, *Richard Bradley, esq.* late an eminent iron-founder at Bank-side.

At Scarborough, *Michael Pearson, esq.* of Spital-square, London. This gentleman, who will live long in the memories of those who knew him, was born at Knock, near Appleby, on Michaelmas day 1730. The day which gave him birth gave him a name also. He was one of six children, and both himself and brothers, who were deemed too young actually to bear arms in the rebellion of 1745, were busily employed in supplying with provisions and other necessaries, those who had embarked in defence of their king and country. About the year 1748 this young man came to London, and, having already chosen the practice of physic as his future profession, he spent some years with an eminent surgeon and apothecary in Hatton-garden. In the year 1758 he went into business on his own account in Norton Falgate, and in a short time afterwards married Miss Williams, the daughter of a very respectable tradesman in the Minories. At his house in Norton Falgate he resided twenty-three years, when he removed to a mansion in Spital-square, which had been formerly occupied by the celebrated Lord Bolingbroke. As a professional character Mr. Pearson's skill and attention were known to a large circle of friends. He was ever ready to assist with his advice the needy and the destitute, and to afford them every relief that the nature of their case might require. Perhaps no man living was better acquainted with the excellence of his disposition, and the enlarged liberality of his mind than the author of the "Diversions of Purley," and in the second volume of that incomparable work, he describes Mr. Pearson "as his gentle and amiable friend who for forty years had been equally devoted with himself to the right and happiness of their countrymen and fellow creatures." Amidst professional engagements this gentleman found leisure to attend to, and interest himself in all the great political questions that have been agitated during the present reign. When an attempt was made to deprive the Middlesex Electors of their rights, in the case of Mr. Wilkes, he took a decided and active part in defence of the liberties of the people. It was on this occasion that an intimacy was formed between Mr. Pearson, and Mr. Tooke, that continued without any intermission to the latest period of his life. They united with many other friends to liberty in an association called the Bill of Rights Society. Mr. P. was one of the earliest members of the Society for Constitutional Information, instituted about the year, 1780. The society was formed of some of the first characters in the land, with respect to rank, talents, and

real worth. Among these may be enumerated the Dukes of Norfolk and Richmond; the Earls of Effingham and Selkirk; Messrs Martin, Smith, and Sawbridge; Drs. Kippis, Price, and Jebb; Major Cartwright, Mr. Capel Loft, and a long list of names, which, with the exception of some few who have since deserted the cause in which they embarked, will be transmitted to posterity as the real friends to freedom and their country. The design of this society, in which were concentrated so much talent and virtue, was to diffuse a knowledge of the great principles of constitutional freedom, particularly such as respect the election and duration of the representative body. To procure short parliaments, and a more equal representation, things of the last importance to a people that would be really free, were the primary objects which the society had in view, and which they pursued with unremitting ardour till the spring of 1794, when several of the most active members were, by a vile stretch of arbitrary power, imprisoned, and afterwards arraigned for High Treason, of which, however, they were most honorably acquitted, much to the disappointment and chagrin of those who had in the malignity of their hearts contrived charges for which there was not the smallest foundation. Mr. Pearson remained the firm and steady friend to the society and to its principles so long as it existed, though many worthy but timid characters, who had been members from its origin withdrew their names when they perceived that an adherence to constitutional freedom was liable to involve them in some difficulties with the existing administration. In the year 1788 a society was established in London for commemorating the Revolution, which had, a century before, been effected by banishing the Stuart family from the throne of these realms. Mr. Pearson was one of the institutors of this association, was constantly on the committee appointed to conduct its concerns, and at his house the business of the society was very frequently transacted. By the leading members of this society, as well as of that for Constitutional Information, Mr. P. was deservedly held in high estimation. He was at all times ready to assist in every laudable design that tended to excite the principles of free enquiry; to diffuse liberal knowledge; and to establish just principles. He was a sincere friend to the abolition of the slave trade, which he considered as carried on in opposition to every principle of justice, religion, and humanity. With the hope of striking at the existence of this traffic in human blood, he encouraged, and was a member of the Sierra Leone Company. As a christian Mr. P. had formed opinions for himself, which he adopted as the result of his own judgment, yet he was ever willing to assist parties in the christian world who held doctrinal sentiments very different from his own. Hence we find him not only an encourager of the New College at Hackney, and a subscriber to the Unitarian Society for promoting christian

knowledge and the practice of virtue; but a supporter of the academy at Hoxton, and a member of the society in London for the distribution of books written upon what is usually, but falsely, called the *orthodox* plan. Mr. P. took a lively interest in the two last elections for the county of Middlesex, and was among the most zealous, and steady friends of Sir Francis Burdett, whom he considered as having strong claims on the country for his patriotic exertions in behalf of the destitute and oppressed. In the spring of the year 1804, after a happy union of forty-six years Mr. Pearson lost his wife, an event which he felt most severely, and from the effects of which he never wholly recovered. His own death he met with that firmness and christian resignation which a life well and usefully spent naturally inspires. He has left behind him two children, a daughter married to John Fellows, esq. of Nottingham, and a son an eminent coal merchant, in Thames-street.

At Beckingham, Kent, the *Devotest Lady Dacre*, relict of the late Lord Dacre. This lady, the daughter of Sir Thomas Fludyer, was married in the year 1773 to Trevor Charles Roper Baron Dacre, with whom she lived in uninterrupted happiness till his death in the year 1791. His remains were interred in a vault in Lee church yard, over which is erected a simple, yet elegant monument to his memory, under the immediate direction of his disconsolate lady. The inscription engraven on this tomb affords such a striking illustration of the character of her ladyship that it may with propriety be introduced here. It is as follows:

Sacred to the Memory of the Right Honourable  
Trevor Charles Roper Baron Dacre,  
Born the 25th June 1745, married the 2d of March, 1773,  
Mary Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Fludyer, Knt  
And died at his Seat in this parish, the 3d of July, 1791,  
Aged 45, universally and deservedly lamented.  
He was a most devout and pious christian, strictly attentive  
to the performance of every duty to God and Man.  
A loyal and faithful subject, a zealous supporter of his King  
and country, a dutiful son, an affectionate brother,  
A gentle man, a sincere friend, a humane benefactor  
to the poor, and a firm protector of the distressed.  
He was a most kind, constant and tender  
Husband to his truly affectionate widow,  
Who, as a testimony of  
Their distinguished, unbroken union for upwards of  
Twenty-one years, the unexampled happiness, the  
unbounded confidence in which they lived,  
And a sincere token of her real gratitude for his uniform  
engaging affection and particular generosity,  
Her deep-seated sorrow and tender remembrance,  
Has erected this unadorned monument, and  
HERE, if interested these well-known  
Facts to his beloved memory,  
Convinced that they are most consonant to the purity  
of his life, his mild disposition, his amiable  
Temper and genuine character;  
And that his numberless virtues, his great benevo-  
lence and engaging manners are so universally  
allowed, their loss is truly regretted by all ranks,  
And that her unabating attachment and sincere affection  
so fully known, there can be no stronger acknowledgement  
of his eminent perfections and her heart-felt grief.  
The meek christian adorned with perfect faith,  
The virtuous man accompanied by good works,  
relied through divine mediation with humble  
help in the mercy of his God.  
The resigned Christian submit his wish pious faith  
to the will of her God, and trusts through  
the saints intercession, with brightest hope of  
lasting re-union in eternal bliss.

"In the spirit of this attachment, (says Mr. Pate) she has acted ever since the era of her loss to the present hour, and will probably continue so to deport herself to the latest of her life, at least while the power is given her

to walk, or to be conveyed to the sacred spot where she has enshrined her heart. Lady Dacre has been in the practice of visiting the grave of her husband ever since the time of his burial, in truth, almost daily. As she chiefly resides at her villa in this parish, the precincts of the tomb are kept sacred from every profanity, both of accident or malicious design—indeed from the elements of heaven, which she will literally not suffer to visit the grave too roughly. While I was making these remarks with my pencil, I observed the lady who had called them forth, coming towards the church-yard with hasty and anxious steps, which, on perceiving I was seated on the stile she directed to a small gate, and found it locked, and seemed much disappointed. Unwilling to interrupt her pious purpose, I quitted the stile; when, bending in acknowledgment, she passed into the church yard but was again diverted from her purpose. A party of people, it being Sunday, were hastening to the tomb, in order to read, as I had done, the inscription. The throng increasing, by the entrance of some additional company, her ladyship went back into the road, where she remained walking backwards and forwards, in view of the church-yard, till the intruders had left it, when, returning to the spot from which she had been so long withheld, she redoubled her attention, and I saw her, while I stood aloof, (myself unseen) kneel in reverence at the foot of the grave. After remaining some time, I presume in prayer, she went back to the villa, where in his life time she had so long been blessed in the society of him whose loss she now bewails. Such are the matin and vesper, if not likewise the mid-night homages of her affianced heart. Yet certain singularities of dress and manner, with the yet greater singularity of an attachment so long faithful to the ashes of its object, and perhaps a barbed regret in her bosom that makes her inattentive to, if it does not even absorb all thought or care of the world's usages have brought on her, I understand, much of that wild conjecture, malign interpretation and unseemly ridicule which are always attendant upon every one who deviates from the ordinary ceremonies of life. Hal- lowed be the tender and generous fortitude, and sacred be the pious griefs that are superior to, and that resist all the ribald jests and insults that a reverence for natural impression induces! And as to the mourner who gave occasion to these remarks, if there be any person disposed to scoff at or to disbelieve the faithful sentiment that has long conducted her to the place where most things are forgotten—to the mansions of the dead—let them condescend to imitate her bounty to the living; let their characters emulate hers; and if by the kinder allotment of providence (if we dare call it kinder) they have no relative or friend in the grave to lament, if they have none of her misery, let them be animated by the spirit of her benevolence. In this there can be no mock-

ery: it is an active spirit that literally goes about to do good; of which as it is no less difficult to make the doubters of sorrow and of the affection on which it is founded believe that it can continue its duties, after its object has been long mingled with the dust, in the manner in which they are cherished by Lady Dacre, than to credit that benevolence may be as powerful as love, even in a bosom where sorrow has established a throne, let the whole neighbourhood of Lee, lend vigour to their faith, even if it cannot animate their virtue." The veneration paid by this lady to the memory of her departed Lord was conspicuous in the most common incidents of life. She never sat down to dinner without having the chair, in which she used to sit, placed at the head of the table with a plate, knife, fork, &c. nay so strong was her attachment to every object which recalled him to her mind, that she altered all those articles of his apparel which were capable of being converted to her own use, and was in the constant habit of swearing them. Her figure was tall and masculine, she generally appeared in a riding habit and man's hat, and while in health took a great deal of exercise either on horseback or on foot in the neighbourhood of Lee. Her charity and attention to the poor in that village, whom she frequently visited and supplied with the comforts of life, are not less honourable to her character than her almost unexampled conjugal attachment.

*Sir Richard Joseph Sullivan, bart., whose death is mentioned at p. 90 of our last number, was early in life sent to Asia, with his brother, the Right Hon. John S., representative in parliament for Aldborough, under the auspices of the late Laurence Sullivan, esq. chairman of the East India Company. On his return to Europe he made a tour through various parts of England, Scotland, and Wales, which he published in a series of letters in two octavo volumes in 1780. Not long afterwards, he printed A Letter to the East India Directors, which was followed by An Analysis of the Political History of India, in an octavo volume, Thoughts on Martial Law, a pamphlet, and Philosophical Rhapsodies, Fragments of Akbur of Betts, containing Reflections on the Laws, Manners, Customs, and Religions of certain Asiatic, African, and European Nations, in three volumes octavo. The last of these works though said to be written by a native of Assyria, was soon found to be much more deeply tinged with European than with Oriental philosophy. In 1791 Mr. Sullivan published A View of Nature, in Letters to a Traveller among the Alps, a work whose title attracted a degree of curiosity which its contents were not calculated to gratify. The author of the Pursuits of Literature has thought proper to dignify this publication with the character of "a work of labour and of general utility digested from original writers*

with judgment, and with an upright, virtuous heart, in a pleasing and instructive manner,"—a sentence totally unworthy of him who passed it. To the goodness of the writer's heart it is impossible to object, but as a philosopher, he is below mediocrity. The last volume alone is in any degree worthy of a philosophic pen. In the parliament convoked in 1790 Mr. Sullivan was elected for the borough of New Romney, and at the general election in 1802 he was returned for Seaford, after a sharp contest. In 1804 he was created a baronet of Great Britain, and on the 8th of June in the same year he divided with the ex-minister Mr. Addington, against the first measure of Mr. Pitt's administration, the additional force-bill. On the 8th of April, 1805, when the conduct of Lord Melville became a subject of discussion in the house, he was in the minority in favour of the amendment of the Chancellor of the exchequer to the motion of Mr. Whitbread.]

[*Further particulars of Captain Jocelyn, whose death is mentioned at p. 90 of our last number. He was son of Lieut.-col. J. and descended, in the same degree of relationship with the late Earl of Roden, from Sir Robert J. bart. of Hyde-hall, near Sawbridgeworth, Herts. He married Elizabeth daughter and sole heiress of John Salusbury, esq. of Brynbarcutt, county of Denbigh; by whom he had two sons and two daughters; the eldest a captain in the 58th foot, now in Sicily; the youngest, a youth of great promise, who was a lieutenant in the same regiment, fell, in his 18th year, in Egypt, on the ever memorable 21st of March, 1801, when the brave Abercrombie received his death-wound. Capt. J. was entered in the navy at a very early age, and for a long series of years faithfully served his king and country. He was Lord Anson's first lieutenant in the Royal George, and acquitted himself with great credit, and the acknowledged satisfaction of his noble commander, who expressed much pleasure in the opportunity of serving him. He commanded his majesty's ship Lenox, of 74 guns, at the taking of the Manillas, where he was entrusted with the care of the disembarkation; and, to use the words of the Gazette upon that occasion, "did every thing that could be expected from a diligent good officer." He lost a considerable share of prize money by a peace being concluded before the account of the capture arrived; and Government not espousing the cause of the captors. He was also unfortunate in being, with a long list of brave officers, cruelly deprived of his rank by the unprecedented promotion of the late Lord Howe, and put upon a superannuated list created by his lordship for unrewarded valour. He was a man of the strictest honour and integrity; a cool, active, intrepid officer; and conscientiously discharged the duties of husband, parent, and friend.*

\* \* \* Communications of Biographical Sketches, or additional Facts relative to remarkable Persons, are always thankfully received.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South,*

\* \* \* Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**M**R. Sitwell's annual Agricultural Meeting at Barmoor Castle, which took place on the 7th of July, was attended by upwards of five hundred gentlemen and agricultural amateurs. Nine candidates started for the ploughing match, which was gained by a servant of Mr. John Younghusband, of Elwick; the second best by a servant of Mr. Batters, (a tenant of Mr. Sitwell's.) The company then returned to the farm yard, where they inspected the fat sheep, bulls, &c., shewn for premiums; some two year old bullocks, the property of Mr. William Watson, of Warren House, as extra stock; also a fat wedder, bred by Mr. Simmons, were much admired: after which Mr. Sitwell shewed 29 Leicester tupps, whose weight of wool exceeded that of any former year, one of them 11lb. 12oz.; a three year old Leicester bull; a remarkably fine Suffolk Stallion; and three pigs, thirteen months old, the heaviest 28st. 5lb. Various implements of husbandry were exhibited, particularly a new turnip cutter, and a turnip drill, invented by Mr. Joseph Lowrey, steward to John Fordyce, esq., of Ayton.—At four o'clock one hundred and eighty fat down to dinner, in a room built since the last meeting: many were obliged to go away for want of accommodation. Messrs. Culley, Mason, Nesbit, and Bogue, the judges, then divided the premiums as follow:—For the best pen of fat widders, to Mr. James Pinkerton, a silver cup.—For the best bull, to Mr. Mills, of Howtel, a silver cup.—For the best implement of husbandry, to Mr. Joseph Lowrey, a silver cup.—To the best ploughman, 5 guineas.—To the second best, 2 guineas.—For the pigs, no claimants.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Tyne Side Agricultural Society, at Hexham, on the 22d of July, the following premiums were determined to be adjudged at the ensuing Quingham fair, to be held on the 26th October next.—1. For the best crop of turnips, on not less than six acres, 5 guineas.—2. For the best crop of turnips, on not less than six acres, lying together, on land not worth more than twenty shillings per acre, 5 guineas.—3. For the best cow with calf or in milk, 3 guineas.—4. For the next best, 2 guineas.—5. For the next best, 1 guinea.—6. For the best heifer with calf or in milk,

not exceeding three years old, 3 guineas.—7. For the next best, 2 guineas.—8. For the next best, 1 guinea.—9. For the best brood mare, for the purpose of breeding cart-horses, 2 guineas.—10. For the best brood mare, for the purpose of breeding coach horses, 2 guineas.—11. For the best brood mare, for the purpose of breeding hunters or road horses, 2 guineas.—12. For the best breeding sow, 3 guineas.—13. For the next best, 2 guineas.—14. 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 legitimate children, without assistance from the parish, 5 guineas.

*Married.]* At Newcastle, Mr. George Patrick, to Miss Mary Agnew, of Durham.—Mr. Thomas Gledstone, to Mrs. Elizabeth Bones.—Mr. George Henderson, agent to Anthony Hood, esq., to Miss Warnickin.—At Helmsley, Mr. G. T. Lief, to Miss Ann Storey.

At Stockton, Mr. W. Storer, to Miss Taylorson, youngest daughter of the Rev. Henry T., of Stokesley, after a trip to Gretna Green.

*Died.]* At Durham, Mrs. Robson, relict of Mr. R., land surveyor, near Haggerstone, 78.—In childbed, Mrs. Pitchford, wife of the Rev. Mr. P., minor canon of the cathedral.

At Newcastle, Mr. Stephen Cleasby, many years an eminent surgeon at Barnardcastle, 60.—Mrs. Wallace, widow of John W., esq.—Mr. Robert Widdrington, 60.—Mr. Milner, wife of Mr. Thomas M., 51.—Mrs. Mary Marshall, and the same night her husband Mr. John M.—Mrs. Mary Weatherby, 79.—Mrs. Mary Lee, wife of Mr. Cuthbert L., jun., 41.—Mr. William Brown.—Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, 36.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. Robert Finlay, master of the ship Star, of Sunderland, 58.—Mr. Francis Robson, 72.

At Hexham, Mrs. Sparke, widow of Ralph S., esq., of Summeroyds.

At Picketree, Mrs. Wilson, wife of William W., esq., 54.

At Morpeth, Mr. John Singleton, 41.—At Bullockstead, Mr. Robert Robson, 50.

At Sunderland, Mr. Threlkeld Busby, ship-owner and coal fitter. He was drowned while bathing near the Blue House.

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

From the public spirit lately displayed by the inhabitants of Carlisle, in conjunction with the noblemen and gentlemen of the county, that city is likely to become as handsome as any other place of the same size in the kingdom. "Notwithstanding, (says the Carlisle Journal,) there is yet one improvement wanted, which, if adopted, would render an immense benefit to the whole neighbourhood; and this is,—a fair for the sale of fat cattle and sheep, which we would recommend to be continued every fortnight throughout the year, and that premiums be given, during the first year, to those persons who should bring the greatest number of fat cattle to market,—to be divided into three classes. Independent of the advantages resulting from the plan to the city and neighbourhood, as we are situated in the centre of a fine grazing and agricultural country, the fair would be numerously attended by persons from Manchester, Liverpool, Whitehaven, and other populous towns, who now are under the necessity of being put to great expence and trouble in travelling amongst the feeders for the purchase of fat cattle. Such an institution, containing so many natural advantages, needs only to be begun, and we have no doubt the subscriptions raised would soon be adequate to the purpose."

Kells Pitt, near Whitehaven, the property of Lord Lowther, has recently undergone a thorough repair. This pit is 118 fathoms in depth from the surface to the main band seam of coals; and it is in other respects the most remarkable of any in the kingdom for extent of field without interruption from dykes, being from north to south 2400 yards, and from east to west, as already explored, above 1000 yards! It is also now extended upwards of 900 yards *under the sea*, from high water mark, and is as promising as at the first working.

Lord Lowther has prepared a plan, from survey, of the road between Carlisle and Cocker-mouth, which his Lordship wishes to become a turnpike road, and for this purpose intends to apply for an act of parliament.—The present road is very bad.

*Married.*] At Kendal, Mr. B. Dawson, stationer, to Miss Kitchen.

At Egremont, Captain Peake, of the royal navy, to Miss Wordsworth, of Catgill Hall.

At Temple Sowerby, Major Airey, late of the 4th foot, to Miss Julia Atkinson.

At Carlisle, Mr. John Brown, to Miss Hannah Hewson.

*Died.*] At Long Park, Richard Blaylock, esq., 85.

At Kendal, Mr. W. Gawthorp.

At Carlisle, Miss Barbara Scott, only surviving daughter of Mr. Walter S., 19.—Mr. John Reid, 82.—Mrs. Halliburton, wife of

Mr. H., carrier, in the 26th year of her age, having survived her infant daughter only a few days. The accomplishments and attainments of this amiable woman were of a very superior kind; and it may be said with truth, that she embellished private life with a candour of demeanour and a benevolence of disposition seldom witnessed; while her conversation (displaying on all occasions an innocent gaiety and a captivating simplicity,) evinced the elegance of her taste and the strength of her understanding. Possessing an extremely interesting person, and sinking as she did into a premature grave in the very bloom of youth, her loss cannot but be deeply lamented by all who were acquainted with her worth.—Sir Richard Hodgson, alderman and twice mayor of Carlisle, high sheriff of the county in 1798, and for some years Major of the first regiment of Cumberland militia.

At Penrith, Mrs. Ellen Abraham, widow of Mr. Thomas A., 78.—Mrs. Porthouse.

At Appleby, Mrs. Orton, widow.

At Iton, Mrs. Margaret Braithwaite, 98.

At Place, in Lowefwater, Mrs. Elizabeth Hudson, 93.

At Wood End, near Egremont, the Rev. John Lindoy, rector of Connistone, a gentleman highly respected for his abilities and his virtues, 38.

At Workington, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Captain Thomas W., of the Pallas, of that port.—Captain John Todhunter, 42.

At Little Broughton, near Cocker-mouth, Mr. Daniel Beeby, 86.

At Drybeck, Mr. William Byers, 75.

At Cocker-mouth, Miss Sarah Chambre, fourth daughter of Walter C., esq., of Whitehaven, 26.

At Underbarrow, in the parish of Kendal, in the 66th year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Hervey, upwards of forty years minister of that place. The precepts which he recommended to others, he took care to exemplify by his own practice, for he was a man of eminent piety and strictly moral conduct. He was the author of a System of Short Hand; *Elementæ Christianæ*, or a Treatise on the Thirty-nine Articles; and several other smaller publications; and has left an Hebrew Grammar ready for the press, and also the Bible, in Hebrew and English, nearly completed.—Mrs. Wilson, wife of James W., esq.

At Winston, near Kirkby Stephen, Mr. Thomas Sayer.

At Maryport, Mr. Christopher Hudson, 77.—Miss Sarah Saul, 23.

At Stowbank in Ennerdale, Mr. Richard Johnson, merchant, 65.

At Brougham Castle, near Penrith, Mr. Robert Horn.

At Burton in Kendal, the Rev. John Hut-ton, vicar of that place, 65.—Mr. John Preston, 80.

## YORKSHIRE.

It appears from the minutes of the Methodist Conference which was lately held at Leeds, that the increase in the societies this year amounts to near 9000. Seventeen preachers have been admitted into full connexion, and more than forty on trial. Fifty additional chapels have been ordered to be erected the ensuing year. On the whole, it appears that the society was never at any former period in so prosperous a state.

*Married.*] At Cottingham, near Hull, Mr. Balmer, of Caistor, Lincolnshire, solicitor, to Miss Smith, second daughter of J. Smith, esq.

At Sheffield, the Rev. William Whitelegg, to Miss Elizabeth Nicholson, of Sheffield Park

At Campfall, W. Martin, esq., of Barmby Dunn, to Miss Bedford, of Fenwick Grange.

At Leeds, the Rev. Thomas Taylor, dissenting minister at Osfil, to Miss Rawson, daughter of the late Mr. R., merchant — Mr. George Rawson, merchant, to Miss Clapham.

At Barnsley, Mr. Kendray, merchant, to Miss Alderson.

At York, the Rev. W. W. Layng, vicar of St. Lawrence, to Miss Helena Bulmer.

At Addingham, the Rev. John Coates, rector of that place, to Miss Cunliffe; and the same day, Mr. Richard Parr, of Alga-klrk, Lincolnshire, to Miss Eliza Cunliffe, both daughters of John C., esq.

At Halifax, Henry Ingram, esq., youngest son of Francis I., esq., banker at Wakefield, to Miss Ann Moore, only daughter of J. Moore, esq., of Brockwell.

*Died.*] At Hull, Mrs. Baker, relict of John B., esq., 83. — Miss Mary Waudby, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel W., 21. — Mr. Emanuel Wood, grocer, 60. — Mr. John Richardson, late of Hedon, but who had retired from business as a plumber and glazier, 61.

At Wakefield, Mr. Robert Harrison, common brewer, 47. — Mrs. Sheppard, relict of Mr. William S., maltster.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Blagborough, wife of Mr. Samuel B., of Leeds, merchant.

At Knaresborough, Mr. William Brown, formerly a considerable linen manufacturer, 89.

At Rawcliffe, John Wilson, esq., 84.

At Leeds, Mrs. Granger, wife of Mr. G., attorney. — Mr. John King, son of the Rev. Mr. K., of St. James's, 19. — Mrs. Knight, wife of Mr. Knight, one of the performers at the York and Hull theatres, 23.

At Throstle Nest, near Garforth, Mrs. Battie, 100.

At Calverley, Mrs. Faber, wife of the Rev. Thomas F., vicar of that place, 63.

At Whitby, the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, late a chaplain in the army.

At Selby, John Thompson, esq., 31.

At Sheffield, Mr. Thomas Mapplebeck, attorney.

At Park Hill, near Sheffield, Samuel Buck, esq., recorder of Leeds, the duties of which office he discharged with ability upwards of thirty years.

At Heaton, the feat of her son-in-law Joshua Field, esq., Mrs. Wilmer, widow of Randall W., esq., late of Upper Kelmley, near York, 92.

At Bradford, Mr. Joseph Bentley, attorney, 75. — Miss Bower, 37. On the day of her death she had twice attended divine service, and received the sacrament; and only half an hour previous to it, had read prayers to her servants in her usual state of health.

At York, Mrs. Meggeson, keeper of the goal, 63. — John Hay, esq., one of the aldermen of the corporation. He served the office of sheriff in 1783, and that of lord mayor in 1791. — Mrs. Wilkinson, sister to the last mentioned gentleman.

At East Harfley, the Rev. J. Steele, curate, and master of the grammar school at that place, an office which he discharged with the greatest credit. As a clergyman, his universal benevolence and the genuine goodness of his heart were such as endeared him to all his parishioners; and he was possessed, in an eminent degree, of all those qualifications which constitute the gentleman, the scholar, and the divine.

## LANCASHIRE.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to give an order for the payment of his subscription of 1000l. to the Free Church in Lancaster, clear of all fees of office.

The corner stone of the New Commercial Building now rearing in the Market-place at Manchester was laid, on the 21st of July, by G. Phillips, esq., (who officiated in the absence of W. Fox, esq., the boroughreeve,) attended by the constables, and many other gentlemen, amidst the plaudits of a great number of spectators, who terminated the ceremony by three-times-three cheers. A marble vase, with several pieces of current coin, and medals of Lord Nelson and Mr. Pitt, in the fame, was inclosed in the wall.

The site and plan of the intended Corn Exchange at Liverpool are now finally settled. It is to be erected in Brunswick-street, on the situation where Ned's Coffee-house now stands. It is not doubted that the building will be worthy of the town, and of the wealthy and liberal body who have instituted the scheme.

*Married.*] At Lancaster, Mr. James Carter, surgeon, to Miss James Kilner.

At Liverpool, Mr. Walter Bridge, merchant, to Miss Middlehurst, daughter of Mr. James M. — Mr. G. Barnsley, of Manchester, to Miss Isabella Dilworth. — Captain Hathaway, of the ship Danube, to Miss Bunker, daughter of the late Captain B. — Mr. James Kendrick,

Kendrick, of Warrington, surgeon, to Miss Mary Johnson.

At Blackburn, Mr. Jepson, to Miss Mary Bentley.

At Dean, Robert Thompson, esq., of Leigh, to Miss Marsh, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Josiah M., of Over Hulton.

At Manchester, Mr. Joshua Green, to Miss Scholes. — Mr. George Scholes, eldest son of Thomas S., esq., of High Park, to Miss Seddon, only daughter of Jos. S., esq.

At Ashton under Line, Mr. George Pattye, of Andenshaw, to Miss Sarah Shaw. — Mr. Thomas Gilleure, to Miss Hannah Brunt, both of Mosley.

*Died.*] At Verdun, in France, the Rev. William White, vicar of Lancaster 47. He was one of the persons detained at the commencement of hostilities: numbers of his unfortunate countrymen have experienced his bounty and will regret his loss.

At Preston, Mr. Thomas Barrow.

At Blackburn, Mr. Richard Vecvers, 62.

At Ingleton, on his return home from sea-bathing, John Bolton, esq., of Colne, attorney.

At Sankey, near Warrington, Mr. William Smart, and three days afterwards his widow, Mrs. S.

At New Crook, near Chorley, S. Crook, esq.

At Bury, Mr. John Openshaw.

At Ditton, Mrs. Watkins, wife of John W., esq.

At Lark Lane, where he was for the recovery of his health, John Grimshaw, esq., late of Gorton House.

At Oldham, Mr. Henry King. — Mrs. Howarth, wife of Mr. Thomas H.

At Manchester, Mr. Ralph Fogg. — Mr. James O'Neal.

At Liverpool, Mr. Oliver Sweetenham, 48. — Mr. Joseph Hart, 68. — Mrs. Mary Berry, wife of Mr. William B., 56. — Mrs. Woods, 66. — Mr. Thomas Newland, of the Griffin tavern, 36. — Captain John Parkinson. — Mr. Thomas Norris, surgeon, 35. — Mrs. Mary M'Kee, wife of Mr. William M'K., 52. — Mr. John Burgess, attorney, 42. — Mr. Robert M'Millan, merchant. — Mr. William Aspinall, formerly a captain in the West India trade, 75. — Mrs. Hunter, wife of Mr. Edward H.

At Hulton, Jane the daughter of Edward Kearsley, esq., 9.

At Wigan, Mr. Samuel Heywood.

At Stayley Bridge, the Rev. John Kenworthy, curate of that place, a man of great natural talent and classical attainments, 34.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Parke, relict of Mr. Thomas P., merchant, and sister of the late John Dawson, esq., of Aldcliffe Hall.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chester, Mr. Mansell, of Manchester, to Miss Ridgeway.

At Darlbury, William Nixon, esq., of Stockland, to Miss Ann Guest, of Hatton.

*Died.*] At Middlewich, Mr. Thomas Buckley, late of Moreton Meadows, near Congleton, 90.

At Parkgate, Mr. Edmund Bushell, alderman of Chester.

At Chester, aged 65, Alexander Eaton, esq., upwards of thirty years deputy prothonotary and clerk of the crown of the Courts of Session at Chester and Great Session of Flint. — Mr. Alderman Bingley. — Mr. Samuel White. — Mrs. Hallwood, wife of Mr. H., one of the aldermen of this city.

At Hoole, near Chester, Mr. John Johnson, one of the aldermen of that corporation.

At Winsford, Mr. Charles Hebbert.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Bolsover, Charles Otter, esq., captain in the royal navy, to Miss E. Stanton.

At Ellington, Mr. Bray, of King-street, Cheap-side, London, to Miss Fiducia Hall, daughter of John H., esq., surgeon in the royal navy.

*Died.*] At Sawley, Mr. William Harryman, 74.

At Derby, Mrs. Cooper, relict of Mr. C. — W. Pearson, esq., of Stracley, near Reading, Beiks, 50.

At Buxton, aged 70, Andrew Douglas, esq., of Ednam House, in Roxburghshire. After a medical education at Edinburgh, he was appointed, in 1756, a surgeon of the royal navy, and served for several years with reputation in that capacity. Settling afterwards as a surgeon at Deal, he there married Miss Carter, a younger sister of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, of learned memory, and continued to practise there till the year 1775, when he quitted Deal, and went to Edinburgh, and was admitted to the degree of doctor of physic in that university; on which occasion he defended a thesis, "*De Variolæ Injunctæ*" Fixing, soon after this, in London, he became a licentiate of the College of Physicians; and for several years was one of the physicians of the Charity for Delivering Poor Married Women at their own Habitations. It was in the course of his practice at this institution that he met with a case which he supposed to be an instance of a rupture of the uterus, and which he made the subject of a pamphlet published in 1785, and enlarged in a subsequent edition, under the title of "*Observations on the Rupture of the Gravid Uterus*," 8vo, 1789. He was likewise the author of some papers in the 5th and 6th volumes of "*Medical Observations and Inquiries*;" and was for some time physician to the Asylum. His wife died in 1790; and the year following he married Mrs. Beauvoir, widow of the Rev. Dr. Osmond B. Being now in the possession of a considerable fortune, acquired by this marriage, he retired from the medical profession, and, with his wife, visited, in 1792, the Continent of Europe, and remained there till 1796, when they obtained permission from the Directory



to return home through France. About the year 1800 he took possession of a house (Ednam House,) he had just before purchased at Kelfo, and was on his way from thence to London, when he was taken ill at Buxton, and, after a very short illness, died. He was a sensible, well-informed man, of a mild and friendly disposition; and his death is much regretted.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A live toad was lately found in a block of stone at Newark, which a workman was dividing with wedges. It was of a white colour, and measured three inches and a half in length. The brilliancy of the light appeared to overcome its faculties, as it immediately stretched out its legs, and seemed exhausted. It died in about an hour, during which time it was seen by many hundreds of the inhabitants.

At the last meeting of the Newark Agricultural Society, held on the 8th of July, the following premiums were adjudged.—Ten guineas for the best short horned bull, to Christopher Neville, esq., of Epworth.—Five guineas for the best long-woolled tup hog, to Mr. William Wilson, of Flawborough.—Three guineas for the next best, to Mr. Thomas Thorpe, of Clifton.—Three guineas for the best tup hog, of the short-woolled breed, to the Right Honourable Earl Manvers.—Four guineas for the four best long-woolled ewe hogs, to Mr. Henry Gilbert of Little Carlton.—Two guineas for the four next best, to Mr. W. Hill, of Kneighton.—Four guineas for the four best long-woolled wether hogs, to Mr. William Hill, of Kneighton.—Three guineas for the three best ewe hogs of the short-woolled breed, to Mr. Henry Huggins, of South Muskham.—One guinea for the best boar shewn, to Mr. Benjamin Patchett, of Bingham.

*Married.*] At Newark, Mr. John Merchant, of Fiskerton, to Miss Mary Newbound.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Claypole, Mr. John Urton, late of Norton, near Sheffield, to Mrs. Jane Tomlinson, of the former place. So anxious were this amorous pair to be led to the hymeneal altar, that though Mr. W.'s former wife was interred on Wednesday, the marriage was solemnized with the usual formalities on the Sunday following!

At Lincoln, Mr. James Snow, surgeon, to Miss Marr.—Mr. John Fenwick, to Mrs. Stevenson.

At Grantham, Mr. J. Heafeldine, schoolmaster, to Miss Bristow.—Mr. Smalley, of Newark, to Miss Bailey.

At Frampton, John Pearson, esq., of Sleaford, to Miss Tunnard, of Frampton Hoofe.

Mr. William Wilson, attorney, of Louth, to Miss C. Lewlam, of Keddington.

*Died.*] At Panton House, Edmund Turner, esq., 88.

At Stamford, Mr. Parnham, 70. — Mr.

Betts, late master of the Coach and Horses, 65.—Mr. Stanton, of the Ram public-house, 72.—Mrs. Nickson, wife of Lieutenant N., of the 64th regiment, and niece to Alderman Bowker, of Stamford, 24.

At Caistor, Miss Bell, only daughter of Mr. Jos. B.

At Yarwell, Mrs. Peake.

At Boston, Mr. Thomas Ashlin, surgeon, of Burgh in the Marsh.—Mr. West Waite, ironmonger.—Mrs. Dickens.—Mr. William Cowlham, late schoolmaster.

At Harlaxton, Mrs. Robinson, a maiden lady.

At Gainsboro', Mr. Samuel Margrave.

At Wainfleet, Mr. John Gray, 86.

At Ingleby, Mr. John Chetwick, of Loughterton, 59.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

As some workmen were employed in sinking a cistern at Messrs. Gardiner's factory at Leicester, they found, ten feet below the surface of the earth, the remains of a large Roman building, the walls of which were four feet thick, composed of alternate layers of forest stone and Roman brick. From the similarity of the structure to the ancient temple of Janus or Jury Wall, it is supposed to have formed part of that work, from which it is about one hundred yards distant.

*Married.*] At Leicester, William Gaven, esq., to Miss S. White, late of Jamaica.

At Lubenham, the Rev. J. Hopkins, late fellow and tutor of Christ College, Cambridge, to Miss Seare, late of Castle Hedingham, Essex.

Mr. J. Throsby, printer, to Miss Cooper, of Swinford.

At Coleorton, W. W. Bailey, esq., captain of the volunteer infantry of that place, to Miss Mary Hiberton, of Dunmore Hall, Essex.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mr. Wallin.—Mr. Thomas Wheatley, late of the Black Lion Inn.—Miss Nicols, eldest daughter of Mr. N.—Mr. Colwell Langdon, sen., 70.—Mrs. Watts, relict of Mr. Alderman W.—Thomas Watchorn, esq., 55.—Henry Carter, esq., a gentleman of considerable literary attainments.—Mrs. Matthews.

At Little Bowden, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. T., and daughter of Mr. Hawkes, of Lutterworth.

At Mountfrel, Mrs. Whitehead, wife of Mr. W., surgeon.

At Braunton, William Hodges, gent., formerly an eminent draper of Leicester, 72.

At Market Harborough, Mrs. Wright, wife of John W., esq.

At Ansty, Daniel Allen Glover, esq., formerly an eminent surgeon. The principal part of his property devolves to his nephew, the Rev. John G., of Trinity College, Oxford.

At Fleckney, Miss Postlewaite, daughter of William P., esq.

At Clifton Hetwells, whither she went for

the benefit of her health, Miss Dorothy Clarke, daughter of Mr. Thomas C., of Burbage.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Weston, Mr. William Bennett, of Calto, aged 80, to Miss Sarah Adams, 60.

At Hanley, John Hatherley, esq. of Fishwick, Devon, to Miss Martha Wilson, daughter of David W. esq.

At Tamworth, Mr. Sheward, of Ipsley, to Miss Walker.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Charles Marsh, to Miss Sparrow.

At Madeley, Mr. John Harris, of Worcester, to Miss Guest, daughter of Mr. G. of Madeley Wood.

*Died.*] At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Chapman.

At the Hough, near Stafford, the lady of Wm. Orange, esq. of the 38th regiment, daughter of the late Rev. W. B. Phillipson, of Peterborough.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

A meeting of several of the most respectable inhabitants of Birmingham was held on the 4th of August, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a public brewery company in that town. At this meeting it was resolved that the sum of 40,000*l.* be subscribed in shares of 100*l.* each, as a capital for establishing and carrying on such a brewery; and that as soon as the subscription shall amount to the above sum, a general meeting of the subscribers shall be called, and a committee appointed to endeavour to treat with the proprietors of the Britannia Brewery, who are willing to dispose of it, for the purchase of the same. The present amount of subscriptions exceeds 10,000*l.*

*Married.*] At Wootton Waven, the Rev. M. T. Becher, late fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and head master of the royal grammar-school in Bury St. Edmund's, to Mrs. Scott, relict of Lieut. S. of the royal navy.

At Aston Beriaeth Botfield, esq. of Dintons, Salop, to Miss Charlotte Withering, of the Larches, only daughter of the late Dr. W.

At Birmingham, Mr. Dimmock, of Moorcroft iron-works, to Miss Bagnall, daughter of the late Mr. Edw. B. of Wednesbury.

At Warwick, Mr. John Allen, to Miss Elkington.

At Coventry, Mr. John Eldershaw, to Miss Alice Reeve.

J. Gardner, esq., of Mapleborough Green, to Miss Starkey, only daughter of John S., esq., of Ipsley.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Mr. James Willis, 53.—Mr. Basil Hunt, an ingenious mechanic, 81.—Mr. Edward Whitfield, sen.—Mr. Manton.—Mrs. Probin, wife of Mr. William P.—Mrs. Penton.—Mrs. Robinson.—Mrs. Morris, wife of Mr. George M., 74.—Miss Esther Boden, 21.

At Coventry, Mr. John Peter, 59.

At Stourbridge, Miss Edwards, of the Three Crowns.

At Earlington, Mr. Edward Roberts, formerly of Oxford, 56. He was suddenly seized with a fit while in perfect health, and immediately expired without uttering a word.

At Edgbaston, Mr. J. P. Marindin, one of the oldest merchants of Birmingham.

## SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Shrewsbury, R. B. Dean, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss S. Owen, daughter of the late Mostyn, O., esq. of Woodhouse. — Mr. Gwynn, to Miss Jane Morgan. — Mr. Newling, stationer, to Miss Stringer, of Llanfair.

At Ludlow, G. T. Browne, esq., of Winifred Dale, near Bath, to Miss Mary Sneade, daughter of the Rev. Samuel S.

At Bachchurch, Mr. John Wingfield, of the Cottage, to Miss E. Woolwich, of Little Nefs.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Smith.—Mr. W. Farrell, 68. — Mr. Brayne, formerly a butcher, but had retired from business.

At Wroxeter, Mrs. Clayton, 87.

At Woolerton, near Drayton, Mr. Liverfedge.

At Wellington, Mr. Lawley.

At Church Stretton, Mrs. Lloyd.

At Kinsall, near Oswestry, Mrs. Broughall, wife of Mr. Walter B.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Susan Price.

At Leaton, Mr. Henry Kent.

At Wem, Mrs. Dickin, wife of the Rev. George D., rector of Moreton Corbet, and vicar of Stanton. — Mrs. Kemp, wife of Mr. K., 66.

At Ellesmere, on his return from Parkgate, Mr. Joseph Davies, sen., of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Samuel Jackson, of Castle Pulverbatch

At Foxholes, near Wem, Mr. Samuel Cotton.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Bewdley, Mr. Haslewood, attorney, of Bridgnorth, to Mrs. Zouch, of Stratford on Avon.

At Shipston on Stour, Mr. Parry, auctioneer, to Miss Stephens.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Thomas Willington, ironmonger, of London, to Miss Green.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Mr. William Waldron.—Miss Pruett, youngest daughter of the late Mr. P. — Mrs. Walker, widow of Mr. Matthew W.—Mrs. Tompkins, wife of Mr. T., maltster, of Sidbury.

At Perthore, Miss Smith, daughter of George Smith Bradshaw, esq.

At Blithfield, the Rev. Walter Bagot, 74. At Evesham, Mrs. Burlingham, wife of Mr. Richard B.

At Fladbury, Miss Harward, eldest daughter of the Rev. John H.

At Bewdley, Mrs. Wanklin, wife of Richard W., esq., 61.

At Halford Bridge, Richard Davis, esq., 72.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

The following inscription has been set up in Stoke Edith Church to the memory of the late Hon. Mrs. Foley, on the monument that was a short time since erected to the Hon. Edward Foley:—"Sacred also to the memory of the Hon. Eliza Maria Foley. She was a woman of excellent understanding, which was displayed in active discretion, firmness of mind, and Christian piety, capable and desirous of compensating to her children the loss of one affectionate parent in the comprehensive care and ability of the survivor; a blessing which Divine Providence seemed to have reserved to them, but was pleased, after a short season, to withdraw. She died the 9th July, 1805, aged 46 years, leaving to her elder offspring, mourning for their loss, a deep impression of her instructions; and to the young, as unconscious of it, the monitory tradition of her virtues."

*Married.*] At Hereford, the Rev. Dr. Morgan, a canon residentiary, to Miss Underwood, daughter of the Rev. Mr. U.

*Died.*] At Hereford, Mr. Peckham, of the Red Lion Inn. — Mrs. Powlteney, relict of Mr. P., grocer, 86. — Mrs. Parker, mother of Mr. P., builder, 94.

At Mansel Lacy, Mr. Enstone.

At Leominster, Mr. T. Ford, 96. — Mr. Potter, 61.

At Bodenham, Mrs. Mary Pearce, relict of Mr. P., surgeon, late of Ross.

At Eardisland, Mr. James Penny, 42.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The workmen employed in digging the foundation for the new Blue Coat Hospital at Gloucester (intended to be erected, upon an elegant and extensive plan, on the site of the ancient building in Eastgate-street,) lately discovered, about six feet below the surface of the earth, the remains of a very curious tessellated Roman pavement, thirty feet long, and twenty wide, divided into compartments, enriched with a great variety of scrolls, frets, and other architectural ornaments, and having a wreathed or braided border. The colours are white, red, bluish grey, and pale and dark brown. The *tesserae* are mostly cubes of different sizes, from one half to three quarters of an inch; some are triangular, and of various other shapes. The cement on which the pavement is laid is about an inch thick, and appears to be composed of sand, pounded brick, and lime, forming together a very hard substance. The interstices are filled up with cement, so hard, that it is even more difficult to break than the *tesserae* themselves. The white and pale *tesserae* appear to be of hard calcareous stone, and bear a good polish; the red are of a fine sort of brick; the bluish grey are of a hard argillaceous stone, found in many parts of Gloucestershire, and called *blue lias*; and the dark brown appear to be of the granite found at St. Vincent's Rocks, near Bristol.

*Married.*] At Stroud, John Hillhouse Wilcox, esq., one of the sheriffs of Bristol, to Miss Margaret Wathen, daughter of Sir Samuel W., of Stratford House; and Isaac Dighton, esq., of Bristol, to Miss Anna Maria W.

At Elmore, Mr. John Astman, of Moreton Valence, to Miss Guilding, only daughter of Mr. Edward G.

At Farmcot Chapel, the Rev. Thomas Carpenter, to Miss Fuller, youngest daughter of the late Captain William F., of the royal navy.

At Cheltenham, W. Long, esq., of Swindon, Wilts, to Miss C. Powell.

At Wollaston, Mr. S. J. Harris, of Gloucester, to Miss Eleanor Thomas, daughter of the Rev. E. Thomas, of Curmdu; and rector of Veynor, in the county of Brecon.

*Died.*] At Cheltenham, Mrs. Sophia Williams, foundress of the new school at that place, under the patronage of her Majesty, 54. — J. Bezard, esq., of Buckland, Worcestershire.

At Walton House, near Tewksbury, Mrs. Smithford, relict of Nicholas S., esq.

At Winchcomb, Charles Hayward, esq.

At Chipping Camden, Mr. James Hows.

At Bibury, of an apoplectic fit, the Rev. Mr. Davies, rector of that place.

## OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Oxford, Mr. James Morton, to Miss Harriet Portlock. — Mr. William Wakelin, of the Crown Inn, to Miss Barr, daughter of the late Mr. B., of Hinton, Berks.

*Died.*] At Wheatley, Mr. Thomas Davies, of the King's Arms.

At Bicester, Mr. James Moore, attorney. — Mr. Henry Churchill, attorney.

At Burford, Mr. Waters, father of Mr. W., attorney.

At Oxford, Mrs. Ann Joy, relict of Mr. Thomas J., 84. — Mrs. Humphreys, 68. — Mrs. Collingridge, relict of Mr. Henry C., of Godington, 71.

At North Hinksey, Mrs. Elizabeth Hern, wife of Mr. H., 30.

At Stadhampton, Mrs. Kersey, wife of Mr. K., of the Crown Inn, 48.

## HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Yaxley, having nearly attained the patriarchal age of "fourcore and ten," Mr. Richard Weston, who was for almost half a century master of the free-school, and of a respectable boarding-school in that place. Mr. Weston was a native of Leicestershire, and had his attention directed to mathematical pursuits by hearing a neighbour, (Mr. Abraham Lord, an early contributor to the Gentleman's Diaries,) relate the interesting history of that excellent mathematician Thomas Simpson, who was also a native of Leicestershire. Mr. Weston, between the age of twenty and thirty, obtained an appointment as an officer of excise; after which, being fixed at Peterborough, he formed an intimacy with

with the celebrated Landon, who then resided at Walton, a village near Peterborough. At this period Mr. Weston was an able correspondent in *Martin's Magazine*, *Turner's Exercises*, the *Ladies' Diary*, and other periodical publications, part of which is devoted to the solution of mathematical problems. One of the questions Mr. Weston then proposed (See *Ladies' Diary*, 1758, or *Hutton's Diarian Miscellany*, vol. 3, p. 64,) was so abstruse and difficult, that the only persons who attempted to solve it were Landon and Simpson. Mr. Weston was not less noted for his skill in writing an admirable hand, than for his diligence and fidelity as a teacher, and his acquirements as a mathematician: and so little was his constitution affected by the advances of time, that at eighty years of age his writing was as masterly as when he was in the prime of life. Mr. Weston had a very extensive and accurate knowledge of the theory of music, and such skill and judgment in the practice of it as a vocal performer, as long rendered him the delight of every festive board he attended. This qualification, united with his general knowledge and vivacity, and a rich fund of genuine humour, made his society courted by all who knew him, and who had sense enough to augment by his means "the feast of reason, and the flow of soul."

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The new turnpike road from Cambridge to the New North Road is likely to be soon completed. Lord Hardwicke has lately subscribed 500*l.* in addition to his former large subscription, and other sums are expected to be subscribed for the purpose.

Application is intended to be made to parliament for acts for inclosing the commons and waste grounds in the respective parishes of Landbeach, Steeple, Morden, and in that of St. Andrew the Less, commonly called Barnwell in the town of Cambridge.

*Married*]. At Cambridge, Mr. Stephen Pryor, to Miss Smith, of West Wrathing.

At Milton, the Rev. Charles Pine Coffin, of East Down, Devon, to Miss Charlotte Knight, second daughter of Samuel K., esq.

At Chesterton, Lieut. Alexander Anderson, of the royal marines, to Mrs. Denon, relict of Captain D.

*Died.*] At Shelford, Louisa, the wife of Charles Wale, esq. Lieut. col. of the 67th regiment of foot.

At How's House, Mr. Richard Harvey.

At Soham, Mr. Edward Cooper, 32.

At Wentworth, in the Isle of Ely, Mr. Michael Brand.

At Cambridge, Mr. George Smith, of the Harp public house. Having formerly been a waggoner he was carried to the grave agreeably to his own request by six waggoners in smock frocks.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married*] At Pirsford, Richard Clarke, esq. of the third dragon guards, to Philippa

only daughter and heiress of the late Rev. G. Tymms, of Dallington.

*Died.*] At Oundle, aged 87, William Walcot, M.D. who acted for many years as a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for this county. He was formerly of Jesus college, Cambridge; M.B. 1742, M.D. 1747. He has bequeathed legacies to the following persons, which were paid to them the day after his death:—To his housekeeper, 50*l.* a-year; to his footman, 50*l.* a-year; to his coachman, 20*l.* a-year; and 100*l.* in cash to each of them; to his gardener, 200*l.*; to his servant maids, who lately entered his service, 10*l.* each, and double mourning; to his barber, 5*l.*; to his tailor, 10*l.*; to his blacksmith, 10*l.*; and to several servants who had formerly lived with a him, 5*l.* each.

At Abington Lodge, Mr. Hawkes.

At St. Martin's Stamford Baron, Mr. Stanton, 72.—Mr. Betts, late master of the Coach and Horses Inn.

At Peterborough, Mr. John Miller, surgeon, 42.

At Northampton, Mrs. Goodling, relict of Mr. G., 93.—Mrs. Ann Wykes, widow of Mr. Thomas W., 62.

At Yarwell, near Wansford, Mrs. Peake, 45.

At Towcester, Mrs. Margaret Worley, 79

At East Haddon, Mr. William Garrett.

## NORFOLK.

The annual meeting and festival, established by Thomas Wm. Coke, esq. for the encouragement of Agriculture (the first of sciences and source of commerce) and for promoting more particularly the improvement of live stock, in this county, commenced on the 23d of June. The company began to assemble at Halkhamball about ten o'clock, and were introduced to Mr. Coke, who, attended by his numerous visitors, soon after proceeded on horseback to Mr. Wright's farm, at Longlands, in the Park; where several implements of husbandry were exhibited. Messrs. Cordwell and Brewster's machine for dressing corn, was very much approved of, and considered a mechanical improvement of real utility. Mr. Shephard, of Chippenham, exhibited a cultivator; Mr. Balls, an irrigator; and Messrs. Mather and Browne, a chaff cutting machine.—A dibbling machine from London was condemned as imperfect. Mr. Money Hill, of Waterden; Mr. Reeve, of Wighton; Mr. George, of Dunstan; Mr. Purdie, of Egmere; Mr. Davis, of Burnham; and Mr. H. Blyth, of Burnham, shewed some capital Southdown shearing wethers in their wool for the prizes. Mr. Oakes, of Burnham, also shewed a Southdown wether, but being a two-shear, was ineligible for the prize. Mr. Reeve shewed two fine Leicester shearing rams in their wool, and several pens of Southdown theaves (ewe hoggetts). Mr. Johnson, of Kempiton, shewed a pen of Leicester-theaves, and Mr. Mosely, a Suffolk boar, for

the prizes. There was also a shew of Mr. Coke's Leicester rams, two Spanish rams, &c. After viewing this excellent stock, the gentlemen returned to the hall about 4 o'clock, where Mr. Coke, in the most splendid and hospitable manner, entertained 170 noblemen, gentlemen, and yeomen. In the evening there was a sale of his fine Leicester rams. The second day's business commenced with the sale of Leicester theaves and ewes, most of which were purchased by Lord Thanet and Mr. Buckley, of Leicester. — Immediately after the sale, Mr. Coke and the gentlemen present mounted their horses, and proceeded through luxuriant fields of sainfoin, to view his half-bred Merino lambs, (a cross of the Spanish and Southdown) and also the drilling of turnip seed, and other operations of husbandry; and from thence to Mr. Wright's barn, where the men were clipping Mr. Coke's extraordinary fine flock of Southdowns. Here also were to be seen the implements of husbandry, the pens of prize sheep, &c. and Mr. Purdy's remarkably fine steer, and heifers of the Devonshire breed. After a due examination of the stock, fleeces, &c. and also the premises and agricultural arrangements, the visitors returned to the mansion house, where they were entertained in the same sumptuous style as on the preceding day, to the number of 270. After dinner, Mr. John Herring, jun. produced three shawls manufactured by Messrs. John Herring and Sons, of Norwich, *entirely* of Mr. Coke's beautiful Southdown fleece, which obtained such general admiration as to induce the company present to order many of the same fabric. — Mr. Tollet, said he had tried all kinds of wool, and had proved that we can grow in this country wool equal, if not superior, to the finest Spanish. He had sold all his Merino wool at 4s. 6d. per lb. and his fleeces averaged 19s. 6d. The sale of Southdown Theaves then took place. Sir W. W. Wynne, Sir R. Harland, and Mr. M. Hill, were the principal purchasers. The business of this day concluded with the letting of Southdown Tups. On the third day, the company met at eleven o'clock, and went to the slaughter-house to view the sheep killed the preceding evening. They afterwards went to the farm-yard, where a shearling Southdown ram, the property of Mr. Powell, of Broomthorpe, was shewn against a shearling Southdown ram of Mr. Davis's, of Cattleacre; the judges determined in favour of Mr. Powell, and thought the sheep worthy to have been admitted amongst the competitors for the prize cup. The different agricultural implements were then tried. The company, nearly 200, sat down to dinner at 4 o'clock. Immediately after the King and a few select toasts had been given, the prizes were placed on the table, adjudged, and presented by Mr. Coke to the following gentlemen: To Mr. Reeve, of Wighton, for his shearing Leicester fat wether; and for his Leicester shearling ram, two silver cups, value 10 guineas each. To Mr. H. Blyth, of Burn-

ham, for the best Southdown shearling fat wether, a silver cup, value 10 guineas. To Mr. Johnson, of Kempston, for the best pen of ten Leicester theaves, a silver cup, value 10 guineas. To Mr. Purdy, of Egmore, for four pens of Southdown theaves, a silver cup, value 10 guineas. To Mr. Money Hill, for the best Southdown shearling ram, a silver cup, value 10 guineas. To John Mosely, esq. of Tofts, a silver cup, value 5 guineas for his Suffolk boar. In presenting the silver cup, value 10 guineas, to Mr. Beck, of West Lexham, for irrigating 35 acres of meadow, which this year produced 70 tons of hay, where only rushes grew before, Mr. Coke said, that no county was more capable of this kind of improvement than Norfolk, and he hoped that landlords in general would give every encouragement to their tenants in this particular, which would ultimately render this county a perfect garden. — Mr. Beck had been the first to try the experiment, (under the direction of that able engineer and mineralogist, Mr. Wm. Smith, who had lately preserved upwards of 45,000 acres in this county, from the inroads of the sea) at an expence of more than 900l. but he had found so much advantage to arise from it, that he had taken the whole expence upon himself; although Mr. Coke offered to defray it, on a proportionate increase of rent. Mr. Coke said he never presented a prize cup with so much satisfaction; for never was a premium so well deserved. Mr. Coke then gave us toasts—*Irrigation*—and, an *Inclosure of all Wastes!* With respect to the premiums for encouraging improvements in agricultural implements, there were none this year that could claim the prize. Cordwell and Brewster's winnowing machines were well constructed, and some of the other implements had also their respective merits; too much praise could not be given to the Rev. Mr. Barker, for his successful exertions of extraordinary mechanical abilities, in the production of an instrument, which Mr. Coke said, he considered so excellent and applicable to agricultural implements, that he presented Mr. Barker with a most elegant silver cup, with its cover. The business finally terminated with the sale of Mr. Coke's Devon cows and bulls, and the company departed highly gratified with the objects which this magnificent house, extensive park, and beautiful plantations, had presented, as well as with the liberality and attention of their illustrious possessor.

*Marid.]* Mr Haslewood, riding-officer of the customs at Holme, to Miss Shank, of Ferrington, St. Clements.

Mr. John Kelly, jun. merchant of Yarmouth, to Miss Eliza Barkett, of Nottingham.

At Lynn, Thomas Allen, esq. to Miss Hogg, daughter of George H, esq.

At Norwich, Mr. Henry Mason, printer, to Miss Leeds.

*Died.]* At Yarmouth, Mr. James Hammond.

At Wereham, Mr. George Hubbard, son of Mr. H., of the George Inn.

At Walsingham, Mr. William Banyard, miller.

At Lynn, Mrs. Hardyman, mother of the Rev. William H., 74.

At Shottisham, Mrs. Howlett, wife of Mr. John H.

At Hampton, Mrs. Ann Hart, wife of Mr. John H., 73.

At South Creak, Mr. Joseph Redgrave, 30.

At Swafham, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. Thomas J., 27.

At Claxton, Mr. William Batchelor, 45.

At Calton, Mr. C. H. Calton, of Norwich, 54.

At Loddon, Miss Mary Fayerman, 33.

At Lenwade Mills, Mr. P. Foster, merchant.

At Haynesford, Sir Charles Playters, bart. 57. He is succeeded in the title by his half-brother, now Sir William, who is abroad.

At Wells, Mrs. Nettleton, wife of Mr. William N., merchant.

At Guist, Mr. Thomas Cornwell, wine-merchant

At Aylsham, Mrs. Cook, relict of Bell C., gent. 87.

At Norwich, Mrs. E. Amey, 74.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. Charles T., 29.—Mr. Benjamin Pendleton.—Mr. T. Stevenson, 63.—Mr. Stannard, many years a constable and one of the standard bearers of this city.—Francis Gostling, esq. an eminent distiller.—Mr. Edward Booth, book binder, 22.—Mr. William Barton, corn and coal-merchant, and collector of the tonnage duties, 57.—Miss C. Pyc, daughter of Mr. P. attorney.

## SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] At Burgh Castle, Admiral Mac Dougall, to Miss Wright, only daughter of Richard W., esq. of Harling Hall.

Daniel Shepherd, esq. of Ipswich, to Miss Roper, only daughter of the late Mr. R., of Hopton.

*Died*] At Brandon, Miss Willett, youngest daughter of Mr. Field W., banker.

At Botolphall, Mr. Edward Debenham, 66.

At Bury, Mr. John Basham, only son of Mr. B., 25.—Mr. Richard Cooper.—Frances, the eldest daughter of Mr. Dingle, bookseller, 8.—Mr. Howe, of the Bushel Inn.

At Avington Hall, near Clare, Mr. T. Chickall.

At Shadingfield, Mr. Freeman, miller.

At Stradbrook, Mr. Thomas Betts.

At St. Petersburg, in Russia, aged 66, Mr. John Petite, formerly of Bradfield, near Bury. He embarked for Russia in the year 1790, for the purpose of improving the system of farming in that country, where, from his upright conduct and extensive knowledge of agriculture, he was much noticed by all ranks, and respected by all who knew him.

## ESSEX.

A great number of alterations are now taking place at Landguard Fort. The magazines and store houses are now taking down, and the stores removed to the depot forming at Harwich. The ditch is to be deepened,

the embrasures closed up, the walls raised, and the cannon now mounted upon a different construction. Artificers are now employed in mounting two mortars on the Downs between the fort and the sea, the largest of which weighs 82½ cwt. and its bed, which is of cast iron, upwards of 94 cwt. As soon as they are mounted, the young officers belonging to the royal marine artillery, will be daily exercised in throwing shells.

*Married.*] At Great Baddow, Mr. Jefferson, woollen draper, of Monument Yard, London, to Miss Polley, eldest daughter of Mr. P. of Galleywood Common.

Mr. Thomas Little, of Great Leighs, to Miss S. Hills.

*Died.*] At Saling Grove, at the house of her father, B. Goodrich, esq. the wife of Bartlett Bridger Shelden, esq. of Keppel-street, Bedford-square, London.

At Colchester, Mr. John Fenning.

At Brentwood, Mr. Reeve.

At Copford, Mr. John Hampton, 75.

At Little Waltham, Mrs. Beardwell.

At Quickbury, near Harlow, Mr. George Parris.

At Harwich, Mr. Francis Pullam, one of the capital burgeses, 76.

## KENT.

*Married.*] At St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, Thomas Pickles, esq. of Vine-street Piccadilly, to Mrs. Dawton, of Hawley-square, Margate.

At Lewisham, M. F. Hommey, esq. of Charlton, to Miss Henry, of Sydenham, daughter of the late David H., esq.

At St. Lawrence, in the Isle of Thanet, Francis William Austen, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Miss Gibson, eldest daughter of John G. esq. of Ramsgate.

At Ashford, the Rev John Bond, chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, to Miss Sophia Smart, daughter of captain S., of the engineers.

At Folkstone, quarter-master Elliot, of the 43d infantry, to Miss Valer.

At Patricxbourn, William Wells, esq. to Miss Hughes, eldest daughter of the late William H., esq. of Bethanger.

Captain Sober, of the 1st dragoon guards, to Mrs. Bythessea, relict of the Rev. Mr. B., of Wortham.

*Died.*] At Tunbridge Wells, Sophia, Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, third daughter and co-heiress of John, Earl of Buckinghamshire. Her Ladyship was born the 26th of March 1768, and married the 25th of Feb. 1789, Richard Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, by whom she has left five amiable children, three sons and two daughters. She was beautiful in her person, an exemplary mother, her heart was tender and benevolent, and her manners gentle and unassuming.

At Elham, Mr. William Knowles, master of the charity school.

The Rev. Edward Burkitt, vicar of Northbourn and Shoulden.

At Maidstone, Mr. Thomas Cooke, banker.  
At Greenwich, Stephen John Maule, esq.  
At Rochester, Mr. Franks, many years a  
school-master in Chatham, 74.

At Strood, R. Bigger, esq.—Mr. Farthing.  
At Tunbridge Wells, Sir John Chardin  
Musgrave, bart. of Eden Hall, Cumberland,  
50. He is succeeded in his title and estate by  
his eldest son who is a minor.—Mrs. Page,  
widow of J. Page, esq. of Great St. Helen's,  
London.

At Canterbury, Mr. Samuel Mineard, for-  
merly organist in that cathedral; a man pos-  
sessed of great musical abilities. He was the  
son of the late Mr. John Mineard, maltster,  
who died in 1790, and left, by will, if his son  
Samuel Mineard should die without issue, 100l.  
to the stewards of the Moravian chapel, and  
100l. to the stewards of the late Mr. Whit-  
field's Tabernacle, in Bristol, for the  
propagation of the Gospel; 100l. to the  
poor of the tabernacle; interest thereof  
to be given to the poor in Christmas week  
yearly, 100l. to the Infirmary; and 100l.  
to the Magdalen Hospital.—Mrs. Lukyn, 82.  
—Mr. Samuel Belfay, 74.—Mr. B. Durval,  
48.

At the Hive, Mrs. Wadman, wife of Francis  
W., esq. gentleman usher to the late Princess  
Amelia, and niece to the late celebrated Sir  
John Comyns, lord chief baron of the exche-  
quer.

At Dover, Mrs. Blackwood, widow of the  
Rev. William B., late chaplain in the 18th  
regiment of foot.

At Crayford, the Rev. Philip Walter, 47  
years rector of that parish, 78.

Off Hythe, Mr. William Pitts, Midship-  
man, belonging to His Majesty's ship Pomone,  
and son of Lieutenant-Colonel Pitts, of the  
Bridlington Volunteers, now collector of the  
customs at Whitby, 16. This young gentle-  
man having been dispatched from the ship  
with the master's mate and six seamen, to pro-  
cure a supply of water, a sudden squall of wind  
upset the boat, and consigned the whole num-  
ber to a watery grave, notwithstanding the ex-  
ertions of some fishermen, who were not far  
distant.

## SURREY.

*Married.*] At Merton, Robert Christie,  
esq. of Mark-lane, London, to Miss J. A.  
Newton, daughter of John N. esq. of Mer-  
ton Abbey.

At Kingston, the Rev. G. D. Renaud,  
vicar of Chilham, Sussex, to Miss Bennet,  
eldest daughter of the late Captain B. of  
the Marines.

*Died.*] At Ashurst, Henry Spottiswoode,  
esq. youngest son of the late John S. esq. of  
Spottiswoode, in the county of Berwick.

## SUSSEX.

*Married.*] At East Bourne, Mr. Hood,  
collector of the customs, to Miss Beckett.

*Died.*] At Brightelmstone, where he had  
been for the benefit of his health only three

days, Wm. Perryman; esq. of Ponton, near  
Grantham, 52.

At Lewes; John Addams, esq. of Rother-  
hithe, in consequence of having been thrown  
out of his chair and broken his leg, the last  
day of the races.

At Crowlink, near East Bourne, Mrs. Ra-  
fon, wife of Mr. R.

At Petworth, the Rev. Thomas Vernon,  
for more than 20 years assistant minister of  
that parish; also rector of Sutton, in this  
county, and of Penfelwood, in the county of  
Somerset. With a character perfectly pure  
and unspotted; with manners singularly  
blameless and mild; in his official duties,  
punctual, exemplary, zealous, indefatigable;  
a friend and father to the poor, he lived re-  
spected, and died lamented, by all who knew  
him.

## HAMPSHIRE.

It would be a want of regard for humanity,  
and respect for extraordinary benevolence,  
if we did not notice a plan lately put into  
execution by Edward Simeon, esq. of St.  
John's, Isle of Wight. This gentleman,  
fully impressed with the benefits of sea-bath-  
ing, according to the testimony of the best  
medical authorities, has prepared accommo-  
dations, at his residence in the Isle of Wight,  
for the reception of twelve invalids at a time,  
half males and half females, who will be re-  
ceived, boarded, lodged, and have the use of  
a bathing-machine and warm sea baths, for  
one month, at the expiration of which time  
they will make room for twelve other inva-  
lids, and so on successively, during the bath-  
ing months of August, September, and Oc-  
tober. All that is required for admission is an  
attestation from a proper medical authority,  
that the case requires such relief, and a testi-  
mony from the minister and four housekeepers  
of Reading, that the patient is of good moral  
character. The institution is limited; and  
it is highly probable, that the liberal founder  
of it will adopt means to render it perpetual.

*Married.*] At Newchurch, Isle of Wight,  
Mr. J. N. Robinson, of Portsmouth, to Miss  
M. Butcher.

*Died.*] Christian, wife of the Rev. C. H.  
White, rector of Shalden, Hants, and daughter  
of the late Alexander St. Barbe; esq. of Bath.  
This most excellent and lovely woman was  
torn from her afflicted husband and family in  
the 92nd year of her age, and is another  
afflicting instance of the instability of earthly  
happiness.

The Rev. Henry R. Drummond, rector  
of Fawley.

At Portsmouth, W. Ellis, esq. clerk of  
the peace for the county.—Mr. Barnard.—  
Miss E. R. Martin, eldest daughter of Mr.  
M. stationer.—John Isaac, son of Mr. Legg,  
bookseller.

At his house, South Sea Common, W. V.  
Johnson, esq. secretary to Admiral Martin.  
He belonged to the navy 30 years, and sup-  
ported

ported his station in it with credit and propriety.

At Fareham, Mrs. Dick, wife of Mr. D. of the King's Arms, Gosport.

At Basingstoke, Mr. Atwood, an eminent currier. His death was occasioned by his jumping out of a gig, and breaking his leg.

At Quarley, Mrs. Duke, relict of John D. esq. of Sarson, 75.

#### WILTSHIRE.

Of all races of sheep, now fully naturalized in England, the South-Down are found to be the most profitable. Mr. William Dyke made, some time since, a comparative trial between the Wiltshire and South-Down breeds. It was on a farm of 230 acres of arable ground. The sheep were generally fed on about 40 acres of new field, 40 acres of old field, 14 acres of water-meadow, and 24 acres of pasture. Till 1791, the flock on these grounds consisted usually of from 320 to 360 Wiltshire breeding ewes, which produced 300 lambs, annually. From 1791, a flock of 480 South-Downs was substituted. These, affording 430 lambs, yielded, in all, an annual profit of 304l. 10s. more than had been obtained from the Wiltshire flock.

*Married.*] At Trowbridge, Mr. Joachim Ball, to Miss Ann Sheppard.

At Martin, Mr. Joseph Humley, to Miss Ann Thayne.

At Alton Barns, Mr. Wm. Rowden, of Compton Chamberlain, to Miss Mason.

At Sutton, Mr. J. Vennell, of Chippenham, to Miss Mary Rufs.

*Died.*] At West Yatton, Mr. John Skeate, 77.

At Shafton, Mrs. Fitz, wife of Mr. Walter F.

At Salisbury, suddenly, on his way home from Winchester fair, Mr. John Walters, a respectable dairy-man near Frome.

At Wingfield, John Wadman, esq. formerly a lieutenant in the navy, and lately on the list of retired commanders, 76. He was the last survivor of an ancient and respectable family in this county.

#### BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Farringdon, Thomas Goodlake, esq. of Letcombe, to Miss Mills, only daughter of W. Yarnton M. esq. of Wadley House.

At Cholsey, William Butler, esq. sole heir of Wm. B. esq. of Ashbury, to Miss Bacon, of Henley, Oxfordshire.

*Died.*] Mr. Joseph Bicheno, second son of the Rev. James B. of Newbury, 19. He was bathing in the river Kennet, near that town, when he suddenly sunk in deep water; and although three other young men were with him, they could yield him no assistance, and he was drowned.

At Windsor, Miss Busby, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. B.

At Hungerford, Mr. John Coxhead, coach-maker, partner to Mr. Fuller, of Bath.

At Winkfield, Simon Wallen, esq. He was found dead in his bed.

At Reading, Mr. Stephen Butler, 67.—Mrs. Tanner, mother of Mr. T. brewer.—

Mr. Port, many years a resident in this town, a native of Guilford, Surrey.

At Hopgrafs Farm, near Hungerford, Mr. Wm. Webb.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Bath, William Gale Redwar, esq. of Jamaica, to Miss Harriet Freeman, of Portland-place, second daughter of the late Thomas F. esq. of Antigua.—Mr. Younge, gentleman-commoner of Edmund-Hall, Oxford, to Miss Newport, eldest daughter of Edward N. esq. of Keyford House, Somerset.—Lieutenant S. Bond, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Matilda Dover, of Plymouth.

The Rev. H. Davis, vicar of Somerton, to Miss Anna Barrett, of Charlton Adam.

At Sodbury, the Rev. Thomas Brooke, vicar of Mangotsfield, to Miss Isabella Frances Brooke, daughter of the late H. F. Brooke, esq.

*Died.*] At Clifton, Anthony Lyfter, esq. of New Park, county of Roscommon, Ireland, late captain in the 4th dragoon guards.—Miss Dumbleton, eldest daughter of Charles D. esq. of Bath.—Mrs. Tottenham, wife of Ponsonby T. esq. M. P.

At Bath, Michael Richardson, esq. merchant, of Liverpool.—Wm. Radford, esq. of Tavistock, Devonshire.—Mr. Forman, attorney.—Suddenly, Mr. William Tate, portrait painter, late of Manchester, in the neighbourhood of which his reputation as an artist was well known; and in that particular department, to which he devoted his chief attention, few of his contemporaries have excelled him. He was several years a pupil to the late Mr. Wright, of Derby, with whom he lived in habits of the greatest intimacy, and by whom he was strongly urged to the pursuit of the higher branches of the profession; but being well aware of the great difficulty attending historical compositions, as well as the small encouragement held out by the public, he did not paint many historical pictures; but of late years frequently amused himself with landscapes, and a few effects of fire-light, in which he admirably imitated the style of his instructor, and it is much to be lamented that he has not left more specimens of his abilities in this department. He particularly excelled in colouring, and his portraits were generally considered as faithful likenesses. As a man he was universally respected, and his death will long be lamented by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; his amiable manners, warm heart, and liberal disposition, endeared him to his family and a highly respectable circle of friends.—At his house in Gay-street, full of years and of good deeds, Thomas West, esq. many years an eminent apothecary of this city. During  
his



life—he proved himself a most active, useful member of society; and since his retirement from his professional pursuits, he zealously devoted his time to the promotion of several charitable institutions in this city, and the Sunday-schools and School of Industry were the particular objects of his care and solicitude.—Mrs. Fowell, wife of John F. esq.—Mrs. Creaver, mother of Thomas C. esq.—Mr. Charles Midlane, painter and glazier, 66.

At Wells, Richard Jenkyns, esq.

The Rev. John Phelps, rector of Crifton, near Axbridge, many years curate of Sutton.

At Bristol, Mrs. Mary Gregory, sister of the late Rev. Richard G. 100.—Mr. John Lee, sen. of the Bell inn.—Miss F. Pratt, daughter of the Rev. Mr. P. 19.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

The following statement has been circulated by Mr. W. Neyle, and appears to merit public notice.—“As the superiority of the vaccine or cow pox over the small pox, may, perhaps, be best seen, by a comparative view of their different effects, I think it may be of public utility to make known the result of the observations respecting both diseases, as they fell under my notice, during the progress of a general inoculation, which took place here, and in the adjoining parish of Burlston, this month; in the first week of which I inoculated with variolous or small pox matter 336 patients, 50 of whom had been inoculated with cow pox matter last summer, and two four years since, by myself, and four more by other gentlemen. These 56 were now inoculated for their own satisfaction. I now also vaccinated 12, of whom two were variolated within forty-eight hours after the insertion of the vaccine fluid; the other ten, with nine others who had before this time passed the cow pox, stood their chance without further inoculation. The result has been as follows:—Of those variolated, viz. 300, although strictly dieted, well physicked, and in general, highly and commendably attentive to all my directions, (which were rigidly cool and antiphlogistic) and although the weather has been tolerably favourable for the season, (a brisk north, or north east wind prevailing generally during the month) 40 have had a more than common sprinkling of pustules, occasioning a good deal of trouble to their friends; 45 have had it so heavy as to require constant attendance, both by night and day, during the eruptive fever and state of maturation, having been all, for a shorter or longer period, blind; ten have been so dangerously ill as to demand regular medical attendance, and have recovered with much difficulty, and, in one or two instances, even against hope; and one has actually fallen a victim to the disorder.—*What as all* (in number 57) who had been before, or were at this time, vaccinated, escaped contagion from the small pox, although they lived intermixed

with those sick in that disorder, in the same village, under the same roofs, nay, in the same chambers with them, having passed what can scarcely be termed a disease, without pain to themselves, or trouble to their friends, without attention to diet or regimen, and—what may be thought still better—without *physic!*”

#### DEVONSHIRE.

At a numerous meeting of the gentlemen, farmers, &c. of Barnstaple and its vicinity, on the 4th of August, it was resolved, that a society for the improvement of agriculture would be highly beneficial to the north of Devon; and that a meeting should be held on the 18th of September next, to arrange a plan for that purpose.

*Married.*] At Staverton, Mr. C. Edwards, son of Jeffrey E. esq. to Miss Allen, daughter of Mrs. A. and grand niece of T. Bradridge, esq. of Kingston-house. She is one of the exact number of 70 nephews and nieces (including grand-nephews and nieces) of that gentleman.

At Lympston, Mr. Wm. Dicken, of Tiverton, to Miss Sweetland.

At Tiverton, Captain Campbell, of the 9th regiment of foot, to Miss Harrington.

At Exeter, E. W. L. Popham, esq. late brigadier general on the Exeter garrison staff, to Miss E. Andrew, sixth daughter of the late Rev. Archdeacon A. of Powderham.—J. W. Fallon, esq. barrister, to Miss Brand, daughter of the late Henry B. esq. of Topsham.

At Colyton, Captain Lee, of Barnstaple, to Miss Sampson.

*Died.*] At Teignmouth House, Henry Chicheley Michell, esq. son of the late Rev. Henry M. vicar of Brighthelmstone, and rector of Maresfield, Suffex.

At Tiverton, Richard Nesbitt, esq. formerly major in the 63d regiment of foot.

At Great Torrington, the infant son and only child of Dr. Waldon.

At Topsham Bridge, Mr. Solomon Ferguson, one of the proprietors of the salt refinery.

At Exeter, Mrs. Stooke, wife of Mr. S.

At Pinhoe, Miss Nicks, eldest daughter of Mr. Roger N.

At Plymouth, Mr. George Williams, attorney at law, son of the Rev. Jonathan W. Lieutenant Gibbs, of the Cornwall militia.

At South Petherton, Miss Charlotte Frowse, daughter of John P. esq. 19.

At Plymstock, near Plymouth, Thomas Lockyer, esq.—aged 50 years, from a mortification in his leg, occasioned by his being thrown out of his gig, returning from Plymouth to his seat of Wembury Great-house. The circumstances of the accident were these: The gig horse, being a spirited animal, took fright, near Plymstock, at a cow rising suddenly from the side of the road, fat off full gallop, and, jerking the gig very much on one side, threw Mr. L. out on the road so violently

violently as to tear his boot, and lacerate the calf of his leg most dreadfully. In this agonizing situation he lay for some time, till found and taken up by his servant and some persons returning from work, by whom he was conveyed to Plymstock, to the hospitable house of Captain Bulteel, of the royal navy. Medical assistance was immediately summoned to his relief: the wound was dressed; but on opening it the ensuing morning, to the great surprize of the faculty, it appeared a mortification had begun to take place; and, notwithstanding every surgical assistance, Mr. L. languished a week, and then expired, having sustained his short but painful illness, till the hour of his dissolution, with manly fortitude and resignation. He was a truly hospitable and friendly man in his social intercourse with mankind, and has left an afflicted widow and numerous family to deplore the loss of an affectionate husband and a kind indulgent father. Mr. L. had just retired, with an independent fortune, with his family, to his newly-built mansion-house of Wembury, and about a month since began to reside there to enjoy the fruits of his industry, when he was, by a fatal accident, untimely cut off.

## CORNWALL.

At the meeting of the Cornwall Agricultural Society, the following were the adjudications of premiums at Helston, on the 29th of July:—To Mr. W. Osborne, of St. Hilary, for the best bull, 5l. 5s.; V. Vyvyan, esq. for the second best ditto, 2l. 2s.; Mr. S. Plomer, of Gluvias, for the best ram, free for all England, 5l. 5s.; Mr. J. Plomer, of Manaccan, for the best ram, yeaned in Cornwall, 3l. 3s.; Mr. Jos. Jacka, of Wendron, for the best hog-ram, ditto, 2l. 2s.; Mr. Sjekler, of Gwinear, for the best fat wether sheep, two years old, 2l. 2s.; Ditto, for the second best ditto; 1l. 1s.; Mr. N. Roberts, of Manaccan, for the best boar, 2l. 2s.

*Married.*] At Falmouth, Captain Dinley, of the Duke of Montrose packet, to Miss Agnes Cooper, daughter of Mr. C. surgeon of the Prince of Wales packet.

At St. Stephen's, near St. Austell, Mr. W. Tremayne, of Newlyn, to Miss Grace Salter.

*Died.*] At Bodmin, a few days after his arrival from the East Indies, Robert Dennison, esq.

At Kenegic, Mrs. Lambert, relict of C. L. esq. and sister to Lord Sherborne.

## WALIS.

*Died.*] At Swansea, the Earl of Landaff. His Lordship was in perfect health the evening before his death, when he was walking and enjoying the beauties of the romantic scenery in the neighbourhood of Swansea. He had also bespoke a play for the following evening. In the interim he was found dead in his bed! He was created, Sept. 20, 1783, Baron Landaff, of Thomastown, in the county of Tipperary; and advanced to the dignity of a Viscount, Dec.

20, 1793; and to that of an Earl, Nov. 1797. Married, Sept. 6, 1764, first, Elisha, second daughter of James Smith, esq., and sister to Sir Skeffington Smith, bart., by whom (who died in August, 1781,) he had issue — Francis James, born January 20, 1768; married July 10, 1797, Miss La-touche—Montague, born August 18, 1773, a Colonel in the army — George, born in 1779, died in 1790—Elisha. His Lordship married, secondly, in June 1784, Catherine, second daughter of the late Earl of Maffereene, by whom (who died Feb. 9, 1796,) he had no issue. He is succeeded in his titles of Earl, Viscount, and Baron Landaff, and estates, by his son, Lord Mathew, M. P. for the county of Tipperary.

## IRELAND.

Joshua Edward Cooper, esq. M. P. for the county of Sligo, has, with laudable zeal, and that philanthropic spirit inherent in his family, directed that a plan and estimate, for a seminary of education, with suitable offices, should be immediately prepared upon a liberal scale, and also directed that any quantity of land deemed necessary, should be laid out for the accommodation of the school-master. We hear that the intention of this seminary is not only to embrace an useful but general system of education for the poor of the country, wherein the children will be instructed in the principles of religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, the more useful branches of mathematics, and also in agriculture, and manufacturing of either the linen or woollen business.

*Married.*] At Cork, Robert Johnson, esq. inspector-general of Munster, to Miss Knowles, eldest daughter of Thomas K. esq.

At Dublin, William Colvill, esq. to Miss Eliza Farran, youngest daughter of Charles F. esq.

At Mount Juliet, the seat of the Earl of Carrick, by special licence, Francis Savage, esq. M. P. for the county of Down, to the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Butler, third daughter of the Earl of Carrick.

By special licence, the Hon. and Rev. Pierce Butler, third son of the Earl of Carrick, to Miss Maria Sophia Vernon, third daughter of John V. esq. of Clontarf Castle, county Dublin.

At Clontarf church, Bertram Mitford, esq. youngest son of William M. esq. of Uxbury, in the county of Southampton, and nephew to Lord Redefdale, to Miss Frances Vernon, second daughter of John V. esq. of Clontarf Castle, county of Dublin.

At Portarlinton, Joseph Lamprey, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Higginbotham, daughter of the late Thomas H. esq. of Belancho, county of Kildare.

*Died.*] At Dublin, the lady of Samuel Reed, esq., one of the aldermen of that city.

At his Lordship's villa, near Dublin, Robert Herbert Butler, third Earl of Lansborough, Viscount Lansborough, Baron of Newton Butler. He was born August 1, 1759; and

was the eldest son of Brinsley, the second Earl, by Lady Jane, only daughter of Robert Rochfort, Earl of Belvedere, and presumptive heir to the estates of her brother, George Earl of Belvedere. The Earl married, June 5, 1781, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Right Hon David Latouche, and had issue Brinsley Lord Newton, the present and fourth Earl of Lanesborough, born Oct. 22, 1783, and David, born April 27, 1785, deceased. The Earl of Lanesborough was a nobleman of most amiable manners, but had lived for many years in a state of seclusion, owing to grief for the untimely decease of his Countess; in the bloom of youth and beauty.

At Londonderry, Philip Bartholomew, esq. captain in the royal navy, and regulating officer of the impress service on that station.

At Wicklow, the Rev. Mr. Howse. He married Alicia, sister to Matthew Cassan, esq. of Sheffield, in the Queen's County, and a Major in Lord Castle-Coote's regiment; by whom he had several sons and one daughter, who married Dean Browne, of the county of Galway.

At his parsonage-house, Dromore, county of Derry, aged 74, the Rev. Gabriel Stokes, D. D. chancellor of the cathedral of Waterford, a prebendary of the cathedral of Elphin, and rector of Desertmartin, in the diocese of Derry.

In the 79th year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Main, who had been dissenting minister of the parish of Drumgoolan, near Rathfriland, for the space of 57 years. He was one of the oldest of the seceding body of Presbyterian clergy in Ireland. When a student, he bore arms in the royal army as a volunteer, at the battle of Falkirk. He read without the help of glasses; and officiated to a numerous congregation until his last. A funeral procession more numerous, of all denominations, and more simply solemn, has rarely been witnessed on any similar occasion. His assiduous, devout, and orderly deportment throughout life, so universally known, needs no public eulogy.

At Mallow, William O'Connor, esq. M. D. whose virtues gave to the names of husband and friend their most valuable character; and many under the incompetency of fortune, or the oppression of poverty and misery, to whose assistance a kind and benevolent heart dictated the exertions of eminent professional skill and talent, will deplore to their latest recollection the loss of their preserver.

At Limerick, George Jack, esq. Some of the most creditable public departments of that county had been filled by Mr. Jack for many years; and the various duties incident to them, which devolved upon him, were discharged with fidelity and strictness. In his private intercourse he was kind, sincere, and hospitable; and he will be recollected with no ordinary sensations of sorrow by those who knew the value of his character.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

At his seat, near New York, in the 87th year of his age, Horatio Gates, Esq. late a Lieutenant General in the service of the United States of America, during the war which terminated in their independence.

At Oldenburg, the Rev. J. F. Trentepohl, particularly known as a botanist, and by his discoveries relative to the genus *Algae*. If death had not prevented him, it was his intention to have published a complete Flora of Oldenburg.

At Berlin, in the 33d year of his age, M. F. Hageman, member of the Academy of Arts at that place. This sculptor, who was pupil of Schadow, and received a pension from the king, was particularly happy in his representation of youthful figures. In the exhibitions at Berlin he had furnished several works, among which a female Bachante, in a reclining posture, was particularly distinguished, and met with the approbation of all good judges.

At St. Firman, near Chantilly, of a fit of apoplexy, M. Gaillard, member of the French Academy, and author of the History of the Rivalship of France and England.

Lately at Copenhagen, Professor Tode, a man whose integrity, genius, learning, and unwearied zeal to promote the welfare of mankind, intitled him to the esteem of his countrymen. Mr. Tode was born at Hamburg on the 24th June, 1736. His grandfather was a Dane, and his grandmother a Norwegian. When 14 years of age, he was placed at the grammar school in Hamburg; and in 1752 began to study surgery at the house of a relation in Tondern. So early as 1757 he repaired to Copenhagen, where at that time medical science was beginning to emerge from obscurity: the hospital of Frederic V., the principal practical school of medicine and surgery in Denmark, was just finished. Wohlert, to whom he had the good fortune to be introduced, procured him opportunities of extending his knowledge by practice, and by access to his select library, which he employed him to arrange. After a residence of six years in Wohlert's house, he was appointed travelling surgeon. His wit, his lively ideas, his penetrating understanding, and his disinterested and unprejudiced mode of thinking, procured him the love and esteem of all good men. At Friedensburg, the summer residence of the king, he had the happiness to form an acquaintance with Bergen, Piper, Brunn, Clausen, and others. Through the good offices of Bergen, in particular, he became a favourite of the king. Even in his old age he used to speak with pleasure of the time he spent at Friedensburg, which he considered as the most agreeable period of his life. Bergen first encouraged him not to bury his talents in obscurity, but to travel into foreign countries, and thus quickly raise himself to the rank for which he seemed to have been intended by nature.

nature. Accordingly, in 1765, he accompanied Professor Schonheider to Leyden, where he attended the lectures of Gaudius, P. S. Albinus, and others of equal eminence. After staying a year at Leyden, he proceeded to Edinburgh, and in 1768 returned by way of Holland to Copenhagen. His lot was less pleasant than formerly: his stipend having now ceased, he was obliged to look out for some immediate means of subsistence, and became a candidate for the place of surgeon to the convicts; but even that insignificant employment he was unable to obtain. He now, much against his inclination, began to study medicine during his leisure hours, and endeavoured to increase his income by translating English works into German. In 1769 he delivered his first public lectures, which continued for 36 years, greatly to the advantage of hundreds of students, many of whom have risen to eminence in their profession. In the same year he was employed to write for the press in the Danish Pharmacopæia, of which he was 20 years afterwards one of the most distinguished compilers. In 1771 he published his fine production in the Danish language, entitled the *Medicinske Tilskuer*. It was not till the preceding year he had at last succeeded to obtain two small offices, which together secured him an annual income of 100 rix-

dollars. In 1772 he was at length raised to the dignity of professor of medicine in the university of Copenhagen. The duties of that office did not prevent him, however, from devoting a great part of his time to other literary pursuits, and he published a number of valuable pieces on very dissimilar subjects. Medicine, surgery, the drama, and the languages, found in him an indefatigable cultivator. In Denmark, Norway, and Holstein, there are few physicians who are not indebted to him for considerable part of their skill and knowledge. To his merits as an author, must be added that of being one of the founders of a medical society, and many other useful institutions. One consequence of his activity as a writer was, that he had some sharp contests with Danish and foreign literati: the most serious was that with Baldinger of Marburg. It was chiefly by a periodical publication, called the *Medical and Surgical Library*, that he was known in foreign countries. It must be owned, however, that he did not produce any finished matter-pieces; his reviews in the periodical work called *Iris*, were distinguished by wit and an epigrammatical turn, but they were not free from partiality: He wrote thirteen plays, which did not meet with success, except that entitled *The Marine Officer*.

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### MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

ON the Fourth of August the East India Docks at Blackwall were opened with great ceremony. The Earl Camden, from the gallant defence made last year against Linois, by her Commodore Sir Nathaniel Dance, and also from her magnitude (being 1200 tons), was fixed upon as the first ship to enter the Dock; but the strong westerly wind which prevailed prevented her from getting up from Long Reach in time. The Admiral Gardner, Captain Saltwell, (her rival in fame, in some degree, from having so bravely beat off the Bellona French frigate of 44 guns), was therefore the vessel substituted to lead, which she did accordingly at the appointed time of two o'clock, on Monday, the 4th of August, under a salute of artillery, and amidst the cheers and plaudits of upwards of 12000 persons who were assembled. The beautiful Trinity Yacht, most elegantly decorated with flags of different nations with whom we are in amity, preceded, and acted the part of Mader of the Ceremonies, taking her station at the middle buoy. The Chairman, Deputy, and Directors of the Dock Company, several of his Majesty's Ministers, and other personages invited, assembled in the first instance at Mr. Wells' house, and proceeded across the ship-yard, in order to embark on-board the Admiral Gardner, stationed ready in the Entrance-bason. The City of London was the second vessel; then the Lady Castlereagh, and Surry, all decked with flags in the best manner that the shortness of time limited would permit. When the Admiral Gardner was safely moored at the north corner of the Dock, near the sumptuous Entrance gateway, in which was hoisted the Royal standard, &c. Lords Howick, Grenville, Spencer, Moira, General Fitzpatrick, and the Directors (mostly elder Brethren), went on-board the Trinity Yacht, and partook of an elegant cold collation that was prepared for them. The East India Company's second regiment of Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Thellusson, attended, as likewise the flank companies of the two other regiments, and were stationed along the south quay: the artillery, which was extremely well served, was placed in the centre: the *frondeurs* at the conclusion, was also very correct and much applauded. Above 500 gentlemen's carriages, filled with beauty and fashion, were admitted; and three sheds, where the goods are to be landed, were temporarily covered over and fitted up for accommodating the ladies who had tickets for seats; and more select accommodation was prepared at the top of the Road Entrance gateway for ladies of distinction and the nobility, from whence they had a fine view of the ceremony, and of the beautiful country and interesting objects around them at a great distance.

This magnificent and substantial piece of workmanship, for the exclusive accommodation of all the India shipping, was finished in less than three years, under the direction of Mr. John Rennie and Mr. Ralph Walker, engineers.

Account, shewing the Real Value of TIN PLATES EXPORTED from Great Britain to Asia, Africa, and the British Possessions in America and the West Indies; for Ten Years, ending the 5th January, 1806.

YEARS.	Africa.		British West India and Northern Colonies.		Possessions in the East Indies.		TOTAL.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1796.....	20	— —	1,511	— —	— — —	— — —	1,561	— —
1797.....	—	— —	2,267	— —	— — —	— — —	2,267	— —
1798.....	6,517	10 —	2,813	9 —	— — —	— — —	9,330	19 —
1799.....	—	— —	2,866	11 —	— — —	— — —	2,866	11 —
1800.....	25	— —	2,408	5 9	1,238	10 —	3,671	15 9
1801.....	130	— —	1,864	16 —	— — —	— — —	1,994	16 —
1802.....	130	— —	2,432	— —	385	— —	3,447	— —
1803.....	—	— —	1,787	10 —	190	— —	1,977	10 —
1804.....	455	— —	2,659	10 —	2,574	— 10	5,688	10 —
1805.....	520	— —	2,480	18 6	1,937	12 10	4,938	11 4
Average..	779	15 —	2,312	2 —	682	10 4	3,771	7 4

An Account of the Quantity of TOBACCO IMPORTED, EXPORTED, and RETAINED for Home Consumption, for Six Years, ending the 5th January, 1806, distinguishing each Year; and stating the AVERAGE.

YEARS.	IMPORTED, and Warehoused.	EXPORTED from the Warehouses in the Raw State.	Delivered out of the Warehouses for Home Manufacture.	Manufactured Tobacco Exported.	Quantity Retained for Home Consumption.
1800.....	38,842,593	31,142,626	13,489,840	1,933,425	11,796,415
1801.....	45,188,926	25,317,491	12,010,415	1,495,417	10,514,998
1802.....	24,312,007	25,030,817	13,251,684	1,130,406	12,121,978
1803.....	36,933,220	17,175,930	13,287,710	698,140	12,589,570
1804.....	24,380,781	15,118,290	13,000,065	745,571	12,254,494
1805.....	21,591,974	10,040,937	13,697,658	1,041,137	12,656,471
Average..	31,874,916	20,637,632	13,122,895	1,134,024	11,988,871

An Account of the Number of Vessels, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, which have been ANNUALLY BUILT and REGISTERED, in the several Ports of the British Empire; between the 5th January, 1793, and the 5th January, 1805.

	VESSELS.	TONNAGE.
In the YEAR 1793.....	800	75,085
..... 1794.....	714	66,021
..... 1795.....	719	72,241
..... 1796.....	823	94,972
..... 1797.....	727	84,195
..... 1798.....	833	89,319
..... 1799.....	858	98,044
..... 1800.....	1,041	134,198
..... 1801.....	1,065	122,593
..... 1802.....	1,281	137,508
..... 1803.....	1,407	135,692
..... 1804.....	994	95,979

In one riding of Yorkshire there were 26,671 pieces of broad cloth manufactured in the year 1729—in the year 1805, 300,237 pieces, or 10,079,256 yards. In 1738 were manufactured, in the same district, 14,495 pieces of narrow cloth—in 1805, 165,847 pieces, or 6,193,317 yards.

The following were the average Prices of Navigable Canal and Dock Shares, for August, 1806, at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, Bridge-street.—The Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 176l. to 172l. per share, paying 8l. per share per annum.—The Warwick and Birmingham, 93l. paying 5l. per share per annum.—Grand Junction, 98l.—Ashton and Oldham, 75l.—Peak Forest, 60l.—Rochdale, 40l.—Lancaster, 20l.—Swansea, 90l. paying 5l. per share.—Ellesmere, 61l.—West India Dock Stock, 145l. per Cent. paying 10l. per Cent. Nett per Annum.—East India Dock, 124l. to 125l. bearing a present Interest of 5l. per Cent.—London Dock Stock, 103l. to 105l. paying 5l. per Cent. Nett per Annum.

The following were the Prices of the principal Stocks on the 28th Instant.—Omnium, 7½—3 per Cent. Consols, 65½.—East India Stock, 186½.—Bank Stock, 218.

### MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**T**HE Harvest has been somewhat impeded by the frequent heavy showers; but no material injury has been done to the Grain.

The W heats, in many situations, do not on reaping prove so good a crop as, from appearance, might have been expected, particularly on high dry soils, where smut and mildew have been discovered. Barley turns out, every where, more indifferent, coming in two suits or growths; and must be expected, on threshing, to yield badly.

Peas have in general failed; Beans promise a middling crop; and Oats universally a good one. The average price of Grain per quarter throughout England and Wales is, for Wheat, 81s. 7d.; Barley, 39s. 9d.; and Oats, 30s. 2d.

The Turnips, which, after repeated sowings, have escaped the Fly, flourish and look well.

The Potatoes suffered to remain a Winter Crop, increase in size, and promise an abundance.

Hops, in the principal counties which grow them, with very few exceptions, are expected to prove a good and heavy Crop; the Bines being clean, luxuriant, and free from vermin.

The recent showers have much accelerated the growth of Littermath, Tares, and second-crop Clovers, which flourish exceedingly; and have very much freshened the Pastures, where Dairy-feeding Cattle and Sheep thrive and do well. In St. James's Market Hay fetches from 2l. 16s. to 4l. 16s.; and Straw from 1l. 16s. to 2l. 5s.

At the Fairs, in the last month, but little business has been done; few sales, and little or no variations in the prices of Cattle, Sheep, and Horses, the farmers being engaged at home with their harvests.

The Pig Markets have lately had brisk sales for small stores to turn in to the Stubbles, for which sort there is a demand at advanced prices. Beef fetches at Smithfield Market from 4s. to 5s.; Mutton from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; Veal from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; and Pork from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.

### NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

“Berries and pulpos fruits of various kinds,  
The promise of the blooming spring, now yield  
Their rich and wholesome juices; meant t' allay  
The ferment of the bilious blood.”

**T**HE hot weather is ripening fast the autumnal fruits; and, in general, the apples and pears, at least in this county, appear to be tolerably abundant. Plums of almost all kinds, as well as peaches and nectarines, are however by no means plentiful.

A considerable portion of the corn is both cut and housed; and, notwithstanding the ominous showers that fell on St. Swithin's day, the weather has been, on the whole, exceedingly favourable to the harvest. The evenings in general are cool and refreshing. St. Swithin has certainly forgotten himself this year.

The common yellow jasmie, *jasminum suncicous*, began to flower about the 10th of July; the yellow road-flax, *antirrhinum linaria*, July 20th; and the marsh mallow, *althæa officinalis*, about the first of August.

The lesser dodder, *cuscuta epithymum*, is very abundant this year, clinging round the stems of the heath and gorze in nearly all the waste lands. Its flowers are so numerous in some places, as completely to disguise the gorze bushes, and to give them a very beautiful appearance: at a little distance they might be mistaken for a species of heath.

Two of the English sensitive plants, the round, and long-leaved sundew, *drosera rotundifolia* and

and *longifolia*, are now in flower. In the leaves of great numbers of these plants that I have examined this year, I have observed as usual small flies and other insects entangled by the glutinous points of the hairs. During the heat of the day, these close round and retain such insects as are unfortunate enough to alight upon them.

Towards the end of July I was informed of a person, whose hands were so much inflamed and blistered by reaping in a field abounding with the mathen or stinking camomile, *anthenix cotula*, that he was obliged to apply for medical assistance. The mathen, which is often in great quantity in cornfields, has this pernicious effect with a few persons, whilst it is not in the least injurious to others.

The Lancashire aphodel, *anthericum offifragum*, and the marsh St. John's wort, *Hypericum elodes*, were both in flower on the First of August.

Young partridges were observed on wing about the middle of July; and before the end of the month some of them had attained considerable strength.

Mackrel have been caught in abundance during the greater part of the month. Several persons have complained of having been unwell in consequence of eating them, and have believed that their illness arose from some poisonous or unwholesome quality in the fish. There seems, however, little doubt, but that it has been brought on merely by their eating an unusual quantity of so rich a food.

During many successive days towards the end of July no mackrel whatsoever were taken. This the fishermen attributed to the state of the sea, which exhales a somewhat fetid and unpleasant smell. They assert that they never catch mackrel when the sea flinks.

The humming-bird hawk moth, *sphinx selatarum*, is now seen every fine day, hovering about in the gardens, and extracting, with its long and spiral tongue, the nectar of the flowers. In this act it never alights, but (like the humming-bird, from whence its name is derived), poises itself over them by its rapidly-vibrating wings. It is one of the most beautiful and interesting of all insects. I have now by me a larva or caterpillar which is (August 16) just beginning to spin its case in my window.

On the 10th of August I caught a female of the large green grasshopper, *gryllus verrucosus*, whilst in the act of depositing its eggs on a piece of barren ground, near the road side.

Hampshire.

N. B.—Erratum in the last month's Report, for "dog wild briar," read "dog-ruse, or wild briar."

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of July to the 21th of August, 1806, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.			Thermometer.						
Highest	30.25.	August 16.	Wind	W.	Highest	80°.	August 8 & 9.	Wind	S. W.
Lowest	29.60.	Aug. 1 & 2.	Wind	S. W.	Lowest	46°.	August 15.	Wind	N. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 47 hundredths of an inch. } This change took place between the 18th and 19th Instant.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 7°. } This small variation occurred between the middle of the 18th, and the same hour on the 14th, Instant.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last Report is equal to 3.46 inches in depth.

The average temperature of the present month is nearly equal to 63°. We have had many thunder storms in the course of the month; that on the 14th was accompanied with a heavy fall of large hail stones. Early on Tuesday evening the 19th, the lightning was very vivid, and the flashes succeeded each other with great rapidity: by nine or ten o'clock the electrical aura was very sensibly perceived by the nostrils, the lightning continued with intervals till a late hour in the morning; and between one and two o'clock the thunder was tremendous, and very near. On Wednesday, about ten o'clock, the atmosphere was uncommonly heavy, and a darkness came over the metropolis and its neighbourhood, such as has been rarely seen in the month of August. It continued for several minutes; the lightning became again very vivid, and the flashes rapidly succeeded each other, accompanied with loud peals of thunder. A considerable fall of rain cleared the air, and we have had but few showers since.

Notwithstanding these rains, the wheat harvest has, upon the whole, been very favourable, and the crops are generally abundant. The barley in Norfolk suffered much from the dryness of the spring, and early part of the summer; the late rains have however produced very beneficial effects on that grain. The hops look uncommonly well, and promise an abundant crop.

The following additional Observations have been communicated by Mr. LOFFT:

FROM the 20th of July last there has been an uncommon quantity of heavy rain, wind, and violent thunder; but it has greatly forwarded the harvest, which on the whole is very favourable.

On the 2d of August the great sunflower (*thelianthus annuus*,) began to flower.

On the 2d, 3d, and 4th of August, thunder-storms: the two first days violent, with much rain.

At the commencement of these storms, thermometer about 70°.

Thursday, August 14, severe thunder-storm; red lightning; many great explosions; heavy rain.

The lightning and thunder were both such, that a young hound which was out with me in the village made a strong cry of alarm.

Tuesday, August 19, much lightning near midnight; very white and vivid; and from all parts of the sky, even to very near the zenith.

About half past 2, distant thunder.

About 8, a single exceeding loud and crashing explosion. At Troston, most, and at Ixworth, many, of the inhabitants rose from their beds.

It did not appear to me so violent as many that I have known, nor comparable to several of the following day; but allowance must be made for the stillness of night, and for those who were suddenly thus awakened from a profound sleep.

Thermometer, 3 p. Med Noct., 61½°.

Wednesday, from about half past 9 A. M., to near 12, a great thunder-storm.

It soon came up; and in a little time the sky was universally clouded, and darker than at half past 4 in the morning.

Lightning very strong; ten or twelve very violent explosions, though all distant.

The intervals were not counted, but in general they were near a minute, which would give a distance of near twelve miles: the nearest did not seem less than 15" between the flash and the report.

This is said to have struck a large house about 6½ miles north-east of us, on a bird's-flight line, and to have produced some effects of a very awful and extraordinary nature, though without the destruction of any human life.

Many of the explosions were of the burbling and rattling kind, which is almost always accompanied with mischief: many of the long rolling kind; which seems to be a succession of explosions through a long series of cloud. The tone of such thunder, when softened by distance, is wonderfully and suitably unequal. Attempts have been made to depreciate Thomson's Description of a Thunder-storm; but it appears to me equally correct, sublime, and poetical: that it describes the different species of thunder with perfect and energetic truth: that it wonderfully conveys the idea to the ear, the imagination, and the heart.

About 7 P. M. after the thunder-storm of the 14th, there was a perfect rainbow.

The thermometer, about 11 A. M. on Monday the 18th, had been 81½°.

General temperature of heat this month, high; barometer low.

Ponds generally uncommonly low, notwithstanding the frequent and great rains.

The evening before the great thunder-storm of the 20th, some dense clouds; and a long extent of red refracted light in the horizon.

Thermometer, after the storm, had sunk about 4°, though by the time of the day it would generally have been rising.

In the thirty-one days, six of thunder.

Troston, August 22, 1806.

CAPEL LOFFT.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to intreat the Indulgence of several old and much esteemed Correspondents, the Insertion of whose Favours has been unavoidably delayed by an unusual Pressure of Interesting Matter.

THE ENQUIRER is deferred for the same reason, as is the Continuation of the Letters from Switzerland. The various Communications from Book Societies, in Answer to Dr. Simpson, shall have place altogether.

S. WILSON, of Birmingham, is informed that the List of Periodical Works, with the Number sold of each, as it lately appeared in some of the Country Newspapers, may be received as tolerably correct. On his suggestion we have copied it.—The State of the Monthly Magazine has certainly been for some Time higher than that of any other similar Work published in London; and we may truly add, that it is greater at this Moment than it has ever been, two Hundred Purchasers having been added to the former Number since the Commencement of this present Volume.

We have as usual received several Complaints of the Non-receipt of our Supplementary Number, published on the First of August. In Reply, we can only reiterate our former Charges against the London Agents of the Country Bookfellers for not duly forwarding them.



## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for the year 1800 a statement was given of the annual value of the principal manufactures of this country. From accounts which have been since made public, more accurate information is obtained respecting some of the branches; and the following estimate will shew more correctly their present extent and importance.

	Annual Value.	Perf. emp.
Woollen, - - -	16,400,000	440,340
Leather, - - -	10,500,000	241,818
Cotton, - - -	11,000,000	347,271
Silk, - - -	2,700,000	65,000
Linen and Flax, - - -	3,000,000	95,000
Hemp, - - -	1,600,000	35,000
Paper, - - -	900,000	30,000
Glass, - - -	1,500,000	36,000
Potteries, - - -	2,000,000	45,000
Iron, Tin, & Lead, - - -	10,000,000	200,000
Copper & Brass, - - -	3,600,000	60,000
Steel, Plating, &c., - - -	4,000,000	70,000

£.67,200,000    1,665,429

The annual value of other manufactures of less importance may probably be estimated at about four or five millions, and the number of persons employed in them at about 100,000.

August 28, 1806.

J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WILL you permit me to occupy another page in a review of the observations and suggestions that have fallen from the prolific minds of two of your Correspondents, relative to my proposals and plan of publishing a Dictionary of the English Language?

To all monosyllables terminating with *c* or *k*, Mr. Smart justly retains both letters; but in words consisting of a plurality of syllables, with the last unemphatical, one only is retained. On this principle we must write *shipwrec*, *decoyduc*, *drazbac*, *lovesic*, and *gamecoc*; but surely, when words are thus compounded, as they take their expressive and determinate meaning from the latter syllable,

they ought to preserve their monosyllabic orthography: but it is indisputably a just and well-pointed remark, (from whomsoever it originated,) that, generally speaking, an accented syllable requires a double, and an unaccented one a single consonant.

Our orthography is so fanciful, dissatisfactory, and unsettled, so mutilated by the affectation and the jarring suggestions of different writers, that it is become an insuperable difficulty to reduce it to any certain, fixed, and natural principles; but to turn out the *c*, as recommended by your other Correspondent, when it has the sound of *k* or *s*, for the substitution of those letters, would be such an act of merciless perpetration on so many words, that a general concussion would befall our vocabulary, and render it totally unmanageable. The opinion may be supported by argument, but it would have a host of assailants to combat, and would exile the confidence of those who have interest in the state of literature, without which success in my undertaking could neither be achieved nor anticipated.

In *music*, *critic*, *mathematic*, and *logic*, I am instructed by the same gentleman to retain the *k*, and efface the *c*, because such orthography is common to all Gothic nations. On this principle the marks that constitute the character of Gothic architecture, should be retained in the construction of every new fabric. The *k* may be aptly compared to the lofty pinnacles, and the prominent buttresses, at that period, which the taste and the judgement of after-ages have reduced to the modest altitude and the attractive symmetry of *c*. In a preceding paragraph I am asked, why retain the *d* in judgement, such orthography being unpropitious to etymology? I answer, because the word is customably written with a *d* by all authors, and because its extinction would create an abruptness and dissonance in the accentuation of it, and violate the rule of doubling consonants in emphatic syllables. Beside, to reduce implicitly orthography to derivation, pronunciation to orthography, or

D d

orthography

orthography to pronunciation, is inefficacious, and would conduce neither to the riches, nor to the grandeur, nor to the strength of our language.

I acknowledge, however, two important remarks of this gentleman, and shall adopt them without hesitancy. One is, that whenever the verb whence substantives masculine are formed pre-exists in our language, the termination should be *er*, instead of *or*. The other, that verbs should be discriminated from nouns in their orthography whenever feasible. I here beg leave to notice my intention of retaining nouns ending with *e* in their adjectives; as, advantage, advantageous; sacrilege, sacrilegious; and nouns ending with *y*, by substituting the *i*; as, bounty, bounteous; pity, pitious. Johnson writes, sacrilegious, bounteous, pitious, &c., &c.

The insertion of compound epithets in a Dictionary is stated to be unnecessary, as they increase its bulk, not its explanatory value. One example shall suffice to invalidate the assertion. *Thread-form*, and *thread-formed*, are compound terms, but have no equivalence of meaning: the former denotes the *shape of a thread*; the latter, *formed of threads*. Compound epithets, and sometimes the decomposition of them, contribute grace to composition, obviate circumlocution, and frequently facilitate the discovery of the relations and contrasts of ideas, where a simple epithet would be effectless.

From a superficial observance, or an undiscerning precipitancy, the gentleman to whom I have latterly been alluding, has issued a decree against the legitimacy of the active verb *solute*, and displayed an archridicule, that excites my astonishment and animadversion, because misapplied. It is a universally received protasis among grammarians, that the first terms of every language were nouns, which were turned into verbs by putting them in action. From *solution*, for instance, which is derived from the Latin participle *solutus*, we receive the verb *to solute*. *Prosecution*, from *prosecutus*, whence *to prosecute*. *Execution*, from *executus*, whence *to execute*. As some of your Correspondents perhaps have never met with the verb, allow me to insert a passage wherein it occurs, and which is not impertinent to the disputative case before us.

Those who are good grammarians, and know the properties of words, and are skillful in the tongues, can well *solute* such errors.—*Dr. Wilson's Art of Logic.*

So the verbal noun :

Let this suffice that I have referred for the *solving* of the argument.—*Ibid.*

I asserted, and I again repeat, that etymology must frequently depend on conjecture. The half-decay of some words, the coupling of others, the mistakes arising by tradition, and the mutilation and conversion of different letters by the old herds of abbreviating transcribers, render the pristine meaning of many words complicated and cabalistical. For centuries was the derivation of our particles obscured, and the greater part of our vocabulary remains in a similar predicament. If a word has but an affinity of sound with one that is Latin, or French, it is immediately admitted to be derived from it, though the primitive radix might be found in a Celtic, Teutonic, or Anglo-Saxon soil.

The paragraph in which I asserted that many of the antique words of Chaucer would be admitted in my Dictionary, chiefly those however that Spenser and Milton have borrowed, has occasioned a kind of attack, in which there appears more art than candor, more rashness than discretion. By illustrating a word from Chaucer, we discover what it contributed to the structure of a sentence at that era, and what in succeeding ages. What aspect it has in the satirical and facetious composition of the former; what in the sublime sentiments and the inverted style of the latter.

Those words which I noted were not to be admitted, though inserted in Johnson, are of that class, which, if not impure, are needless, and better known from their imprisonment in his Dictionary, than from their occurrence in authors.

Perhaps I have collected as copious a nomenclature of unrecorded words as Sir Herbert Croft. The interleaved copy of Johnson's Dictionary in the possession of the late Dr. Geddes would be an inestimable treasure to me;\* so would the marginal notes in the Dictionary of the late Gilbert Wakefield. I am truly sorry that I omitted sending over a transcriber to his abode at Hackney when he offered them to me, which he generously did about eight years since. How much my labor would be mitigated, and my Dictionary enriched, could I obtain the verbal remarks from the adversaries and the

\* We are enabled to say, that no such interleaved Dictionary, enriched by the Notes of Dr. Geddes, does exist, or ever did exist.—  
EDITOR.

margins of the Dictionaries of the literati: perhaps the plan on which I mean to advance my work to the public, may induce them to direct their librarians and transcribers to portion it from their vast treasuries of erudition.

Mr. Smart must be well aware what incredible labour and perplexity it would cost me to notify the corresponding definitions of words in the manner which he has suggested. He regrets that I have not gone more detailedly into my design; but it was impracticable to delineate the ichnography, or the aspect of so stupendous a fabric, in the limits of a Magazine; and a prospectus would not have developed more than the first Number, which is now in the press. The undertaking is bold, but I shall have ample means of supporting it, with the assistance of well-informed guides; and it certainly could not have commenced at a period when the public were more disposed to invigorate its execution by their confidence and succour.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.,

JOHN PYTCHES.

Groton-House, April 25, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE establishment of the institution called the *Refuge for the Destitute*, (near Narrow-wall, Lambeth,) naturally suggests the following inquiries, which it is hoped some of your Correspondents may be kind enough to answer.

What were the purposes for which *Bridewell* was founded? and how are those purposes answered?

The same questions are likewise asked respecting the *London Workhouse*, in Bishopsgate-street. The present state of both those foundations is particularly requested.

It appears that the *Refuge for the Destitute* embraces in some measure the objects of both, and that if it were properly conducted, and ably supported, it cannot fail to be one of the most humane and beneficial institutions in this metropolis.

I have inquired in vain for the privileges and objects of many other public charitable foundations in and near the metropolis, and have generally found an inability or unwillingness in the officers of such institutions to give the necessary information. Even the privileges and benefits of the great City Companies are little understood by the members of these Companies.

Would not the pages of your Magazine be advantageously occupied in presenting to the world occasional accounts of the charters, laws, and foundations, of the various public establishments, hospitals, almshouses, corporations, &c., &c., not only in the metropolis, but in every part of the empire?

Many benefits are lost to individuals for want of such information, and those who are able to furnish it, ought to feel it an incumbent duty.

Thousands would derive advantage from the information, and it could not be given to the world through any channel by which it would be so extensively read as through your universally interesting Magazine. R.

Tottenham, August 14, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE devoted attention which, for some years, I have been in the habit of paying to the Works of Milton, and the adoration with which I contemplate by far the greater part of his divine poem, occasion me always to feel some degree of jealousy when I find him submitted to the cavil of verbal criticism; and I believe it may safely be asserted, that, in at least ninety-nine instances out of every hundred wherein such cavils have been advanced, a finer perception, and a more accurate investigation, will shew us, that the poet has been in the right, and his critics entirely in the wrong. Most assuredly I never yet met with an individual instance of proposed correction, that did not remind me of the schoolboy's experiments upon his pen, who, every time he mended it, made it worse. In applying this observation most unequivocally to your Correspondent M. N., (Monthly Mag., p. 392,) I hope I shall not wound his feelings, since I only accuse him of failing, where perhaps it is not given to human nature to be capable of succeeding.

I do not mean to assert that the *Paradise Lost* is all perfection. That it might have been rendered still more exquisite by some retrenchments, cannot, I think, be denied; and that the sublime genius of Milton might have substituted something better in the place of those disputations of scholastic subtlety and quibbling metaphysics that occupy so many pages of his poem, I am ready enough to admit. But though Milton may sometimes nod, let not criticism dream, that, where the pen of inspiration has fallen from his hand,

hand, the deficiency is to be supplied by mortal talent. In the present instance, however, it appears to me that it is not Milton, but his commentator, who slumbers: nor would I, for my own part, change a single iota of the noble passage quoted by your Correspondent, either for the alteration he has offered, or for any thing I suspect either critic or poet to be capable of suggesting. I am indeed much inclined to suspect that this objection (like the generality of those cavils to which the rhythmus and construction of Milton has been so frequently exposed,) has originated in that system of erroneous mechanism so generally applied to the act of reading our English poets: a system which, in many instances, has even deformed our typography, corrupted our orthography,\* turned into absolute dissonance some of the most exquisite verses in our language, and caused to be regarded as extremely difficult, to the reader and the reciter, an author, who, considering the sublimity of his ideas, and the vainness of his erudition, is perhaps the easiest of all authors who ever wrote. Give to the verses of Milton (what all verses ought to have,) the easy flow of a spontaneous and oratorical utterance,—the objections advanced by silent, inapprehensive, finger-counting monastics, will disappear; and, instead of condemning, we shall learn to applaud, that free spontaneous flow of oratorical period, which the versification of Milton so transcendantly displays.

With this recollection in our minds, let us turn to the passage in question, and (trying what can be done by the assistance of a correct orthography and accurate punctuation, towards assisting the perception of the reader,) bring its melody and its construction to that test by which alone they can properly be tried: that test which can only be fairly appreciated by those who have learned to consider it as the peculiar excellence of the style of Milton, that his construction was always regulated by his perceptions of melody, and that his melody was always the spontaneous emanation of the sentiment, the passion, or the image, that glowed in his creative mind. The passage, then, I would have printed thus,—

\* I might have added, that it has even debased the genius of our versification, by occasioning not a few of what are called our *correct* poets anxiously to avoid modes of construction and arrangement which they ought most sedulously to have cultivated.

the inverted curve (") indicating the contraction, not the elision, of the respective vowels over which it is placed.

Him the Almighty Power  
Hurl'd, headlong, flaming, from the æthereal  
sky,—

With hideous ruin and combustion, down  
To bottomless perdition: there to dwell  
In adamant chains and penal fire,—  
Who durst defy the Omnipotent to arms!

Let any person read or recite this passage with an oratorical flow of utterance; let him give to the respective syllables the quantities and qualities to which they are liable in spontaneous speech, and none other; let him make his pauses there, and there only, where they would fall according to the grammatical construction and divisions of the sense in spontaneous prose; and regulate the time and emphasis by the dictates of simple usage, and the import of the respective words; and then let him accurately consider, whether, in the first place, any alteration of the arrangement could be made, without injury to the music of the period? and, in the second, whether the mind can have any possible difficulty in supplying that species of grammatical elision, without which not poetry only, but even prose, cannot, with any sort of smoothness or convenience, proceed? It is true, indeed, that minute analysis requires the following repetition to be supplied "There to dwell in adamant chains and penal fire:—*him there to dwell*, who durst defy the Omnipotent to arms!" But to me it appears, that, when the passage is properly read, it is utterly impossible that a mind of any apprehension can fail of instantaneously supplying such repetition; and if so, how much more graceful is this mode of construction, which, equally intelligible, is at the same time so much more terse and harmonious than the prosing formality that mere grammatical mechanism might have dictated. The passage, I grant, requires to be well and naturally read, in order to be promptly comprehended; but surely there are very few passages worth comprehending, either of verse or prose, that can be promptly understood when they are read unnaturally and ill; and I repeat, that, but for the difficulties thrown in our way by false principles of criticism and false systems of utterance, I do not know a single writer, either of prose or of verse, (the sublimity of his subject and the elevation of his ideas considered,) whom it is more easy to read than Milton. I certainly do not  
remember

remember the season, even of my boyhood, since I was capable of understanding the words he makes use of, when I ever found any difficulty in so reading him as to be able to comprehend such portions of his meaning as did not happen to refer to topics beyond the sphere of my imperfect erudition.

It is perhaps worthy of consideration, whether a carefully revised edition, rationally punctuated, and accompanied with a simple and accurate system of notation, that might facilitate the spontaneous reading, and indicate the natural rhythm of this sublime and wonderful poem, might not contribute to the still more general diffusion of the reputation of our immortal bard, and to the increased gratification of his numerous admirers.

J. THELWALL.

*Bedford-place, Russell-square,  
August 17, 1806.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LETTERS on the PRESENT STATE of SWITZERLAND, addressed by a TRAVELLER in that COUNTRY to his FRIEND in LONDON. Lucerne, Sept. 8, 1805.

ON leaving Zurich, I took the great road to Zug, leading over Mount Albis, where Massena had a strong position during the revolutionary war. The first six miles from Zurich afforded me the highest enjoyment, in surveying the immense amphitheatre of Alpine and snowy eminences which gradually opened to the view, towering above each other to an indescribable height.

On the summit of the Albis, near the beacon, which is at a little distance from a good inn, I enjoyed a prospect of the lakes of Zurich and Zug, part of the canton of Lucerne, and the chain of the Glaciers,—the eye extending towards the north as far as Germany. I descended this mountain, and passed Cappel, rendered famous in history by the defeat of the Zurichers, and the death of Zuinglius the reformer. The spoils of his armour, the helmet with the impression of the huge pole-axe that dashed out his brains, and his own battle-axe, made, after the fashion of the times, to serve as a firelock, are still to be seen in the armoury of Lucerne. He prophesied his death fourteen days before, and died with the words of the Bible in his mouth, "You may kill the body, but you cannot kill the soul."

After crossing the bridge of Sihl, which witnessed an engagement, in 1798, be-

twixt the inhabitants of the smaller cantons and a legion of Schauenburg, I reached Zug in a few hours, a neat little town, and very ancient, having given its name to one of the Helvetic districts so early as the time of Julius Cæsar. The fish from its lake are very famous even in Germany, which receives yearly vast quantities of them in barrels. Carp weighing from fifty to sixty pounds have sometimes been caught in that lake; and the sinking of a whole street into the water, in the year 1435, has been ascribed to these monstrous fishes.

From Zug I made a short excursion to Morgarten, a place become sacred to the Swiss as the theatre of their victories at two different periods. On the 15th of November, 1315, thirteen hundred valiant men, commanded by Rudolphus Reding, put twenty thousand warriors to flight; and on the 2d of May, 1798, Aloys Reding, his great descendant, gained no less signal advantages, with four thousand of his countrymen, over twelve thousand of Schauenburg and Novions brigades, who formed a line many miles in length. The adjacent village of Bieberegg gave birth to this illustrious family, which has distinguished itself for ages in every department, civil or military. Aloys Reding has acquitted himself with no less honour as a statesman than as a general. He is about forty years of age, of dignified manners, a mild and yet lofty aspect, a cultivated mind, and an engaging behaviour. He is simple without awkwardness, polite without affectation, and upright without wishing to appear so. In him we discover the virtues of the old Swiss combined with the polish of a modern education. After having been Colonel in the Spanish service, he had retired to the solitude of his paternal vale, from whence he was recalled into public life by the unanimous wish of the people and his own patriotism. The loss of his young and much-beloved wife affected him with a melancholy which rendered the dangers of war more acceptable.

On the verdant heights of Morgarten, near Sattel and Rothenthurm, in the neighbourhood of the Egeri lake, the conflict of the 2d of May was the hottest. The women and girls of Rothenthurm, harnessing themselves to the cannon taken from Lucerne, dragged them over hill and dale. Almost all the females of the country were armed with clubs or other weapons. Many of them were even dressed

dressed in a uniform of white ribbons round their temples, and a shepherd's flock over their shoulders. Whenever a coward attempted to escape, they caught him, and led him back to the standard. Thus did the mothers and daughters guard the land, while the fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers, cool and immovable as their native rocks, were braving death in attacking a superior foe. By the retreat of the Einsiedlers from Egel Berg, under the command of Mariannus, a minister, the French were left masters of the whole of St. Josten Berg from Rothenthurm to Morgarten, where the Schwyzers and Urners had taken their station. Reding sent off a reinforcement for the purpose of storming Morgarten. He himself waited with twelve hundred men the attack at Rothenthurm. The hostile bands approached in wide-extended lines and formidable numbers. On coming within gun-shot, the Schwyzers discharged some rounds of cannon, which was succeeded by a solemn stillness. Reding flew through the ranks, and, conducting his men towards the plain, gave the desired signal for marching to close battle. With a courage almost surpassing human nature, they rushed forward with shouts and the fixed bayonet against the enemy. Neither the numbers, nor the advantageous position, nor the military experience of the latter, could deter these hardy mountaineers from combating the invaders of their country. In one impenetrable phalanx they moved onward to the foot of the mountain, first marching, and then running, officers and men emulated each other in prostrating the enemies of their country. "Short work,—lay them low in the dust," was the universal exclamation here and at Morgarten. The boasted conquerors of Europe, the invincible armies of the Great Nation, fell before a handful of men; their ranks were soon broken and thinned by a dreadful slaughter; and in half an hour they were obliged to leave the Schwyzers masters of their lawful territory.

The loss of the French was immense, the greatest part of the Black Legion having fallen on this occasion. At the same time a similar victory was obtained between the lake of Egeri and the mountain of Sattel in Morgarten, by the Urner sharpshooters and their reinforcements. The furious contest was there twice begun. Yet Morgarten, the spot

so favourable to the victories of the Swiss was soon left undisturbed by every hostile intruder. The brisk fire of the sharpshooters strewed the ground with the dead bodies of the enemy. Many among them kept up a continual discharge from several muskets loaded and carried to them, by boys. As a small party of officers and men were in consultation at a distance, supposed to be beyond gun-shot, one of these sharpshooters took a treble charge of powder, saying to his comrades, "What if I should hit the captain in the midst of those men?" Although the distance was so great that it was scarcely possible to distinguish the officers by their long great-coats, yet the words were no sooner uttered, than he fired, and the captain in the midst of the circle fell. This shot was the signal for the general retreat of the French.

In a rude vale leading from Richterswyl to Rothenthurm lies the little village Schindelleggi, where Aloys Reding received, on the first of May, the melancholy intelligence of the Glarner, Ulznacher, Gassler and Sarganser auxiliaries having disbanded and returned to their homes, and of the Schwyzers, with a few of the Uri and Zug militia, having been overpowered by superior numbers. But the intelligence moved neither the commander nor his little band. Cool and undaunted, like Leonidas of old with his three hundred Spartans, Reding and his people awaited death with the firm resolution of not dying unrevenged. He observing the tone of their minds, addressed them in the following energetic words: "Dear countrymen and comrades, we shall soon reach the goal. Surrounded on all sides by enemies, and forsaken by friends, the only question remaining for us is, shall we keep together, steady and true, now in the hour of danger, as our fathers did at Morgarten. Death is our lot. Should any of us have a fear, let him go back, and not a single reproach shall attend him. We at least will not deceive each other in this moment. Let me have one hundred men on whom I can confidently rely, rather than five hundred who may flee, and defeat the good purpose of the valiant few. For my part, I vow not to separate from you in danger, nor even in death itself. We are to stand or fall. If this proposition be agreeable to your wishes, let two of you step forward, and make the same vow in your names."

In solemn and attentive silence they stood, leaning on their guns. Here and there a tear was seen to trickle down their manly cheeks. A wild acclamation issued from a thousand different mouths, "Yes, yes, we will stand by you, we will not forsake you;" after which two warriors from the ranks stepping forward, and stretching out their hands to the commander, he and all his people took a solemn oath, after the manner of their ancestors, in the open field, and kept their words with equal fidelity.

While Reding, on the 2d of May, was gone to Rothenthurm, the defenders of Schindeleggi fought not as shepherds, but as soldiers grown grey in service.— One, after receiving a severe wound in the thigh, and another in his body, continued fighting, until a third shot in his arm totally disabled him from holding his firelock. The troops of the cantons had, according to a specific registering, 236 killed, and only 195 wounded, in the different engagements. The loss of the French amounted, according to positive information, to 2754 in killed only, the number of the wounded having never been ascertained. But the houses of Schindeleggi were mostly reduced to ashes by the enemy.

I was led through a wild country from Sattel to Stein, the birth-place of Werner von Stauffach, one of the founders of the Swiss confederacy. An old chapel, kept in constant repair, marks the spot where his dwelling stood. From thence I returned to Zug, and, in order to come to this place, took boat at Kupnacht, a considerable town in the canton of Switzerland, celebrated for the death of Gesler, who was killed there by William Tell. In the hollow way where this happened, and where a chapel is still standing to point out the very spot, a Swiss sharp-shooter killed a superior officer of the French in the war of 1798. On traversing the two lakes that brought me to Lucerne in three hours, I passed the little island of Altstadt, on which the obelisk or Raynal formerly stood. This little obelisk, erected of granite, in honour of the founders of the Swiss confederacy, in the midst of huge cliffs, was struck and totally destroyed by lightning in 1797, as if intended to forebode the political storm that should ruin the constitution, the authors of which it had so long kept sacred in remembrance.—

The four inscriptions are now preserved by the family of the late general Pfyffer, whose famous Model of the mountains of Switzerland is also still in their hands, although a requisition of it for the Paris Museum was greatly apprehended during the Revolution.

Lucerne played no inconsiderable part on this melancholy occasion. It was the seat of the Directory of the Helvetic Republic and indivisible when the Archduke Charles was advancing so rapidly with his armies. It had been before, during the war of the mountainous cantons with the new Helvetic powers, set up as a barrier against these their ancient allies and confederates, by whom it was on that account taken and occupied. On entering the town they cut down the tree of liberty, tore off the cap, colours, and garlands, and dragged them about the streets in ignominious triumph, singing the popular song, "Where art thou, Tell?" After this they opened the armoury, taking away much artillery, ammunition, sabres, and other weapons, and, what was in unison with the character of these warriors, they unconcernedly laid down their arms before the door of the main church, immediately on taking possession of the town, and entered, to return thanks to the God of armies for the successful issue of their undertaking. A bold vigorous resolution on the part of the Lucerners might have inclosed this devout army as defenceless prisoners in the church.

The armoury just now mentioned was afterwards completely stripped by the French of the valuable articles still remaining, and contains now little worthy of notice, except the armour of Prince Leopold, which he had on when slain at the battle of Sempach. This place, which witnessed another glorious victory of the Swiss over the Germans, is but a few miles from Lucerne. I visited the chapel that is still standing on the ground which was the most sharply contested, and saw the arms of the slain nobility, with many other testimonials, in its interior. Three crosses shew where there was the greatest slaughter and bloodshed. I also read the list of the Swiss, 201 in number, who fell on this day for their country, among whom the name of Arnold von Winkelried is the most conspicuous. He literally paved a way with his own body through the enemy's lines.

During

During my stay in Lucerne I have made an excursion into the Alpine countries, which has afforded me considerable pleasure, embittered by many painful reflections.

A three hours ride by the Lake of Lucerne brought me to the ruins of the once considerable town of Stanzstadt, which was totally reduced to ashes in the revolutionary war. After the engagements at Schindeleggi, a sort of capitulation was concluded betwixt the deputies of the smaller mountainous cantons, and the General of the French troops, to which the Underwaldeners appealed when the Helvetic Directory at Arau required them to take the oath of allegiance, which they refused to do, on the ground of its being contrary to their ideas of religion and the articles of the capitulation. Upon the refusal of the deputies, they were ill-treated, and severely threatened, by the Directory and their French allies, which only irritated the minds of the people, and roused them to a determined spirit of resistance. Both young and old seized their arms, which they resolved not to lay down with their lives, and assembled to the number of two or three thousand. The passes were occupied, and some batteries erected on the lake of the four cantons. The Executive Council at Schwyz sent off a messenger with an intreaty for the Underwaldeners to submit to the law. He was sent back in the most ignominious manner to the frontiers. A letter from General Schauenburg was torn in pieces unread, and every one threatened with death who should mention the word *submission*.

The party then reigning in Schwyz found means, however, to persuade the people that a continuation of the neutrality would insure them the advantages of the capitulation still longer. Many of the individuals also of this canton represented to the Underwaldeners the inefficacy of resistance, saying, "Brothers, our force is inadequate; we have no prospect of aid; what can your defence avail you?" To this the hardy Alpiners replied, with the calmness which courage and virtue afford, "We look for God's aid, who protected our forefathers; we call upon him daily; would he forsake us? Our cause is too good. If we fall, our survivors will hold us up for an example, and, when once revenged, will revere and bless our memory."

R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU have introduced to the public a very interesting Account of the Condition of the Jews in France and Germany. It is one of the numerous articles which distinguish your Miscellany over every other published in Europe.

In the name of your German readers, I appeal to the learned and intelligent Jews in England, or to other persons competently qualified, to furnish, through your Miscellany, a similar Account of the present state of that people, as scattered through the British Islands.

And as the Monthly Magazine is doubtless extensively read in America, it would be highly agreeable to ascertain their condition in the various states and divisions of that Continent? I hope this suggestion will receive the attention of some of your readers in that part of the world.

S. W. JACKSON.

Hamburg, Aug. 29, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of a newly-invented PHILOSOPHICAL TINDER-BOX.

IT is a fact well known, that on rapidly compressing air, by means of a piston, a flame may be produced, which is capable of kindling combustible bodies. An ingenious workman of St. Etienne, in France, was the first to apply this principle to the purposes of practical utility, by compressing the air in a cylinder, or tube, with the view of kindling tinder; and the success of his attempts has lately induced M. Dumotiez, an ingenious mechanic in Paris, to make several experiments, in order to ascertain the size to which the tube may be reduced, without destroying the effect.

After several trials he succeeded in kindling tinder in tubes, or compressing-pumps, of about four lines in diameter, and six inches in length; and he observes, when these tubes are of an uniform bore, and the pistons accurately fitted, it is scarcely possible to fail in kindling the tinder by a single stroke of the piston.

As this method of obtaining light is attended with no danger, and as it is in other respects preferable to the tinder-boxes in common use, there can be little doubt of its being in a short time generally adopted.

To his ingenious invention M. Dumotiez has given the name of *Pneumatic Tinder-Box*.

H.  
Fox



*For the Monthly Magazine.*

DESCRIPTION of the NEW EXCHANGE-HALL at HAMBURGH. By M. GERHARD VON HOSSTRUP.

**H**AMBURGH contains various places of resort for profit and pleasure, such as the Exchange, the Patriotic Society, the Harmony, different clubs, coffee-houses, &c. In other cities far inferior in rank to Hamburg, we find, besides these, a Museum, or some other new place of resort erected, to which the higher classes of the inhabitants repair, for the purpose of either deriving mutual profit, or enjoying recreation in the perusal of the public journals and new books, or in conversation and other social amusements.

At Hamburg the places of public resort are numerous, but they are partly periodical, partly confined to a limited circle, and to particular objects. In houses for general accommodation, where no bond of social union exists, the foreigner, and frequently the native too, is obliged to seek amusement within himself alone. Many celebrated houses are not calculated for the grave, sober man; and other establishments, as they grow old, no longer afford conveniencies adapted to the necessities of modern times and manners.

The Exchange alone retains its general interest and dignity unimpaired. But the greatness of this name, which creates the idea of an immense correspondence, and the most extensive operation on all the quarters of the globe, is to be ascribed solely to the assemblage of merchants and men of business, and not to the place itself, for, excepting at the time when they meet, it is open for admission to all descriptions of people.

The defects of the Exchange at Hamburg are so notorious, that I shall not attempt to enumerate them here. I shall only notice the want of room, the want of covering, and the inconvenience and uncertainty of meeting with any person out of the regular exchange-hours, because these circumstances are connected with the remedy I have sought to apply by means of an Exchange-hall. Even during exchange-hours the merchant frequently stands in need of a neighbouring place of resort, either for shelter, partly to meet others on particular business, &c.; in short, he wishes for a place to serve for the same purposes as the celebrated Lloyd's Subscription Coffee-house in London.

MONTHLY MAG., No. 148.

Being intimately acquainted with the places of resort at Hamburg, I was daily more convinced that they were much too small for the magnitude of the city, and that a far more extensive plan would be required to form on a large scale for that respectable place what other towns possess only on a small one. I imparted my ideas to some friends, men of the highest respectability, of the most fervent patriotism, and animated with the most sincere desire to promote the honour and splendour of our small but happy republic. They not only encouraged by their approbation my wishes to become the founder of an establishment commensurate with the dignity and the commercial relations of Hamburg, but furnished me with new ideas, and thus brought to maturity the plan which, in the year 1802, I had the honour to submit to my mercantile fellow-citizens.

The public spirit which particularly distinguishes the inhabitants of Hamburg, and prompts them to support and execute with the greatest zeal whatever may tend to the profit or fame of their city, was now to decide the merits of my scheme. This decision I obtained in the course of a few days, in the completion of the number of subscribers I had demanded.

I could scarcely have experienced more honourable encouragement, and immediately proceeded to the execution of the plan, firmly resolved to spare neither pains nor expence to fulfil my promise, and to satisfy, perhaps surpass, the general expectation.

This, however, more than doubled my estimate of expences: but I was justified in placing the firmest reliance on the patriotic spirit of Hamburg, which never suffers even the greatest undertakings of this nature to fall to the ground for want of encouragement. I sought a resource for this in a considerable increase of the subscription-money. This measure I adopted with the greatest reluctance; but I had the satisfaction to see that there was scarcely a single individual by whom it was not highly approved.

My wish was to produce something unique in its kind, which was not borrowed from other towns, but which should itself serve for a model. A particular circumstance favoured my design, and confirmed my resolution to spare no expence. This was the assistance of M. Ramée, a French architect settled at

Hamburg, an artist distinguished for his uncommon taste, as well as for the novelty and comprehensiveness of his ideas, and who, previous to the Revolution, had established his reputation as an architect at Paris. He devoted himself with zeal to the undertaking; and I may with truth assert, that, had it not been for him and his connections, the work would not have been executed in that style in which it now appears.

Commenced with omens and circumstances so favourable, this important and useful work, the foundation of which I consider the greatest merit of my life, is now completed. For any higher degree of perfection to which it may attain in the course of time, it will be solely indebted to the brilliant patriotism of Hamburg, to the direction of which I invariably submit.

I shall now proceed to a brief description of the Exchange-hall. This structure is situated near the Exchange, in the street called *Börsenstraße*. The façade is in an elegant style. The entrance has three arcades supported by columns of the Doric order, without pedestals. The steps run the whole breadth of the three arcades. The intervals of these arcades are decorated above the capitals with Genii holding garlands of flowers and fruits in *basso relievo*. Above the arcades are figures of Mercury's caduceus. The ends of the building are without windows. To the right and left of the flight of steps are the doors that lead to the ground-floor of the building. The lower part of the arcades forms a peristyle: to the right is the porter's-lodge, and to the left a stair-case, leading to the ball and concert room, in the second story, and to the balcony. This balcony is of the same dimensions as the peristyle above which it is situated; it is vaulted, and is twenty-two feet in diameter. The vaulting is divided into compartments decorated with roses and other ornaments. A niche between the arch and the windows of the concert-room is adorned with a *basso relievo* composed of five figures as large as life; namely, in the centre, Minerva and Mercury doing homage to Plenty. To the right is the river Elbe, under the usual form of a venerable old man; and on the left you perceive the Genius of Science, and that of Commerce. The third or attic story terminates the façade, and is provided with a row of Doric pilasters, above which is a pediment,

I shall now conduct the reader into the interior of the building, and make him acquainted with the purpose and destination of each division.

From the peristyle, which has very large windows throughout its whole breadth, you go behind the centre arcade into the Hall, which is spacious, in a simple style, and decorated on each side with a row of single statues. Its length is eighty-four, and its breadth forty-two feet. This is the place which is appropriated to the general assemblage of merchants and men of business. Every thing that can contribute to convenience and utility is to be found here. A space in front, which is divided by a bar from the principal part of the hall, is for non-subscribers who may wish to speak to any of the subscribers, for which purpose they must address themselves to the porter. From the hall you proceed into several saloons and apartments, which are as follow.

The Egyptian Saloon, surrounded with columns of granite, surmounted with bronze capitals. The intervals between these columns are decorated with landscapes after the manner of a panorama, so as not to clash with the Egyptian costume. Adjoining to this are two rooms for the underwriters.

Two large rooms for coffee and billiards.

The Reading-room. Here are to be found all the newspapers and periodical works not only of all the countries of Europe, but even of America and the Indies, which can directly or indirectly interest the merchant. Here too are kept memorandum-books for posting occurrences, mercantile, political, &c.

The Library. To furnish this department with all the books necessary for commerce, in every language, must be a work of time. Meanwhile a considerable number of address-books, topographies, dictionaries, maps, and other articles of a like kind, will be found here. The superintendance of the two last rooms has been undertaken by our patriotic countryman Dr. Nennich.

On the second floor, to the left of the great staircase, is an anti-room, with appropriate embellishments.

The Hall of Arts, whose name denotes its destination, and which is particularly adapted to the meetings of artists. In an establishment of this kind such a hall ought by no means to be wanting. Five capital pictures here engage the attention,

tion, namely,—Poetry, represented by Sappho, celebrated for her poetic genius, and her passion for Phaon;—Painting, by Alexander procuring a picture of his beloved, by the hand of the famous Apelles;—Sculpture, by Pygmalion in love with the statue of a female executed by himself: Venus at his earnest intreaty animates the statue, and you see the head just beginning to assume the colours of life;—Architecture, by Laomedon, the son of Ius, King of Phrygia, refusing, dishonestly enough, to pay Neptune and Apollo the sum he had promised them for rebuilding the walls of Troy;—and Music, by Euterpe. Portraits of celebrated men who have distinguished themselves in these arts are exhibited in medallions over the respective pictures.

The great Concert and Ball Room is sixty-four feet long, forty-two broad, and thirty high. Eighteen light, ornamental, marble columns, of the composite order, support a gallery, the access to which is by the great-staircase. This hall is enriched with productions of painting and sculpture. Among the rest, at the farthest extremity of the hall, there is a master-piece of the celebrated Le Sueur,—Apollo alighting from his car upon clouds, with his lyre in his left-hand, and a wreath in his right. The ceiling of this hall represents the firmament studded with stars: in the centre, Aurora, standing erect upon clouds, is dispersing the shades of night, with the Hours by her side. The name of this hall denotes the purposes for which it is designed; but on particular occasions it may be used either for business or different kinds of amusements.

The Arabic Saloon is richly decorated after the manner of that ancient and celebrated people. It contains ten columns of mahogany with gilded capitals, and the intervals are occupied by six divans.

The Turkish Tent appears in the inside in the form of a tent.

The Grecian Saloon, in the pure Grecian style, with Caryatides; the interstices between which are to be considered as open, and represent the Ruins of Athens, with the adjacent country.

The subscribers have the liberty of using these three rooms as they may find occasion, for meetings, meetings of small parties, &c.

Two spacious Dining-Rooms, so constructed, that, if necessary, the whole may be thrown into one. They are de-

corated with *basso relievos* in plaster of Paris

On the third floor are the Saloon of the Muses and the Musical Saloon. The former is appropriated to the meetings of literary men; and the latter is provided with music and musical instruments, which are always kept in the most complete order.

Besides these, there is a large room in the form of a Rotunda, which receives light from above, and around which are placed statues after antiques. Its principal ornament is a beautiful, and still very rare, cast of the Apollo of the Vatican. This apartment may be considered as an academy of the imitative arts.

There are various other apartments, which as yet are not destined for any particular purpose.

For the advantage and convenience of this institution, a complete apparatus for expeditious printing has been attached to it. This establishment, as may be supposed, can be employed by the subscribers in various ways, and is under the direction of Mr. Conrad Müller, a celebrated printer of this city. This active citizen will pay particular attention to procure mercantile treatises of every kind, and likewise translations, from whatever language they may be, with all possible dispatch and punctuality.

On the ground-floor of the Exchange-Hall are apartments for taking breakfast, or any other kind of refreshment.

It is scarcely necessary to remark, that the whole is furnished with taste and elegance, and that the superintendance of the establishment is confided to a man every way qualified for the situation.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**I**N Number 141, page 224, of your Magazine, there is a communication concerning an improved edition of Johnson's Dictionary; and in No. 143, page 385, an intimation from Mr. Pytches of an intended new work of this kind by him; in reference to both which, the following cursory remarks will not, I hope, be deemed irrelevant.

Your former Correspondent specifies Johnson's imperfections in derivation, which are indeed notorious. Two other prominent *approbria* of that work consist in want of precision in the classification of words according to their respective parts of speech, and in incorrectness of definition.

definition. Most of the active transitive verbs in the English language, capable of being used without their regimen being expressed, are, as I formerly stated in Number 129, page 425, of your Magazine, considered by Johnson as neuter, and inserted with a series of appropriate definitions assigned to them as such, and a string of quotations, in all which, I can venture to assert, the meaning is little, if in any thing, different from that of the active verb. In this Dictionary, and in all the others that I have examined, I find the word *rest* set down as an adjective and as a substantive. The latter it certainly is; but upon what principle of definition it is reckoned an adjective, I am utterly at a loss to determine. Johnson says,—“*Rest*, adj. Those not included in any proposition. *Ex.* By description of their qualities many things may be learned concerning the *rest* of them. Plato and the *rest* of them, &c.—*Rest*, subst. Remainder, that remains. *Ex.* Religion gives part of its reward in hand, and for the *rest*, it offers us the best security that heaven can give.”

Perhaps this mistake has arisen from the word's being equivalent not only to the Latin *reliquia* or *residuum*, but to *reliqui* and *ceteri*. I have little hesitation, however, in saying, that in both instances, and in all instances, it is a substantive, referring either to quantity, or, as a collective, to number, and having no better title to be ranked among adjectives than the noun *part*, or any other collective noun substantive. But these are not the only errors of this kind.

His definitions are, in many instances, so evidently tautological, ænigmatical, negative, and circuitous, that it seems almost unnecessary to exemplify or prove the assertion. The many (supposed) various meanings assigned to *have* are in reality synonymous. In the eleven definitions of the word *nothing*, it is evident it has but one identical meaning, and that all the quotations contain exactly the same *nothing*. This error is particularly obvious in his definitions and exemplifications of the particles; and I have no doubt, that, if the superfluities now mentioned were retrenched, it would reduce the Dictionary one-fourth part of its present cumbrous size, not only without detriment, but with considerable advantage to its real merit and utility. The word *poker* is defined to be the “*iron bar with which men stir the fire*,” as if *women*, too, when they found it necessary, did

not conceive themselves to possess as clever a knack of handling this well-known instrument as their male associates. Upon this principle I expected to find a *sewing-needle* defined to be an iron bar, with an acute point at one end, and a small perforation or aperture at the other for the admission of a thread or filament, used by *women*, for the purpose of penetrating different pieces or parts of cloth, &c., previously placed in a suitable position, and of thereby connecting them closely together. When I referred to the word, I found that I had a *little* overstrained the happiness of indeed a very luminous definition. The error of explaining (if it can be called explanation,) the *ignotum per ignotum, vel sepe per ignotius*, too much pervades this Dictionary. The word *rust* is defined to be “the red *dejection* on old iron.” The *man*, “not a woman, not a boy,” &c.” and the *long*, “not short,”—*short*, “not long,” have been repeatedly exposed and ridiculed. But, in freely animadverting upon the vulnerable parts of Dr. Johnson as a lexicographer, no man can wish to detract from, or to depreciate, his real merits and great labours in that character, much less to deny his valuable exertions and services as a strenuous and zealous defender of the principles of morality. In any new edition of this work, or in a new work of the same kind, these and many similar absurdities ought to be avoided.

With regard to the alterations which Mr. Pytches intends to introduce into his Dictionary, there are two points which, I believe, will, without incurring much impropriety on either side, admit a difference of opinion. It is his intention, he says, “to retain the *u* in *candour*, *labour*, &c., because in the pronunciation of these words it is more required than *o*; but [this] not being the case in *author*, *governour*, &c., it will be removed from them.” If in this instance pronunciation is to be the criterion of the propriety of adoption or of rejection, I believe it will require a very nice ear to discover in what degree *u* is less necessary in the former words than in the latter. I conceive that his best plan is, to avoid the introduction of such subjects of dispute into the body of his work, but to discuss these unsettled differences of opinion in a preliminary dissertation, to which references ought to be made from the respective words by a figure,—a plan judiciously followed in

Mr. Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary. He likewise intends to introduce such compounded words as *giddy-headed*, *taste-pleasing*, *sun-resisting*, and to exclude the compounds of *ill* and *well*, they "being distinct words, and not uniting with those to which they are applied." Now it appears to me that *ill-natured*, *ill-bred*, *welfare*, and *welcome*, are fully as much united as the others, and I think have, from general usage, a superior title to insertion. Indeed, the constituent parts of the two last cannot, without manifest impropriety, be disjoined; and there is an additional reason for the insertion of the latter, namely, that *welcome* is an active transitive verb, admitting for its participle *welcomed*, a substantive, and an adjective, or perhaps a participial; whereas the simple *come* is an active intransitive verb, and a participle, and incapable of being used as a substantive. My advice, however, is, to reject all arbitrarily-conjoined perfect words, (that is, unless there are special reasons for the contrary,) whose simples are in general use, and well known, and of which the full and real meaning can be easily discovered in the Dictionary, by a combination of the respective meanings of the simple words of which they are composed. But, on the contrary, when two words put together acquire a sort of figurative meaning, or any other meaning not necessarily and obviously resulting from a combination of their usual significations as simples, as the words *overcome*, *overlook*, &c., in many of which it often happens too, that, by means of the preposition, the simple intransitive verb becomes transitive, then their insertion becomes absolutely necessary. Mr. P. will have likewise to determine on the orthography of many words, which some, after the French manner, write with the prefix *en*, and others, according to the Latin, with *in*; as well as that of others formed from participles of the second conjugation in Latin, which some terminate in *ent*, as they do their substantives in *ence*, and others in *ant* and *ance*. I have not seen the Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary; but I think he ought to admit *derange* and *derangement* (*deranged* being a participle, or participial,) words long in general circulation, but which I could never find in any Dictionary. On the score of derivation, it is almost unnecessary to repeat, that the invaluable philological researches of the celebrated Mr. Horne Tooke, which have lately received

a considerable addition, cannot escape the notice of a compiler of a Dictionary; and the English Grammar lately published by Dr. Crombie, a work of the greatest ingenuity and the foundest criticism, will yield him essential assistance in ascertaining many contested points of grammar necessarily connected with a compilation of this nature.

Should Mr. P. be able to carry into effect his own projected reforms, and to steer clear of the errors and absurdities of his predecessors, and to determine satisfactorily, as far at least as that can reasonably be expected, many disputed opinions about accentuation, and in other branches connected with his highly important and laborious undertaking, he will deserve well of his country, and, how inadequate soever his reward may be in other respects, will have reason to exclaim, in the proud words of the poet,

Exegi monumentum ære perennius.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.,

J. GRANT.

*Crouchend, Highgate,*  
June 4, 1806.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

HISTORY of ASTRONOMY for 1805, by JEROME DE LALANDE.—(Concluded.)

WE have received from Portugal the Ephemerides of Coimbra for 1805; they are like those of 1804, which we noticed last year. The author has excluded the signs and the seconds; every thing is expressed in hours, minutes, and hundredths; all the calculations are for mean noon. The article concerning the planets contains all the longitudes, the latitudes heliocentric and geocentric, their right ascensions, their declinations, their passages of the meridian, and their parallax. Instead of the configuration of the satellites, the work shews their situation relatively to the centre of Jupiter, at the moment of eclipses, expressed by two rectangular co-disposed figures, one of which has for its axis the line of the belts. The distances of the Moon from the Sun and stars are given only for 0h. and 12h.; but we find, as in the preceding volume, subsidiary Tables, intended to spare mariners the trouble of employing the Tables of Logarithms in the most common calculations. The first volume contains Tables adapted to the calculation, without the aid of logarithms, of the horary angles, the azimuths, and the semi-diurnal arcs; the distances of the Moon from the stars,

for

for the purpose of reducing the apparent distances into true distances, and thence deducing the longitude of a ship; formulae for the calculation of eclipses, in which the right-ascensions and declinations of two stars are employed; finally, Tables of Mars, by M. de Montcero, which give the perturbations in ten equations. The volume for 1805 likewise comprises various subsidiary Tables for calculating, without logarithms, the right-ascension and declination of a star whose longitude and latitude are known, and that by two different methods: besides a Table of the Hourly Angles of Stars, when they are at the altitude of  $3^{\circ}$ , which has been composed for the purpose of ascertaining among the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter, that which there is no hope of being able to observe; a Table of the distances of the centre of Jupiter from the centre of the section of the cone of the shadow which is traversed by the four satellites; Tables of Latitude for these same satellites; the track of the satellite in the shadow during the demi-duration of the eclipse. These Tables serve to calculate the positions of the satellites relatively to the centre of Jupiter, as they are seen, at intervals of six days, for every month in the ephemerides: they likewise shew whether the satellite is visible at the time of the immersion or emersion. Instead of the general Tables which the author gave in the preceding volume for the aberration and the nutation, he has this time introduced others exactly similar to those of M. Delambre, except that the quantities are in minutes and decimals, in the place of seconds. On some of these Tables are founded very ingenious contrivances for calculation, and the author has with great skill eluded the necessity of referring to the Tables of Logarithms. This calculation is not always so short as by the ordinary methods; but it possesses the advantage that in the problems given for 1804 there is no occasion for any other volume than the Ephemerides; for the problems contained in that for 1805, this advantage is considerably diminished, since it refers to the volume for 1804. The author has suppressed the *formule* from which these Tables were composed. To ascertain their accuracy, it is necessary to decompose them, which is sometimes a task of great length and difficulty, when they are founded on *formule* simply approximative.

M. Canelas has sent us from Spain the

Nomtika Almanac for 1807. That for 1808 is in the course of calculation.

The Norwegian Academy of Sciences, to which Counsellor Hamner bequeathed 80,000 francs, together with a library and a cabinet of natural history, will not fail to employ part of its resources for the advantage of astronomy. I have already had occasion to remark that astronomy is cultivated in that inhospitable climate, where M. Pihl, Messrs. Wib, senior and junior, and M. Aubert, have made various useful observations.

M. Goldbach, who arrived at Moscow on the 1st of April, has fixed the site of the Observatory in the Garden of Plants. He expects a circle of three feet made by Berge, successor to Ramsden, and a meridian telescope of five feet, by Cary. The Senator De Mouravieff, curator of the University of Moscow, patronizes this establishment, which cannot fail to procure us excellent observations.

M. Goldbach has determined the latitude of the University to be  $55^{\circ} 44' 32''$ . The Observatory will be one minute farther towards the north. Thus the latitude given in the *Connoissance des Temps*,  $55^{\circ} 45' 45''$ , is very near the truth.

On the 28th of November the Grand Pensionary of Holland appointed M. Fokker astronomer of the Republic. This encourages me to hope that there will be an Observatory and instruments, and that observations will at length be made in that country, where the interests of the navy should have caused astronomy to be cultivated long ago. I have already noticed M. Fokker's zeal in the History of Astronomy for 1801.

The Emperor, as he passed through Turin, promised General Menou to grant 60,000 francs for the Observatory; and the Academy will invite a practical astronomer from France, to make the theoretical cultivators of the science familiar with observations. M. Vassali Eandi, of the Academy, has promised me not to lose sight of this useful project.

At Milan the Emperor has given a pension of 8000 livres to M. Oriani, the most celebrated astronomical geometri-  
cian in Italy.

At Lyons, the Municipality, which I had solicited to repair the Observatory where I made my first observation in 1743, has come to a resolution of complying with my request, and M. Clerc has furnished plans for the purpose.

We have received from Berlin three French Memoirs. — 1. Memoir contain-

ing the exact Value of the Radius of Curvature for all the Azimuths on the Surface of an Ellipsoid with Three Arcs; presented to the Royal Society of London by Captain Rohde, in the service of his Majesty the King of Prussia. Potsdam, 1804, 15 pages 4to. — 2. Memoir on the famous Deviation toward the South or toward the North of Bodies which fall from a great Height; presented to the Academy of Peteriburg, by Captain Rohde. Potsdam, 1804, 8 pages 4to. — 3. Memoir on the absolute Attractive Powers of Masses of Planets without Satellites, on the Masses of Satellites and on Comets; submitted to the Judgment of the Academy of Berlin, by Captain Rohde. Potsdam, 1805, 23 pages 4to.

M. Biot has published Elements of Physical Astronomy, for the Use of Schools. As they are of a very different nature from my Abridgment of Astronomy, they will not prevent the latter from being very useful to beginners.

I have published a third edition of Astronomy for the Female Sex, improved, and somewhat augmented. This little book, from which a satisfactory idea of our science may be obtained in two days, is in my opinion adapted to the use of a great number of persons. It may be had of Bidaut, Rue and Hotel Serpente.

M. Raymond, professor of astronomical geography, Rue Bar-du-Bec, has published Lectures on the System of the Earth, in which he gives an explanation of the machines of M. Lofel, Rue du Plâtre, and which possess the advantage of containing many more figures than my Astronomy for Females.

“Traité de Geodesie, ou Exposition des Methodes Astronomiques et Trigonometriques appliquées soit à la Mesure de la Terre, soit à la Confection du Canon des Cartes et des Plans; par L. Puissant, Professeur de Mathematiques à l’Ecole Imperiale Militaire,” &c. 400 pages 4to., 18 francs. A Paris, chez Courcier.

This work contains a great number of astronomical problems necessary for the construction of maps; Tables for the spheroids; and, in particular, a complete Description of the Repeating-circle, with fine Plates.

“Manuel de Trigonometrie Pratique, par M. l’Abbé Delagrive, de la Societé Royale de Londres, et Geographe de la Ville de Paris; revu et augmenté de Tables de Logarithmes à l’Usage des In-

genieurs, et principalement de ceux qui s’occupent de l’Arpentage et du Cadastre; par Reynaud, Professeur et Examineur du Cadastre et de l’Ecole Polytechnique, Haras, Plausol, et Bauzon, attachés au Cadastre.” 1 vol. 8vo., 352 pag. & 6 planches. 7 francs. A Paris, chez Courcier.

“Trigonometrie Analytique, precedée de la Theorie de Logarithmes; par M. A. A. L. Reynaud;” Chez Courcier, 1805, 18mo. — Subjoined are Tables of Logarithms, taken from my small stereotype Tables, but which are probably far inferior in accuracy to mine.

M. Benzenberg has published *Versuche über das Gesetz des Falls*, containing experiments on the fall of bodies, which I noticed last year. He has found a deviation of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  millimetres in 86 metres; but the extremes differ 6 millimetres, on account of the great difficulty of the observations.

M. Benzenberg has likewise sent us some curious Observations on the Shooting-Stars. He observed as many as five hundred in one night. He shews in what manner they may be useful for determining the longitude. In concert with M. Brandes, who was twenty-five leagues from him, he found the distance of these meteors to be from five to sixty leagues.

M. Adrien Duquesnoy has published the two first volumes of a French translation of the Asiatic Researches, or Memoirs of a Society established in 1784 at Calcutta, by A. Labaume, with Notes by Messrs. Langlès, Delambre, Cuvier, Lamarck, and Olivier. This collection already comprises seven volumes, and contains Astronomical Memoirs which are worthy of the pains taken by M. Delambre to render them more interesting. They expose the errors of Bailly, in his History of the Astronomy of the Indians. No one was ever better acquainted with the Indians, ancient and modern, than the Academicians of Calcutta. Accordingly three editions of these Memoirs have been printed at London.

M. Marquez published at Rome, in 1804, a work by Gama, on the Astronomy, Chronology, and Mythology, of the Mexicans, with curious plates and interesting investigations.

The 39th Sequel of the *Notice de l’Almanach* contains the greatest part of our History of Astronomy for 1804. This collection, which may be had of Demoraine, Rue du Petit Pont, contains every thing of importance relative to the arts

and sciences during the last forty years, and each year costs only 24 sols. If each science had a contributor to correct as astronomy, this collection would be extremely valuable.

M. Lancelin, marine-engineer, has published a work intitled *Theorie de l'Organisation des Mondes*, in which he explains the projectile motion of the Planets by the rotation of the Sun, by supposing them to be projected from that luminary in the manner of a volcano: but he has been shewn that this is impossible, and that they would fall again into the Sun. M. Sigorgne, though eighty-six years old, has written a refutation of this hypothesis in 55 pages 8vo.; published by Courcier.

We have been still more surprized by the appearance of a work intitled "De l'Impossibilité du Système Astronomique de Copernic et de Newton, par L. S. Mercier, Membre de l'Institut National de France;" chez Dentu, 1806, 318 pages 8vo. An academician celebrated for interesting works, for affecting dramas, condescends to collect the objections of the ignorant, and the difficulties of those who are ignorant of astronomy. It would have taken him less time to make himself acquainted with the science.

The Astronomical and Geographical Journal published in German by Messrs. Bertuch and Reichard, continued to appear in 1804, for the seventh year. It contains figures, maps, and portraits. This Journal, as well as that of M. Zach, which we have frequently noticed, is necessary for those who wish to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the progress of astronomy. The same is the case with the Ephemerides of M. Bode; but the German language is too little cultivated in France. This neglect might, however, be compensated by a Journal, if it were compiled with as much care as the *Bibliothèque Britannique* at Geneva.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a biographical account of the late Mr. Anstey, inserted in the Monthly Magazine for September, 1805, it is mentioned, (page 196,) that the Poem of the New Bath Guide was in a great measure built upon Smollet's novel of Humphry Clinker.

This is certainly a mistake; as may be easily proved by a reference to the first editions of those works, or to the Month-

ly or the Critical Review; which will shew that the New Bath Guide was first published in 1766, and the novel of Humphry Clinker no less than five years later, viz., in 1771.

Your known candour and love of justice will doubtless induce you, Sir, to take an early opportunity of rectifying a misstatement so injurious to the reputation of the late author of the New Bath Guide, the originality of which celebrated poem certainly constitutes one of its principal merits. Z.

August 11, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent H. M. is undoubtedly wrong in his derivation of the word *chandler* from the German *handler*. There can be no doubt of its being derived from the French. Minshew gives the French word *chandelier*, a maker or seller of candles, as the origin of the English word *chandler*, which has exactly the same meaning. Hence we have divided the candle-makers into the two distinct kinds of wax-chandlers and tallow-chandlers, according to the materials which they use in their respective trades.

I suspect that the word *chandler*, when applied to other traders besides the makers of candles, has a different origin, viz., that it is derived from the French verb *enchalander*, which signifies to seek for customers (*chalands*), in any particular employment. Thus, a corn-chandler (or corn-chalander,) is a man who sets up as a dealer in corn, or who seeks for custom in the sale of that article.

It is possible, indeed, that *chandler*, having been established in its meaning of a dealer in candles, may corruptly have been extended to other dealers, and considered by those ignorant of its derivation as expressive generally of a dealer; and thus, by an adjunct expressive of the particular commodity he deals in, it may have been thought capable of designating any trader whatever.

I am, Sir, &c. T. G. A.

Stamford, Sept. 3, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

"Honi soit qui mal y pense."

SIR,

IT is certain that the motto of the Order of the Garter has been very much subjected to mistranslation, and I beg to take advantage of the extensive circulation

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tion of your Magazine in endeavouring to rectify the error.

*Honi soit qui mal y pense* is generally rendered by "Evil be to him that evil thinks." This translation; or rather misapplication of a phrase in one language to a quite different one in another, seems to have been originally adopted by ignorance or negligence, and since continued by mere rote. In the first place, the very nature of the denunciation is totally changed. *Honi* is the participle of the obsolete verb *honir*, "to hiss:" the malediction therefore does not pronounce injury, but *disgrace*; *honi soit* being merely "let him be hissed."

But the most material misapprehension in this rendering is, that it expresses a more general proposition: "evil be to him that *evil thinks*." This is in a curious spirit of unacquaintance with all that constitutes the very essence of things of this nature. For as armorial bearings were originally emblematical, so the mottoes to them were in general no less typical and allusive; and those of orders of knighthood were mostly so in a double sense. Thus, to take a few instances: The motto to the Order of the Thistle, *Nemo me impune lacesset*, refers both to the thistle (which is its badge), and to the high spirit of the knight. In the Order of St. Patrick, the *Quis separabit?* encircling what seems not much unlike three leaves of shanrock joined on one stalk, may refer both to this circumstance, and to the union among the members of the order. The motto of the Order of the Bath, *Triâ juncta in uno*, besides the three imperial crowns in the badge (*quere*, symbolical of the three Kingdoms?), may possibly have a distant allusion to the Trinity. So likewise in Buonaparte's new-fangled Order (as he calls it) of the Iron Crown, the motto (*Dieu me la donne: gare qui la touche!*) not only is the very words which he spoke when he put the iron crown upon his head, but may refer as well to the insignia of each member. Lastly (for I am not very profound in heraldic lore), there is the beautiful instance of the Turkish Order of the Crescent; the badge of which is the lunar crescent, with the motto (referring both to that and to the Ottoman empire) "*Donec totum impleat orbem.*"

Now to return to the motto of the Garter. The *y* most clearly and irresistibly opposes any general application of it, and this

would be seen at once by a boy at school. What was the main sense in which this particle was used by king Edward, I cannot decide: for it seems to be a disputed point, whether the sentence was applied by him (according to the common notion) to the incident of his presenting to the Countess of Salisbury her garter when she had dropped it; or whether he instituted the order for the purpose of decorating his chief captains in the war with France, and made the motto allusive to his claim on the throne of that kingdom: but I do not presume to offer any opinion on the subject. The *y* however means something, and (from what I have advanced in the preceding paragraph) most likely has a double allusion; its principal one must be to one of the disputed points just mentioned, and its secondary one may be to the Order itself. The witty but detestable Duke of Orleans (*Egalité*),—who, as a Frenchman, certainly understood the sentence—seems to have considered neither the *honi* as a denunciation of injury, nor the *y* as by any means superfluous or unmeaning, when over the entrance of his stables he caused to be inscribed *Honi soit qui mal y pense*,\* meaning that any groom of his who should *there* do his business improperly, ought to be *made ashamed* of himself.

With a due attention then to correctness in both the particulars which I have specified, the translation of the motto might run nearly as follows: "*Shame to him who thinks ill of it.*" The idea of these last two words, however, might certainly be better expressed, but it must be expressed somehow. Σ.\*

\* I beg to be allowed, according to my custom, to tack to this letter some additions to my pronunciatory index to the vowels, in your Number of the first of February last. These are as follow:—Page 10, in the vacant space of column VII. on the line numbered 28, insert the mark "¶," referring to a note in these words: "The Latin word *buic*."—Page 15, line 10 from bottom of the first column, after "*enow*" add "and *cuckow*."—There is also an anomaly arising from evident corruptness of pronunciation, and which would require a separate and additional line among the triphthongs; namely, "*leerward*," to be classed in column XII. of the Table.—Page 16, Abstract I., in the line denoted by "i," add "ui;" and in the line denoted by "ü," add "[*ew*]:" and Abstract II., in the line denoted by "ui," add "i;" and make an additional line to be denoted by "[*ew*]," opposite to which place "ü."

\* *Panser*, to dress horses.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*An ACCOUNT of the present STATE of GHEENT, from the recent TRAVELS of CAMUS.*

**I**N passing from Antwerp to Ghent, that is, to enter into the country properly called Flanders, we must cross the Scheldt. The tide does not permit this every hour of the day; and the winds do not allow it every day indiscriminately. If they are contrary, one must go up as far as Malines, or even to Brussels, to avoid the passage. On the other side of the Scheldt we first come near the place called the Head of Flanders, to a small village, and, at the distance of four leagues further, to a town, the name of which is St. Nicolas. From hence to Ghent is about eight leagues: the distance over the sand makes but two; the remainder of the road is a magnificent causeway, often through an avenue of trees. On each side there is an almost continued range of neat dwellings, built of bricks, and ornamented with gardens and hedges cut in a most pleasing taste. At St. Nicolas, which, as I have said, is only a town, the beds and furniture in the meanest inns are mahogany.

Agriculture is in a fine and flourishing state through all the Low Countries, but particularly in Flanders; and the department of the Scheldt, in which Ghent is the principal place, is the domain in which it appears to dwell and smile with the greatest delight. The population of this department is also immense. It is reckoned indeed but thin in a space of about thirty-three square leagues, formerly called Dutch Flanders, because they reckon only a thousand and fifty-five inhabitants to a square league; but in the rest of the department, in a space of a hundred and forty-eight square leagues, each league has three thousand seven hundred and sixty-six inhabitants. This is not a country where they work with particular neatness; nor do they best understand the alternate change of seeds. The earth does not choose to nourish many crops with divers juices in the course of one and the same year.

Nothing can be compared with the ability and perseverance of the farmers, but the industry and activity in the towns, particularly of Ghent. A family composed of thirteen persons, brothers, sisters, and brothers-in-law, form a tan-yard, a paternal establishment, the source of all the fortune of the house, where a hun-

dred thousand skins fill, at the same time, pits ranged in a neat order, firmly lined, and separated from each other by paths paved with marble. This falls principally to the lot of the youngest brothers. They have been labourers in the tannery before they conduct it as heads. They then amuse themselves with essays to tan with all manner of barks, with common cinnamon. Womens' gloves are made of goat-skin tanned after this manner.—These gloves, which sell at eighteen francs a pair, are greatly impregnated with the scent of the cinnamon. In this establishment are prepared the legs of elastic boots, from horses' hides, which, after stretching sufficiently to receive the heel and instep of the foot, contract themselves, and fit the leg like the finest stockings. The preparation consists in bringing back, or, if one may say so, heaping, the fibres one on another in such a manner, that a square piece of leather shall, partly, enlarge itself so as to cover the calf, and become very straight, but thicker, where it covers the lower part of the leg. As the foot enters, the thickness of the leg of the boot decreases, but recovers itself when on the leg.

Other brothers either direct the works of a cotton-manufactory, for which the Carthusian convent is too little, or superintend the labours of the Bridewell. Every where there are buildings necessary for all kinds of labour, workhouses, and magazines in a good condition: the accessory buildings are agreeable, the saloons ornamented, and the gardens delightful. Here is the happy family of the Bawens, which has a colony at Passy, near Paris. It has multiplied and perfected the mull-jennys, or machines for spinning cotton. It has, at the same time, set up machines for spinning of flax, an operation more difficult when applied to flax than cotton, because the cotton runs, so to speak, of itself, on cylinders, on which it is carded into tubes, where they collect the first dressings of the thread; whereas it is necessary to draw the flax, and even to sleep it.

I have to describe many other manufactories established at Ghent: but I hasten to speak of the house of confinement, or the Bridewell, the labours of which are under the direction of the Messrs. Bawens; and I recollect that I promised to compare it with that of Vilvord. Let not the name of a prison, or bridewell, frighten any one. There are few houses which so well deserve the

name of a house of beneficence, on account of the advantages which the unhappy persons collected there derive from it. The Bridewells of Vilvord and of Ghent have been built about forty years, under the former government of the Low Countries, at the expence of the provinces, when they cleared them of vagabonds, and of convicts condemned for their crimes. Both stand on the borders of a canal, near water, so necessary for establishments of this kind. The house at Vilvord is in a very low situation, surrounded with water, and often enveloped in fogs.

Howard has given an account of these establishments in his "State of Prisons." He has furnished a plan of the house at Ghent, which he prefers to that of Vilvord. He particularly praises the obligation to work introduced into each house; and he laments the difference which he discovered on his second journey, from the cessation of labour, after the too rash orders of the Emperor Joseph II.

The buildings are large: that of Vilvord can contain two thousand; that of Ghent can receive nine hundred. They are not built on the same plan. At Vilvord are two great square courts, surrounded with buildings, from which they command a view all over the courts, one designed for men, the other for women. A separate ward is reserved for invalid paupers. At Ghent the entrance is into an octagonal court. No prisoner has a sight of this court, nor is allowed the use of it. It is a kind of area, which leads to the main buildings, raised on each side of the octagon, or, to speak more correctly, on five of its faces, for the other three are not yet built on: each of these five piles of building has its own court, surrounded with edifices appropriate to it.

Each house is well aired, well whitened, and kept clean. Both are furnished with large rooms for work, kitchens, spacious rooms to eat in, cells for the prisoners to sleep in, and infirmaries for the sick. At Ghent, moreover, there are shops for joiners, a carpenter's yard, and forges. At Ghent the prisoners sleep separately; each cell has a cloaths-press dug out of the wall. The light and air enter through an hole about five inches made in the door of the cell. This hole is secured by bars, and is shut by means of a board, which, when the wicket is open, forms a table. The door and the hole communicate with a wide

gallery, the windows of which are free and open. At Vilvord the prisoners lie two in a cell, which has a high window, that opens directly into the court. The cells allotted to two girls are separated by a wide gallery open at each end: and during the time which the prisoners pass in the workshops, they open the doors and windows of all the cells, that the air may be completely renewed. Let me be excused repeating it, that the walls of both these places are of a brighter white than those of the best hotels in Paris.

As to their actual destination, the houses of Vilvord and of Ghent receive the criminals sentenced to imprisonment from nine united departments, and some neighbouring districts. They send, besides, to Vilvord, the indigent invalids of the town of Brussels; but they are under a particular management, as in an asylum open to the unfortunate, and not as in a prison. They have no communication with the prisoners. They are permitted to go in and out at any hour of the day. The apartment for the men is separated from that for the women. They are fed and clothed at the expence of the Government. On the 8th of Vendemiaire of the 11th year, there were at Vilvord about three hundred invalid paupers. I shall speak no more of this distinct apartment, but shall confine myself for the future to that of the prisoners.

On the 8th of Vendemiaire there were at Vilvord eight hundred. On the 20th of the same month the prisoners at Ghent amounted to about seven hundred. The buildings at Ghent are larger, and more divided. Not the sexes only are separated, but they divide the prisoners into different classes, according to the cause and duration of their confinement.

In both houses the labour and maintenance are farmed; that is to say, some one person, or a company, (the Bawens at Ghent,) engage for the privilege of putting the prisoners to work, and of having the profit of their labour, on condition of maintaining them, and of paying them suitable wages.

The diet of a prisoner who does not work, is a soup made of roots, bread and water. The daily expence for a prisoner in this state, at Ghent, is 41 centimes. But they are obliged to work when they are able. The punishment for refusal is the dungeon: the recompence for work is a greater supply of food, and wages, part of which is reserved till the discharge of the prisoner from the house. The food

is taken in the eating-room, from whence they go into the courts to take the air, and refresh themselves.

At first they executed, at Vilvord, curious pieces of dimity, and other woven articles. These goods, it must be acknowledged, were not adapted to the workmen employed, nor suited for a quick sale. They confine themselves, at present, to coarse cloths, and linen; and yet they are sometimes overstocked with this kind of merchandize.

At Ghent nothing curious is fabricated; but they perform all sorts of work in iron, in wood, in spinning by machines, and in weaving with a flying shuttle. Here it was that Messrs. Bawens made the first attempts to spin flax with a machine.

Every workshop, every room of labour, is under the care of two inspectors; one of work, the other of police. The labourers are ranged in two or three rows. Silence and order pervade the whole. The general police is entrusted to a chief, who is called the Commandant, and has soldiers with him. They who keep guard at Vilvord are drawn from the battalions stationed at Brussels. The men who supply these battalions are changed, as they are in other military posts, after a certain number of days. At Ghent the guard is fixed, composed of forty-one men, to whom it is seldom permitted to go into the town. I cannot give a more precise idea of the strict and exact police of this house, than by appealing to the security with which they trust to the convicts iron and wood, and all kinds of tools. I have seen more than thirty smiths in one shop, working the iron with as much liberty as they would have done in the shop of a master. I cannot give a more favourable idea of the manner in which they are treated in this house, than by relating a fact which happened a few days before I visited it. Two prisoners made their escape. On the second day after their flight, one of them returned to ask forgiveness. He was restored to his cell, and to his place at work.

This part of my journey was printed off, when I received from Ghent a description of the House of Confinement, more particular and more interesting than that which was given by Howard. It is intitled "A Memoir on the Means of Reforming Beggars and Malefactors, and of rendering them Useful to the State; proposed to the Assembly of Deputies of Viscount Vilain XIV., and presented to

the Corporations and Administrations of the States of Flanders, in the year 1775." Ghent, Goeffin, 1 vol. 4to. It contains plans of the ground-plot and elevation of the house; its rules; specimens of its account-books, stating the number and names of the prisoners, their work, the objects on which they are employed, the receipts and disbursements. It is one of the finest monuments of beneficence and philanthropy.

Vilvord, if the house at Ghent did not exist, would be a model for houses of confinement. The house at Ghent exceeds all that I have ever read of or seen.

The result of these two establishments, considered with respect to the advantages which society derives from them, is,—  
1. That the houses of Ghent and Vilvord furnish to commerce two great manufactories, peopled with about fifteen hundred workmen, who are in continual activity.—2. That every year, allowing five years for the common period of confinement, a hundred persons leave these houses, who entered into them without having the power of gaining a livelihood by lawful means, or who had lost those means by idleness, beggary, and vice. They return to society formed to labour, with an ability to support existence by honest and virtuous earnings, perfected in the arts which they had begun to practise, and deriving from the savings which had been made for them, resources for the first purchase of materials and tools. Happy country! where to punish is to benefit; where correction consists only in the application of the means by which a man is rendered useful to himself and others.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
MUCH as the public may be gratified by the late very curious edition of the Letters of Junius, yet I may perhaps be excused for offering a few remarks on the arguments by which Mr. Almon endeavours to prove that they are the productions of Boyd; and for hazarding, in my turn, a conjecture, which, though it is liable to uncertainty, may perhaps appear to be probable.

Amidst the variety of curious matter introduced by Mr. Almon, it cannot be expected that I should notice every trifling remark or circumstance; I shall merely examine a few of the most striking arguments which appear in favour of his opinion, and shall leave the more minute part of his evidence to be answered by

by a more acute or industrious correspondent.

The first fact adduced by Mr. Almon is the similarity of the hand-writing of Boyd to that of Junius; but surely the very casual observation of the manuscript which Mr. Almon had it in his power to make, was not sufficient to enable him to decide the point with sufficient accuracy. It appears that Boyd had been accustomed to disguise his hand; and Mr. A. must have had therefore the singular felicity to discover in the outlines of a disguised writing the same characteristic marks which distinguished the genuine manuscript of Boyd. It is of no importance to say, that the acknowledged writing of Boyd which was seen by Mr. Almon, may have been likewise disguised, since it is utterly improbable that Boyd should disguise his writing to facilitate deceit; and yet that he should allow this disguised hand to be seen by Mr. Almon,—that he should use a mask for the purpose of concealment, and yet wear it in the company of his friends.

The change of colour in Boyd's countenance upon the question of Mr. Almon, may be sufficiently accounted for from surprise, or modesty, without supposing it to have arisen from his confusion at the discovery. Any man taxed with the writing of a paper, would behave in the same manner, though the accusation might be totally groundless. Although Boyd, perhaps, after cool deliberation, might have had no objection to be considered as Junius, yet the first disclosure of such a suspicion might naturally confound him. So much likewise depends upon the manner of hinting such a conjecture, that it would be totally impossible to draw any inference from the behaviour of Boyd, whatever it may have been, unless we knew the exact words in which Mr. Almon addressed him.

The political attachment of Boyd to Lord Shelburne's party is of little consequence to the argument, since the same reasoning might equally apply to all the followers of that party. The effect of the application to Mr. Grattan seems likewise to contradict many of Mr. Almon's inferences; and it has not yet been explained, even allowing to Boyd an extraordinary attachment to the Shelburne party, what motive of zeal or ambition could excite him to an attack so bold and virulent, which nothing but personal resentment could excite, nor personal injury excuse.

With regard to the similarity of the

writings of Boyd to that of Junius, they appear to me to possess all the singularities of that writer, without any of his beauties. Junius is arch, witty, and malignant: his style, though often incorrect, and sometimes feeble, is always smooth, elegant, and pointed. His wit is that of the courtier and the gentleman: it has all the sharpness of satire, without any of its coarseness; and directs the smile or the indignation of its reader, without exciting his hatred or disgust against its author. We sometimes wonder at his boldness, and are sometimes surprised by the weakness of his arguments; but we always respect him as one whose wit and talents might excuse greater improprieties, and do honour to a better cause.

But the writings of Boyd are remarkable for stiffness of diction, and severity of sentiment, except in those passages which are copied from Junius: there is nothing playful, nothing poignant. He appears as a plain country-gentleman, whose vanity had incited him to imitate the manners and diction of a courtier. What he quotes from his master is totally disguised. Out of the many plagiarisms from Junius, there is not one which does not disgrace the original by some awkward transposition of the words, or some superfluous amplification of the thought. In those passages where he has trusted to his own powers, his reasoning is without grace, and his wit without delicacy. It is impossible to suppose that Junius could disguise himself in such a manner, or that his powers could have declined with so much rapidity. If we allow Boyd not to be Junius, every difficulty will be explained. We shall then perceive that he proposed that writer for his model, without being able to attain his elegance of style, or his perspicuity of thought.

There is one circumstance mentioned by Mr. Almon, which may give room for some suspicion that Boyd sometimes assumed the character of Junius, or at least of the friend of Junius. He informed his wife that Junius was the writer of the Epistle to Sir William Chambers. This assertion Mr. Almon has asserted to be false; and it must therefore be allowed that Boyd wished to assume an honour to which he had no claim, or that he knew nothing of the matter. With regard to the assertion, that a clergyman now alive is the writer of the Epistle to Sir William Chambers, I am inclined to believe that Mr. Almon was mistaken or deceived. It is extremely probable that

he knew nothing of the author, and that the clergyman he mentions was only entrusted with the MS. of his friend. However this may be, I know that Mr. Mason frequently alluded to several expressions in the Heroic Epistle before its appearance, and that after his death the rude draught was found among his papers. Should his posthumous works be published, an event which is only retarded through considerations of delicacy, some further light may perhaps be thrown upon the subject. Mr. Phillips would perform an acceptable service to the public by printing a *fac-simile* of the MS. in his possession, in the Monthly Magazine.

If Mr. Almon's arguments, however, have failed to convince me of the justice of his own opinion, they have presented a suggestion to my mind, which, although it may be liable to the fate of other conjectures upon the same subject, is at least sanctioned by probability. Mr. Almon, in the course of his reasoning on the subject, mentions the supposition that the Marquis of Lansdowne was Junius; and, although he pays little credit to the conjecture, he relates many circumstances which support it. The same reasoning which induced Mr. Almon to suppose that Boyd was excited by party-spirit to attack the Ministry, will apply much more strongly to the Earl of Shelburne. He was incited not only by political views, but by private resentment. When questioned upon the subject, he was always cautious in his answers; but said that he thought the real author had not yet been mentioned. His fortune, and his intimacy with the great, enabled him to know the private characters and intrigues of the most celebrated characters of the age. His legal knowledge may be easily supposed to have been as extensive as that of Junius; and, what is more important than all, his situation rendered it unnecessary for him to court fame or fortune by a disclosure of his name. It is impossible to assign any reason why Boyd, if he was Junius, in the midst of distress and poverty, should have preserved a secret, the disclosure of which would have elevated him to fame and affluence; but if we ascribe the Letters of Junius to the Marquis of Lansdowne, every difficulty vanishes: we may read that *his rank and fortune placed him above a common bribe* without wonder or distrust: his acrimony, his pride, his knowledge, and his boldness, are accounted for: and we may consider his concealment without astonishment.

Any of your Correspondents who differ from me, may perhaps oblige the world by their opinions; and however my conclusions may oppose those of Mr. Almon, my respect for his memory compels me to pay a just tribute to his variety of remark, his unremitting industry, and his reverence for truth. With that candour which ought always to distinguish the man who supports only a probable opinion, he relates whatever may oppose his conjectures, as well as what may favour them; and I am sure that if he had yet been living, he would not have been displeased to read the present observations. I am, &c. B. B.

Cambridge, June 7, 1806.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT of the SETTLEMENT of the ANGLo-SAXONS in BRITAIN. From the DANISH of SUHM.\*

**I**N 477, Ella, a native of Saxony, no doubt the first chief of that people in Britain, came there with his three sons, Cymen, Pleting, and Cissa, in three ships; and landed at a place afterwards called *Cymenes-car*, a name that now is lost, but it was certainly in the neighbourhood of Vettering, in Sussex. Here he killed a great number of the Britons, and compelled the rest of them to fly to the great forest *Andredes-Leog*, which lies partly in Kent, partly in Sussex, in the latter of which counties Ella began to establish himself; yet he did not assume the name of king during the life-time of Hengst. What procured him this victory was, that the Britons fought in a promiscuous crowd, without order and concert; his Saxons,† on the contrary, in a close body, and in good order. Whether this Ella was a chief of the Saxons to the north, or of those to the south of the Elbe, I shall

\* The Settlement of the Anglo Saxons in Britain, inserted in the Monthly Magazine for May, 1806, was extracted and translated from Suhm's History of Denmark, (*Danmarks Historie, ved P. F. Suhm,*) vol. 1, p 245-249, and 297-299. What was inserted in the Number for September, was taken from the same author and vol., p. 299-302.

† It has been observed already, that the name of *Saxons* is derived from *sax* a kind of swords used by those people. I shall here add, that *sax* is still a word in the Danish language, signifying a pair of scissors, which at once confirms the above etymology of the word *Saxons*, and also proves the great intercourse and connexion that has of old subsisted between the Danes and the Saxons. This and the

shall not venture to determine, though I rather incline to believe the latter, because none of the ancient historians deduce his pedigree from Odin. Some years before this time (A. D. 471,) the Saxons are said, from Britain, to have ravaged the Irish coasts, and to have carried off their first booty from thence. In the year 481 Vortigern lost his life: his name is curbed by the ancient English, especially by the British historians, who relate that he was burnt to death by the Roman Aurelius Ambrosius, in Cambria or Cornwall, in the city of *Diu-Gurtigirn*, which he had himself founded, and called after his own name; after which Aurelius was advanced to the throne, who is also called by quite a different name, *Uther Pendragon*.\* There were however in other parts of Britain many petty kings besides him, as may be seen in Gildas. Aurelius first applied himself to restoring somewhat of order and good condition in his country; then, with some other British kings, he took the field against Ella, with whom a battle was fought at *Mearvedes Burnanfede*. After a great slaughter on both sides, Ella was driven off the field; on which he sent to his native country for fresh troops.

Aurelius now turned his forces against the Angles, who had settled in Northumberland, whom he thought the more dangerous for their bordering upon the countries of the Picts and Scots, who were often visited by the Danes and Norwegians, by which they might easily obtain assistance from those warlike people. During the war Hengst died, (A. D. 488,) who had first conducted the Jutes and Angles into Britain, and who had conquered Kent, where the succeeding kings descended from him for more than three hundred years. Orrich, or Eofa, his son, who was then in Northumberland, on receiving intelligence of the death of his father, repaired to Kent; and no military exploits having been recorded either of him or of his son and grandson, it seems that they were contented with

the foregoing notes, except two, (one, p. 309, concerning the use of Saxons for English; the other, p. 311, concerning *kól* as the name of ships,) are by the Translator.

\* The Chronology, the events of the times, and the contradictory accounts of the historians, can no other way be reconciled, than by assuming that Uther and Aurelius have been one person, though Galfrid makes them two brothers. This allowed, I should conjecture that Uther was his British, Aurelius Ambrosius his Roman, and Pendragon his surname.

the country they possessed, and with the precedence which was conceded them by the other English and Saxon princes in Britain, because they descended from the first conqueror.

The departure of Orrich from Northumberland turned the balance of power in favour of Aurelius, who besieged Octa, the son, and Elifsa, or Eofa, the brother, of Hors, in York, where he compelled them to surrender. Octa came out of the city, having a chain in his hand, and sand strewn on his head. "My Gods are vanquished, (he said,) and thy God is victorious. If thou wilt not shew mercy, tie me with this chain." But Aurelius, after the advice of Bishop Eldad, granted them pardon, and placed them on the frontiers of Scotland, to defend the country against the incursions of the Picts and Scots, (A. D. 489.) He formed an alliance with them, and bestowed on Octa the title of duke, which his successors bore for a long time, until Ida again assumed the title of king. After this Aurelius caused the churches that had been burnt and destroyed in Northumberland to be rebuilt, and put every thing there in the best possible condition.

But while he was thus victorious in the North, Ella gathered strength in the South. Having received considerable reinforcements from Saxony, he laid siege to *Andredescester*, a fortified place near the sea, which is now called Peasefey, in Suffex. The siege was protracted for some time by the Britons continually harassing him with their light-troops, who were archers, and quickly retreated whenever he pursued them. To obviate this, he contrived to divide his army into two bodies, with one of which he made head against the Britons, while with the other he attacked the city, which at length he took, and turned into a heap of stones, having put all the inhabitants, not one excepted, to the sword, and thereby confirmed the assertion of Solvianus, an author from those times, that the Saxons were extremely cruel, whereas he much commends them for chastity; which account highly agrees with what St. Bonifacius relates of them in a later period, namely, in the 8th century. By this conquest Ella laid the foundation of the kingdom of Suffex, and from that time he assumed the appellation of king.

Hardly had Aurelius marched his forces towards the south, before Octa and Eofa took up arms, and coming from the frontiers of Scotland as far as York,

laid every thing waste with fire and sword. At York an engagement took place between them and Aurelius, in which the Angles were victorious, and pursued the Britons to Mount *Damen*\*, where they enclosed them; but in the night the Britons made an unexpected sally, killed some thousands of the Angles, and took Oeta and Eofa prisoners, whom afterwards Aurelius detained in captivity for some time. After this victory he took Alclud, now Dun-Briton,† put every thing there in good condition, and made war on the Scottish tribes, some of whom he subdued. But the Angles and Saxons were like the Hydra of Hercules: no sooner was one party overcome, than another arose. For shortly after this, (A.D. 495,) Cerdic, a Saxon, and his son Cynric, came from Ditmarsh, as it seems, with five ships, and landing at *Cerdis-car*, now Callhot, in Hampshire, they fought, on the very same day, with the Britons on the shore close to their ships. Night put an end to the engagement, when the Britons retreated, and these new guests gradually spread themselves along the coast, and afterwards established the kingdom of Wessex. Cerdic is said already to have distinguished himself at home as a great warrior, and, encouraged by his success and experience in war, to have resolved, after the example of his compatriots, to seek his fortune in Britain. About this time the Angles established a new kingdom in Lindsey, which was founded by a certain Cretta, who descended from Vegdeg,‡ from whom Hengst was also descended. Pascentius, the son of Vortigern, who had taken refuge among the ancient Angles, and was probably the son of Rowen, came to Britain about the same time with a strong army, but was routed, and fled into Ireland, where he obtained assistance from one of the petty kings of that island, whose name was Gilloman. They

\* This mountain, probably, has also been called *Mons Badonicus*, as well as another in Somersetshire, which is known by that name, where Arthur, the son of Aurelius, in the year 520, gained an important victory; for Gildas, an author of those times, mentions a battle at *Mons Badonicus* 44 years after the arrival of the Angles; and after him Beda speaks of it.

† It is also called Dunbarton, and lies in Lenox, in Scotland; whence it may be seen how far the territory of the Britons still at those times extended into Scotland.

‡ Son of Hugelick, or the Saxon Odin.—*Translator.*

both crossed the sea to Cambria, where they were defeated in a battle, and slain by Aurelius.

At the close of the 5th century fifty-one years were elapsed after the Saxons had arrived in Britain with an intention of establishing themselves there, and their affairs stood thus.—The Jutes had a little but well-founded kingdom in Kent. The Angles had another in Lindsey; and of their race were also the governing Dukes of Northumberland, whose dominion was still on a weak footing. The Saxons to the north of the Elbe had fixed themselves in Wessex, and those to the south of that river had established a kingdom in Suffex, where Ella, in the next century, shews himself as the most powerful of those foreign rulers in Britain. But the kingdom of Suffex is also the only one that can, with any degree of reason, be ascribed to the southern Saxons.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
THE just celebrity of your Miscellany as a vehicle of public information induces me to request your early insertion of this, as it would be particularly pleasing to me to obtain the information I desire prior to the ensuing seed-season for wheat.

Though the drilling system of husbandry appears to be gaining ground daily, a satisfactory implement for depositing the corn in the rows is (in this neighbourhood at least) still a desideratum. Mr. Cooke's machine, though in many respects a valuable instrument, is yet subject to great objections, amongst which the following are most notorious.—1. It will not drill regularly over uneven ground, shedding the seed very rapidly on any sudden ascent, and sowing none where the declivity is unexpected; so that in drilling across ridges, for instance, the ascending half of the ridge will be sowed too thick, the descending not at all.—2. In putting the horse that draws the machine back a few steps, which is often necessary from the awkwardness of the machine itself, in turning short round it is very liable to throw the corn out of the open seed-box in very considerable quantities by the retrograde motion of the cups.—3. This machine sows no corn till the cylinder has made half a revolution, equal to about a yard in length of row, by which means the work has a very irregular termination, and there is often a necessity of filling up the vacant spaces by hand.



Other machines not subject to the above objections are equally deficient in other respects; as those which strickle the corn from a revolving cylinder, by means of brushes, are quite incapable of sowing corn prepared with lime or otherwise; for if the seed be not perfectly dry and clean, the brushes are very soon torn in pieces.

It would be conferring an obligation on myself as an individual, and doubtless there are many others in my situation who would be equally glad with me, if any of your numerous agricultural readers would inform me whether there be any machine to which the foregoing objections will not apply, and where it is to be procured.

May I likewise ask if any threshing-machine is made, and by whom, that is not subject to derangement by small stones, which are inevitably taken up with barley or oats, as I was once present when a machine was nearly destroyed by a stone not weighing half an ounce.

I would also ask, what would be the expense of the smallest machine that will thresh clean, and so fast, as to have a decided superiority over the flail?

I am, Sir, &c., J. P.

*Gloucestershire, August 22, 1806.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

OBSERVATIONS made during a TOUR through the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.—XO. X.

HAVING carried your readers to the confluence of those beautiful rivers which form the celebrated Ohio, and described Pittsburgh,\* permit me, before I cross the Alleghany, and enter on the country so late an Indian wilderness, to state such statistical facts as could not properly be introduced into the history of my journey. I am the more induced thereto by an opinion that the importance of this country is not sufficiently understood in yours, by the aspect the two nations present each other, and by a firm belief, that, should the present Administration of Great Britain pursue to-

wards the United States the same conduct as was practised by the last, this nation will take such steps as will be severely rued in yours. Believe me, and I with sincerely your politicians to believe me, that the sense of this nation is against you, more especially since the aggression and murder of Pierce at New-York by one of your commanders. It is true we deprecate war, for we know, if it will not actually render us miserable, it will retard the progress of our national happiness; but sooner than permit our free citizens to be murdered and impressed, their property plundered, and our national character dishonoured, we will in the first instance cease to deal with you, next let loose our privateers, and enter into the unprofitable, detestable, and impious contest, of "trying which nation can do the other the most harm."

The country on the western side of the Alleghany Mountains, known in the United States as the Western Country, affords the most lofty ideas of the rapidly increasing greatness of this Union. When George III. came to the throne of England, there were no settlements on this side the ridge, and soon afterwards a proclamation was issued by the King in Council, which prohibited settlements being made there. This prohibition I have always considered as one of the great producing causes of our glorious revolution. It concentrated our people. The ardent spirits who would have opened their way into the wilderness, were compelled to stay on the eastern coast; and those who would gladly have spent their lives in clearing the interior, were necessitated to employ their energies in defence of their freedom. This proclamation prevented their enjoyment of perhaps the most fertile country of the world, and thousands saw no means of settling their families in it, and participating in the gifts Nature had so plentifully blessed Western America with, except by enforcing the independence of the Union. Since that period the population of this immense country has increased beyond any calculation: it is, I think, at present represented by twenty-one members of Congress, chosen according to the regulations of the last census, which allows one representative for about 33,000 constituents.

The population of Kentucky is represented by five members in the House of Representatives of the United States; and should the next census be taken in the year 1810, and established on the

\* In stating the manufactories of Pittsburgh, I did not mention the articles which are made in all the towns in the United States, such as hats, saddlery, shoes and boots, &c., &c.; but I ought to have noticed the copper-smiths and cabinet-makers, as the demand for their labour, particularly copper stills, to carry down the Ohio, is very great, and rapidly increasing. There are also three newspapers published in Pittsburgh.

same basis of population with the last, there is every reason to believe that state will return twelve members.

Ohio, which at the last enumeration possessed but 42,179 inhabitants, it is not doubted will at that period have upwards of 200,000 citizens.

Nor are the symptoms of prosperity confined to the Western Country. Our fisheries are becoming every day more and more important. In June, 1804, out of 1526 vessels at that time fishing on the Banks of Newfoundland, 1023 belonged to citizens of the state of Massachusetts alone. In October of that year the little town of Portland, in the district of Maine, in that state, actually possessed 11 tons of shipping for every inhabitant it contained, exclusive of vessels building. These facts may enable you somewhat to judge of our offensive powers, should they be forced into action.

Our imports from Great Britain and her dependencies are very great, and yearly increasing. One vessel brought from England to New-York, and deposited in the post-office there, at one time in the year 1804, as many letters as produced to the post-office establishment of the United States upwards of 600 dollars. In that year the weight of the letters which passed through the post-office of the city of Washington was estimated at upwards of 800,000lbs. The increase of this establishment, and of course of the commerce and intercourse of our country, may be calculated by the following facts, that about 15 years back, when Mr. Pickering was post-master-general, the number of post-offices in the United States was but 156: there are at this hour 1577. Our mails were then not carried more than 2700 miles: now that benefit is extended upwards of 33,000 miles; and the actual products of the post-offices in either New-York or Philadelphia exceed the products of all the offices of the United States during Mr. Pickering's administration.

Uncursed hitherto with wars, our male population is calculated to exceed the female at the rate of 100 of the former to 96 of the latter.

There are upwards of 300 newspapers published in the United States; and it is supposed each paper averages 2000 readers. And can such a people be expected to submit to injustice? Will they not rather prefer open war to "war in disguise?" Detesting war as I do, yet I have no hesitation to say they ought.

Our national income daily increases and becomes less dependent on commerce; for as our population increases, so does the demand for the western lands of the United States. In the year ending the 30th of June, 1803, those sales produced only 124,000 dollars. In the year ending on the same day in 1804, they produced 176,290 dollars: and in the year which ended on the 30th of last June, the sales yielded 266,000 dollars.

Such, Sir, are the rapid advances to manhood making by the young giant of the West: cause him not, I pray you, to put on his armour; for his anger will be fierce, his wrath destructive.

The above facts are put together in a very desultory manner. If, however, the inferences I have adduced are attended to, they may lead a country I esteem, (for I was educated in her bosom,) which contains a father I reverence, and many friends that I love, to adopt towards this, the fairest seat of liberty and political happiness the world ever witnessed, a conduct, mild, conciliatory, and honest,—such as will secure her our affection, and thereby nearly a monopoly of our trade. Britain, by such conduct, would become a deposit of our wealth, and every increase of our population would increase her commercial and manufacturing importance, duplicate her resources, and consequently, on the sure basis, augment her power.

I remain, Sir, respectfully yours,

R. DINMORE.

*Alexandria, April 25, 1806.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

CHANCE has thrown into my way a Collection of Sonatinas for the Piano-forte by Messrs. John and William Crotch, which I mention on account of their having prefixed to each movement the length of a pendulum proper to vibrate the quavers or crotchets of that movement, and referring for further information to some remarks on that subject in your Magazine for January, 1800. I acknowledge that at the first impression I readily conceived, and experiment has convinced me, that it may be applied with great utility to point out to performers the true time designed by the composer, if he would adopt the plan of placing at the head of each movement the length of the pendulum required to measure the duration of the quaver, crotchet, or bar. But I think the idea may be much

much farther extended, if any experienced musician would take the pains to ascertain by a pendulum the true measure of all the movements in the Messiah, in the mode and manner given in W. C.'s remarks, and print them in the size of a sheet-song, which would easily comprize the whole. Surely such a Table would not be expensive in preparing for the press; and its circulation would amply repay the labour and time of the compilation, and we should at least reduce to an unerring standard the time of every air as it is now performed by the most approved leaders. Should the experiment succeed, it might be extended to the other Oratorios of Handel, the Creation of Haydn, and other works of merit and magnitude; and I would plead for its universal adoption by future composers, by which means people secluded in the country, without the means of hearing musical performances, might approach nearer to the original design than is possible by the vague and most uncertain directions in present use.

With this observation I will conclude. The vibrations of a pendulum of tolerable length are so much better ascertained than those of a short one, that I would not use one of less than twelve inches; and if it then vibrates too slowly for a quaver, I would make it commensurate to the crotchet, the half-bar, or bar, as circumstances required. W. C.'s Table seems to be constructed with sufficient accuracy, and proves him well qualified, and may serve as a model for those I propose. If this hint should attract his notice, or that of any other experienced musician, my end is answered.

I remain, Sir, &c., G. I.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Number 146, page 66, you mention, "An important fact with regard to the theory of electricity has recently been discovered by M. Bienvenu. By varying his experiments he has found, in contradiction to the received opinion, that glass and resin produce the same kind of electricity, and that the difference depends upon the rubbers."

That this is no new discovery, the following quotation from Cavallo's Complete Treatise on Electricity, vol. 1, p. 20, (Lond., 1795,) will clearly shew; and, if I mistake not, it is mentioned in some publication many years before.

"In the following Table (given p. 21.) may be seen what electricity will be ex-

cited in different bodies when rubbed with different substances. Smooth glass, for instance, will be found by this Table to acquire positive electricity when rubbed with any substance hitherto tried, except the back of a cat, (by which I mean the skin of a cat while on the animal alive.) Rough glass, viz., glass the polish of which has been destroyed by emery or otherwise, will be found to acquire the positive electricity when rubbed with dry oiled silk, sulphur, &c.; and the negative when rubbed with woollen-cloth, the hand, &c."

The following principle does not appear to be mentioned so generally as it should be, as a constant effect of electric excitation, which is, that when two substances are rubbed together, they both become electrified, one in the *plus* state, the other in the *minus*. For example, when smooth glass, as above mentioned, is rubbed with silk, the silk is excited at the same time, and so with other substances; the two bodies becoming in a contrary state,—one, according to the received hypothesis, giving off the fluid to the other.

*Quere.*—Do not the principal electric phenomena, or effects, depend on the different states of condensation and rarification of the fluid, more than on the additional quantity and deficiency only, as usually imagined. For an illustration of this supposition see Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine, July 1803, p. 73.

I am, Sir, &c., ELECTROPHILUS.  
August 9, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WRITINGS OF HISTORIANS OF ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES, chiefly with a view to the ACCURACY of their MILITARY DESCRIPTIONS, and their KNOWLEDGE OF THE ART OF WAR.  
By GENERAL ANDROSSI.

WAR is an universal, but a necessary evil: its ravages may be traced to the most distant periods of antiquity, when national enmities were aroused by state-policy, although patriotism was the ostensible call to battle. The enthusiastic multitude instinctively obeyed this summons, and force too often decided the claims of justice. Hence those never-fading honours which an admiring people pay to the memory of their departed heroes; hence those splendid testimonials of national achievements which dignify our annals: hence the glory attached to victory,—so brilliant in itself, so decisive in its operation, that it is hailed by a

grateful nation as the grandest effort of all human power.

In remote ages these triumphs were commemorated by magnificent pillars and public inscriptions: feasts and games were appointed, and sacred odes solemnized the meeting. When the art of writing enlightened the age, authentic records were enrolled in the archives of the senate, and preserved in private memorials. In short, many citizens, either zealous to immortalize their country, or stimulated with a laudable ardor to instruct posterity, began to compose, in the earliest ages, military histories of contemporary and past events.

Among the writers of antiquity, HOMER claims a foremost rank, not only as the prince of poets, but as a chaste delineator of the manners and customs of the Grecians, their geographical position, and their art of war.

Notwithstanding, however, HERODOTUS has been styled the father of history. To him we are indebted for even the slight knowledge we have of the origin of empire; and from him we have learnt the full representation of events, scarcely touched upon by his predecessors. His descriptions of the battles he represents are remarkable for their accuracy; and, although he was formerly reproached with a want of fidelity in his details, modern travellers have done ample justice to his veracity.

THUCYDIDES is remarkable for his Account of the famous Peloponnesian War, which lasted twenty-seven years. In many of his details he was either a partaker of the danger, or witness of the event; and the industry with which he collected materials for the remainder, removes all doubt of their authenticity. He visited the field of battle; consulted with the officers, and interrogated the men; so that no information was wanting to stamp correctness on his labours. The harangue employed by Pericles to excite the Athenians to war against the Lacedemonians, contains perhaps the most eloquent, as well as political, reasoning ever delivered on that important subject. It embraces every urgency of the state; it combats every opposing argument; and, finally, foretels, with masterly judgment, the good and ill successes attendant on his plan. This work is certainly a masterpiece of military talent, unfolding the internal policy of the Greeks, amid the operations of a long and stubborn contest.

XENOPHON, surnamed the *Attic Bee*, on

account of his sweetly-flowing style, published the History of Thucydides with an additional seven volumes. He is also the author of the *Cyropædia*, composed with all the spirit and elegance that marks the genius of Telemachus. It is a work so ingeniously contrived, that the author displays the united abilities of a good writer and an able general, by clothing instruction with the splendid garb of fiction, and calling into action all the general principles of a well-regulated war, through the entertaining medium of an embellished romance. The battle of Thynabrara, which is given in detail, explains all the military manœuvres practised in those days, and proves to us, that the necessity of an army of reserve was well known to the ancients. Every military man should study Xenophon, particularly in his famous Retreat of the Ten Thousand, when he will find it difficult to decide whether the glory of the retreat, or the merit of the narrator, is most deserving his unqualified admiration. From intent application to this memorable history, Lucullus became a great and self-taught warrior. It is characteristic to say,—the perspicuity and elegance of Herodotus,—the gravity and precision of Thucydides,—the chasteness and grace of Xenophon. The first attributes every thing to fate,—the second to talent and discretion,—the third to a perfect reliance on the Almighty.

POLYBIUS was by birth a Grecian, in which language he has written a History, which must command the applause of all who study the science of war, and take pleasure in comparing the modern with the ancient system. Polybius had penetrated the merits of the Roman legions in the field and on the parade; and descants upon the peculiar tactics of that warlike people, as well as on the science generally, with the enlightened information that might be expected to grace the works of the disciple of a Philipæmen, or the tutor of a Scipio. He clearly and scientifically describes the campaigns of Hannibal and Scipio: delineates with fidelity the ultimate and decisive success attending the boldness of their enterprizes, the singularity of their operations, and the almost inconceivable extent and tissue of their plans. He particularizes instances of their judgment, skill, and presence of mind; their promptitude in discovering accidental advantages; their address in profiting by them; and the electrical effects of well-regulated discipline, by which, in the

the very heat of battle, they could change the whole position of their army, in obedience to the pressure or expediency of the moment. He tells us, that Hannibal was always acquainted with every movement of the enemy; that he borrowed the splendour of his military talents from the Roman school; that his campaign in Italy was the *ultimatum* of discipline in the troops, and ability in their General; that the Roman conquests were the result of vast projections, so dependent on each other, that victory was progressive, and almost infallible. In short, Polybius, as the historian of their great generals, discloses every stratagem essential to ultimate success. Unfortunately, time has destroyed a large portion of this valuable work,\* but the little that remains is a model for all historians.

SALLUST had an exquisite taste in drawing characters; and the events recorded by him are such as he was personally acquainted with. Martial styles him, *the first of Roman historians*; but that is certainly an exaggerated compliment. In his relation of the Wars of Jugurtha, he delineates a General constantly forming new devices, impenetrable in all his designs, and prepared for every emergency; his troops, however, though numerous, and so commanded, are invariably conquered by the superiority of Roman discipline. The consummate ability with which Metellus extricates his army, and pursues his march, when surrounded by Jugurtha, is the last proof left us of Roman skill and ingenuity in the field of action. Sallust enters fully into this recital, which he considers the masterpiece of military skill. In his character of Marius, he displays all that promptitude and activity with which the Roman Generals fought a speedy and happy termination of their several campaigns; it being the maxim of that Republic to recompense the event without adverting to its progress. Sallust's History of the Conspiracy of Catiline leads us to deplore the loss of his other works.

CÆSAR, in the intention merely of furnishing notes for an author, has, nevertheless, perfected a history, unequalled for its purity of style and diction. The maxim of this great warrior was, always to attack his enemy. The most pressing dangers never shook the firmness of his

mind, or deranged his facility in counteracting them. His resolutions were prompt; his measures bold and vigorous. He never lost an advantage, but often misled his enemy by deceiving his own army as to his intended plans. At times he allowed his troops those kinds of indulgence that attached them to him personally, and gratified their individual vanity by giving them splendid accoutrements; but he maintained discipline with an inflexible severity. He reconnoitred always before he advanced, and often surprised the enemy by forced-marches of incredible celerity. In the blockade of Vercingetorix, his embarkation for England, his passage over the Rhine, or his fording the river at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains,—every movement made by his army,—is in itself a volume of information to military men; but how greatly is our admiration increased when we behold him at Pharsalia, by an admirable manœuvre, preserve his flanks unbroken, though assailed by the impetuous pressure of an army much his superior in numbers.

HIRTIUS, a Roman Consul, and the friend of Cæsar, has given a diffuse, as well as an obscure account, of that great General's wars in Egypt and Africa. He dwells particularly on Cæsar's custom of never relaxing the exercise of his troops; to which advantage he ascribes the victory of Pharsalia.

TITUS LIVIUS was the most eloquent of the Roman historians; he was inspired with all the sublimity and grandeur of the objects before him, whence he draws an animated picture of those proud conquerors of the world. By some he is charged with superstition, but certainly without justice. The manners of the age he describes were full of omens and prognostications, necessary to be impressed on the mind of the reader, as such belief was the ground-work on which Roman policy founded some of its most important decisions. Cæsar, it is true, was not in himself credulous; but he took advantage of this prevailing weakness, and frequently invigorated his army with redoubled spirit, by yielding to the favourable interpretation of some portentous accident, and thus led them to decisive victory. From Titus Livius we understand that it was the maxim of Hamilcar, Hannibal, and Fabius, to regulate their manœuvres according to the force of their enemy, or the nature of the ground they occupied. In this system he represents them to have excelled; and they founded

\* Polybius wrote forty volumes on this subject, but the first five only remain extant, with detached pages of the following twelve.

founded such judgment on the information of persons resident on the scene of action. Fabius, to a surprising forecast, added great good sense; he formed his plans with judgment, and executed them with unshaken perseverance. By attending to the Roman history, we shall find that he was the only General ever known to follow up successive campaigns by invariably acting on the defensive; and to this may be attributed the want of that public panegyric his talents claimed, as it was the policy of the Senate always to attack the enemies of the republic. In the war sustained by the Romans against the army of Viriatus, we read with astonishment of a shepherd, who fed his flocks on the hills separating Spain and Portugal, metamorphosed into a General, capable of the most hardy enterprise; yet free from rashness. Of a foldier, always guarded for a retreat; dispersing or rallying his troops as if by magic; harassing his enemy in every direction, and at the same moment; impeding their march; cutting off their supplies; in short, displaying all the art of skirmishing with such peculiarity of vigour and effect, that the Romans, despairing of being able to conquer him, caused him to be assassinated. The history by Titus Livius is mostly founded on that of his predecessors, and particularly of Polybius. As he was not a military man, he seems increrely to have consulted the elegance and gracefulness of his periods. He even forgets that military tactics had undergone a revolution, and most awkwardly confounds the practice of his own era with that of the Scipios.

STRABO was a Grecian author. Of all his writings none remains except his Geography. He had sailed from Armenia to the extremities of Tuscany, and from the Euxine Sea to the southernmost parts of Arabia; and was known to have written a most faithful and correct account of the different countries he had visited.

QUINTUS CURTIUS excelsimently in his descriptions of battles; his style is very imposing; but the merit of his work is destroyed by unpardonable errors in his dates and geographical descriptions. He is also accused of embellishing events with fiction. Yet all the biographers of Alexander represent him as a kind of supernatural hero; and even our own observations almost daily teach us, that the extraordinary vicissitudes of some mens' lives have all the air of a romance. — *The subject will be resumed in our next Number.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

REMARKS on the *MORGANTE MAGGIORE* of  
LUIGI PULCI.

THE fame of the knight of the lion had in the mean time reached the distressed city of Caradoro: the Paladins are met on their way by his ambassadors, who represent the tyrannical conduct of their oppressor Manfredonio, and the invincible fury of the unknown knight who had lately joined his banner, in terms calculated to excite the compassion and resentment of the Christian knights. Bent on the laudable enterprise of freeing the fair Meridiana from her terrible lover, they pursue their wanderings through a gloomy forest, which soon becomes fertile in adventures. Their whimsical meeting with Rinaldo's cousin Malagigi, (a personage famed in all the Italian romances for his skill in the art of magic,) his journey back to Montauban in a day on his enchanted palfrey, the description of the savage man who meets them on their way, and the fearful combat which ensues, all these we must beg leave to pass over, but will just notice the spirited conclusion of the last-mentioned adventure. The terrible savage had intrenched himself in his cavern, and closed the mouth with an enormous stone, which no strength but his own was capable of raising. But the bold Rinaldo, (probably remembering that Alexander cut the Gordian knot which he could not untie,) with a most powerful stroke of his charmed sword Fruberta, not only cleaved the rock in two,

So that the cavern's hollow vaults resounded,  
And heav'n and earth re-echoed with the noise,

Loud as the cannon's dreadful roar, rebounded,  
From hill to hill, or thunder's louder voice :

Ten thousand fragments all around were driven,

And the bright sparkles stream'd and flash'd to heaven ;

but with the same blow he struck the savage on the head, and (though it was harder than adamant,) divided the skull and the whole body into two equal portions, and, finally, buried Fruberta a yard under ground. The adventure achieved, Oliver, attentive to the fame of his brother of the lion, carved with his sword on the rock the history of the achievement. "The inscription (adds our poet,) may yet be read by all who, journeying to Mount Sinai, choose to avoid the perilous passage of the river Balai; and the place

in which the adventure happened was ever after called the *Infèrnal Wood.*"

By break of morning they find themselves on a hill from whence they have a full view of Manfredonio's camp and the city of Caradoro, on which they gaze with very various sensations. Malagigi had previously informed them, by the help of his art, that the strange warrior who had caused so much dismay in the city was the very Paladin whom they were seeking; yet their knightly vows prevented them from following their inclination, and joining their future fortunes to those of Orlando. While they are gazing, they distinguish Manfredonio himself walking in his camp in close conference with their beloved kinsman; but Rinaldo, says the poet,

Rinaldo, quando vide il suo Cugino,  
Per gran dolcezza il cor si sentì aprir;  
E disse, "Poi ch'io veggo il Paladino,  
Contento sono ogni volta morire."

They were welcomed in a most kingly manner by Caradoro on their arrival; yet even this reception was inferior to the joyful courtesy of the peerless Meridiana. The beauty of this admirable princess was above all comparison with any earthly goddess. The charms of the fair Florisena would have melted away to nothing on her approach. "She wore a rich garment of the most costly materials, made after the Pagan costume, flowered with red and white like her face, which resembled the brightest carnation in the midst of a sea of milk. Even a heart of marble must have been moved to love. Her breast was adorned with a precious enamel of gold and jewels, and among them a ruby well worth a royal treasure. She had a bright carbuncle on her head, able to make the darkest night shine like the day. But her modest angel's face was brighter far, and shed the most divine lustre around her.

The amorous Oliver was not a Cyrus or an Oroondates. Inviolable and eternal constancy through life and death had hardly become a virtue in modern romance before the days of Scudery. At least neither Pulci nor Ariosto appear to have had much idea of making it essential to an accomplished hero. Oliver indeed is but a secondary hero, and his struggles against the admission of a new patron into his heart are certainly not very energetic. It is true that on this occasion he thinks of Florisena, and says to himself, (with very good intention, no doubt,)

Non si diparte amor sì leggiermente,  
Che par conformità nasce di stella.  
Dorunque andremo in Levante o in Ponente,  
Amerò sempre Florisena bella.

However, his good resolutions did not hold him long, as the sequel shews. But other business was now to be attended to. Orlando, hearing of the arrival of the knight of the lion, has challenged him to single combat before the ramparts of the city. The laws of knighthood forbid refusal or equivocation. The rencontre took place; but, after the most furious engagement ever recorded in the annals of history, ended at close of day without loss either of blood or honour to either party, and with a mutual engagement to renew the trial.

Meanwhile the insidious and implacable Gano has heard of the arrival of the Paladins in Caradoro's court under feigned names, and has sent an ambassador to the king to warn him that he is entertaining for many gay deceivers as his guests and bosom-friends. But this representation produced effects far different from the intention; for no sooner did the good monarch (though a Pagan,) know that the renowned champions of Christendom were his defenders, than he became more attached to them than before. The discovery thus made, however, leads to others; and advantage of the truce is taken to invite Orlando to a peaceful conference. On his arrival, Rinaldo first deceives his cousin by a false account of his own death; but perceiving by his tears that his old affection remained unimpaired, soon makes a full discovery of himself and his companions. Caradoro and Meridiana, softened by the affecting scene, forgive the death of their son and brother, and Orlando (who had made no vow to Manfredonio, and was bound by no obligations to him, and besides begins to reflect on himself for patronising so unknighly a mode of wooing a reluctant damsel as that pursued by his old employer,) finds no difficulty in becoming a convert to the cause of the oppressed Princess and her father. This sudden change in their prospects is accompanied by every possible demonstration of joy and festivity throughout the city. The two parties, equally balanced before, are now in very different situations. A fully is made; battle joins; and the four invincible Paladins, assisted by the tremendous powers of the faithful Morgante, soon complete the utter destruction of Manfredonio's

Manfredonio's army, and (together with it,) of all his hopes of love and victory.

A desperate combat between the unfortunate King and Oliver finishes the catastrophe of the former. The Marquis, encouraged by the flattering smiles of his Princess, who had already caught the soft contagion, and given him marks of her distinguished regard, had borne down his rival to the ground, and deprived him of every hope but that of instant death to end his sufferings and conceal his disgrace. The fallen prince thus supplicates his conqueror.

I pray thee, Baron, by the powers above,  
That thou wilt let me, like a faithful knight,

Resign my life together with my love,  
Since such, alas! is cruel Fortune's spite;  
I fought, what every lover seeks to prove;  
I've found but misery where I hop'd delight:

And since my death appears the general voice,

Death in her fight is no ignoble choice.

I know I never shall return again

To my own home, my Syria's much-lov'd shore;

I know my stars look down with fierce disdain,

And all my friends and soldiers are no more:

I know my suit to that fair Princess vain;

And hope, which all men feeds, with me is o'er:

I know how passion hurried on my doom,

And know that passion will survive the tomb.

Meridiana, though a warrior, had not yet vanquished all the softer feelings of her sex. The sight of a powerful and valiant prince reduced to so abject a state of misery, only by his too fervent zeal in pursuit of her, was sufficient to wring one sigh from her bosom, had it even been more obdurate than that of Thalestris herself. "Why (said she,) should I retain any resentment against one whose actions were inspired by an ungovernable passion for me? I never yet have heard a gentle lady praised for cruelty to a constant lover." She turned, therefore, to the disconsolate knight, endeavoured to relieve his woes by the voice of sympathy, and, giving him a precious diamond to wear for sake of her, persuaded him to lead the remainder of his forces back to Syria, and wait patiently under his calamities, in expectation of the time when his fortune may change, and his stars assume a more favourable aspect.

The soft and tender accents of the fair

Sunk with mild power on Manfredonio's heart,

And stay'd for ever deep engraven there,

Nor at his latest hour would thence depart.

He strove to speak, but many a gushing tear

Broke what his grateful soul would fain impart.

"And dost thou bid me live, (at length he cried,)

And wait the change of stars, and fortune's tide?

"But when will come the day that tide shall turn?

I must not wish for what can never be;

Yet, for thy sake, to Syria I return,

And make but one request,—Remember me!

Yes,—o'er the memory of my friends to mourn

With these sad reliques, once so bold and free,

To Syria I return,—but ah! no more

To hope, for every hope with me is o'er!

"Yes, for thy love, this jewel I'll retain,

And wear it to my constant bosom prest,

Thence never, never to be torn again,

Ev'n in the tomb's interminable rest;

And, for my sins to thee and all thy train,

Oh blame that mighty power that ruled my breast.

With peace and mild forgiveness think on me;

And I'll consent to live for sake of thee!"

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AN allusion having been lately made in the House of Peers to the motto assumed by Lord Erskine, *Trial by Jury*, permit me to trouble you with a few observations on mottos in general.

They are of various descriptions.—Some, of a milk-and-water sort, may be used indiscriminately by all persons, and in all situations; for, as they have no allusion whatever to the individual or family by whom they are borne, they can never be materially wrong.

Many allude to a meritorious action in the life of the original adopter, as that of Lord Erskine above quoted, which, while it recognizes the great bulwark of our liberties, will be a proud record to his posterity of this constitutional lawyer's noble maintenance of the rights of juries; whereas it would have been altogether misappropiate had he displayed on the Lord Chancellor's coach his original motto, *Judge Not!*—Lord Nelson's motto, *Palman qui meruit ferat*, (Let him who has deserved it wear the Palm,) will ever remain an honourable record of this he-



ro's patriot virtue, and a powerful stimulant to his successors to emulate his glory.

Some, like the Delphic oracles, may be interpreted in a double sense. Thus *Sola Nobilitas Virtus*, (Virtue is the sole Nobility,) may be translated with equal accuracy, Nobility is his sole Virtue.—Again, *Labor ipse Voluptas*, (Labour itself is a Pleasure,) however applicable to its first holder, may, to an effeminate lordling who comes after him, be explained, Pleasure itself is a Labour.

Several, by a trifling alteration, may be totally perverted: as, *Non Sibi, sed Patria*, (Not for Himself, but his Country,) aptly applied to the great and lamented William Pitt, may, by an obvious transposition, be twisted into *Non Patria, sed Sibi*, (Not for his Country, but Himself!)

Some are mere quibbles on the holder's name: as Lord Onslow's *Festina lente*, (On slow;) — Mr. Rose's *Floreat Rosa*, (May the Rose flourish!) — and Lord Temple's motto, from the Psalms, *Templa quam dilecta!* (How delightful are Thy Temples!) which may be easily travelled into, What a precious Set are the Temples!—A subordinate motto of Lord Nelson comes under this description, *Fit Honos a Nilo*, (Honour springs from the Nile,) but which is a *concelto*, signifying also, Honour springs from Nothing.—Lastly, to this class may be assigned Mr. Alexander Trotter's *Deel Jweed the Hindmost!* under the crest of a *trotting-horse!*

In the assumption of mottoes, the founders of families should avoid the above rock, as well as of taking those of which their heirs may prove unworthy. Thus it would ill become the puny offspring of a heroic ancestor to carry, *Non generant Aquila Columbas*, (Eagles do not generate Doves;) — a coward, *Animo Forti*, (With a courageous Spirit;) — an infidel, *En Dieu est ma Fiance*, (In God is my Trust;) — or the minion of a corrupt court, *Pro Libertate et Magna Charta*, (For Liberty and the Great Charter.)

As it frequently happens that men risen from an humble station to wealth and a carriage, are at a loss for suitable mottoes, I shall, for the accommodation of such gentlemen, mention a few, which may be applicable to different professions or situations in life.

For a lawyer, *Causes Produce Effects*; or, *The glorious Uncertainty of the Law!* — a tailor, *Men and Measures*; — a shoemaker, *Sutor ultra Crepidam*, (The Shoemaker beyond his Lat;) — a distiller, *The*

*Spirit moveth Me*; — a slave-trader, *Black Boys get Yellow Boys*; — an East-India nabob, *Currit ad Indos, Pauperiem fugians*, (He runs to the Indies to flee Poverty;) — a commissary, *The King's Chaff is better than other Men's Corn*; — a bankrupt, *Viv ea nostra voco*, (I can scarcely call these my own;) — a coal-merchant, *I have touched the Cole*; — a card-maker, *My Cards have turned up Trumps*; — a parson, *Spero meliora*, (I hope for preferment;) — a sub-dignitary of the church, *Non Episcopari*, (I won't be a Bishop;) — a bishop, *Invidium sequitur Honos*, (Honours flow on me against my Will;) — an archbishop, *Complectum est*, (It is accomplished;) — an undertaker, *Mors est mihi Lucrum*, (Death is to me great Gain.)

I shall conclude this chapter of mottoes with two short anecdotes. A tobaccoist having set up his chariot, was advised, by way of anticipating the jeers of his neighbours, to take for a motto, *Quid rides?* (Why do you laugh?) Two sailors passing it, who had bought many a *quid* at the old gentleman's shop, the one asked his companion the meaning of this motto: "Why you fool, (answered Jack,) can't you read? It is plain English, *Quid rides?*"

A poor Scotchman having been worsted in a law-suit he had brought before the Court of Session against his rich landlord, as he was coming out of the Parliament House observed the City of Edinburgh's Arms then inscribed over the gate, *Nisi Dominus frustra*, (Without the Lord it is in vain,) shook his head, and said, "Very true; *Unless you be a Laird it is in vain to come here.*"

I am, &c. GENEALOGUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LONDINIANA.

NO. VI.

ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK.

**I**N this church, among innumerable others, is the following epitaph on a monument for Richard Humble, his wife, and two children.

Like to the damaske rose you see,  
Or like the blossom on the tree,  
Or like the dainty flower of May,  
Or like the morning of the day;  
Or like the sun, or like the shade,  
Or like the gourd which Jonas had.

Even so is man, whose thread is spun,  
Drawn out and cut, and so is done.  
The rose withers; the blossom blisseth;  
The flower fades; the morning bisseth;  
The sun sets; the shadow flies;  
The gourd consumes; and man he dies.

## TOWER OF LONDON.

The Beauchamp Tower is noted for the illustrious personages confined within its walls. Among them is the ill-fated Anna Bullein. It was from hence she wrote her celebrated Letter to her pitiless tyrant, dated from her doleful prison in the Tower. It is a composition that gives place to none in the true pathetic. From hence she was led to the block, placed on the green nigh the Tower Chapel, and received the fatal stroke with patience and resignation, on the 19th of May, 1536.

An innocent usurper succeeded to her apartments in 1553. Here the amiable, the learned, the good Jane Gray, was committed for the faults of an ambitious father-in-law, and remained a prisoner five months. She seemed to have been pitied even by Mary; and probably would not have suffered, but for the imprudent insurrection of the Duke of Suffolk. She fell at the age of seventeen, on the same spot as Anna Bullein, on January the 12th, 1553-4, and with most invincible fortitude. As she was conducted to the block, she met the headless body of her husband, beheaded just before on Tower-hill.

Here also, in 1587, was imprisoned Philip Earl of Arundel, son of the Duke of Norfolk, for aspiring to the bed of Mary Queen of Scots.

And here may be added, that the Beauchamp Tower was sometimes a prison for persons of less note, as appears by the numerous inscriptions cut on the walls or on the wainscot: those however of Dudley Duke of Northumberland, 1553, Lady Jane Gray, and the Earl of Arundel, are among them.—(See Penquart, and the Archæologia.)

## FENCHURCH-STREET.

Fenchurch-street, says Maitland, took its name from the Langbourn, a rivulet or bourn, that arose near the place which is now Magpye-alley, and spreading near the spring-head, rendered the contiguous street so moonish or fenny, especially about the church, which stood in the broad-way between Mincing-lane and Rood-lane, that it from thence obtained the name of Fenchurch-street.

## LORD-MAYORS.

The first lord-mayor that went by water to Westminster was John Norman, 1453. There is a drawing of the show on the river in the Pepysian Library. Sir Gilbert Heathcote was the last that rode on horseback, in Queen Anne's time. Sir John Shaw was the first in 1501.—

(See Lambarde's Dictionary, p.173.) But Grafton says they rode before. Sir Humphrey Edwyn, who, in 1697, rode to a conventicle in his formalities, with the insignia of his office, is immortalized in Swift's Tale of a Tub,—(see the Supplement to the Dean's Works, 1776, p. 591.)—and probably occasioned the proviso in the statute 5 G. 1., c. 4, which declares that any mayor, bailiff, or other magistrate, being present at any place of public worship, other than the Church of England, in the peculiar habit of his office, or attended with the ensigns thereof, shall, on conviction, be adjudged incapable to bear any public office or employment whatsoever.—(See the British Topography, vol. 1, pp. 675, 779, and Strutt's Manners of the English, &c.)

## NEW GRAVEL-LANE, SHADWELL.

Was named from the carts loaded with gravel which passed through it to the Thames, where the gravel was employed in ballasting ships, before ballasting was taken out of the river. It obtained the epithet of New, to distinguish it from the Old Gravel-lane, which was used for the same purpose long before.—(See London and its Environs.)

## BUCKLESBURY.

To "smell like Bucklesbury in simple time," is a phrase of Shakespeare's in the Merry Wives of Windsor. It was then chiefly inhabited by druggists, who sold all kinds of herbs, green as well as dry. Their houses were observed, in the time of the plague, to be kept free from visitation.

Decker, in the Westward Hoe, a comedy, 1607, says, "Go into Bucklesbury and fetch me two ounces of preserved melons; look there be no tobacco taken in the shop when he weighs it."—And again, "Run into Bucklesbury for two ounces of dragon-water, some spermaceti and treacle."

The tower called Cernes-tower, here, was amortized by Edward III., in the thirty-second year of his reign, to the Dean of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster.—(Pat. 32 Edw. III., p. 1, m. 9.)

## CRANBOURN-ALLEY.

In this court the celebrated Hogarth was apprenticed to Mr. F. Gamble, a silversmith, with whom his chief employment was to engrave cyphers and armoial symbols. He remained here about six years, till 1718.—(See Ireland's Hogarth, vol. 1, p. 17.)

## DEVONSHIRE-MEWS.

Devonshire-Mews are built on the site of the ancient Manor-House of Marybone,

bone, which, says Mr. Lyfons, (Environs of London, vol. 3, p. 244,) during the time that it was vested in the Crown, is said to have been used as one of the palaces. It was pulled down in the year 1791. By a drawing of Rooker's, in the possession of John White, Esq., of Devonshire-place, it seems to have retained some traces of the architecture of Queen Elizabeth's time; but the greater part appears to have been rebuilt at a later period, and the south front was certainly added or renewed not more than a century ago.

## LONDON-BRIDGE.

Peter de Colechurch, chaplain of St. Mary Colechurch, began London-bridge in 1176, the 22d year of Henry II.: Hembert, master of the schools of Xante, who had lately built a bridge there, and at Rochelle, was appointed by King John to finish it, which he did in 1209. In the ninth pier was a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas. The lovers of antiquity must regret the demolition of this singular, perhaps unparalleled, monument, in some alterations of the Bridge which took place about twenty years ago. Its length was sixty-five by twenty feet, and its height fourteen, divided into two stories: the upper, in modern times, served for a dwelling-house, the lower for a warehouse.

William of Worestre, who travelled in 1478, gives the following account of the dimensions as he saw them.

"Longitudo Capellæ Sancti Thomæ Martyris super Pontem Londoniarum circa 20 virgas cum cancella inferiori in volta quam superius cum choro, sed longitudo navis dictæ Capellæ continet 14 virgas.

"Latitudo de medieta gryfes est una virga.

"Longitudo pontis ex parte meridionali de le postis ad portam primam noviter fundatam per Henricum Cardinalem usque ad duas postas erectas prope ecclesiam sancti Magni continet 500 gressus meos.

"Item sunt 5 magnæ fenestræ in uno latere, qualibet fenestra continet 3 panos.

This passage will be found at page 301 of Williams's Itinerary, Mr. Nash's edition, though it is referred to neither from the Table of Contents nor the Index.

A view both of the Bridge and Chapel, as they stood a few years after, in the time of Henry VII., may be seen in the History of Pleshby, copied from the Illu-

mination of an old manuscript in the Royal Library.

## QUEEN-HYTHE.

"In this thirty-second yere of the kyng, (1248,) the wharfe of London calyd Quene Hythe, was taken to ferme by the comynaltye of the cytye, to pay yerely therefore L pounde. The whyche was then commytted to the shryve's charge, and so hath contynuyd ever sen that tyme to thys daye.

"Whereof the profytys and tollys are so fore mynyshed, that at this daye (1516,) yt is lytle worth ouer xx marke or xv pounde one yere with another.— (Fabyan's Chronicle.)

## GRESHAM-COLLEGE.

Among the prints which adorn Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors, is a View of Gresham-College, with a gateway, entering from Broad-street, marked 25. Within are the figures of two persons, the one standing, the other kneeling; these represent Dr. Mead and Dr. Woodward, the professor of physic there, and allude to a transaction of which the following is the history. In the exercise of his profession, Dr. Woodward had said or done something that had given offence to Dr. Mead. Mead, resenting it, was determined to have satisfaction, and meeting Woodward in this place, when he was returning to his lodgings in the College, drew, as did his adversary; but Mead having obtained the advantage of him, commanded him to beg his life; Woodward answered, with some wit, "No! Doctor, that I will not, till I am your patient." However, he yielded, and his submission is marked by a situation that represents him tendering his sword. Dr. Mead was the friend and patron of Ward, which may possibly account for the above fact being so singularly recorded.

## POOR-JEWRY-LANE.

The chief places in which the Jews originally dwelt before they were expelled the kingdom by Edward I., have been already mentioned. On their re-admission they fixed upon a new quarter of the town, which occasioned the name of Old Jewry to be given to the principal street of their former residence. In Cromwell's time they settled first in Poor Jewry-lane, nigh Aldgate, and still for the most part remain confined to its vicinity.

## ST. CLEMENT'S.

Among the church-processions revived by Queen Mary, that of St. Clement's, in honour of its patron-saint, was by far the most splendid of any in London. The procession

procession to St. Paul's, in 1557, "was made very pompous with fourscore banners and streamers, and the waits of the city playing, and threescore priests and clarkes in copes; and divers of the Inns of Court were there, who went next the priests, &c."—(See Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. 3, p. 377.)

## BERMONDSEY.

Although Leland, Stow, and others, place the foundation of the priory here at an earlier time, it appears from the best accounts that it was founded in the year 1082 by Alwin Child, a citizen of London. Some indeed have ascribed it to the Conqueror himself, who probably countenanced and promoted it; others to William Rufus, whose benefactions, it must be owned, were considerable: but the first steps seem to have been taken by Child, however inconsiderable the advances he was able to make in it.

In the Domesday Survey, the church is called "*nova et pulchra ecclesia.*"

Child's first work was the foundation of a church, dedicated to our Saviour, on the south of, and contiguous to the spot on which the present parochial church of St. Mary Magdalen is situated. To this he annexed a convent of Cluniac monks, sent hither in the year 1089, at the instance of Lanfranc Archbishop of Canterbury, from the priory of *La Charité sur la Loire*, to which it accordingly became subordinate as a cell.

In the 45th of Edward III. it was sequestrated, among other alien priories, to the use of the crown; but re-established by Richard in the second year of his reign; who also, two years afterwards, in consideration of a fine of two hundred marks, enfranchised it, thereby enabling the members of it to purchase and possess land in their own right, and to their own proper use and benefit: and about eighteen years after, in 1399, he converted it into an abbey.

The estates belonging to this priory were by no means inconsiderable, being of the extended value of at least three thousand pounds a-year of our present currency.

Their smaller parcels of land, and rent-charges, we omit. Among the most material of their manors are those of Preston, near Yeovil, and Kynardeston, in Somersetshire; Charlton, in Kent; Quickbury, in the parish of Shering, Essex; and Bermondsey. In the neighbourhood of London, the manor of Brockbourn; first a moiety, and after-

wards the whole, of Rotherhithe; the manor of Dulwich, in Camberwell; and the manor of West-Greenwich, or Deptford.

Among their spiritualities was the advowson of St. Saviour's, Bermondsey, given them by King William II., in 1091; that of St. George, in Southwark, by Thomas Arden, in 1122; the rectory of Rotherhithe, in the same year; that of Camberwell, in Surrey, by William Earl of Gloucester, in 1151; and Bedington, in 1159. From 1321 till the dissolution of the convent, the monks presented to the rectory of St. George, in Botolph-lane. In 1322 they became possessed of the advowson of St. Andrew's, Holborn: from the same period till the dissolution they had the alternate presentation to St. Magnus, London-bridge; and in 1390 they obtained a grant of the rectory of Croydon.

The list of priors is a long one: it may be enough to say, that the forty-seven first were foreigners; and that Richard Denton, or Duntun, was the first Englishman who filled the office, in 1372. Under his administration, in 1380, the monks were released from their subjection to the alien priory in Normandy: he rebuilt the cloister and refectory: and was a great benefactor to the priory. On his resignation, in 1390, John Atteburgh was elected; who having procured the priory to be erected into an abbacy, and himself created the first abbot, by Pope Boniface IX., in 1399, resigned his charge.

The subsequent abbots were,

1399. Henry Tomson.

1413. Thomas Thetford.

1432. John Bromleigh.

1473. John de Marlow.

1520. Robert Wharton, alias Parfew.

The last of whom, having been consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in 1536, surrendered his abbey to the King the year following, and in 1554 was translated to the see of Hereford.

Its revenue, at the surrender, according to what appears the best estimate, was 548l. 2s. 5½d.

About three years and a half afterwards (the 8th of July, 1541) the site was granted to Sir Robert Southwell: soon after which the church was taken down by Sir Thomas Pope, by whom it had been purchased.

The few relics which are now seen of Bermondsey Abbey exhibit little more than some scattered portions of its outer walls. At the north-west corner, how-

ever, of what is now known by the name of King John's Court, stands one of the abbey-gates.

Of the internal state and history of the foundation we know little or nothing, the annals of the house having perished in the general wreck of its fortunes. The Court, however, appears occasionally to have made use of it for their meetings on affairs of state. At Christmas, 1154, Henry II., immediately after his first coronation, treated here with his nobles on the state of the kingdom. In the reign of Henry III., many of the nobility having taken the cross upon them, met at this house to deliberate on the order of their journey. Catherine, the Queen of Henry V., either for devotion or safety, retired here, where she died January 3, 1457. Elizabeth, also, the Queen of Edward IV., was confined to this house by her son-in-law, King Henry VII., in 1486, where she died soon after.— (See Manning's History of Surrey.)

ST. BENNET, GRACECHURCH.

In the church-wardens' account of parish-expences here, for 1553, Mr. Mal-solm found this singular entry.

“Paid upon May last, to a priette and six clerks, for singing of *Te Deum*, and playing upon the organs,

for the birth of the Prince, 11. 8s. 0

Whence we gather that Queen Mary's ideal pregnancy not only cost the parish of St. Bennet, Gracechurch, a considerable sum, but that the very sex of the infant was determined on.

POPE'S-HEAD-ALLEY.

When Peacham published his *Compleat Gentleman*, in 1622, this place appears to have been celebrated for print-shops. Speaking of Hubert Goltzius, he observes, “His prints are commonly to be had in Pope's-Head-alley.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.

On the POETICAL ORACLES of the

GREEKS.

THE origin and progress of the Greek epigram has been explained in some former papers that have occasionally appeared in this Magazine. The term was first appropriated to the inscriptions accompanying offerings made in the temples of the gods. Thus the Athenians, having taken a severe revenge on the Euborians and Chalcidians, (as mentioned in the 5th book of Herodotus,) consecrated to Minerva a brazen chariot in the Propylæa with this simple “Epigram” in four lines. “The youth of Attica, hav-

ing overcome the nations of the Euboians and Chalcidians in the labours of war, and having broken their pride by iron fetters, the tenth of the spoil is consecrated to Pallas in this chariot.”

It was afterwards transferred to the inscriptions on the gates of temples; thence to those on other public edifices, on the statues of gods, and heroes, (whether dead or living,) and on tombs;\* neither did it signify whether in verse or prose: it was still an epigram. Such was the very ancient inscription on the tomb of Cyrus:

Ω Ανθρωπε, εγω Κυρος ο των αρχων τοις Περσαις κτησαμενος η της Ασιας Βασιλευς, μη εν φρονησει τε μνηματος.

The brevity of these inscriptions,† which rendered it so easy to impress on the memory any particular event, any rule of action, or any general feeling, soon recommended it for other purposes. The lawgiver adopted it to convey a moral precept, and the lover to express a tender sentiment; and hence, in process of time, almost every little poem which concisely represented one distinct idea, or pursued one simple argument, acquired the title of epigram.

Next of kin to these inscriptions, or epigrams, were the oracular responses of the gods. Like them they are among the earliest poems of which we have any notice; they are contained in a very few words, and expressed in a very simple manner, notwithstanding the obscure, and sometimes impenetrable, meaning which they convey.

The high reputation to which oracles attained in the earliest ages of Greece, is easily accounted for from the superstition which attributed them immediately to the Gods themselves; “whereas (says Potter,) other sorts of divination were delivered by men, and had a greater dependence on them, who might either out of ignorance, mistake, or out of fear, hopes, or other unlawful and base ends, conceal or betray the truth; whereas they thought the gods, who were neither obnoxious to the anger, nor stood in need of the rewards, nor cared for the promises of mortals, could not be prevailed upon to do either of them. Upon this

\* An epitaph is merely an epigram or inscription cut on a tomb.

† Many epigrams were *μονοσχιχοι*, i. e., of a single line. Such is that by Admetus, who lived in Trajan's time:

Γατα λαοι Αδμητης ελυτρων βη δ'εις εσον αυτος.

account oracles obtained so great a credit and esteem, that in all doubts and disputes their determinations were held sacred and inviolable: whence vast numbers flocked to them, to be resolved in all manner of doubts, and ask counsel about the management of their affairs: insomuch that no business of great consequence and moment was undertaken, scarce any peace concluded, any war waged, any new form of government instituted, or new laws enacted, without the advice and approbation of an oracle."

Herodotus is particularly fond of quoting them, and he has preserved some very curious specimens. Though he is by no means singular among the Greek historians in this respect, yet, on account of his venerable antiquity, we are inclined to esteem those valuable relics which he has been the means of handing down to us; and it may not be unpleasing to select from his work a few of the oracles we have mentioned, as specimens of their general spirit and tendency. The most remarkable of the qualities by which they are distinguished from the common epigram, is the cloud of enigma which is cast over them, and which renders some even of the most ancient of them diverting from their quibbling absurdity,

"That palters with us in a double sense,  
That keeps the word of promise to our ear,  
And breaks it to our hope."

The Spartans were at war with the Tegeata, and, having sent to the oracle to inquire whether or no they were destined to come off victorious, were answered, "That they should conquer, provided they first fetched home the bones of Oreites." Being ignorant where those remains were deposited, they sent a second time to make the necessary inquiry, and the oracle returned this ambiguous response:

Where, in the midst of wide Arcadia's land,  
The far-fam'd towers of Tegeæa stand,  
Two adverse winds with furious force contend,  
Form batters form, and ills on ills descend;  
There lies Crestes,—bear his bones away,  
And fam'd Tegeæa shall become your prey.

It is easy to imagine that no great comfort accrued to the inquirers from this difficult problem. However, some time after, (says the historian,) as a certain Spartan was staying on some private business at Tegeæa, he was informed by a blacksmith, with whom he was accidentally conversing, that, in digging a well directly under the place where his

forge used to stand, his workmen had found the bones of a man seven cubits in stature. Now our Spartan (being, it should seem, a clever fellow at solving riddles by a Christmas fireside,) instantly bethought himself of the words of the oracle. The smith's bellows might well have caused the contention of the winds, and the hammer and anvil, whenever the smith was at work, were certainly two forms eternally battering each other. As for the latter part, it still seemed a little abstruse and metaphysical; nevertheless our shrewd riddler easily satisfied himself, that as iron was the cause, or at least the instrument, of war, and war was indisputably the greatest of human ills, so when the hammer came to blows with the anvil, it was little more than a poetical paraphrase to say that ills were descending upon ills. He kept his counsel, however, before the Tegeæan blacksmith, and only begged him, as a virtuoso or naturalist might do, to let him see these remarkable bones. He soon was a witness to the reality of the story; and by comparing the situation of things with the representations of the oracle, was perfectly persuaded that the important discovery was made. He gave a handsome sum to his friend the blacksmith for the possession of this great natural curiosity, which he assured him would make a most respectable figure in his museum at Sparta. On his arrival there, he immediately reported his discovery, and presented his treasure to the Ephori; and the consequence of all this was, that the oracle was finally accomplished in the total overthrow of Tegeæa, which soon ensued. Such (with a little amendment,) is the account which Herodotus gives of this singular transaction.

The greatest reverence for the gods was, as might be expected, inculcated by these oracular responses; and often moral precepts were conveyed in them, as well as in the epigrams and other poems of their wise men and legislators. It cannot be doubted that great use was made of so formidable an engine by generals and politicians, with whom it was of the first consequence to obtain the ear of the priests of Delphi.

The Cnidians had a design of digging through the isthmus of their little peninsula, in order to render their situation more defensible than nature had appointed it to be. But the oracle (very probably instructed by Harpagus the Ionian, whose designs on their state were the immediate subject of the apprehensions of the

the Cnidians,) sent them this striking warning, which made them instantly desist from their purpose :

Dig not the soil,—your impious labours close.  
Jove might have made an island if he choic.

The pious Cnidians, who immediately saw the madness of their project, and left their peninsula open to Harpagus, because if Jupiter had decreed that they should be preserved, he would himself have made them insular at first, acted on an argument not a whit more absurd than our good old women, who, from similar motives, opposed inoculation about a century ago, and in our own days join in the hue-and-cry against vaccination, because, forsooth, the small-pox is a visitation from heaven, and God would never have sent it, if he meant that impious man should extirpate it, and so destroy what he had pleased to create. Oh ye sagacious Cnidians, and ye more than sagacious old women of England !

“There lived, about three generations since, at Sparta,” says Leutychnides, in the simple but elegant apologue which he delivers to the Athenians for the purpose of recovering some money which had been left in their hands as a pledge, and which they had lately refused to deliver up, “There lived at Sparta, about three generations since, Glaucus the son of Epycides, a man famous throughout Greece for his justice and integrity, whose great reputation encouraged a certain Mileſian (under the apprehension which the disturbances in his own country occasioned,) to deposit a considerable sum of money in his hands. Years had elapsed, during which Glaucus heard nothing of any applications for the money, when, one day, the sons of this Mileſian arrived at Sparta. They went to Glaucus, informed him of their father's death, shewed him the bill for the money which they had found among his effects, and demanded the restoration of their own property. The good trustee for some time pretended ignorance ; at last he informed them that he must have time to look over his books, and settle his accounts, when if any such sum of money had ever been deposited with him, he should be able to detect the circumstance, and would refund whatever he owed. The young men allowed him all the delay he asked, and he set off for Delphi to ask the opinion of the oracle whether it was lawful to perjure himself, and keep possession of the Mileſian's money. Indignant at so shameful an appli-

cation, the God returned him the following answer :

‘ If, son of Epycides, to be blest  
With sacri-liv'd treasures of thy ancient  
guest,  
Provoke thy soul to swear, Swear then ! for  
Death  
Spare not the righteous, nor the perjurd  
breath.

But by the throne of holy Horcus stands  
A nameless offspring without feet or hands ;  
Swift on Destruction's rapid wings she goes,  
Tears down whole houies, and a race o'er-  
throws.

Her Harpy-talons for the perjurd wait ;  
The righteous House survives, and fears no foe  
but Fate.’

“The curse implied in the latter part of this response was ambiguous ; at least it was poetical, and there is always something dark and uncertain in poetical phraseology. The former lines appeared much more clear to Glaucus : they were very sensible, good, honest, intelligible prose : besides, they were uttered somewhat with the tone of command, and Glaucus was much too pious to disobey or disoblige the god. The matter was accordingly soon settled. The poor Mileſians were sent away with the most positive and absolute denial of any knowledge or recollection of the fact, as impostors and liars. Glaucus lived on in as high credit, and with far greater splendour than ever for some time, till, some sudden reverses and misfortunes happening, he bethought himself of the oracle, began to imagine it was not quite so dark and ambiguous as he had taught himself to believe it, and at last concluded to send for the men he had cheated. To them he probably made out a good story ; that he had mislaid his books, or was puzzled in his accounts ; in fine, he paid them the money with all the interest they required, dismissed them with many protestations of friendship for them and respect for the memory of their dear departed father, and begged them in God's name to think no more about it. But Apollo, and the daughter of Horcus, it seems, were not so easily reconciled. The tide of ill-luck set in strong against the family of Epycides, and, in a very short space of time, Glaucus himself was dead, and not a vestige of his name or race survived him.”

In this instance the veneration for oracles produced a most salutary moral effect ; and the example which this story afforded, may have been of great advantage to many succeeding ages. But the political

political use of this popular superstition cannot possibly be doubted, or that the ancient generals and rulers of Greece continually built upon them for the purposes of inspiring their soldiers with noble and generous sentiments, and elevating them with hopes of success, or with the less worthy view of encouraging their fellow-citizens to assist in their own private plans of aggrandizement, or to answer the purposes of faction.

Themistocles was, of all men, best calculated to make the weaknesses and received opinions of his fellow-countrymen subservient to their interests and to his own speculations; and there are sufficient reasons for supposing that the fortunate event of the conflict at Salamis is to be ascribed hardly more to the excellence of his counsels, than to the artifices he employed to work on the credulity of the Athenians. The famous oracle of Bacis, which Herodotus preserves with unsuspecting credulity as the genuine inspiration of heaven, was probably nothing more than one of these "*magnanime mensogne*." It is certainly conceived in terms sufficiently clear to create the most undaunted assurance of victory, and sufficiently elevated to animate to the noblest exertions and achievements.

But when their ships shall bridge the stormy main

From great Diana's venerable fane  
To rocky Cynosura's sea-beat coast,  
And, mad in hope, they see fair Athens lost;  
Great Justice shall chastise the dire offence  
Of yon proud youth, the child of Insolence,  
Tho', fierce in threats, he meditate the blow,  
And vainly boast your nation's overthrow.

For arms shall clash with arms, and Mars  
shall reign

In bloody triumph o'er th' empurpled main,  
And then all-seeing Jove, and Victory,  
Shall bring to Greece the day of liberty.

Themistocles had indeed, before this, made use of a similar artifice with equal success, when he procured those celebrated answers of the oracle by which the Athenians were induced to leave their city to the Persians, and trust to their navy alone for defence. Herodotus very finely and accurately describes their situation at that time, and how absolutely the preservation of Greece depended on their contesting the empire of the sea with the great king. Themistocles alone perceived the necessity of the measure; and it highly exalts our idea of the uncommon wisdom and talents of that exalted individual, when we reflect that the

object in his view was to persuade a brave nation to give up every thing that they possessed without a struggle to the invaders, and trust themselves to an element before untried, and of which their enemies had been till then considered as the unrivalled possessors, for the sake of a distant prospect of ambiguous security or advantage, of which he alone, of all the world, felt assured and confident. This, however, was the task he had to perform, and the manner in which he performed it is no less admirable than the original conception of it. The Athenians had sent to the oracle when their minds were already desponding with regard to the state of their affairs, and it is probable that Themistocles endeavoured rather to increase their apprehensions, than to subdue them, by his representations of the impending danger. The answer they received (an answer which he had himself intrusted the Pythia to deliver,) was conceived in terms by no means calculated to elevate their hopes.

Unhappy wretches, why do ye delay?

Fly to the limits of the earth away!

Leave your dear Native Land's domestic  
bow'rs,

And the blest circle of her lofty tow'rs!

Her sinking head no longer firm remains,

And her weak hands desert the useless reins.

Nothing is safe,—Destruction rules the day,

And Fire, and furious Mars, assert their prey.

O'er wasted champains, in his Syrian car,  
Drives the wild God, and pours the tide of  
war,

Lays your proud tow'rs in ruin o'er the  
plains,

And wraps in fire your consecrated fanes.

Ev'n now dread signs the holy temple fill,

And horrid portents mark the gathering ill.

The inmost caverns sweat and tremble round,

And floating gore distains the sacred ground.

Quit, quit the fane! Revolve high Heav'n's  
decree,

And yet avert th' impending misery!

From all this what was to be collected but *the city* was doomed inevitably to destruction? *Her* champains were to be laid waste,—*her* towers to be laid low,—*her* temples to be wrapped in flames;—still, *the people*, by duly reflecting on the purpose of the gods, darkly suggested by the oracle, might avert the misery that was to fall on them. They might, at the limits of the earth, yet find an asylum and a refuge-place. A second embassy was sent to request an explanation, and a second oracle was returned.

In vain the Guardian of your City tries

To bend th' immortal Ruler of the skies.



Vain are her pray'rs,—her counfels all are  
vain,—  
Yet hear the high behest of Heav'n again !  
When all is lost that Cecrops' tow'rs sur-  
round,  
And all Cithæron's holy limits bound,  
To Pallas yet, an emolem of his love,  
Her wooden ramparts shall be giv'n by Jove.  
These still shall stand, unconquer'd, firm, and  
free,  
The guardians of your latest progeny.  
When barbarous myriads on your plains de-  
scend,  
Before the furious tempest timely bend !  
Oh heav'nly Salamis ! 'tis thine to tear  
From many a mother's breast her cherish'd  
heir,  
When earliest verdure decks the fruitful  
plain,  
Or Ceres paints with gold her ripen'd grain.  
This appeared to the Athenians yet

more obscure than the former. But the plot of Themistocles was now ripe; and he found it no difficult matter to, persuade his countrymen that the limits of the earth could mean nothing but the sea, that the wooden ramparts were their navy, and Salamis the place appointed by the God for them to make their principal stand; and at the same time he artfully insinuated the hopes of success and of a splendid victory from the ominous expressions and lucky words with which the response abounded.

The subject on which I have entered opens indeed a very wide and ample field of discussion; but it would soon exceed the limits of a periodical publication were I to attempt at present filling up the sketch which I have drawn.

CRISPUS.

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## ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO A YOUNG LADY,  
ON HER BIRTH-DAY.

By PETER PINDAR, Esq.

NOW, Mary, thou art sweet eighteen,  
In Nature's bloom of form and mien;  
Taste and good humour to delight thy  
friends;  
A mistress of the dance and song,  
Neat repartee upon the tongue,  
And music, Mary, at thy finger ends.  
Now beaux their love-tales will begin;  
The tall, the short, the thick, and thin,  
The fool, the man of sense, the gay, the  
sombre:  
And would old Time, the thief, alack !  
Give me but half a century back,  
I certainly should be among the number.  
O may thy future minutes fly  
Without a tear, without a sigh,  
Rich with the world's enjoyments, full of  
spirits;  
Forgiving them my thief, old Time,  
I'd praise the rascal in my rhyme—  
For doing so much justice to thy merits.

ROSABELL.

By JOHN MAYNE.

THE troops were all embark'd on board;  
The ships were under weigh;  
And loving wives, and maids ador'd,  
Were weeping round the bay.  
They parted from their dearest friends,  
From all their heart desires;  
And Rosabell to Heav'n commends  
The man her soul admires !  
For him, she fled from soft repose;  
Renounc'd a parent's care:  
He fails to crush his country's foes—  
She wanders in despair !  
MONTHLY MAG. No. 118.

A seraph, in an infant's frame,  
Reclin'd upon her arm;  
And sorrow, in the comely dame,  
Now heighten'd every charm:  
She thought, if fortune had but smil'd—  
She thought upon her dear;  
And when she look'd upon his child,  
O! then ran many a tear!  
“ Ah! who will watch thee as thou sleep'st?  
Who'll sing a lullaby,  
Or rock thy cradle, when thou weep'st,  
If I shou'd chance to die?”  
On board the ship, resign'd to fate,  
Yet planning joys to come,  
Her love, in silent sorrow, sat  
Upon a broken drum:  
He saw her, lonely, on the beach;  
He saw her on the strand;  
And, far as human eye can reach,  
He saw her wave her hand!  
“ O, Rosabell! tho' forc'd to go,  
With thee my soul shall dwell,  
And heav'n, who pities human woe,  
Will comfort Rosabell!”

MY WEDDING DAY.

A POEM ADDRESSED TO MRS. A.,  
By JOSEPH ATKINSON, Esq.

THIS day—now four and twenty years,  
(As by recording time appears,)  
Our marriage rites were blest;  
When you, in virgin bloom attir'd;  
Shar'd the fond raptures you inspir'd,  
And mutual love confest.  
'Twas not thy fair angelic face,  
Thy shape adorn'd with winning grace,  
Which first thy lover lur'd;  
'Twas not the radiance of thine eyes,  
Where Love in playful ambush lies,  
Thy husband's heart secur'd.

No, 'twas the features of thy mind,  
Those artless manners soft and kind,  
Which charms the more they're known ;  
Powers that can sympathize relief,  
Partake my joys, console my grief,  
Made constant faith thy own.

For let me boast, with grateful pride,  
Since Hymen's bands our hearts allied,  
Repentance never came ;  
For both your looks and temper sweet  
Would fill my hopes and wishes meet,  
Each fond return to claim.

Plac'd in the bosom of content,  
Friendship to love endearments lent,  
'To cheer our peaceful dome ;  
While both confess'd we never found  
Thro' dissipation's giddy round,  
The bliss enjoy'd at home.

And since, to crown our nuptial bed,  
Four blooming olive branches spread,  
Our pride's delight and praise ;  
May they in strength and beauty grow,  
The wreath of peace and shelter throw  
Around our future days.

Dear pledges of our sacred vows !  
If Heav'n a parent's wish allows,  
O guard and guide their youth,  
Their mother's virtues to discern,  
Her worth and bright example learn  
Of piety and truth.

Then come, Maria, let us trace  
Our blessings in our infant race,  
As round our knees they play ;  
My girls shall with your graces smile,  
My boy the cares of life beguile,  
As honour leads the way.

As thro' the vale of years we glide,  
With such an offspring by our side  
We'll brave all worldly strife !  
And, to complete the happy scene,  
May they be blest as we have been  
In their connubial life.

Then come, ah ! make no more delay,  
Too long has absence torn away  
My dear domestic joys ;  
For tho' the world in jars increase,  
Thy welcome smiles shall bring that peace  
Which public life destroys.

Or shall I catch the vernal gale,  
And to that blissful region sail  
Which peace has not forsaken ?  
There, join'd together heart in hand,  
Repair to Dunmow's happy land,  
And claim the slice of bacon.

THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM ;  
AN ODE, ADDRESSED TO THE ITALIAN  
PEOPLE, DURING THAT PERIOD OF THE  
LATE WAR WHEN THE BRITISH NAVY  
PROTECTED ITALY. PARAPHRASED FROM  
CARLO MARIA MAGGI.

By MARIANA STARKE.

SAY, royal city, what avenging arm  
Hath robb'd thy streets of population's  
charm ;

O'erthrown thy altars, bade thy walls decay,  
And made thy dwellings dens for beasts of  
prey ?

Prostrate on earth, unheeded, desolate,  
Like some lone widow, thou bewail'st thy  
fate :

No busy citizen thy grief beguiles ;  
No friend appears, to light thy face with  
smiles ;

By day, by night, thy plaints unceasing flow,  
While Silence only listens to thy woe.

Mistress of nations once ; now, direful  
stroke !

Condemn'd to drag degrading Slav'ry's yoke ;  
Nay worse, if worse can be, to view in those  
Whom most she lov'd her most inveterate foes :  
Friends, servants, children, all forsake her  
side,

Seize her rich coffers, and their spoils divide ;  
The impious spill her blood, reverse her  
laws,

Then scoff at mis'ries which their rigours  
cause ;  
Till proud Derision, harpy most accurst !  
Of all her various torments seems the worst.

The grass-grown streets in solemn stillness  
mourn

No splendid pageants to the temples borne :  
The tender infant pines in galling chains ;  
The frantic parent e'en of Heav'n complains ;  
While, on earth-levell'd gates and fragments  
vatt

Of stately fabrics in confusion cast,  
The anchorite and toil-worn pilgrim stand,  
Gaze on the works of Desolation's hand ;  
Then, as Oblivion stalks in silence by,  
" Speak, all-triumphant Queen, O speak !  
(they cry)

What piles are these, proud, e'en amid de-  
cay !"  
She murmurs, " MINE"—and, reckless, turns  
away.

Judæa's warriors, dreaded now no more,  
Crowd swift for refuge to a foreign shore ;  
Confounded, destitute, in flocks they fly,  
Dark'ning the land, like locusts sent from  
high :

Their harps, which erst with notes of triumph  
rung,

Now mute upon Euphrates' banks are hung ;  
While, weakly yielding to the strokes of  
Fate,

Israel's fam'd tribes, once valourous as great,  
Lost to all hope, their native firmness fled,  
Sigh for the torpor of th' unconscious dead.

'Rest of each sapient chief her course to  
guide,

And stem, with nervous hand, Destruction's  
tide,

Judæa bends beneath the victor's rod,  
And thus displays th' avenging wrath of God ;  
Who bade fierce war assault the impious train  
That durst his hallow'd sanctu'ry profane ;  
E'en while his voice, which makes Earth's  
basis shake,

In thunder 'gainst their guilty purpose spake.

As thus, on inspiration's glass pourtray'd,  
The Prophet saw his country's glory fade;  
"Turn, Israel, turn! (exclaim'd the faintest  
Seer)

Renounce those sins which freeze my soul  
with fear!

Turn to that God whose mercy never fails,  
Where Penitence, meek child of Faith, pre-  
vails!"

But though the seer, with pious zeal, re-  
prov'd  
Judæa's boundless crimes, no heart was  
mov'd  
To follow virtue's course:—th' obdurate  
crowd,

Of Satan's ignominious shackles proud,  
Vaunt their profaneness, glory in their shame,  
Nay dare, with Pharisaic guile, to blame  
Those lips ordain'd Heav'n's mandates to re-  
peat,  
For ut'ring useless truths, and censures in-  
discreet.

And tho' Adversity, with ruthless hand,  
Year following year, afflicts the sinful land;  
Tho' Belus' sons 'gainst trembling Zion pour  
Of iron deaths a terror-kindling show'r;  
Tho' Amorites, Armenians, and the train  
Who bend before sphinx-guarded Apis' sane,  
Scourge her with woes to which her crimes  
give birth,

Till with such piteous plaints she fills this  
earth,

That Mercy, loveliest handmaid of the sky,  
Pardons her sins, and bids her sorrows fly;  
Yet, scarce are war's disastrous clouds o'er-  
blown,

Ere Vice usurps deserted Reason's throne,  
Despotic sway o'er ev'ry tribe regains,  
And once more binds them fast in Satan's  
chains.

At length—but how shall earth-born song  
rehearse

Scenes only meet for inspiration's verse?

At length, to fear alike and virtue dead,  
Judæa's sons their Lord, their Saviour led  
To Golgotha's curst field—Amazement dire,  
And stif'ning horror, seiz'd the heav'nly  
quire—

Affrighted earth to her foundations quak'd—  
The graves were open'd, and the dead were  
wak'd—

The blushing Sun his orb in darkness veil'd  
When, to the agonizing crotch, was nail'd  
That awful God, who freely died to save  
Man, thankless man, from an eternal grave.

But Vengeance, in the Latian garb dis-  
play'd,

Vengeance, with pow'r omnipotent array'd,  
Hurls hideous ruin on the guilty train,  
Bids cruel carnage o'er their cities reign,  
And spoils Jerusalem of ev'ry stone  
On which her prestine grandeur might have  
shone,

While her lost sons, who 'scape the victor's  
sword,

Wander thro' earth a famine-stricken horde,  
Revil'd, detested, chas'd from land to land,  
And mark'd with infamy's eternal brand.

But whence this sadness which pervades  
my soul,

A sadness reason vainly wou'd controul.  
For thee, my country, e'en than life more  
dear,

For thee, my anxious bosom throbs with fear,  
Lest thy omissions with thy crimes conspire  
To rouse o'erwhelming storms of heav'nly  
ire.

Oft have I ponder'd on that joyous time  
When, distant far from manhood's feverish  
prime,

On thy maternal lap I careless trod,  
With infant feet that scarcely press'd the sod;  
While the sweet thought of blameless plea-  
sures past,

Each day became more pleasing than the  
last.

But now, like some fond parent who, with  
dread

Beholds the child her soft'ning cares have  
bred,

Heedless and gay, with young-ey'd Hope  
clate,

Disporting near the utmost verge of fate;  
As down her cheeks big drops of anguish  
flow,

Thus from my eyes descend salt streams of  
woe,

When'er I gaze on thee, my native land,  
Whose sons full oft, impell'd by Folly's hand,  
Plunge deep in error's tide; and tho' thy  
crimes,

Compar'd with Salem's guilt in other times,  
Weigh but as gossamer; still, still repent!

O, mark the woes on disobedience sent!

To Conscience, heav'nly mistress, attend,  
And take Repentance as thy bosom-friend;  
The one instructs us from each bane to fly,  
The other quickly sits us for the sky.

But see! in Fancy's tints what scenes ap-  
pear!

What clouds portentous fill the troubled air!  
From Gallic shores, for deeds of blood ac-  
curt,

The ruin-breathing tempest seems to burst.  
Livorno's faintest guardian shrinks with dread;

Firenze's lily droops her blushing head;  
Parthenope's sweet strains no longer flow,  
And Rome's imperial eagles shriek with woe:

While, 'rest of mariners, each effort fails  
By which Italia vain wou'd stem the gales  
Which rend her feeble bark.—Pale light-  
nings flash,

And furious waves her shatter'd vessel dash  
'Gainst dire Destruction's rocks:—appall'd  
she stands,

Imploring quick relief from foreign hands;

Nor impotent her cries, for Britain's train,  
Imperious lords of Ocean's wide domain,  
With eagle-swiftness to her aid resort,  
And steer her sinking vessel safe to port.

The tint grow pale, the strong illusion flies.  
Yet still, alas, methinks yon western skies  
Frown on Italia's shores:—my native clime,  
O heed thy poet, and repent in time!

Man's utmost force, oppos'd to hell-born  
might,  
Full oft is baffled in th' unequal fight:  
One arm alone to conquer never fails;  
One arm alone o'er Fate herself prevails:  
Turn to thy God, on his support rely;  
Aided by Him, thou may'st the world defy;  
His pow'r alone can vanquish Satan's plan,  
And change each Gallic monster back to man.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

REMARKS on the DECOMPOSITION of MURIATE of SODA, by OXIDE of LEAD. Presented to the NATIONAL INSTITUTE in its last sitting, by CITIZEN VAUQUELIN.

CHEMISTS agree that the oxide of lead decomposes the muriate of soda; but the manner in which this decomposition is effected has never been satisfactorily explained. All those who have attempted it have been led into a manifest contradiction. The superior affinity of the oxide of lead for the muriatic acid, which has been considered by some as sufficient to solve the difficulty, is destroyed by the decomposition of the muriate of lead by means of caustic soda; that of the carbonic acid, contained in the litharge, to which recourse has been had, is equally prevented by the complete inaction of the carbonate of lead upon the sea-salt, and by the minimum, which contains little of that acid, which, however, decomposes also the muriate of soda.

To obviate this difficulty, some have affirmed that the sea-salt is only partially decomposed by the oxide of lead; but this error proceeds from the erroneous explanation given of a fact which is true in itself.

It is certain, on the contrary, that the decomposition of this salt is complete, when the oxide of lead is in sufficient quantity; for how could this partial action take place if the soda be obtained pure, and why should it be interrupted without any known cause?

With a view to elucidate this subject, M. Vauquelin was induced to enter upon the following experiments.

1. With seven parts of finely pulverized litharge, he mixed one part of muriate of soda, to which he added a sufficient quantity of water to give it the con-

sistence of thin pap, and afterwards agitated it for several hours, in order to facilitate the action of those substances upon each other.

The oxide of lead lost its natural colour, and gradually became white. Its bulk was greatly augmented, and, in proportion as the water was absorbed, the mixture assumed such a degree of consistence, that he was under the necessity of adding, at different intervals, to it a great quantity of water. At the expiration of four days the litharge appearing entirely changed in its nature, he diffused the mass in seven or eight parts of water, and afterwards filtered it.

The filtered liquor possessed a strong alkaline taste, and held in solution a small portion of muriate of lead, but not a particle of muriate of soda. When reduced to about a tenth of its volume, it furnished crystals of carbonate of soda, which were rendered opaque by some remains of muriate of lead.

2. The oxide of lead, when washed and dried, was of a dirty white colour, and its weight had augmented about one eighth. When exposed to a gentle heat it acquired a very beautiful citron-colour, and lost 0.025 of its weight. A part of this oxide, treated with a solution of caustic soda, exhibited the following phenomena.—1. Its citron-colour was changed into a dirty yellow.—2. It lost its pulverulent form, assumed that of needle-shaped crystals, and its bulk became much diminished. The solution of soda had not sensibly altered its taste; it however yielded a very abundant black precipitate by hydrosulphuret of soda, a white precipitate with the nitric and muriatic acids; but that formed by the first was re-dissolved by an excess of acid. These precipitates were perfectly similar to that part of the mass which was not dissolved by the soda,

3. A hundred parts of the same mass were treated with dilute nitric acid, which dissolved the greatest part of it, while that which remained displayed a white colour and a crystalline form. This substance, when separated from the liquor, melted upon burning coals, assumed a black colour, and was dissipated in fumes without leaving any lead in a metallic state: circumstances which clearly indicate that this substance was common muriate of lead. The portion dissolved in the nitric acid, when evaporated by a gentle heat, furnished crystals of nitrate of lead, among which there appeared a few needle-shaped crystals of muriate of lead, which had been dissolved by the nitric acid.

4. A hundred other parts of the mass, when treated with boiling-water, did not appear to undergo any change, and the liquor scarcely exhibited any signs of the presence of lead with the hydrosulphuret of potash.

From these experiments it appears demonstrated, — 1. That the litharge employed for the decomposition of muriate of soda, is a muriate of lead with an excess of oxide.—2. That the caustic alkalis do not decompose this salt, but merely dissolve it.—3. That it is in consequence of the affinity of the muriate of lead for this oxide, that the litharge decomposes sea-salt.—4. That it is this superabundant quantity of oxide in proportion to the common muriate of lead, which imparts to this salt the property of assuming a citron-colour, by means of heat, which never happens to the common muriate of lead.—5. That it is the oxide which renders this muriate of lead nearly insoluble in water.—6. That it is the oxide which the nitric acid holds in solution with which it forms nitrate of lead, whilst it leaves only neutralized muriate of lead.

So true is it that the oxide of lead never effects the decomposition of muriate of soda but in forming a muriate of lead with an excess of oxide, that, when we decompose the common muriate of lead by caustic soda, we never can entirely free it from all its muriatic acid. There always remains a sufficient quantity to preserve the lead in that state in which it is found after the decomposition of the muriate of soda; which is demonstrated by the citron-colour which it assumes on the application of heat, by its decomposition with the nitric acid, by the separation of the common muriate of lead, and

the formation of the nitrate of lead which takes place during this operation.

It is therefore evidently in consequence of a double affinity that the oxide of lead decomposes the muriate of soda, by the attraction of the oxide of lead for the muriatic acid, and of the muriate of lead for an excess of oxide.

Hence we may readily explain why so much oxide of lead is requisite to effect the complete decomposition of the muriate of soda, since that five-sixths at least of this oxide are employed, not to decompose the sea-salt, but to form the muriate of lead with an excess of oxide, and that the fourth at most of this oxide combines with the muriatic acid, in the state of a true muriate of lead.

Hence it may be affirmed, that the litharge completely decomposes the muriate of soda, when in a sufficient quantity, and that the soda never wholly decomposes the muriate of lead, in whatever quantity it may be employed.

If the carbonate of lead cannot decompose the muriate of soda, it follows that the carbonate of soda must perfectly decompose the muriate of lead; and this is in fact confirmed by experience.

Besides, the muriate of lead is not the only salt of this kind which possesses the property of absorbing an excess of oxide. The sulphate, and the nitrate, and perhaps many others, possess it also. A proof of the truth of this is furnished by the decomposition of the nitrate and sulphate of lead, by caustic alkalis, and particularly by ammonia. There always remains in the oxide of lead a small quantity of these acids, the first of which is detected by the nitrous vapours which are disengaged on heating the washed precipitate; the second by a residuum left by the nitric acid, with which the precipitate obtained from the sulphate of lead was treated, and which residuum is itself nothing more than a sulphate of lead.

Vauquelin concludes his observations by suggesting the probability that the decomposition of muriate of soda by lime is effected in a similar manner; and he informs the Institute that he is about to enter upon a course of experiments in order to ascertain the truth of this conjecture, which shall in due time be laid before the Society.

#### ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

DR. HERSCHEL has laid before this learned body, a paper "On the Quantity and Velocity of the Solar Motion," which

which he considers as a sequel to his account of the direction of the solar motion. With regard to the proportional distance of the stars, Dr. H. observes that "neither the parallaxic nor real motion of a star can be ascertained till its relative distance is fixed upon. In attempting to do this, it will not be satisfactory to divide the stars into a few magnitudes, and suppose *these* to represent the relative distances we require. There are not perhaps, among all the stars of the heavens, any two that are exactly at the same distance from us; much less can we admit that the stars, which we call of the first magnitude, are equally distant from the sun. And, indeed, if the brightness of the stars is admitted as a criterion by which we are to arrange them, it is perfectly evident that all those of the first magnitude must differ as much in distance as they certainly do in lustre, yet imperfect as this may be, it is at present the only rule that we have to go by." The relative brightness of six stars may be expressed thus: Sirius— — — Arcturus — Capella — Lyra — — — Aldebaran \* Procyon \* Then the proportional distances will be expressed as follows:

Sirius	1.00	Lyra	1.50
Arcturus	1.20	Aldebaran	1.40
Capella	1.25	Procyon	1.40

The difference between Sirius and Arcturus is here made very considerable; but, according to Dr. H., not more so than the difference in their brightness will fully justify.

We have next a table drawn out to shew that an increase or decrease of the solar motion will have a contrary effect upon the required real motions of different stars. By this table, the real motion of Arcturus compared with that of Aldebaran, shews that when the solar motion is increased from 1.0 to 1.5 and to 2", the real motion of Arcturus will be gradually diminished from 1.57 to 1.30 to 1.02, while that of Aldebaran undergoes a contrary change from 0.53 to 0.36 and to 1".13.

From these and other considerations we are told, that the motions of Arcturus and Aldebaran being contrary to each other, may be made perfectly equal by supposing the sun's annual motion to be 1",85925; for then the real annual motion of Arcturus towards the parallaxic centre is 1".091, and that of Aldebaran towards the opposite part of the heavens, in which the solar apex is placed, will be

1".091 likewise; the first in a direction 55° 29' 39" south preceding, the latter 88° 16' 31" north following their respective parallels: and a composition of these motions with the parallaxic ones, arising from the solar motion, will produce the apparent motions of the stars which have been established by observation.

Dr. H. next proceeds to calculations, for drawing figures that will represent the observed motions of the stars: these are illustrated with figures. He then goes on to take a general view of the causes of the motions of celestial bodies; and he observes, that a motion of the stars may arise either from their mutual gravitation towards each other, or from an original projectile force impressed upon them. These causes are known to act on all bodies belonging to the solar system, so as to give them a very particular appropriate direction.

As attraction acts at all distances, it is to be considered whether the motions of stars can be accounted for by the mutual gravitation of stars towards each other, or by a periodical binal revolution of them about a common centre of gravity; or whether we ought not to have recourse to some very distant attractive centre. This (says the doctor) may be decided by calculation:—let the sun, for instance, and Sirius be two equal bodies placed in the most favourable situation to permit a mutual approach by attraction, then it may be proved that the space over which one of them would pass in a year, were the matter of both collected in the other as an attractive centre, would be less than a five thousand millionth part of a second, supposing that motion to be seen by an eye at the distance of Sirius, and admitting the parallax of the whole orbit of the earth on this star to be one second. This proves that mere attractions cannot be the cause of the observed sidereal motions.

In the case of supposed binal revolutions of stars about a common centre of gravity, the united power of the connected stars, provided the mass of either of them did not greatly exceed that of the sun, would fall very short of the attraction required. The star Arcturus, which moves in an opposite direction to the proposed solar motion, were it connected with the sun, and the proper projectile motion could not describe an arch of 1" about their common centre in less than 102 years; and though the opposite motion of the sun by a parallaxic effect would

would double that quantity, it still would fall short of the change observed in a single year.

Dr. Herschel infers that the projectile motion must be combined with attraction, and the motions of the stars, when regulated in this manner, are not unlike the disposition by which bodies of the solar system are governed. In considering the probable existence of a centre of attraction, it is observed, that there are two ways in which a centre of attraction, so powerful as the present occasion would require, may be constructed: the most simple of them would be a single body of great magnitude,—this may exist, though we should not be able to perceive it by any superiority of lustre, as the decrease of its light arising from its great distance would hardly be compensated by the size of its diameter; but as this is hypothetical, it cannot be admitted into the discussion.

The second way of the construction of a very powerful centre, may be the joint attraction of a great number of stars united into one condensed group: the existence of such groups has been proved, for, says Dr. Herschel, “the nebula discovered by Dr. Halley in the year 1714, in which he and other observers saw no star, I have ascertained to be a globular cluster, containing probably not less than 14,000 stars.” This cluster must have a very powerful attractive centre of gravity, which may be able to keep many far distant celestial bodies in control. An union of many such clusters will form a still more powerful centre of gravitation, whose influence may extend to a whole region of scattered stars.

If a still more powerful, but more diffused exertion of attraction should be required than what may be found in the union of clusters, we have hundreds of thousands of stars, not to say millions, contained in very compressed parts of the milky way. These immense regions may well occasion the sidereal motions referred to; and a similarity in the direction of these motions will want no illustration.

As additional reasons for the admission of far distant centres of attraction, as well as projectile motions in the stars that are connected with them, it may be observed, that independently of the solar motions, the action of these causes will be equally required to explain the acknowledged motions of the stars. For if the sun be at rest, then Arcturus must

change its place more than 2" a year; and consequently this and many other stars, which are well known to change their situation, must be supposed to have projectile motions, and to be subject to the attraction of far distant centres.

As the result of his several speculations, Dr. Herschel observes, that “it appears, in the present state of our knowledge of the observed proper motions of the stars, we have reason to fix upon the quantity of the solar motion to be such as by an eye, placed at right angles to its direction, and at the distance of Sirius from us, would be seen to describe annually an arc of 1' 116992 of a degree, and its velocity, till we are acquainted with the real distance of this star, can only be expressed by the proportional number 1116992.

The apparent velocities of Arcturus and Aldebaran, without a solar motion, were supposed, by a table already referred to, as 208 to 12; but when the deception arising from its parallactic effect is removed by calculation, these velocities are to each other only as 179 to 85, or as 2 to 1: and though Arcturus still remains a star that moves with great velocity, yet there are by the table four or five stars with nearly as much motion, and four with more. This solar motion also removes the deception by which the motion of a star of the consequence  $\lambda$  Orionis is so concealed as hardly to shew any velocity; whereas, by computation, we find that it really moves at a rate which is fully equal to the motion of the sun.

The similarity of the directions of the sidereal motions is an indication that the stars, having such motions, as well as the sun, are acted upon by some connecting cause, which can only be attraction; and as attraction will not explain the observed phenomena without the existence of projectile motions, it must be admitted that the motions of the stars are governed by the same two ruling principles which regulate the orbital motions of the bodies of the solar system. It must also be admitted that, we may invert the inference from the operation of these causes in our system, conclude that their influence upon the sidereal motions will tend to produce a similar effect; by which means the probable motion of the sun, and of the stars in orbits, becomes a subject that may receive the assistance of arguments supported by observation.

At the last sitting of this Society, a paper

paper by Mr. GILPIN was read, containing interesting and curious Observations on the Dip and Variation of the Magnetic Needle, made at his apartments in Somerset-House, under the direction of Mr. Cavendish, for the last ten years.

A paper was also read, being an Account of an Analysis of a kind of native Iron found at the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. SMITHSON TENNANT. The metal consisted of an alloy of nickel and iron, in the proportion of one of the for-

mer to ten of the latter. It yielded plumbago when treated with acid.

At the same sitting Dr. HERSHEY furnished a paper as a Summary of and Sequel to his former Papers on the Figure of the Planet Saturn. He now is of opinion that the diameter of that planet is much greater at the equator than he formerly supposed, but that it is much flattened at the poles. The Society then adjourned to the first Thursday in November.

## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. THOMAS FRICKER and MR. RICHARD CLARKE'S, (BOND-STREET,) for a new Mode of Decorating the Walls of Apartments in Imitation of fine Cloth, without Joint, Seam, &c., by Means of cementing Flock on Walls of Plaster, &c.

THE wall to be decorated must be first made very smooth and even by means of pumice-stone; it is then to be done over with strong size; and when dry the operation is to be repeated. Afterwards a composition is to be made, consisting of one gallon of linseed-oil, one gallon of turpentine, and one pound of gum anima, boiled, with colouring matter such as the colouring of the flock to be used, till it comes to the thickness of tar. The wall, as soon as the second body of size is dry, is to be done over with this composition, and left very smooth; the flock is to be made of the refuse of woollen-cloth, silk, or cotton, and is to be put into a box having the properties of a pair of bellows, with a hole in the middle, and through this hole it is to be forced against the wall while it is yet wet with the aforesaid composition. A machine like a hair-dresser's powdering-box, with the hole perfectly open, is likewise recommended for the purpose of covering the wall with flock.

MR. RICHARD WILLCOX'S, (LAMBETH,) for Machinery for the more expeditiously Cutting and Stripping the various Furs from Skins now cut or stripped by Hand, and for sundry Methods of Preparing and Cleansing the said Skins.

Instead of the left hand, now usually employed, Mr. Willcox substitutes a thin plate of metal, ivory, &c., capable of holding down the fur, which is placed on its edge, and pressed in contact with the

felt of the skin, previously laid smooth, either on a horizontal bed or on a roller. The apparatus necessary for advancing the skin, as the fur is cut, is exhibited in the drawing attached to the specification. One part of it requires the application of the hand and foot of the workmen; but the other requires no other action than that of the first mover, which may be a steam-engine, or any other source of power, together with the attention of the workman to supply the pelts, as may be necessary.

To produce a similar effect, the metal or ivory roller is used, which it to be moderately pressed in contact with the surface of the pelt, the said roller being turned in a contrary direction to that of the skin, by which the fur is effectually drawn or removed out of the way of the knife, and prevented from being mutilated or cut short.

Again, for effectually separating the fur, and for cutting, or cutting and plucking, in the same machine, with the roller is employed a piece of canvas, or other strong material, joined at the two extremities, and forming a perpetual web round the said rollers. By this means the canvas being pressed in contact with the surface of the skin, and moving with about double the speed of the skin, in a contrary direction, causes the fur to adhere to the said canvas in the exact order and situation as it was on the skin or pelt, where it may be divided or locked, at the option of the person attending the machine. The long or coarse hair with the fur is also cut without previously plucking, because both adhere to the canvas, which, being passed out of the way of the cutting part of the apparatus, the same is caused to pass over one of the leading rollers where the canvas is bent nearly



nearly to a right-angle, so as to introduce a metal plate as close as possible to the surface of the fur attached to the canvas as described; the long hair, now usually plucked, comes in contact against the edge of the said plate, whilst a roller, studded with different rows or locks of hair, leather, or any other flexible or elastic matter, which, being driven in the same direction with the fur, effectually brushes, scrapes, or separates, the long hair cut from the skin, from the fur, by pressing it against the edge of the plate, whence it is conveyed into the trough, and prevented from falling or mixing with the fur again.

To strengthen the said skins, and prevent the possibility of delay in case the pelts being cut, the skins, previously to cutting, are fixed on a strong canvas cloth, covered with a cement composed of wax, rosin, grease, and a little ochre, or some other such adhesive matters. In some cases the fur is too short to be separated by the machine: then the extremity of the skin is fixed to or between rollers, so as to draw it over a roller with a second very small roller in front of the skin, whilst a third larger roller, resembling a worm, or quick flat thread-screw, when viewed in its longitudinal direction, moves with a greater velocity in a contrary direction to the skin, whereby a portion of the long hair is caught each revolution, and jammed between a part of the worm or thread and the same roller in front of the skin, is thereby plucked out of the skin.

The patentee further adds, that his knives form an important part of his invention, being made of the best hardened tempered steel, which is fluted, grooved or toothed on the faced side, so that when ground for use on the opposite surface, it obtains an edge similar to a very fine saw, and, being principally made circular, possesses a two-fold advantage; that is,—1. It turns on its axis against its work, and thereby produces a drawing-stroke with a much greater velocity than would be produced without rotation.—2. The whole external line constituting the circular edge of the knife coming successively in contact with the skin, it is found to keep its edge at least twelve times as long as the present knives, which are made of malleable iron, for the purpose of preserving a rough edge, that being found to answer the purpose of cutting better than a smooth one; and this effect is produced in these knives by

the fluting, with a very great saving of labour and time.

MESSRS. HOBSON & CO., (SHEFFIELD,) for a Method of Sheathing Ships, Roofing Houses, and Lining Water-Spouts, with a Material not heretofore used for those Purposes.

The material made use of for the purposes specified, is zinc cast into ingots of any convenient size, shape, or figure; after which the same is to be rolled between rollers, so as to convert it into plates of any required thickness: but, to prevent the zinc from cracking under the rollers, it must be heated to between 200° and 300° of Fahrenheit, and kept at that heat till the metal is reduced to one-fourth of its original thickness; after which it may be rolled to the thickness required without further heating. After this process the plates are found to be very hard, and difficult to be bent or worked: they must then be annealed by again heating them to the foregoing temperature, and the plates will then possess the tenacity and flexibility required for sheathing ships, roofing houses, and lining of water-spouts: The sheets of zinc, in this state, may be cut, bored, punched, or perforated, like copper, and may be fastened with iron nails to ships having the usual tree-nails, bolts, or fastenings, but not of copper, or the nails may be of iron coated with zinc or tin.

The patentees add, that the best general rule for applying metals as fastenings for zinc sheathing, is to take that metal which is nearest in that power which chemists call Galvanism to zinc itself, and causes the least quantity of oxidation, when made with it into a galvanic pile. Iron and tin are metals of this description; and those metals are to be preferred, of which a piece laid in salt-water, in contact with a piece of zinc, is found to produce the smallest change in the zinc in any given time. The same method may be taken in roofing houses and lining spouts, but the same thing may be done by solder composed of tin and zinc, or of tin and lead, similar to that used by plumbers, under the name of soft solder.

MR. WILLIAM SAMPSON'S, (LIVERPOOL,) for Improvements in the Application of Power employed mechanically, especially as adapted to the Use of Cranks and Fly-Wheels, &c.

The improvements described in this specification consist in the division of any

power

power which turns a reciprocating axis between two or more arms intersecting that axis, and communicating their motion to corresponding cranks, wheels, or other suitable contrivances, for the purpose of uniting to work one and the same shaft: the arms by this combined process transmitting to the shaft the power impressed on them; for the action of each arm assists that of the rest; and, if the power be equally divided between the two arms, the action of the one exactly balances that of the other. Machines made according to this invention may be considerably varied in their structure, may be made of any size, and worked by any power capable of giving sufficient impulse to the axis, or different machines may be impelled by different forces, and may be made to act at right-angles to each other, or otherwise, so as to combine in one common operation. Small machines may be worked by a handle suspended

from an axis, and aided by a pendulum. The motion of the shafts in one uniform direction either way is preserved by means of proper ratchet wheels and catches: horizontal wheels are to be preferred when the shaft is vertical. The machines may be worked in any position, upright or reversed, or laid laterally, with little or no alteration of their relative parts; the ratchet wheels must be suited to the change of position: the relative situation of the different parts of the machine may be variously changed, and the power transferred in any direction. The power may also be divided variously, and its balance still preserved, entirely or partially, as the case may require. If it be originally by alteration on two opposite arms, turning on one axis, it will act with the greatest advantage. Machines constructed on this plan are liable to a very small degree of friction.

*N. B. Communications of Patentees, are particularly requested.*

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## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES JAMES FOX.

“Illum non populi faeces non purpura regum Flexit.”

ORDINARY beings are produced in abundance, while geniuses, on the other hand, appear but seldom: nature, liberal, but not profuse of her favours, regulates her conduct by general laws, and is never prodigal of her prodigies. As it is a happy union of extraordinary qualifications that creates eminence, great men are consequently rare, and, like comets, appear but once in a century. On those occasions they, of course, excite the wonder and admiration of their contemporaries; but while they merely dazzle vulgar minds by their splendor,

those of a superior cast view them with a philosophical eye, and are aware that in the political as in the physical world, luminous bodies, however resplendent they may seem, are to be valued according to the measure of their utility alone.

In respect to the specific merits of a statesman, posterity, perhaps, can only decide with due impartiality. In a free country like our own, the opinions of a large portion of the community are liable to be warped by party zeal, and the merits, as well as demerits of the various candidates for public favour are not always estimated by a correct standard. Yet when death closes the awful scene, envy is disarmed of half her malignity, and “the cold dull voice” of praise is then  
but

but seldom exerted in behalf of unworthy objects.

In treating of the celebrated subject of this memoir, we shall endeavour to steer a middle course, between the two extremes, and after exhibiting a candid sketch of the life of the great orator whom we have just lost, a feeble attempt will be made to pourtray his character. Perhaps both friends and enemies may disavow the likeness; but notwithstanding this, the artist has, at least, the satisfaction to reflect, that he has endeavoured to manage his pencil with fidelity, if not with talent.

The family of Fox was originally seated in Wiltshire, and William Fox, of Farley, in that county, is the first of whom any mention has been made. His youngest son, Sir Stephen, appears to have resided abroad during the exile of the Stuart family; and when the restoration took place, his merits and services were not overlooked. He attained the honour of knighthood, then not so lavishly bestowed as at present, and became, in succession, a clerk of the Green Cloth, a Lord of the Treasury, &c. but the most remarkable incident of his life, perhaps, is the circumstance of his becoming a father when almost an octogenarian; for at this late period he married a second time, and was not only the founder of his own fortune, but also of two noble houses—those of Ilchester and Holland. Nor ought it to be forgotten, that Chelsea Hospital, that noble and munificent asylum for our soldiers, is chiefly indebted to him for its existence.

Such was the grandfather of the subject of this memoir. Henry Fox, his father, embarked at an early period of life in the ocean of politics, and made prizes of some of the best offices in the gift of the crown. He was Secretary at War, Secretary of State, and then Paymaster General of the Forces, the last of which employments rendered him obnoxious to censure; for being unpopular on account of his parliamentary conduct, which was of a high *Tory* complexion, the city of London was pleased to term him, in one of its addresses, “the defaulter of unaccounted millions.” He is allowed, however, to have been a man of great talents and eloquence, and it is but justice to observe, that the immense enolumentments which he derived from his situation, being, on one hand, restricted by no positive law, and, on the other, countenanced by uniform custom, were gene-

rally considered as the fair and regular perquisites of office\*.

Charles James Fox, the third son of Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland†, by Georgina, eldest daughter of the late Duke of Richmond, was born on the 13th of January, O. S. in the year 1738. From his birth he was the darling of his father, and the family having just lost his elder brother Henry, he, of course, experienced much indulgence. Indeed, this partiality was carried to a great, and perhaps an unpardonable length; for nothing was refused to him, and all the servants of the family were at length accustomed to pay the most obsequious obedience to his commands, however whimsical or capricious.

Notwithstanding this, his education was not neglected; and as Montaigne’s father was particularly anxious that he should be instructed in the *dead* languages at an early period of his life, so it was the wish of Lord Holland (for he had obtained a peerage soon after the accession of his present Majesty) that his son should be instructed at one and the same time in two *living ones*: he was accordingly taught French from his cradle, and spoke it while a boy with still greater fluency than English.

As he was intended for public life, so he received a public education, and was sent to Eton, when that school had attained a high degree of celebrity, under the auspices of Edward Barnard, M. A. who became head master in 1754.

At the age of thirteen he distinguished himself by his exercises, which reflect great credit on his precocious talents, and some of his juvenile friends even then contemplated him as a future statesman and orator‡. While his contemporaries,

\* Henry Fox, Lord Holland, like his son Charles, cultivated the Muses, and we have seen “Verses to a Lady with an artificial Rose,” which do him great credit.—The following is the first stanza:

“Fair copy of the fairest flower,  
Thy colours equal Nature’s power;  
Thou hast the Rose’s blushing hue,  
Art full as pleasing to the view:  
Go thou to Chloe’s lovely breast,  
Whose sweetness can give all the rest,” &c.

† Lady Georgina Carolina Fox was created Baroness of Holland in 1762, and her husband Baron Holland, of Foxley, in the county of Wilts, April 16, 1763

‡ Lord Carlisle’s auguries may be considered as strictly prophetic, and it ought not to be forgotten,

aries, Storer and Hare, acquired great fame, the former by his verses beginning

“ Vos valete & plaudite,”

and the latter by his

“ Turnum ad certamen itura alloquitur Lavinia,”

young Fox attained high reputation by his

“ Vocat labor ultimus,”

composed about the year 1761, his

“ I, fugias, celeri volitans per nubila cursu,”

written in 1764, and his

“ Quid miri faciat Natura,”

followed by a Greek dialogue, in 1765. We refer the curious to the “ *Musæ Etonenses: seu Carminum Delectus*,” for the particulars, but shall here transcribe the first of the pieces alluded to above, by way of specimen:

VOCAT LABOR ULTIMUS.

“ Poscitur: at nobis si rite precantibus olim  
Dixeris optatum, Musa, rogata melos,  
Nunc quoque et emerito præfens succurre  
poetæ;

Dona ferens adeat sic tua fana cliens.  
Tuque per Aoniis loca si celebrata Camænis  
Sæpe tuâ erravi, Pegase, vestus ope,  
Decurso prope jam stadio, metamque sub ipsam,  
Ne lassâ infami membra pudore trahas.  
Gentis amore Maro Latium canit: o mihi  
talis

Spiritus accedat; non minor urget amor:  
Ut patriæ, (neque enim ingratus natalia rura  
Præposui campis, mater Etona, tuis)  
Ut patriæ carisque sœdalibus, ut tibi dicam  
Anglicæ supremum Quinçtiliane vale.  
Si quid est, veteres quod Musâ imitata, Latinis

Luserit aut Graiis non aliena modis,  
Omne tuum est; mihi Pieridum de fonte fororum

Pura ministeriis contigit unda tuis.  
Teque precor (levitas olim vesana fidelis  
Respuit oblatam si monitoris opem,  
Acrior aut si me commovit lingua, meisve  
Motibus aut famæ virga mæx)  
Ne tot consumptos tecum feliciter annos  
Infelix animo deleat hora tuo.

forgotten, that, unlike some other prophecies, they were pronounced long anterior to the events recorded:

“ How will my Fox, alone from strength of parts,

Shake the loud Senate, animate the hearts  
Of fearful statesmen! while around you stand  
Both Peers and Commons list'ning your command.

What praise to Pitt, to Townshend e'er was due,

In future times, my Fox, shall wait on you.”

Care vale, valeas et mater Etona, (supremum  
Musæ recinit tristis alumnus ope)  
Prataque, et aëriâ splendentes vertice turres,  
Silvaque carminibus concelebrata meis;  
Vosque adeo indigenæ quæ rivi in margine  
Musæ

Castalias Thamesi post habuistis aquas,  
Extremum concede mihi, sacra turba, laborem;

Sic beet emeritum non inhonestâ rudis.”

From Eton Mr. Fox removed to Hertford College, Oxford, where he also distinguished himself by his talents, and Dr. Newcome, his tutor, was afterwards rewarded with the Primacy of Ireland for his services on this occasion. After remaining there some time, he was immediately sent on his travels, according to the absurd custom of that day, by which an Englishman was bound to be better acquainted with the manners, fashions, and productions of every other country in Europe than his own. It will be scarcely supposed, by those who have seen Mr. Fox, or examined his dress at any time during the last twenty years, that he had been once celebrated as a *beau garçon*; but the fact is, that at this period he was one of the most fashionable young men about town, and there are multitudes now living who still recollect his *chapeau bras*, his red-heeled shoes, and his blue hair-powder.

Meanwhile, his father, still keeping the original object in view, determined to inspire him with a taste for public business, and accordingly, in the beginning of 1768, he was returned for Midhurst, in the county of Sussex. Two things are remarkable on this occasion; the first is, that, like the celebrated Waller, he became a Member of the House of Commons before he attained the legal age: the second, that Midhurst was one of those very boroughs which he himself seems afterwards to have considered a nuisance in a free country.

As Lord Holland possessed the favour of Lord Bute, and enjoyed the confidence of his present Majesty, the career of public employments lay open to his son. Accordingly, he had been only two years in parliament when, on the 13th of February, 1770, he became a member of the Admiralty Board, at the time when the celebrated Admiral Sir Edward, afterwards Lord Hawke, presided there. On May 6, 1772, he resigned that situation, and on the 9th of January, 1773, was nominated a Commissioner of the Treasury.

At this period his political principles appear to have been strictly in unison with

with those of his father, and he was often afterwards reminded by his adversaries that the doctrines advanced by him in the case of the printers who had been imprisoned, were rather unfavourable to the principles of liberty, while his assertion, "that the voice of the people was only to be heard in the House of Commons," was controverted by the whole tenor of the latter part of his life.

On the death of Lord Holland, in 1774, a new and memorable epoch occurred in the life of his son. At the age of twenty-six, he now felt himself completely freed from all restraint, in the possession of an ample patrimony\*, to which was added the reversion of a profitable place†.

The reign of the passions now commenced, and swept away his fortune in the torrent; he was also doomed, nearly at the same time, to be deprived of his employment; for having given offence to Lord North, who was then First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, that nobleman formed a new Board, and having mentioned this circumstance in a laconic note, added, somewhat ironically, "that he did not see Mr. Fox's name in the list of members."

Anterior to this period, the extraordinary talents of Mr. Fox had only been known to his particular friends, but a field was, from this moment, opened for their display, which finally led to the most astonishing results. Happily, he had not pledged himself on the grand colonial question respecting taxation independent of representation, so that he rose in the House of Commons to debate on the subject of the American war free and unincumbered. He had hitherto but little studied the nature and end of a free government, in a political point of view; and on this occasion the author of the "Sublime and Beautiful," then in the zenith of his talents, was his monitor.

Never, either before or since, has such a constellation of talents appeared on the opposition benches of the House of Commons. Barré, bred from his youth to arms, exhibited all the hardihood of a soldier. In person and address like Ulysses, like him also, he gained on his

hearers as he proceeded, and at length extorted from a despotic minister, and a corrupt majority, a bill for appointing commissioners to detect errors which were never rectified, and institute reforms which were never carried into effect.

Dunning, the most celebrated advocate at the English bar, was also the only lawyer of that day who could argue like a statesman in the House of Commons. To the surprise of all, and perhaps of none more than himself, he proved victorious in one memorable instance, for he brought a compliant parliament to vote a libel on itself, in consequence of the declaration, "that the influence of the crown had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished."

Saville, by the excellence of his character, no less than the extent of his property, contributed not a little to the common cause. He would have been respected as a good orator, had he not possessed the more transcendent praise of being a good man.

Burke, one of the most accomplished speakers of his age, without possessing the advantages of either birth or fortune, deservedly attained a high degree of celebrity, by his learning and his talents. The Treasury Bench appeared to tremble under the thunder of his eloquence, while royalty itself was shorn of half its splendor, in consequence of his economical reforms. He argued against the American war, chiefly on the ground of its impolicy: but Fox, young, bold, and impetuous, attacked it on account of its injustice. Liberated, at length, from the seductions of wine and of play, he rose with a giant's might, and being armed with the better cause, his adversaries, although arrayed in all the power and influence of the state, appeared but as pigmies before him. The friend and associate of Camden, of Chatham, of Shelburne, and of Portland, who supported the same cause in the House of Peers, he was already considered as the second man of the Whig party, and in reality was the first; for he, who excelled others, was alone entitled to direct them.

At length all the predictions of Mr. Fox and his associates were fully and factually verified; for Burgoyne was captured, Cornwallis was obliged to capitulate, and France and Holland having become parties in the struggle, the contest itself became unpopular in the extreme. Lord North, confounded, overwhelmed, and almost driven to despair, was now obliged to resign; but he did not, like former ministers,

\* The chief part of it, situated at Kingsgate, Dandelion, and Queiks, in the isle of Thanet, was sold to Mr. Powell, who had held a place under his father.

† The clerkship of the Pells in Ireland: this sinecure was purchased by the present Earl of Liverpool.

ministers, take refuge in the House of Peers; on the contrary, he remained in the midst of his partisans, who still formed a numerous band, braved all the clamours of his adversaries, defied their threats, and declared himself ready to meet any inquiry they might wish to institute.

Mr. Fox obtained the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the spring of 1782, while the Marquis of Rockingham, the most uniform honest and upright statesman whom we have possessed since the Revolution, was nominated First Lord of the Treasury. Much was expected from, and much, it must be owned, was performed by a ministry, the most respectable of any that has been seen in England during the present reign. But the sudden death of the nobleman just mentioned, at once afflicted the nation and divided the friends of liberty, while the ex-minister and his adherents knew how to derive advantage from the storm, and reap benefit from the dismay that unhappily ensued.

A dispute, as had been foreseen, immediately took place about who should succeed as First Lord of the Treasury. The candidates were, Lord Shelburne, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne, and the present Duke of Portland; the favour of the King made the interest of the former preponderate, and a schism having ensued, Mr. Fox retired in disgust. As the Earl of Chatham was accustomed to observe "that he would never be responsible for actions which he did not direct," so the Secretary of State, when he withdrew, remarked, "that he had determined never to connive at plans in private, which he could not publicly avow."

What those *plans* may have been, we are left to guess. We have reason to believe, that the only ostensible dispute in the cabinet was relative to the independence of America, which Mr. Fox wished to grant as a boon, while Lord Shelburne desired to confer it in the manner of a bargain: the secret, and perhaps leading cause, on the present occasion, originated in friendship to the Duke of Portland, then a very popular nobleman, whose exclusion had produced the most fatal jealousies among the best friends of liberty.

Mr. Fox now resumed his old seat, facing the Treasury bench, while his former colleague, the Earl of Shelburne, was busied in concluding a peace with France, Spain, Holland, and the United

States of America. This nobleman, although possessed of great talents, forgot to adopt the most obvious means for ensuring his own safety. In the first place, he did not call a new parliament, and in the next, he omitted to secure the immense advantages resulting from the press, which, in a free country, will always influence, if not govern, the nation. But even as it was, he would have triumphed, but for a most odious as well as impolitic coalition, supposed to be bottomed on ambition alone, and destitute of any common principle of union.

The political success of Mr. Fox and Lord North was, however, ephemeral. While they agreed in no one great measure for the common good, the nation seemed to unite as one man against them; and the King having become jealous of his prerogative, on the introduction of the "East India Bill," they were obliged to retire, but not until means had been resorted to, which no friend of the constitution could either advise or practise.

A phenomenon in the political world now took place, for a stripling, just of age, upborne on the wings of royal and popular favour, succeeded to the post of Premier, and kept it for upwards of twenty years. William Pitt, the younger son of that William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, who had been the rival of Henry Fox, Lord Holland, to a greater portion of eloquence than his father added all his ambition. He was the first minister, since the accession of the house of Hanover, who dared to remain in place in defiance to the declared sense of the House of Commons; and such was the gullibility of the nation, that merely by using the magic sounds of peace and economy, he contrived to involve it in more wars and debts than any other statesman since the Conquest. On great occasions he displayed an extraordinary portion of talent, but yet he, at the same time, did not blush to stoop to cunning and chicanery, for his sole aim was success, and he was determined either to obtain or to preserve it at all hazards. Such was the opponent with whom the subject of this memoir had now to contend for the government of the empire; such the man, who could only be prevailed upon to relinquish it with his life! Meanwhile, the tide of popularity had set in so strongly against Mr. Fox, that at the general election, in 1784, many of his friends lost their seats in the House of Commons\*;

\* These were jocosely termed *Fox's Marriages*.



and he himself was obliged to enter into a long and expensive contest for Westminster. He had originally been returned for that city by the voice of the inhabitants at large, and in direct opposition to the influence of the Northumberland and Newcastle families, backed by that of the crown. Supported now by the Portland and Devonshire interests, he maintained a sharp and dubious struggle; but after the lapse of forty-seven days poll, he appeared at the close to have a majority of 235 votes in his favour. A scrutiny, however, was demanded and obtained by his adversaries, so that he would have been entirely excluded, for a time, from the House of Commons, had he not been returned, through the friendship of Sir Thomas, now Lord Dundas, for a district of Scotch boroughs; but at length his triumph was complete, and a prosecution having been commenced against the High Bailiff, the latter was cast in damages to the amount of two thousand pounds.

The next public affair in which we find him engaged, was the prosecution of Mr. Hastings; and it must be allowed, while the charges against the Governor General of India, on one hand, required, nay demanded investigation, that, on the other, the period of time to which the trial was protracted appears to have been equally impolitic and unjust. Alas! who will now think of impeaching successful delinquency, or dragging victorious oppression, by which the individual and the nation have alike profited, before the tribunal of the House of Peers?

On two great occasions the talents of Mr. Fox proved eminently serviceable to the nation: one, when Mr. Pitt, at the instigation of the Court of Berlin, wished to wage an unprofitable war with Russia relative to the possession of Oczakow; the other, when, in the wantonness of power, he urged a contest with Spain. Experience has since proved that these objects were contemptible, and the finger of posterity will point with scorn to that page of our history, when a minister who derived all his credit from his management of the finances, laboured to impoverish the nation by two ridiculous, but bloody conflicts, one of which had for its object the preservation of the Turkish frontier, and the other a participation in the trade of cat-skins and sea-otters!

In 1788, Mr. Fox, worn out, and perhaps disgusted with public business, repaired to the continent, in company

with the lady\* who has since been acknowledged as his wife, and after spending a few days with Gibbon, the historian, at Laufanne, entered the classic regions of Italy. But he was suddenly recalled, in consequence of the alarming illness of the King, and the business of the Regency Bill was so ably managed by his rival, who now perceived it to be for his interest to stand on constitutional grounds, that the Opposition rather lost than gained popularity by this measure.

We now approach an awful and memorable epoch, that which gave birth to the French Revolution! On this occasion Mr. Fox declared himself strongly, uniformly, and decisively on the side of liberty. The two great rival chiefs, who agreed in nothing else, at first cordially united in this cause, and while the one professed a long peace, the extinction of

\* We understand that he was married to Mrs. Armistead in 1780.

† Copy of a letter from Mr. Gibbon to Lord Sheffield:—

“*Lausanne, Oct. 4, 1788.*”

“The Man of the People, escaped from the tumult, the bloody tumult of the Westminster election, to the lakes and mountains of Switzerland, and I was informed that he was arrived at the Lion d’Or. I sent a compliment; he answered it in person, and settled at my house for the remainder of the day. I have eat and drank, and conversed and sat up all night with Fox in England; but it never happened, perhaps it never can happen again, that I should enjoy him as I did that day, alone, from ten in the morning till ten at night.

“Poor Deyverdun, before his accident, wanted spirits to appear, and has regretted it since. Our conversation never flagged a moment; and he seemed thoroughly pleased with the place and with his company. We had little politics; though he gave me, in a few words, such a character of Pitt, as one great man should give of another, his rival: many of books, from my own, on which he flattered me very pleasantly, to Homer and the Arabian Nights; much about the country, my garden (which he understands far better than I do), and, upon the whole, I think he envies me, and would do so were he minister. The next morning I gave him a guide to walk him about the town and country, and invited some company to meet him at dinner. The following day he continued his journey to Berne and Zurich, and I have heard of him by various means.

“The people gaze on him as a prodigy, but he shews little inclination to converse with them.”

*Aut. Ed. Vol. 1 of Mem. p. 192.*

our national debt, and the prosperity of the empire, the other gloried in beholding a whole people rescued from the most oppressive servitude, and, at the same time, augured the most auspicious results in favour of the human race.

“The conduct of the French troops, (he observed,) during the late commotions, tended greatly to remove one of the objections which he had always entertained against standing armies. By refusing to obey the dictates of the Court, they had set a glorious example to all the military of Europe, and had shewn, that by merely becoming soldiers, they did not cease to be citizens.”

It were greatly to be wished that the grand political experiment attempted in France had been left to its own fate. The intervention of the neighbouring states only served to arouse the warlike genius of a mighty people, to call forth the numerous resources of a rich and extensive empire, and finally to establish a military despotism, that, after overturning every land-mark of civil liberty, has nearly extinguished the independence of Europe.

Mr. Pitt is supposed to have been at first dragged into the contest with reluctance. No sooner had he entered on it, however, than, as usual, he did not hesitate at the means by which he was to secure the end in view. Incorruptible himself, he opened the public purse without scruple to others. The heroic age of profusion seemed to have arrived, and he distributed money, and titles, and offices, with so liberal a hand, that the Opposition benches were thinned of their members, and his ancient enemy was left to contend with a handful of adherents against a host of foes.

On this occasion the mind of the Premier stooped to little personalities; for, not content with triumphing, he was determined also to insult, and the name of Mr. Fox was accordingly struck out of the list of Privy-Councillors!

The latter, on this, as on all other occasions, proved magnanimous in adversity. To the clamours relative to his disaffection he calmly replied, “That he never had approved of the excesses of the French Revolution, and that he was alike the enemy of all absolute forms of government, whether an absolute monarchy, an absolute aristocracy, or an absolute democracy, and approved only of a mixed government like our own.”

Nearly at the same time he had conciliated the affections of a large portion of

the people, by declaring himself a friend to a reform of the House of Commons; and when Mr. Flood's proposition to that effect was brought forward, he boldly avowed his conversion. On the other hand, his adversary, who had solemnly pledged himself to the very measure which he now opposed, was reduced to a most mortifying dilemma.

As it was a leading principle in the conduct of Mr. Fox, that, without the most urgent occasion, peace was the best policy on the part of a commercial nation, so, from the commencement of the revolutionary war, he perpetually maintained, “that we ought to husband our resources.” In 1794 he deprecated the idea of continuing hostilities without any settled object. After condemning the position, “that, while the Jacobin system existed, no peace could take place with France,” he asked, “provided honourable terms could be obtained, whether it would not be more advisable to trust to our caution and vigilance for the preservation of the country, than to continue hostilities with an enormous waste of blood and treasure, but not more productive of security than a pacification? Allowing the danger to be equal in either case, that which freed us from an immense charge was unquestionably preferable to the other. It was vain (he added,) to calculate the resources of the French at the rate of a commercial proportion. They had no commerce; they derived no expectations from any other funds than the productions of their soil; the depreciation of their paper-money had not depressed their affairs; and whenever men were willing and resolved to bear with hardships, historical experience had proved that their resources were inexhaustible.

“In war it sometimes happens (continued he,) that courage and rage supply the place of ordinary arms. Xenophon, in his *Cyropædia*, observes, that iron commands gold, and when their *assignats* fail, the French may still support hostilities by the plunder of their neighbours. It must be allowed, indeed, that this is but a fleeting resource, yet when a nation has abandoned habits of peace and industry, and acquired the views and manners of predatory warriors, it is a resource that enables it to spread desolation far and near.”

The latter part of these remarks proved strictly prophetic, and now, when, in the fulness of time, we are enabled to judge calmly of events, it must be owned

that the prosecution of the war was disserviceable to our own interests and ruinous to those of our allies. Fully impressed with this notion, and, at the same time, conscious that he could not oppose the golden torrent that issued from the Treasury bench, he withdrew from Parliament for a while, and evinced a wish to retire altogether from public business. It has even been said, that his Address to the Electors of Westminster was actually penned, and that he had formed the determined resolution of abjuring politics for ever.

But the entreaties of his friends, and the occurrence of new and singular events, happily prevented this measure. We accordingly find him once more at the head of an opposition, feeble in point of numbers, but truly formidable in respect to talents and abilities. Mr. Pitt, then in the zenith of his power, at this period afforded a fair opportunity of animadversion as well as censure, and it was eagerly seized upon by his eloquent rival. The Minister, confident in his majority, took upon him, during the vacation of Parliament, to advance a sum of money, by way of subsidy, to the Emperor and the French Princes, without either the consent or knowledge of the House of Commons. In 1796 this became the subject of a special charge, and although Mr. Fox's motion was not carried, yet it made an impression on the nation at large, and added not a little to the odium then prevalent against the Premier.

In the course of the succeeding year, Mr. Grey, now Lord de Howick, experienced the powerful support of the member for Westminster, in his motion for a parliamentary reform, while Mr. Wilberforce, who had regularly opposed him, instantly received his aid in all the measures proposed for the abolition of the slave trade.

At length, after enjoying, and, in some measure, *revelling* in power during eighteen long years, Mr. Pitt voluntarily retired from office, and Mr. Addington, since created Viscount Sidmouth, concluded the treaty of Amiens, on which occasion he received the support of Mr. Fox and all his friends. The latter may be said to have now experienced that species of triumph which arises out of political anticipation, for as the terms were not so good as might have been obtained in 1796, it was obvious that all the miseries, calamities, blood and treasure, wasted to no manner of purpose during

the preceding six years, would have been avoided, had his warning voice been but listened to.

When a renewal of the contest was meditated, Mr. Fox expressed himself avowedly hostile to that measure: "I do contend (said he) that the continuance of peace is infinitely desirable. I feel its importance in the strongest manner, and I am not ashamed to avow an opinion for which I have not unfrequently been exposed to ridicule. I now again explicitly declare, that I consider the preservation of national honour to be the only legitimate cause of war.

"This doctrine I hold (continues he) on the plain principle that honour is inseparably connected with self-defence. If it can be proved to me that the national honour has been insulted, or the national dignity disgraced, I will, without hesitation, declare my opinion, which is, that it would be a fair legitimate cause for recommencing hostilities. I must, however, hear a very strong case made out before I can give my vote for replunging the country in those disasters which a calamitous contest had produced, and from which we have been so recently delivered\*."

It was in strict consistency with this notion, that, when the royal message was brought down declaratory of hostilities, Mr. Fox expressed his opinion at large, both against the war as unnecessary, and against the crisis at which it took place, as eminently impolitic. This problematical measure soon proved fatal to Mr. Addington's administration, and the reins of government having dropped from his hands, were immediately seized by Mr. Pitt.

It was now imagined by some, that the critical state of public affairs, and the common safety of the empire, would have produced a coalition between the new minister and his ancient adversary; but while the former expressed his own readiness to comply, he, at the same time, hinted that insurmountable obstacles had occurred *in a certain quarter*.

\* The following political maxim inculcated by an old writer, is somewhat similar, and proves the coincidence between great minds, viz —

"That kingdoms are preserved by reputation, which is as well their strongest support in peace, as their chiefest safety in time of war; when once they grow despised, they are either subject to foreign invasion or domestic troubles."

Having thus attached to his own person the sole responsibility, the war was immediately extended to Spain, which had hitherto been permitted to enjoy all the benefits of neutrality. This measure, which was termed *energetic* by his admirers, was loudly censured by Mr. Fox, as fraught with "a characteristic duplicity;" and he maintained, at the same time, that "Ministers had acted both rashly and unjustly in their conduct."

Meanwhile an union had been effected by the Foxite and Grenville parties, and from that moment the return of both to power was considered as certain. This was in part evinced by the conduct of the House of Commons, in respect to the prosecution of Lord Melville; and although the petition of the Irish Catholics was thrown out by a great majority, yet a large portion of the empire was, in some measure, conciliated on this occasion, by the consideration that it was not destitute of powerful protection.

In the midst of these discussions, Mr. Pitt, who had been for some time tottering, sickened and died. A vote of Parliament, a public funeral, and the payment of his debts at the expence of the nation, added to his sudden fate and acknowledged talents, all tended to render his memory respected; but what contributed more than any thing else to shield it from reproach, was the junction of his friends and relations with his enemies and opponents; so that the latter could not have assailed his character without violating all the decencies of life with respect to the former.

After an opposition of twenty-two years—a period unexampled, in point of duration, in the annals of this country—Mr. Fox, in 1806, resumed his situation as Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, which he had surrendered in 1783–4. Soon after this event, the conduct of the King of Prussia excited general indignation. Not content with seizing on Hanover, he excluded the English commerce not only from his own dominions, but also from every port which he could either terrify or influence. On this the new Minister published a spirited declaration, and, at the same time, adopted measures for blockading all the ports, and intercepting all the trade of the house of Brandenburg.

But his mind was never for a single instant diverted from what may be considered as the grand object of his life. He had conceived an idea, from the very beginning, that the war was sustained, and

no sooner had he obtained the seals, than he determined, if possible, to put an honourable termination to it. As he had never made use of any intemperate language, or displayed any personal antipathies, the enemy of course could have no objection to such a mediator; but just at the critical period, when it was supposed the most of that difficulties had been removed, the man on whose fate the peace of the world, in no small degree, depended, was snatched away from his friends and the world by a confirmed dropsy.

As the political life and opinions of Mr. Fox have been already detailed, it now remains to say something of him as a man of letters. His *magnum opus*, which had engaged his attention for years, was a History of the period which immediately preceded and followed the Revolution; a subject alike congenial to his feelings and his habits. We understand that he was offered a very large sum of money for it, by a spirited bookfeller, about three years since; but it was then, and is still, we fear, in an unfinished state.

His "Letter to the Electors of Westminster," published in 1793, and which passed through no less than thirteen editions within a few months, may be in some measure considered as a legacy to posterity, as it contains a full and ample apology for his conduct during the former war with France.

Of his compositions while at Eton, the whole have been enumerated in chronological order; and in respect to his fugitive poetry, we shall here affix a list of such articles as have been seen by us.

1. His Verses to Mrs., now Lady, Crewe, beginning with

"Where the loveliest expression to feature is joined," &c.

2. An Invocation to Poverty:  
"O Poverty! of pale consumptive hue," &c.

3. Lines addressed to a lady who declared "that she did not care three skips of a l—se for me." We do not recollect the first line, but the *point* is, that "the lady of course had in her mouth what was always *running in her head*."

4. Verses addressed to Mrs. Fox, on his attaining the age of fifty: these are highly complimentary to that lady.

And, 5. Verses inscribed to his nephew, Lord Holland.

Of his single speeches, published we rather suppose without his cognizance or revision, the following is the best list we have been able to procure:

1. Speech to the Electors of Westminster, July 17, 1782.
2. Speech in Parliament on the East India Bill, 1783.
3. Speech on the Irish Resolutions, 1784.
4. Reply to Mr. Pitt.
5. Two Speeches in behalf of a repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, March 2, 1790.
6. Speech on Mr. Whitbread's Motion on the Russian Armament, March 1, 1792.
7. Speech at the Whig Club, December 4, 1792.
8. Speech at the opening of Parliament, Dec. 13, 1792.
9. Speech on the King's Message to the House of Commons, on the execution of Louis XVI. January 31, 1793.
10. Speech on the declaration of war by France, Feb. 10, 1793.
11. Speech on Mr. Grey's Motion for a Reform in Parliament, May 7, 1793.
12. On the State of the Nation, March 24, 1795.

And, 13. A Sketch of the Character of the late Most Noble Francis Duke of Bedford, as delivered in his Introductory Speech to a Motion for a new Writ for Tavistock, on the 16th of March, 1802.\*

In the character of Mr. Fox, the most conspicuous part was that frankness or candour, which distinguished him from most other men, and from all other politicians. Bold and resolute in public; in private life he was peculiarly mild and gentle, bland in his manners, and captivating in his conversation. Thus, while in St. Stephen's Chapel he assailed corruption with Stentorian voice and Herculean energy; at St. Anne's-hill he exhibited all the urbanity, and cultivated all the blandishments, of domestic retirement.

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\* This interesting speech was printed in the Monthly Magazine for April, 1802, (No. 85, p. 251) from Mr. Fox's own manuscript, now in the possession of the publisher. Mr. Fox was pleased to observe at the same time, "that he had never before attempted to make a copy of any speech which he had delivered in public." The Letter to the Electors of Westminster, and this speech, are therefore his only prose compositions avowedly given to the world.

On this occasion the orator was greatly moved, for he had lost a warm friend, while the public was at the same time bereft of a patriot citizen. He is accordingly considered as having exerted himself on this occasion with peculiar success.

Possessed of a sanguine temperament, his follies at one period of his life, like his virtues at another, were carried to extremes. He sacrificed his nights and his days, his health and his fortune, to the worship of the blind goddess; and not content with his triumphs in St. Stephen's Chapel, he aspired to give laws to Newmarket.\* His keen and penetrating eye would follow a favourite courser from the starting-post to the goal; his heart would pant with expectation as the race drew towards a conclusion; and that voice (fated to be more honourably and more usefully employed, in regulating the interests of an empire), was then prodigally wasted in cheering the foaming steed, and applauding the victorious rider.

At length, abjuring the follies of the day, he began to use the arms, and practise the arts, of a great statesman. We have already beheld him combating the authors of the American war, in conjunction with a chosen band of patriots, who with himself are now no more; but whose reputation, like his own, will float down the stream of time, and only be forgotten when their country ceases to exist as an independent nation.

During the conflict that sprung out of the French revolution, he fought at the head of an embattled legion, some of the members of which have ceased to exist, while others still survive him. In one house, was seen a Lansdowne, celebrated for his political penetration, which, like the eye of the lynx, could discover the approach of danger, and detect the hidden snare, spread by the secret hand of corruption; a Russell, who perished prematurely in the flower of manhood, at once adored and lamented by all who approached him; a Lauderdale, bold, manly, and energetic, hated by the zealots of despotism, but from whose talents and exertions Europe at this moment expects an honourable peace.

In another assembly, close by his side was seen a Francis, whose integrity in the East served for a while to restore the sullied honour of the English name; a Townshend and a Fitzpatrick, the companions of his youth, and the friends of his old age; a Grey, at that period ennobled only by his virtues and his ta-

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\* A portion of the race-ground is actually called the F. C. or Fox Course, at this day. It ought not to be omitted in this place, however, that Mr. Fox always withdrew his name from Brookes's, the moment he accepted of any employment.

lents; a Sheridan, the lustre of whose public character has thrown all the irregularities and eccentricities of private life into shade; and who, by a rare union of wit, argument, and eloquence, has by turns ridiculed, confuted, and disinayed, the enemies of the public weal.

This, which may be termed the *Theban land*; also numbered in its ranks a Coke, a Plumer, and a Byng, and withstood for a long series of years all the arts of corruption and all the allurements of office on one hand, while it braved all the terrors of power on the other.

No private man, since the time of Cromwell, has acted so conspicuous a part in England as Charles Fox. But the former headed armies, commanded fleets, exhausted a treasury, and overturned the state; while the latter, by means of the *mens divinior*—by talents alone, attained a high degree of authority, and seemed born expressly to serve and to save his country.

It was assuredly something out of the ordinary course of events to behold the junior branch of a new family surrounded by the Russels, the Howards, and the Cavendishes, directing all that was venerable among our patricians; and although destitute of the gifts of fortune himself, commanding the services of the most wealthy of the aristocracy. By the nation in general he was beloved; by the inhabitants of Westminster he was adored as “the man of the people;” for every one considered him in the light either of a benefactor or a protector, while the frowns of royalty, which would have appalled and withered an ordinary man, served only to render *him* more conspicuous, who, in the energetic language of Dr. Johnson, “had divided the nation with the king.”

Amidst our sorrows for the loss of an individual, let us still glory in the liberties of our country. Where despotism reigns, kingdoms are generally governed by the base arts of courtiers, or the interested caprices of mistresses; but in a free state, genius, united with eloquence, is capable of producing the most beneficial, as well as the most wonderful, effects.

Modern History has been too prodigal of its praise to men of the sword; and he who has conquered in one or two battles, has been fondly crowned with victorious laurels; and greeted with applauding Pæans. The ancients, with their usual discernment, voted civic crowns to those who had saved the lives of their fellow citizens.—How many crowns are due

then to the man, who has always wished to economize the blood and treasure of the nation; who sheltered us from the horrors of two unnecessary wars; and who has contributed not a little to shorten the duration of three others, which would never have taken place could his warning voice have been heard, or his prophesying spirit been listened to!

So far as concerns his own glory, Fox has lived sufficiently long; but his existence has been far too short for the good not only of his own country, but of Europe. It is to be lamented that he was overtaken by a mortal disease, at a moment when he had laid the foundation-stone of a Temple dedicated to Peace. Had he been spared but a year, perhaps but a few months, longer, he might have completed his brilliant career, by restoring the constitution to its ancient splendour; by an annihilation of the disgraceful traffic in the representation of the people; and by expunging from the statute-books those new-fangled acts which disfigure and disgrace it.\*

The close of his life was to the full as radiant as its meridian splendor. The three last public acts were worthy of the man—of the hero. By one, he laboured to repair the outrages of war; to obtain a breathing-time to our allies; and by an extension of our commerce, to afford, if necessary, to his native country all the advantages of a renovated contest, without the danger of drying up the sources of her wealth. By another, he attempted to remove all legal disabilities arising out of religion, to unite more closely the interests of Ireland with those of England; and thus, by an extension of common rights, and a participation of common benefits, wisely to render that which has always been considered as the weakest, the strongest portion of the empire.

By a third and last, he obtained a solemn declaration from both houses of Parliament, for the abolition of the slave trade; and thus closed his life with a measure, which while it rescues humanity from reproach, shall teach thousands yet unborn to venerate the name of their DELIVERER!

In his person and manner, Mr. Fox somewhat resembled the sage of Ithaca: he was short and corpulent, his chest was capacious, his shoulders broad, his hair

\* These acts of public duty now remain to be performed by his colleagues and successors; and it may be expected that they will not disappoint the expectations of the country.

dark and thick, his eye-brows black and bushy, his complexion tinged with a yellow hue. In his youth he was celebrated for his agility; but of late years he had become obese and unwieldy, while his lower extremities sometime past began to exhibit the diagnostics of that disease which proved fatal to him, at six o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday the 13th of September, 1806, without pain, and almost without a struggle, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

He expired at the house of his friend the Duke of Devonshire, in the arms of his nephew, Lord Holland, at Chiswick-House, hitherto celebrated as one of the masterpieces of Palladio's art; but which will henceforth be viewed with a new degree of interest by Englishmen, as the spot within the sanctuary of which a Fox uttered his last sigh.

His face and figure will be long recollected; for there was something uncommon in both. His bust has been repeatedly carved by the chisfel of Nollekens; the last labours of Sir Joshua were bestowed on his portrait; while Jones is supposed to have excelled in a mezzotinto likeness, and Smith and Opie in whole lengths: these are the more transitory emblems of the person; for to whom is it given to depict the animated flashes of his eye in the course of an argument, or the menacing action of his hand during debate; to describe the wisdom of his head, the kindness of his heart, or the eloquence of his tongue?

No man has ever been more ready to bestow praise on others; and in return, he himself has been gratified with the eulogiums of almost every distinguished person of the present age. The great Lexicographer, although pensioned by the king, and unfriendly to his principles, avowed his attachment to his person, and his admiration of his genius. His school-fellow the Earl of Carlisle hailed the dawning talents of his youth; the classical pen of Dr. Parr offered a sincere tributé to the wonders of his maturer age; the Duchess of Devonshire, surrounded by the Loves and Graces, hailed him as the brightest ornament of his age; while the Duke of Bedford, at whose name modern nobility turns pale, in-

stalled his bust in the unfinished Temple dedicated by him to Liberty, and requested of his successor, on his death-bed, that it might be completed for its reception.\*

His corpse, entombed with our kings, statesmen, and heroes, will repose within the precincts of that city which he so long represented. His name will be mentioned with those of Hampden, of Russell, and of Sydney; and History, after making a generous allowance for the foibles of early youth, will enshrine the fame of his better days in one unclouded blaze of glory.

He who now mingles the tears of an individual with those of nations, and strews the yet unburied remains of a sage and patriot, with a few wild flowers plucked by a hasty and trembling hand, cannot conclude better than in the language of a great orator, as applied to one of the heroes of antiquity:

OMNIBUS QUI PATRIAM CONSERVAV-  
RINT, ADJUVERINT, AUXERINT, CERTUS  
EST IN CÆLO ET DEFINITUS LOCUS, UBI  
BEATI AVO SEMPITERNO FRUANTUR.†

\* Verses by the Duchess of Devonshire, inscribed under the bust of Mr. Fox, at Woburn.

“ Here, ’midst the friends he lov’d, the man  
behold;  
In truth unshaken, and in virtue bold:  
Whose patriot zeal and uncorrupted mind  
Dar’d to assert the freedom of mankind;  
And whilst extending desolation far,  
Ambition spread the baleful flames of war:  
Fearless of blame, and eloquent to save,  
’Twas he—’twas Fox, the warning counsel  
gave;  
’Midst jarring conflicts stemm’d the tide of  
blood,  
And to the menac’d world a sea-mark stood:  
“ Oh! had his voice in Mercy’s cause pre-  
vail’d,  
What grateful millions had the Statesman  
hail’d:  
Whose wisdom bade the broils of nations  
cease,  
And taught the world humanity and peace!  
But though he fail’d, succeeding ages here  
The vain yet pious effort shall revere:  
Boast in their annals his illustrious name,  
Uphold his greatness, and confirm his fame.”

† Cicero, Som. Scip.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

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

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

A NEW and entire edition of the literary, moral, and medical writings of the late THOMAS PERCIVAL, M. D. F. R. S. A. S. is now in the press; to which will be prefixed, memoirs of his life and writings, by HIS SON, and a selection from his literary correspondence. It is the editor's design to comprize the work in four octavo volumes, in such manner as that the literary and medical parts may be had either separately or together."

We have already noticed the meritorious exertions of Dr. Harrison for restoring the dignity and character of the Medical Profession; the following has been communicated to us as THE PLAN which will be submitted to the legislature, in the ensuing session of parliament.

No person shall practise as physician unless he be a graduate of some university in the united kingdom, and has attained the age of twenty-four years.—He shall have studied the different branches of physic in an university or other respectable school or schools of physic, during the space of five years, two of which shall have been passed in the university where he takes his degree.

No person shall practise as surgeon under three and twenty years of age, nor until he has obtained a diploma or licence from some one of the royal colleges of surgeons or other chyrurgical corporations of the united kingdom.—He shall have served an apprenticeship of five years to a practitioner in surgery, and afterwards have spent at least two years in the study of anatomy and surgery in a reputable school or schools of physic.

No person shall practise as an apothecary until he shall have served an apprenticeship of five years to some regular apothecary, or surgeon practising as an apothecary;—he shall have studied the different branches of physic in some reputable school or schools during the space of at least one year, and shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

No man shall practise midwifery, unless he has attended anatomical lectures twelve months, and received instructions for the same term from some experienced accoucheur, and shall have assisted at real labours.—And no female shall practise midwifery without a certificate of fitness and qualification from some regular practitioner or practitioners in that branch.

No person shall follow the business of a retail chemist or druggist, unless he shall have served an apprenticeship of five years to that art.

None of these restrictions to be construed to affect persons at present regularly practising, in the different branches of medicine.

A register shall be kept of all medical practitioners in the united kingdom, and every person in future entering upon the practice of any branch of the profession shall pay a fine on admission.

The names of the committee for carrying the plan into effect are: Sir John M. Hayes, Bart.; Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart.; Drs. Blackburn, Harrison, Garthshore, Pearson, Stanger, Willan, Clutterbuck, and Secretary.

The Rev. EDWARD FORSTER has announced his intention of publishing a splendid work, to be entitled *The British Gallery of Engravings, from pictures of the Italian, French, Flemish, Dutch and English schools, now in the possession of the king, and the noblemen and gentlemen of the united kingdoms; with some account of each picture, and a life of the artist; and also a short history of the arts of painting and engraving, including the rise and progress of those arts in Great Britain.* The work will be published in numbers, containing four plates each, as frequently as a proper attention to excellence will permit; and it is understood, that the intervals will not be very great. It will be in imperial folio, and the plates will be of a size properly adapted to the different pictures, but will vary according to the nature and fullness of the subjects: the largest will be twelve inches by nine, and the smallest six inches by four. Every plate will be finished in the very best style, and they will all be engraved in the line manner, by artists of the first abilities in this country. Mr. Forster has already obtained permission to have engravings made from the pictures in the several collections of his Majesty; of the Dukes of Bedford and Devonshire; of the Marquises of Stafford and Thomond; of the Earls of Suffolk, Dartmouth, Dyart, Cowper, Warwick, Egremont, Grosvenor, and Carlisle; of Lords Yarborough and Radstock; of Sir George Beaumont, Sir Francis Baring, Mr. Coke, Mr. Coxe, Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Henry Hope, Mr. Thomas Hope, and Mr. West.—Several pictures have been some time in hand, and the first and second numbers may be promised in the course of next season; and the publisher,



publisher, Mr. Miller of Albemarle-street, has pledged himself that the strictest attention shall be paid to the delivery of the numbers in the exact order in which they are subscribed for. The letter-press will be in the English and French languages.

Dr. MAJOR is preparing for the press a new and much enlarged edition, being the third, of the British Tourists, including the most celebrated recent tours in the British islands. This popular and useful work is already considered as the *vade mecum* of home travellers; and, from the improvements which it is about to receive, will have fresh claims on the public patronage.

The same author has just completed, at press, a new and improved edition of HOLMES'S Rhetoric, which has long been out of print; and which to the present moment, as a practical work for the use of British youth, has nothing that can be put in competition with it.

Mr. M. HAUGHTON'S series of engravings from Milton, Shakespeare, and Dante, after paintings by Mr. Fuseli, is forwarding as expeditiously as the nature of the work will admit. Five from Milton are already published, and the large plate of the Vision of the Lazarhouse is in hand. Mr. Haughton is distinguished for correctness of outline, and the mode of executing the fleshy parts of the figures is wholly original.

A new edition of Dr. VALPY'S Greek Grammar, with corrections and considerable improvements, will be sent to press towards the close of this year.

Country gentlemen will be interested in an architectural work, on farm-houses, farm-yards, dog-kennels, stables, cottages, &c., shewing at large the construction of different farm-buildings, cottages, &c. by Mr. LUGAR, which will be published in a few days.

A collection of the best plans, with elevations and sections of green-houses, hot-houses, peach-houses, &c. erected by Mr. TOD, hot-house builder, for various noblemen and gentlemen, will be ready for publication in October.

Dr. JONES, master of the Kentish Town academy, proposes to publish by subscription a select number of the most admired Orations of Cicero, translated into English from the best Latin editions.

Mr. CUTHBERTON, of Poland-street, has in the press a work on Practical Electricity and Galvanism, being a translation of the most interesting experiments, contained in a treatise published

by him during his late residence in Holland, with the addition of all such as have since been invented by himself and others.

Mr. ROBERT HAMILTON, teacher of elocution in the colleges of Old and New Aberdeen, has ready for the press a valuable and useful collection, for the improvement of youth in the pronunciation and delivery of the English language, entitled, Elements of Elocution; or an Introduction to Pronunciation and Reading.

Mr. RANNIE has in the press a volume of plays and poems, which will be published in the course of a month. He has also in preparation a third edition of his first volume of poems, with additions.

Mr. LAWRENCE, the veterinary writer, in a late letter to the Medical Journal, has proposed the following plan for the extinction of the small pox in the rising generation, and the consequent total eradication of variolous infection. He thinks it possible, considering the vast and rapid success which has attended the cow-pox inoculation, in no great length of time to induce a habit, in all civilized nations, of inoculating with cow-pox, as well as baptizing or naming their infants. The execution of the plan to be committed to the ministers of all religions, who at naming a child are, as a branch of their duty, likewise to use all their influence with the parents, to induce them to have it vaccinated while at the breast; enforcing their solicitations with the most convincing arguments in their power, of the unspeakable importance of the measure to the safety and well-being of individuals and of mankind at large. A printed paper to the same effect, proving from facts the safety, efficacy, and mildness of the cow-pox, as a preventive of small pox, to be delivered to the attendants of the child.

Dr. REID'S introductory lecture on the theory and practice of medicine, will be delivered on the 25th of this month (October), at eight o'clock in the evening, at his house, No. 6, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, where the course will be continued at ten o'clock in the morning precisely, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Mr. D. GARDNER will deliver the introductory lecture to his autumnal course of lectures on chemistry, on Monday evening, the 6th of October, at the Paul's Head Tavern, No. 7, Cateaton-street.

Mr. HODGES'S lectures on the principal operations of surgery, given gratuitously

to the pupils of St. George's Hospital, will commence in October next, as usual.

Mr. GUNNING, surgeon extraordinary to his Royal Highness the Duke of Suffex, and surgeon to St. George's hospital, will commence his lectures on the principles and operations of surgery, on Monday, the 13th of October next, at his house, No. 43, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

Dr. GIBBES has from a series of experiments shewn, that the Bath waters contain a much greater portion of iron than has hitherto been supposed. He says, that "iron is deposited in three different states by the Bath waters: 1. It tinges the glasses which are made use of for drinking the water at the pumps of a yellow golden colour, which can be scraped off. This portion is what I imagine was united with carbonic acid, and is deposited on the glasses, on the sides and bottom of the baths, in the state of ochre.—2. It forms pyritical incrustations about the reservoirs and channels of the baths: in these the iron is, in its metallic state, united with sulphur.—3. It is deposited in the sand of the bath in black particles, which are attracted by the magnet. Some of these particles appeared in a crystalline form."

Mr. MALCOLM laid before the Society of Antiquarians, notes of the registers and inscriptions found in the church of St. Helen's.

Mr. JAMES HORSBURGH has given an enumeration of the several cases of ships which have been struck with lightning: from his observations he remarks, 1. That lightning always appears to embrace one of the mast heads at first, and descends downwards; 2. That the parts of masts which are covered with tar and blacking are not so liable to be rent by the lightning as the parts where they are clean scraped, or scraped and covered with tallow; 3. That the yards are seldom or never damaged by lightning, although the masts to which they are fixed may be rent to pieces.

Some principal inhabitants of that vast suburb of the metropolis situated on the southern banks of the Thames, have determined to set on foot a new public literary establishment, to be called the Surry Library Institution. The basis and primary object of this excellent design will be to collect and accumulate a valuable and extensive library of general literature, in the works of the best English authors of the past and present day, particularly including all new publications of merit. The books will be circulatory to

subscribers at their own houses, and the library will also be open for resort and reference. Newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, &c. will be amply provided. The price of shares to a limited number of early subscribers will be six guineas, with an annual contribution of two guineas. Persons making liberal donations may be elected by the trustees life members. The situation of the library will be chosen as central as possible to Southwark, Bermondsey, Newington, Walworth, Camberwell, Kennington, Stockwell, Clapham, Vauxhall, Lambeth, and Blackfriars. At present, Newington Causeway is contemplated as the most eligible site. The government will be vested in open committees, to be held quarterly:—the ostensible and financial management in the president, the vice-presidents, the treasurer, and the trustees:—the local direction and efficient superintendance in a librarian, actuary, and accountant, (in one person) with requisite assistants. The first president is Lord Grantley, and the vice presidents consist of the county and borough members, Lord Leslie and Robert Barclay, Esq. The shares are to be proprietary; also inheritable, devisable, and transferable. Subscriptions are received by the treasurer, Sir John Pinhorn, Southwark Bank; where the statutes and regulations at large are ready for delivery to subscribers.

Mr. BEATY, surgeon of the Victory, in the battle of Trafalgar, is about to publish a narrative of the most interesting occurrences on board the Victory, from her leaving Portsmouth till the day of battle inclusive; with the particulars of Lord Nelson's death, &c. &c.

A new edition of HOLINSHED's Chronicles is in the press, and intended to be the first of a series of the old English chronicles.

A collection of important facts on the navigation system of Great Britain will be speedily laid before the public.

The Rev. W. L. BOWLES has undertaken a new edition of Pope's Works, including many unpublished letters, and a new life of the poet. It will appear early in the winter, and be embellished with numerous portraits.

A new history of Northumberland will be shortly published, under the direction of Mr. HUTCHINSON, of Bernard castle.

The Rev. WM. BAWDEN is about to publish a translation of the Domesday Book, so far as it relates to the county of York, and a certain district of Lancashire, with an introduction, notes, and a glossary.

Dr. BUCHAN, in his answer to Sir John Sinclair's pamphlet on the subject of Athletic Exercises, speaking of the danger of drinking cold liquors when the body is heated by exercise, says that immediate death has not seldom been the consequence of drinking a glass of cold water or beer, after having been heated and fatigued by dancing or any other violent exercise. To those who may inadvertently be guilty of such imprudence, it may be well to know that to swallow immediately a glass of brandy, or a teaspoon-full of laudanum is the best means of counteracting its baneful consequences.

From the same authority we learn, that many within the doctor's own knowledge, who, after having suffered severely from repeated attacks of the gout, have completely eradicated that disorder, by an entire abstinence from fermented liquors of all kinds; and have by the same means recovered a much greater share of health and vigour than could have been expected.

The effects of *dieta aquea*, or living wholly on pure water cooled by ice, in alleviating the pain of cancer, and in several cases even of its effecting a complete cure of that painful disease, which are narrated by M. Pautenu, and which have been corroborated by the experience of Mr. Pearson, have, says Dr. Buchan, been unaccountably neglected. Nevertheless, after a few days the desire for solid food entirely subsided, and the stomach appeared completely satisfied when filled with the aqueous fluid.

#### Russia.

The Russian is one of the least diffused of the European languages. Its limited currency has occasioned numerous errors in the orthography and pronunciation of words, and especially of proper names. This has been remarked for some time in the German journals, in which Russian proper names have been strangely disfigured. This dangerous innovation has engaged the attention of the Academy of Sciences of Peterburg, and has probably induced it to hasten the publication of the plan of a "Rule for the Manner of writing Russian Words with foreign Characters, and foreign Words with Russian Characters." This vocabulary, prepared by a committee of that Academy, is composed of two alphabets, German and French, by means of which the proper orthography and pronunciation of

words in the Russian language is rendered intelligible to foreigners.

Captain KRUSENSTERN, in a long voyage of discovery, undertaken by order of the Russian Government, caused all the water-casks intended for the supply of the crew to be charred inside; a precaution which he found to answer the purpose of preserving the water sweet during the whole voyage. During this voyage the situation of Nangasacki is ascertained to be 230°. 8' west of Greenwich, and 32°. 44' 50" N. L.

The practice established by the Academy of Sciences of Peterburg, of sending some of its members or associates to travel in such provinces of the empire as are the least known, cannot fail to prove highly useful to the physical and natural history of that vast empire. Thus in 1804, Messrs. SEWERGIN and RODORF, the one as geologist and mineralogist, the other as botanist and zoologist, were chosen to make the tour of Finland.—The former has already published his observations.—It is asserted that the province of Orel contains a plant, known by the name of *matranka*, which is an infallible specific against the bite of mad dogs. The Academy of Peterburg charged M. SMIELOWSKI to verify this circumstance on the spot, and the result of his experiments is extremely satisfactory.

#### Prussia.

M. JUNGIUS, preparatory to his recent aërostatic voyage at Berlin, took four hours and a half, and three thousand pounds of sulphuric acid, to fill his balloon. At a quarter before one o'clock he launched his *eclaircur* or small globe, from which was suspended a basket with two pigeons. An hour afterwards, his balloon being two-thirds filled, the professor embarked, in the presence of the King, the Queen, and the whole royal family. He was accompanied by a youth of fifteen, named KÖLS, the son of a baker at Berlin. His ballast weighed sixty-eight pounds, and he rose with an ascending force of about 300. At the height of about 3900 feet M. Jungius threw out a goose, which alighted rather fluttering than flying, near the Menagerie. Saussure's hygrometer, observed at 8650 feet, was at 71°. The aeronaut having attained an elevation of 15,000 feet, descended, at thirty-five minutes after two, between Grofbeerem and Heinersdorf, to land his young companion, according to promise. He immediately

ascended again by himself, and was lost at an immense elevation, the degree of which cannot be stated, because the barometer was broken in his previous descent. He alighted between Trebbin and Neundorf, five German miles and a half from Berlin. M. Jungius returned the next day to the capital, and immediately proceeded to Charlottenburg, where the King and Queen were desirous of hearing from his own mouth an account of his experiments. M. Jungius is professor of physics at the college of Frederic William, and had before executed a successful ascension, on the 16th of September, last year.

#### Germany.

A German, having devoted himself to the study of astronomy and mathematical geography, made a calculation, fifty years ago, with a view to determine the courses of the planets round the sun, which he considered as the exact solution of the great problem of the Cyclic or Platonic year. The author of this hypothesis supposed that the six planets, known at that time, finished their courses round the sun,

	days	h.	′.	″.
Mercury in . . .	87	23	24	1
Venus - - -	224	17	1	24
The Earth - - -	365	5	49	12
Mars - - -	686	22	10	50
Jupiter - - -	4330	10	47	33
Saturn - - -	10746	22	56	28

This being supposed, he made calculations to find in how many of our solar years all the planets of our system will have finished the great solar cycle, so as to have all arrived at once at the points from which they began their respective courses. It is impossible to state the motives which induced him to adopt the cycle of 280,000 of our solar years for the basis of his calculations. However, adopting this cycle, either by accident, or, more probably, in consequence of previous calculations, which are, undoubtedly, lost, he found that during this period of 280,000 years, the planets of our system will revolve round the sun,

	Times.
Mercury	1,162,577
Venus . . .	455,122
The Earth	280,000
Mars - - -	148,873
Jupiter	23,616
Saturn - - -	9,516

M. de Lalande has found these revolutions to be perfectly accurate. He could

scarcely believe that they all begin anew at the end of 280,000 years; but he has convinced himself that the author is right.

The Society of Görlitz has offered a prize of 30 crowns for the best solution of the following question: "In cloudy weather it never freezes but when Reaumur's thermometer has descended to zero, or at least very nearly to that point. Why, then, does it freeze, in serene weather, when the same thermometer stands at three or four degrees above zero?"

The Royal Bohemian Society offers 700 ducats for the best answer to the following question: "By what method can the various adulterations of the different necessaries of life be best ascertained or lessened, by radical examination or otherwise?"

At one of the late meetings of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, Professor RITTER communicated a series of experiments, which have a direct relation to the nature of magnetism. The results of his experiments are as follow: 1. Every loadstone is equivalent to a pair of heterogeneous metals joined together; its different poles represent different metals. 2. Like them it gives electricity, namely, one of the two poles positive and the other negative electricity. 3. By following the same process, a certain number of loadstones, like a certain number of pairs of metals, have furnished electricity; and by these means he has been enabled to represent on the electrometer the electricities furnished by the poles of different loadstones. 4. By means of these electricities, one of these batteries of loadstones, in proportion to its strength or weakness, produces on dead and living bodies all the phenomena which are produced by a Voltaic pile of the ordinary kind, and of the same force. 5. The experiments which prove this demonstrate, that in magnetized iron the south pole gives positive electricity, and the north pole negative electricity; but that in magnetized steel, on the contrary, the north pole gives positive electricity, and the south pole negative electricity. 6. The same inverse distribution is likewise observed with respect to the polar oxidabilities of the magnetized body, the change of which is produced by the magnetization. In magnetized iron the south pole is most oxidable, and the north pole the least so; whereas, it is found,

found, that in magnetized steel the north pole is the most, and the south pole the least oxydable. M. Ritter imagines that, if the earth be considered as an immense loadstone, the results may serve to explain many phenomena of nature, such as the physical difference between the two hemispheres, the Aurora Borealis and Aurora Australis.

At the meeting of the Academy of the useful Sciences at Erfurt, M. BÜCHNER read Observations on Inoculation for the natural Small-Pox, and on the Results of the first Experiments in vaccine Inoculation at Bergen and in Norway. The author, who resided in that country forty-five years, has collected in this memoir his extremely various and numerous observations.

#### France.

Messrs. LACÉPÈDE and CUVIER have been elected members of the Royal Society of London. This nomination was announced to M. DELAMBRE, one of the perpetual secretaries of the class of Mathematical and Physical Sciences of the Institute, by a letter from Sir JOSEPH BANKS, President of the Royal Society, to the following effect:—"Sir Joseph expresses to his new colleagues the pleasure he feels in announcing to them the choice made of them by the Royal Society. He considers this nomination as a striking testimony of the profound respect of the Royal Society for the Institute of France, and of the good-will which unites the members of the two societies—a sentiment which he hopes will never be disturbed by any political quarrel between the two nations, nor weakened by any other circumstance."

The Society of National Industry at Paris has offered prizes for the best means of sizing paper, and for the fabrication of cinnabar, equal to that called Chinese vermilion. Also for the encouragement of engraving in relief, or producing blocks for printing.

M. LAURENT, of Paris, has invented a flute of flint-glass, which, for the fineness of its tones, far surpasses those of wood.

#### Holland.

The Society of National Economy of the Netherlands, on the invitation of the National Assembly of the Batavian Republic, proposed the following question:

"What are the means of converting spoiled, putrid, and stinking water into a wholesome and agreeable beverage?"—Thirty-eight memoirs were sent to this competition. At the general meeting, in June, last year, the prize was adjudged to one of these memoirs, by Dr. A. VAN STIPRIAAN LUISCIUS, lecturer on medicine and chemistry at Delft. The prize was fixed at 6000 florins. Having previously ascertained the accuracy of the results stated by the author, the Society transmitted him 2000 florins; and he will receive the other two-thirds of the prize when the necessary experiments have been made in different climates, that the Society may be absolutely certain that the author's processes are applicable to every country and every season.

The knowledge of hydraulics is in no country of greater importance than in Holland. M. CHRISTIAN BRUNNINGS, Director-General of the river and sea-works of the Batavian Republic, recently deceased at Haarlem, rendered for a long series of years inappreciable services to his country in that line. The Batavian Government, desirous to do honour to his memory, has ordered a monument of white marble to be erected to him at the public expence, in the principal church of Haarlem, and promised a gold chain and a medal of the value of 200 ducats, or the same sum in money, to the author of the best memoir or eulogy on that excellent citizen.

The Society of Haarlem has offered the prize of a gold medal, value 400 guilders, for the best answer to the following question; "What do we know historically of the alterations which the earth has undergone in consequence of the flood, and of the variety of causes which occasioned these alterations?"

#### Spain.

A Spanish work, on the Increase of Population in Spain, has been published at Venice by Don ALB. DE MEGNINO, the Spanish Consul. The author proposes means to preserve the lives of 500,000 individuals, who annually perish in the houses for the reception of orphans, in the prisons, &c. The number of children who die every year in the orphan-houses is about 20,000; being in the proportion of fifty to every hundred admitted into them.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Number VIII. of Voluntaries for the Organ.*  
Composed by Samuel Wesley, Esq. 2s.

WE are pleased at finding that the sale of the former number of Mr. Samuel Wesley's Voluntaries, has been such as to encourage him to proceed in a work so useful and gratifying to the lovers of fine church music, and so valuable to the professors of that noble instrument the organ. The present piece is somewhat novel in its plan, every part of which is executed with a mastery peculiar to Mr. Wesley, when writing for an instrument, the character and powers of which no one better understands than himself. The fugue with which the composition concludes, is not only excellent in its subject, but is worked with such uncommon ingenuity and contrivance that we do not think a single advantage is lost that invention could suggest, or sound judgment approve: to this we scarcely need add, that its general effect is admirable.

*Dr. Haydn's Symphonies, arranged as Quintettos for a Flute, two Violins, a Tenor and Violincello, with adaptation on Thorough-Bass for the Piano-Forte.* By Dr. Hague, Professor of Music in the University of Cambridge.

This work, to which we do not see any price affixed, does credit to the judgment and industry of Dr. Hague. If we cannot allow him, in this instance, the merit of an original composer, neither must we forget that the task of connecting full pieces into quintettos demands more than ordinary skill, and some portion, at least, of that taste which characterizes the composition. To say that Dr. Hague has in his arrangement, or alteration, preserved as much of the author's meaning as the nature of his plan would admit is, we conceive, speaking in handsome terms; and such terms the present publication justly merits.

*Angelina. Air da con Vardogioni for the Piano Forte.* Composed, dedicated to Miss Rolinda Schables, by W. Walsh, late of his Majesty's Chapel Royal. 2s.

To this pleasing air Mr. Walsh has added six variations and a finale. Considering Mr. Walsh as a young candidate for public notice, we should naturally be inclined to treat his effort with tenderness; but must in candour say, that he has acquitted himself so successfully in this (as we believe) his first effort, that he has

little occasion for indulgence. His passages are in general tastefully conceived, and lie well for the hand; and the subject is pretty strictly adhered to, while the effect of the whole is such as to evince a good natural taste and a judgment forward in its cultivation.

*In Two Books. Six Duets for Two Violincellos, in which are introduced favourite Airs.* Composed by R. Lindley. Each book; 6s.

To say that these duets evince, by their style and the general construction of their passages, a most intimate acquaintance with the character and genius of the instrument for which they are written, would be asserting little for a composer whose performance on the violincello is unrivalled. Their truest and best praise is, that the parts are judiciously adjusted to each other, the original matter well conceived, and the borrowed airs selected with taste; while the effect of the whole proves an elegant conception, much science, and a highly cultivated judgment.

*A favourite Sonatina for the Piano Forte.* Composed by T. H. Butler. 2s.

In this sonatina, the merits of which demand our acknowledgment, are introduced the favourite airs of "No flow'r that blows," and "Farewell ye green fields." The whole is arranged, or put together with much ingenuity, and forms an eligible practice for the instrument for which it is intended.

*Six Divertimentos for the Piano-Forte.* Composed, and dedicated to Lady Jane Elizabeth Harley, by I. F. Burrowes. 5s.

Of these six divertimentos, the three first are professedly in the Scotch, Turkish, and Irish styles, of which, we must do Mr. Burrowes the justice to say, they form both pleasing and faithful specimens. The fourth, fifth, and sixth are also good in their kind, and the cheerfulness and familiarity of the whole will, we doubt not, be found attractive among piano-forte practitioners.

*"The Bugle Horn bails the Day," a favourite Hunting Song.* Written and composed by John Parry. 1s. 6d.

We find in this song some originality, and much of the true spirit of the chase. The variety, and light and shade, which Mr. Parry has thrown into the melody, are great recommendations, and well

merit the notice of those who are partial to good hunting music.

*A Morning and Evening Hymn, as performed in the Parish Church of Wisbeach St. Peter, on the first Sunday in every Month. Set to Music, and dedicated to the Rev. Abraham Jobson, by George Guff.* 1s.

This hymn is set for two voices: tenor and bass, or treble and bass. The melody is simple and familiar, and the two parts combine with good effect.

*Cupid among the Bachelors. Sung by Mr. Dignum, at Vauxhall Gardens. The Words by Mr. S. Button, the Music by I. Sanderfon.* 1s.

"Cupid among the Bachelors" is a pleasant little song. Both words and music are above mediocrity, and will not fail to please the generality of those who are fond of ballad composition.

*A favourite Slow Movement; to which is added, "Hud'awa frae me, Donald:" a new Rondo for the Piano-Forte. Composed by T. H. Butler.* 1s.

The merit of this composition is worthy of Mr. Butler's character as a piano-forte composer. It will be found as useful as pleasing, and will justify our commendation.

*Mary of the Lowly Cot. Sung at Vauxhall Gardens, by Mr. Gibbon. Written by Mr. Fox, composed by Mr. Brooks.* 1s.

This is a simple little ballad, the melody of which, if not remarkable for its originality, is smooth and pleasing, and perfectly adapted to the region for which it was composed.

*The Girl of the Seasons, sung by Mrs. Bland at Vauxhall Gardens. Written by Mr. E. Button, the Music by I. Sanderfon.* 1s.

The words of this ballad are prettily turned, and do Mr. Button's muse much credit. Mr. Sanderfon has given them an appropriate air; and the general effect is calculated to render "The Girl of the Seasons," a favourite in little social parties.

Cherubini, of Vienna, has acquired new glory by the composition of an opera, the words in German, entitled *Faniska*. In this new *chef d'oeuvre*, it is admitted by all the connoisseurs, that the author of *Lodoika* has surpassed all his preceding performances. The managers of the theatre presented the receipts of the third representation to M. Cherubini.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

\* \* \* *The Loan of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.*

*Portrait of Mr. Pitt. Gainsborough Dupont, pinxt. R. Earlom, sculpt. Published for Messrs. Boydell and Co. Price 10s. 6d.*

THE original picture from which this print is engraved, was once the property of Sir James Sanderfon, and by him bequeathed to Sir Brooke Watson, Bart., who is the present proprietor. It is a half-length portrait, considered by some of Mr. Pitt's friends as a very good likeness; and Mr. Earlom has done perfect justice to the picture in his print.

*To Captain Z. Mudge, the Officers and Crew, of his Majesty's late Frigate the Blanche, this Plate, representing the gallant Defence made by that Ship in the Sombrero Passage, on the 19th of July, 1805, against a French Squadron commanded by M. Baudin, is most respectfully dedicated by their most obedient Servant, G. Andrews, 7, Charing Cross, published in September, 1806.*

A very good mezzotinto print; on a subject, which, although it was unfortunate in its termination, was highly ho-

nourable to British valour; as the *Blanche* was attacked by five sail of the enemy's ships, and did not submit until reduced to the last extremity.

*Battle of Trafalgar, and Death of Lord Viscount Nelson. To the Memory of the immortal Nelson, and in Honour of our brave Countrymen, who so nobly fought and conquered the combined Fleets of France and Spain; this Engraving is inscribed by Edward Orme, 59, Old Bond-street, (for whom it is published.) Painted by W. M. Craig. Engraved by R. Cooper.*

With naval architecture, and a few *etceteras*, which some persons may think absolutely necessary to constitute a critic upon a picture of shipping, we do not profess to be very conversant; but considered as pictures—with those of *Vandevelde*, *Brooking*, and some others, we have been highly gratified and delighted,—and must fairly acknowledge that, with us this delineation had not a similar effect. The engraving is in the chalk manner,

manner, and finished with a care and attention that is highly creditable to the engraver.

Mr. Ackermann has just published, *Part II.* of a work entitled, *The Seasons*, which we noticed in a former Retrospect. This Number is entitled *SUMMER*; and in it are some observations on the combination of colours; directions for laying in the colours; and many remarks on light and shade, which will be found very useful to those who are studying the Fine Arts. This, like the preceding Number, contains six prints, extremely well coloured, with descriptions of each flower; viz. *the purple auricula; the heart's-ease, or viola tricolor; Virginian silk-grass, or spider-wort; the Dutch hundred-leaved, or Provence rose; the damask rose; and the sweet-scented pea.*

The utility of such drawings as these is not confined to those who use the pencil; in this country, it extends farther.—

“For here the needle plies it's busy task;  
The pattern grows; the well-depicted flower  
Wrought patiently into the snowy lawn,  
Unfolds its bosom: buds, and leaves, and  
frigs;

And curling tendrils gracefully disposed,  
Follow the nimble fingers of the fair;  
A wreath that cannot fade, or flowers that  
blow.

With most success when all besides decay.”

*The Progress of a Water-coloured Drawing, wherein is presented to the Reader the various Gradations through which a Drawing passes, from the Outline to the finished State. Printed for Mr. La Porte, 21, Winchester-row, Edgeware-road, and Messrs. Smith and Co. 21, Piccadilly. Price 21. 2s.*

The intention of this little work is, to enable young people, where an eminent master cannot be had, to cultivate the delightful art of drawing in colours, with system and advantage. It is a cheap and useful publication, consisting of fourteen prints; exhibiting the same design in various states of progression, accompanied with a short practical explanation.

The History of the Antiquities of St. Stephen's Chapel, an Account of the City of Westminster, &c. the letter-press by J. Sidney Hawkins, Esq. F.A.S., the plates engraved by Mr. J. T. Smith, is gone to press. It has been delayed from the anxiety of Mr. Hawkins to examine, and throw all possible light on, some valuable records recently discovered, the explanation of which will demonstrate, by geometrical representations, &c., the principles on which Gothic cathedrals are constructed.

Mr. Gahagan the sculptor has completed his busts of Lord Nelson and Mr. Pitt; which he declares to be expressly modelled from those great characters while living, without having recourse to the dull method of working from either masks or pictures; and that casts of them may be had of the artist, No. 5, Bentinck-street.

The numerous applications that have been made to Madame Lachetier, for the *Miroir de La Mode*, have induced her to resume the work. The publication of the first Number will commence on the first of November; to be continued monthly, at six shillings for separate Numbers, or three guineas per annum to subscribers; to be paid for on delivery. Subscriber's names received at No. 57, St. James's-street, or at Messrs. Boydell and Co.

Mr. Beckford has added to his collection of pictures at Fonthill, two *chef d'œuvres* of the art, purchased at Lord Lansdowne's sale. One, is a portrait of a noble Spaniard, by Velasquez: the other, *the Sybilla Lybica*, by Lodovico Caracci.

We in a former Retrospect noticed that Mr. Holloway was with all proper expedition getting forward his engravings from the Cartoons; his print of *Paul preaching*, is finished; and he had the beginning of last month the honour of presenting a proof impression of it to his Majesty.

Mr. Bowyer, of Pall-mall has announced that, the three full-length portraits of Lord Nelson, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Fox, to be engraved in line by Mr. Bromley, are in great forwardness; and will be completed with all practicable expedition.

In our last Retrospect, we gave a catalogue of thirty-two pictures, painted by foreign artists, which sold for near seven thousand guineas. We now rejoice at any opportunity of recording ought that tends to the encouragement of the Fine Arts in Great Britain. When neglected, they always degenerate; and it may be worth consideration to establish when, and in what degree, they have been neglected of late years.

George the Second was an honest and a brave man; but he had little propensity to refined pleasures: and during his reign the arts had not much attention paid to them by persons of rank. On the accession of his present Majesty, there was reason to expect that the sanction of the sovereign would give a fashion, that joined



joined to the establishment of a *Royal Academy*, might in a degree fulfil the hope of the late illustrious president, expressed in his first Lecture near forty years ago, that "*this institution might answer the expectations of its royal founder; that the present age might vie in arts with that of Leo X.; and that the dignity of the dying arts might be revived under the reign of George III.*"

That these expectations were not realized, is to be lamented, but cannot be denied. It was said, but we do not presume to assert how truly, that the gentlemen of the *Royal Academy* were made up of such materials as could not be incorporated. It was further said, that the *Fine Arts* must be supported by encouragement, or revived by a genius of more than common stamp, or they would necessarily droop. Some years ago, Messrs. Boydell, with a spirit unexampled in this or any other country, embarked in a splendid work, in honour of our national poet. This led to several other undertakings of a similar description; and it was expected that the whole would work a wonderful revolution in painting,—and so it did in the prices of pictures;—and also the production of some works, honourable to the arts and artists. But Sir Joshua Reynolds had previously refused portrait-painting from insipidity.

Since that time, the Marquis of Stafford, Sir Joshua Leicester, and many other gentlemen, whose names we have, jointly and separately, occasionally noticed, have given great encouragement to English artists. To those names we have now to add that of Mr. Alexander Davison. His purchase of Mr. Copley's picture of the death of Lord Chatham, we formerly noticed: to complete the suite of pictures in the great room where that is to be deposited, we are told he has ordered several more; amongst which are the following.

1. Sir Philip Sydney refusing the Water offered him in the Field of Battle to quench his Thirst, and ordering it to be given to a wounded Soldier. B. WEST, Esq. R. A.

A drawing of this Story was made by that excellent artist the late Mr. Mortimer; and after his death it was engraved by Mr. Bartolozzi. Mr. Bartolozzi was an inimitable engraver; but, solely occupied by the effect, he did not always consider the story, of his picture. He observed that the foreground was rather bald, and in the proof-print he put a copious stream of water, running at the feet

of Sir Philip's horse. This certainly rendered it *more picturesque*; but it was, however, we believe, afterwards altered.

2. The Dowager-queen of Edward IV. delivering up her youngest Son to the Protector. ROBERT SMIRKE, Esq. R. A.

3. A subject not yet determined on, by J. NORTHCOTE, Esq. R. A.

4. The Conspiracy of Babington against Queen Elizabeth, (in which Mary Queen of Scots was implicated, and for which she finally suffered), detected by Walsingham. A. W. DEVIS, Esq.

5. Mary Queen of Scots, after her Defeat at the Battle of Langside, pinbarks for England, to seek the Protection of Queen Elizabeth. RICHARD WESTALL, Esq. R. A.

6. King Alfred, disguised in the Cottage of a Neatherd, reproved by the Wife for negligence in suffering her Cakes to be burnt. D. WILKIE, Esq. R. A.

7. Earl Warren, being required to shew his Titles to his Estates, drawing his Sword before the Commissioners, said, that William had not conquered for himself alone; by his sword he got his estates, and by that he would preserve them. HENRY TRESHAM, Esq. R. A.

8. The Offer of the Crown to Lady Jane Grey. J. S. COPLEY, Esq. R. A.

Mr. Davison, as we are told, has also ordered a bust to be executed by Mr. Flaxman of our late lamented admiral, Lord Nelson, to be placed in the same room.

The *Royal Academy of Fine Arts*, established at Milan, invites all artists, foreign as well as native, to enrich with the noble productions of their genius, the competition opened by it for the next year, of which the following is the programme.

*Subject in Architecture.*—A Royal Seat, with Gardens, and all the suitable accessories. The prevailing character of the edifice to be elegant simplicity. The prize a gold medal, of the value of sixty sequins (about thirty guineas).

*In Painting.*—A Raving Medea, just ready to murder her two Children, who innocently smile at her, ignorant of the fate which awaits them. The picture to be at least five feet in height, and seven in width. The prize a gold medal of 120 sequins.

*In Sculpture.*—Themistocles, having assembled his Friends at his House in Magnesia, and offered Sacrifice to the Gods, drinking a Cup of Poison rather than take up Arms against his Country. The prize a gold medal of forty sequins.

*In Engraving.*—Any subject from a good author. The superficies of the work to contain at least sixty square inches. The prize a gold medal of thirty sequins.

*In Drawing of Figures.*—The subject to represent the Souls on the Banks of the Acheron, after the description of Alighiere. The size of the drawing to be left to the author. The prize to be a gold medal of thirty sequins.

*In Drawing of Ornaments.*—A Royal Throne; all the ornaments of which must have an allusion to the kingdom of Italy. The height of the drawing not to exceed one foot and a half, Paris measure. The prize a gold medal of twenty sequins.

All the works intended for this Competition must be transmitted to the Secretary of the Academy, before the end of April, 1807.

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## ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

**T**HE fifth, ch. 30, is

“An Act to authorize His Majesty, until the 25th Day of March, 1807, to make Regulations respecting the Trade and Commerce to and from the Cape of Good Hope.”—21st April, 1806.

This was founded on the recent recapture of the Cape.

It empowers the King to make orders in Council, notwithstanding the Act of Navigation, (12 Car. II., c. 18,) or the Act of King William, (7 & 8 W. III., c. 22,) or any other Acts in force at the time of passing this Act.

Goods imported contrary to such Order of Council to be forfeited.

The next and last, and perhaps the most important, Act under this head is, 6th, Ch. 34,

“An Act for further continuing, until the 25th Day of March, 1807, an Act made in the 39th year of his present Majesty, for the more effectual Encouragement of the British Fishery.”—21st April, 1806.

It recites 39 G. III., c. 100, which was intitled, “An Act to revive and continue, until the End of the next Session of Parliament, an Act made in the 35th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, to continue and amend an Act made in the 26th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intitled, ‘An Act for the more effectual Encouragement of the British Fisheries;’ and to amend an Act made in the 26th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for extending the Fisheries, and improving the Sea-Coasts of this Kingdom.”

It also recites four other Acts amending and continuing the former: an Act of the 39th and 40th Geo. III.; and Acts of the 41st, 42d, and 44th years:

and it continues this Act of the 39th, so amended, to the period expressed in the title of this present Act.

We have now a splendid series of statutes brought into view, the **PREMIAL.**

Human laws act rarely by reward: restraint is their general object; and punishment, often too severe, their general mean. Very signal military merit, if attended with success, has however received this reward oftener than any other kind of merit.

And it is true indeed that military merit has in it conspicuously and habitually the devotion of *self* to the public, to which civil virtue is less frequently called, and less impartially judged when it best fulfils the call.

The services thus rewarded in the series of Acts now under consideration, have all been naval.

The 1st is, Ch. 4,

“An Act to enable His Majesty to grant a certain Annuity to Lady Viscountess Nelson, in Consideration of the eminent Services performed by the late Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson to His Majesty and the Public.”—28th Feb., 1806.

This Act recites the desire of the King, stated by his Message, in consideration of the splendid and unparalleled achievements of the late Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, during a life spent in the service of his country, and terminated, in the moment of victory, by a glorious death, to grant an annuity of 2000l. per annum to his relict, Lady Viscountess Nelson, for her life.

And it grants the said annuity payable quarterly, without fees, and not subject to any tax.

Parliament, in behalf of his country, has

has given another signal testimony of esteem and gratitude to this her devoted son, by an Act hereafter to be noticed.

The 2d is, Ch. 5,

“An Act to enable His Majesty to grant certain Annuities to Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, Baronet, in Consideration of the eminent Services which he has rendered to His Majesty and the Public”—23 Feb., 1806.

The Act recites the royal desire of conferring a signal mark of approbation on Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, in consideration of the eminent services rendered by him in the capture of a French squadron in November, 1805, and of the valour and skill displayed by him on that occasion, and for that purpose that an annuity of one thousand pounds should be granted to Sir Richard Strachan for life.

It then proceeds to grant it, commencing from the 4th of November, 1805, in the same manner, and as clear of all deductions, as the annuity granted to Lady Viscountess Nelson.

The next Act of this nature is Ch. 13, in testimony to the great services of Cuthbert Lord Collingwood, the second in command to Lord Nelson, and his associate and successor in the glories of the day distinguished by the victory of Trafalgar. This is intitled,

“An Act for settling and securing certain Annuities on Cuthbert Lord Collingwood, and the several other Persons therein described, in Consideration of the signal and important Service performed by the said Cuthbert Lord Collingwood, to His Majesty and the Public”—22d March, 1806.

This also recites the desire of the King to bestow some considerable and lasting mark of approbation for the service performed by Lord Collingwood, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, in the ever-memorable and decisive victory obtained under the command of Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, over the Combined Fleets of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, and his highly meritorious conduct after the action, not only highly honourable to himself, but greatly beneficial to the United Kingdom, and for this purpose to give to him, and the two succeeding male heirs of his body to whom the title should descend, for their respective lives, an annuity of two thousand pounds.

It grants it as advantageously as the annuities by the two former Acts, and makes it (§ 6,) unalienable, and inca-

pable of being encumbered longer than for the life of the holder.

It grants an annuity to his wife, Lady Collingwood, if he dies without leaving any issue male, of one thousand pounds; and, on like contingency of his dying without issue male, the like annuity to his daughter or daughters, of one thousand pounds, in manner equally advantageous as to these several annuities to the wife and daughters, as in that granted to himself and his issue male. The said annuity to be equally divided between his daughters, if more than one.

It seems rather remarkable, that, as to Lady Collingwood at least, the annuity should not be given absolutely to her for life, in case of her surviving her husband, but is made dependent on the further contingency of his dying without leaving issue male; so that if he should leave such issue, even should they die in the life of Lady Collingwood, it should seem that neither she nor the daughters take any annuity under the Act.

The last which we at present have to notice of this splendid series, is, Ch. 40,

“An Act to enable His Majesty to grant a certain Annuity to Vice-Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in Consideration of the eminent Services which he has rendered to His Majesty and the Public.”—5th May, 1806.

After reciting the service on the 6th of February, 1806, in an engagement with a French squadron, when the whole of the line-of-battle ships belonging to the said squadron was taken or destroyed, and the valour and skill displayed by the Admiral on that occasion, it grants an annuity of one thousand pounds, payable to him for life, to commence from the said 6th of February, 1806, and to be received in a manner equally advantageous as the other annuities, in consideration of the great naval services already stated.

On the next head, that of PENAL LAW, there is one Act.

Ch. 28, 31st of March, 1806, intitled,

“An Act to continue, until the 25th Day of March, 1813, several Laws relative to the Transportation of Felons and other Offenders to temporary Places of Confinement in England and Scotland.”

This Act recites 19 Geo. III., c. 74, and 24 Geo. III., c. 56, and which were

continued successively by divers temporary Acts, and continuing them further to the period expressed in the title.

The second section continues the provisions of 25 Geo. III., c. 46, authorizing the removal of offenders in Scotland to temporary places of confinement for the like period.

The Act 19 Geo. III., c. 74, the first of the Acts thus continued, sprung from the joint deliberations of the ever-memorable Howard, of Sir William Blackstone, Dr. Hothergill, Dr. Lettson, and Sir Charles Bunbury.

They had conceived a plan of erecting penitentiary-houses for the reformation of offenders.

These by the Act were directed to be two: to be erected in Middlesex, Essex, Kent, or Surrey, under the direction of three supervisors, to be appointed by the King in Council: healthiness, the accommodation as to water, and distance from all other buildings, being the objects to be regarded: and the site to be approved by the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the twelve Judges, the Lord Mayor of London, or by eight or more of them.

The buildings to be sufficient, the one to contain six hundred male, the other three hundred female convicts, with proper store-houses, work-houses, and lodging-rooms; an infirmary, a chapel, and a burying-ground; a prison divided into dark but airy dungeons;\* a kitchen-gar-

\* This expression had better been avoided. *Doujeu* is originally a strong-tower; but *dungeon*, probably derived from it, is with us a strong and dark prison under ground. And such subterraneous imprisonment, formerly "by many a foul and midnight murder

den, and proper airing-grounds; yards, offices, and other necessary apartments for officers and servants.

The same Act provided for the discipline of such houses.

And by 24 Geo. III., (sess. 2.) c. 56, § 14, (the other Act recited,) the Court of King's Bench, or the Court before which the person had been convicted, or any Court within the county having like authority, or, in the vacation, any two Judges of the court, might direct the offender to be transported to any other place, when the original sentence of transportation could not conveniently be executed.

By the same Act the place of transportation may be ordered by the King in Council, without being appointed in the sentence.

And by 31 Geo. III., c. 46, § 7, persons ordered to transportation might be directed to be imprisoned, and kept to hard labour until transported: such imprisonment to be reckoned as a part of their term of transportation.

Deportation, or relegation, or exile, were modes of punishment established by the Greek and the Roman laws. They were not adopted in England until made part of our law by 4 Geo., c. 11, § 1.

It certainly appears better for the country to which the prisoner belongs to endeavour the reformation of the offender, than to force that offender upon another nation.

It is certainly too capable of being made subservient to such cruelties as would amount to multiplied and protracted murder, were justly odious to the discerning and philanthropic Howard.

## 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.*

CATARRHUS .....	13
Ptyhis .....	7
Diarrhœa .....	18
Cholera .....	2
Amenorrhœa .....	9
Menorrhagia .....	2
Leucorrhœa .....	4
Asthénia .....	21
Anasarca .....	3
Paralysis .....	1
Hysteria .....	1
Morbi Cutanei .....	19
Morbi Infantiles .....	17

To an anxious enquiry with regard to the nature of a friend's indisposition, it is by no means uncommon to receive for a reply, that it is only a *cough*. Whereas, in fact, there is no symptom whatever, which, after having continued for any considerable period, at least in the earlier part of life, is so eminently entitled to awaken alarm, and to urge to the greatest possible degree of vigilance and care. "*Only a cough*," is an expression which, although familiar to the ear,

car, betrays a grievous and too often a fatal ignorance or misunderstanding with regard to the physiology and essential functions of the animated machine.

A cough, of any standing, however slight and inconsequential it may seem to an inexperienced observer, when it occurs in a young person, more especially in a young female, proves, in almost every instance where it has been imprudently disregarded, the faithful and fearful harbinger of pulmonary disorganization. If this preliminary and admonitory indication be not hastily attended to, all subsequent sollicitude and auidities will be likely to be employed in vain, to counteract or correct the results of primary and irrevocable neglect.

The lungs, when lacerated, or impaired in their substance, cannot, like a piece of lifeless machinery, be mended or restored. All that lies within the humble and contracted sphere of medicinal science or ingenuity is, by seasonable and appropriate means, to prevent the occurrence of that injury which it is impossible to repair. The moment that mutilation commences, the efficiency of the physician ceases: he is doomed, if his attendance be still required, to be merely the idle and melancholy spectator of a scene in which he can take no important or beneficial part; and to watch his patient sinking into the sepulchre, though sometimes so slowly, that the progression of his disease, like that of the hour-hand of a clock, cannot be dis-

tinctly perceived, as it advances towards the point of its inevitable termination.

Coughs themselves ought to be the terror, as the consequences of them are the peculiar scourges, of this otherwise not unhealthy island. But fear is rarely roused, until that painful feeling can be of no practical advantage.

Death has become unavoidable, before it begins to be a subject of apprehension. An invalid is seldom thought to be consumptive, until he is incurably so.

There is another species of cough, that ought to be distinguished from the pthysical; which, from the causes that usually give rise to it, is not equally calculated to excite our sympathy. It is that cough more immediately connected with the stomach, which is apt to be occasioned by an indiscreet indulgence in vinous exhilaration. This, until a tolerably advanced period of life, often produces only occasional disease. But it ought to be in the knowledge of the debauchee, that each attack of casual, or return of periodical, distemper, deducts something from the strength and structure of his frame. A leaf falls from the tree of life every time that its trunk is shaken. It may thus be robbed of its beauty, and betray the dreary nakedness of a far-advanced autumn, long before, in the regular course of nature, that season could even have commenced.

JOHN REID.

*Grenville-street, Brunsvick-square,  
Sept. 26, 1806.*

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.*

AUSTIN William, Dursley, glass seller. (Strong and Co. Lincoln's Inn  
 Ashe Joseph Kutter, Ormskirk, draper. (Lace and Bassall, Liverpool)  
 Bullen William, Bow lane, warehouseman. (Williams, Aushtrians  
 Ep) Isaac, Tooting, baker. (Alcock and Co. York street, Borough  
 Bridge John, and Henry Keale, merchants, Liverpool. (Widdie, John street, Bedford row  
 Bell John, and Richard Atkinson, Bow lane, warehousemen. (Bouzeillon and Co. Little Frissy street  
 Barnes John, Truro, mercer. (Lixmore, Red Lion square  
 Barlow Richard, Jun. Sheephead, hoiser. (Forbes, Ely place  
 Cole Richard, Lambeth road, haberdasher. (Meddacroft and Co. Gray's Inn  
 Callahan John, Moorfields, merchant. (Warrand, Castle court, Budge row  
 Carr John, Fountichard, grocer. (Blakelock, Middle Temple  
 Dadds James, Newington Butts, Jeweller. (Patten, Cross street, Hatton street  
 Daniels Joseph Elkin, Coleman street, merchant. (Gatty, and Co. Throgmorton street  
 Elliott Moses, Chatham, shopkeeper. (Broad, Union street, Borough

Fell Henry, Basinghall street, warehouseman. (Atkinson, Castle street, Falcon square  
 Ferris John, Bathwick, taylor. (Sheppard and Co. Bedford row  
 Gimber Giles, Sandwich, linen draper. (Lodington and Co. King's Bench walk  
 Hart William, and Samuel Turner, jun. Louthbury, warehousemen. (Hillyard, Cophall court  
 Hopkins Joshua, Alcester, grocer. (Turner and Co. Warwick court  
 Halbert John. Potts, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant. (Gregson and Co. Throgmorton street  
 Holden Oliver, (lithero, calico manufacturer. (Ellis, Curator street  
 Hunt George, Stalbridge, linen draper. (Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn  
 Lane Richard, Bristol, ship joiner. (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's Inn  
 Macculloch George Ferrott, Eastcheap, merchant. (Mills, Ely place  
 Noble James, Coggershall, worsted manufacturer. (Charles Ventris, Field, Friday street  
 O'Hara James, Great Newport street, linen draper. (Wright and Co. Temple  
 Paterfon Thomas, Nicholas lane, underwriter. (Wilson, Staples Inn  
 Parnell James, Deal, innkeeper. (Webb, Fokbone  
 Parsons Thomas, Russell square, builder. (Borgan, Bedford row  
 Price William, Leadenhall street, taylor. (Davies, Louthbury  
 Roberts David, Trump street, warehouseman. (Drake, Old Fishergate

Reper Thomas, Iflington, ropemaker. (Collett and Co. Chancery lane  
 Rogers Thomas, Liverpool, broker. (Windle, John street, B-ford row  
 Rawlinson Robert, Liverpool, Madier. (Battye, Chancery lane  
 Sheardown Robert, the younger, Louth, stationer. (Levan and Talbot, New Bridge street  
 Smith George, Kings alley, insurance broker. (Wid- hams, 41 Princes street  
 Southall Samuel, and Jonathan Drakeford, Birmingham, factors. (Parrant and Co. Chancery lane  
 Smith Thomas, Maxwelle, tanner. (Galkill, Wigan  
 Smalley William, Naunich, wire maker. (Rhodes and Co. Clerkenwell  
 Smith James, Manchester, plasterer. (Hurd, King's Bench walk  
 Simpson John, Fairfield, carrier. (Belgrave and Co. Symond's Inn  
 Taylor Thomas, Birmingham, common carrier. (Birkett, Waterbrook  
 William John Thomas Gibbs, Rotherhithe, mariner. (Sa- ward Princes street  
 W on William, Hutton, grocer. (Clippindale, King's Bench walk  
 Williams Henry, Noble street, warehouseman. (Swain and Co. Old Jewry  
 Watts William Russell, Bristol, grocer. (James, Gray's Inn square  
 Williams William, Falmouth, grocer. (Sheppard and Co. Bedford row

#### DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Aveline James, Rufs, grocer, September 29  
 Bate Fortefique, Vigo lane, p intfeiler, August 26, final  
 Brouhall Samuel Yeaton, miller, September 22, final  
 B-her J-h-n, Lamb's Conduit street, merchant, Sep- tember 27  
 Brewer John, Essex street, tailor, October 13  
 Bkxon William, Gosport, hawker, August 30  
 Burlingham John, Old Bucki gham, miller, September 23  
 Birncker Conrad, Birmingham, merchant, Septem- ber 22  
 Brooke Robert Vaughan, Hurcott, paper manufacturer, September 16  
 Bury William, Bucklersbury warehouseman, November 2  
 Bourne Herbert, St. James's street, silk mercer, October 3  
 Barlow Thomas, Liverpool, tailor, September 30  
 Battsby Charles, Wapping Hill, street, ship chandler, October 4  
 Bagg Bushy, Beaminster, shopkeeper, October 23, final  
 Berman John, Lunico, florist, October 28  
 Brittan G. George, Branch, printer, October 21, final  
 Eriug William, 3 rail, poet, October 18  
 Cockerill William, Ludgate hill, linen draper, Sep- tember 16  
 Clarkon Elizabeth, and Richard Dove, South Audley street, oil dealers, September 27  
 Capes Hen y, Gainsborough, mercer, October 22  
 Charles Hieronymus John, America square, October 18  
 Clarke Fortner, King street, Covent garden, laceman, September 27  
 Coates Edward, Thomas Maffey, and Joseph Hall, Nor- ington, brewers, September 27  
 Cortis Thomas, and John Cortis, Grimsby, September 29, final  
 Crofs James, Zachary Bayly, sen. and Zach. Bayly, jun. Nath. Bayly, Robert Gutch, and Thomas Crofs, Lath, bankers, October 14, final  
 Clowes James, Fench Lane Mills, cotton spinner, October 2  
 Cartwright Samuel, Malden lane, hufier, November 15  
 Cox John, Fenzlewood, miller, October 21  
 Cheverton Edwards, Newport, linen draper, October 14  
 Danney William Windfor, apothecary, October 13  
 Favene Peter, Bedford row, insurance broker, Sep- tember 30

Fry John, Whitechapel, sugar refiner, November 8  
 Francis Robert, junior, Broad street, warehouseman, October 28  
 Far ell Martin, Ashby de la Zouch, banker, October 16  
 Griffiths Thomas, Spitalfields, silk weaver, September 16, final  
 Guerrier Luke, Stepney, cowkeeper, September 27  
 Great Charles, Sutton Colfield, broker, October 13  
 Guy Robert, Shoreditch, victualler, October 25  
 Gore Richard, Liverpool, linen eraper, September 30  
 Gilks Thomas, Warwick, corn factor, October 8  
 Gibbs William, Newport, hackneyman, October 13  
 Hardy Joseph, Sheffield, grocer, September 18  
 Hayley Samuel budley, Birmingham, button maker, October 10  
 Humfrys William, senior, and William Humfrys, junior, Old Fish street, grocers, October 12, final  
 Harris Robert, Maidstone, woolen draper, October 19  
 Harvey Thomas, Newport, ironmonger, October 14  
 Harrifon John, and Robert Rigg, Manchester, manu- facturers, October 14  
 Ing'ledeu Silvefer, Huddersfield, linen draper, Sep- tember 22, final  
 Joynson William, and Richard Lewis, Manchester, flour dealers, October 16  
 Kenyon James, Liverpool, merchant, October 14, final  
 King John, Yarmouth, miller, October 14  
 Ludlam Joseph, Stoke Bruern, victualler, September 5  
 Lewis Arthur, Husbury, mercer, September 13  
 Lane James, Wakefield, merchant, September 17  
 Lewin John, Gosport, dealer and chapman, September 28  
 Lowther Robert, Sheffield, merchant, September 26  
 Lone Gyl. s. Bernonoffy, dryfalter, September 23  
 Lumbert George, Holborn, victualler, November 11  
 Lovelock Charles, Durham street, dealer in wine, No- vember 11  
 Longdale Nathaniel, and Thomas Thompson, Bedford street, woollen drapers, November 14, final  
 Longhottom Nathaniel, Halifax, grocer, October 20, final  
 Leefon Thomas, Packwood, mercer, October 8  
 Murray Joseph, Buxton, draper, October 11  
 Maltby Thomas, and George Maltby, size lane, mer- chants, November 1  
 Onfy Samuel, Heyold Mill, cotton spinner, October 11  
 Price Stephen, Northumberland street, money scrivener, September 16  
 Phillips Michael, Norris street, grocer, September 27  
 Peck Anthony, Gravfeind, carpenter, November 8  
 Peck Philip, Benington, coach maker, October 9  
 Procter John, Lancaster, merchant, October 6  
 Rowden John, Whettriars, timber merchant, October 25, final  
 Richardson Richard, Bermondsey, glue and size maker, September 27, final  
 Remnant William, Chancery lane, plumber, November 15  
 Stott Abraham, Robert Fitton, Richard Bowker, Robert Butterworth, and Robert Hartley, county of Lan- caster, cotton manufacturers, September 13  
 Skinner William, Greenwich, victualler, October 4  
 Spring John, Birmingham, linen draper, September 27, final  
 Staffor Robert, junior, Huntingdon, grocer, October 6, final  
 Staveley Luke, Halifax, merchant, October 20  
 Steane John, Newport, liquor merchant, October 23  
 Tiger Ann, Beverley, ironmonger, October 7  
 Travers Benjamin, and James Edwale, junior, Queen street, sugar dealers, September 16  
 Travers William, and James Bate, Warrington, grocers, September 22  
 Whitlock Edward, Pentonville, insurance broker, Oc- tober 4  
 Whalley Thomas, and Joseph Wilkinfon Whalley, Friday street, warehouseman, September 23  
 Worley Charles, Wood street, warehouseman, October 11  
 Wimberey Thomas Pate, Huntingdon, grocer, Octo- ber 6, final

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN SEPTEMBER.

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

### THE NORTH OF EUROPE.

THE Potentates of the North are, at length, beginning to be animated by one sentiment, and are preparing to resist the aggressions and the overbearing infolence of the French Government with their united forces. The troops of the King of Prussia are every where in motion, those of the Emperor of Russia are assembled in formidable numbers on the Prussian and German frontiers; and the heroic King of Sweden is prepared with all his forces to revenge the manifold in-

dignities with which he has been treated by the *foi-difant* French Emperor.

If this alliance is carried on with good faith, and the armies of the Concede- rates are directed with a moderate degree of intelligence, there can be no doubt *but the hardy sons of the North, who have always beaten those of the South*, will drive within their own boundaries, that infolent, gaconading people, who by the popular writers of their own nation have been so aptly described as a mixture of the tyger and the monkey.

The British Administration have lost no time in recognizing the new confederacy, and the return of the King of Prussia to a just sense of honour and policy, has occasioned the embargo to be taken off the Prussian vessels in the ports of Britain, and has happily restored the usual relations of peace and amity between Great Britain and Prussia.

The activity displayed by the administration of Great Britain in wielding the immense force placed at its disposal, gives us reason to hope that other expeditions will be undertaken with a view to aid and co-operate with the Northern Confederacy—probably the independence of Holland may be restored,\* the flotilla at Boulogne destroyed, and such other attacks made on the French, Flemish, and Dutch coasts, as may give constant employment to a hundred thousand of the enemy's troops.

An extraordinary manœuvre in diplomacy was lately attempted to be played off by the French Government against the Emperor of Russia. His envoy was cajoled into a treaty with a view to influence another with Great Britain; but the caution of our Ministry, and the promptness of the Emperor of Russia, prevented this trick from having its effect. The following is the Emperor's rejection:

*St. Petersburg, August 25, 1806.*

The Counsellor of State, Peter D'Oubril, on

\*—The expedition undertaken a few years since, against Holland, might prevent another, if the reasons which occasioned its failure were not so obvious, that none but children or ideots could again fall into the same fatal error. Three-fourths of the population of the United Provinces were then, as they are now, anxious for the restoration of the house of Orange, and common sense pointed out the necessity of affording to the Dutch people an opportunity of shaking off the yoke of France. Instead then of landing on such point of the Dutch coast, as should place a large part of the friendly population in the reach of the British forces, as at Helvoet Sluys, on the nearest point to the Hague, our army was landed at the extreme point of the country, so that the entire population lay behind the French armies, and were consequently subjected to their controul. The people of Holland had therefore no opportunity of shewing themselves at a time when the disposition of the army of their friends was radically so ill-judged and ill-arranged. Masters of the seas as we are, and able to choose, vary, and multiply, our points of attack at pleasure, the disposable forces of this empire ought to find constant employment for half the immense armies of France, in protecting their own shores.

his mission in the beginning of May, to provide for the support of the Russian prisoners, received at the same time instructions, in case an opportunity should offer, for an amicable accommodation between Russia and France. He returned hither with extraordinary speed, and brought with him a Convention for a Peace, which he had signed the 8th—(20th) of July, with General Clarke, appointed plenipotentiary for that purpose by the French Government.

Agreeable as such an event would have been to his Imperial Majesty, had this convention been in any manner conformable to the dignity of his Majesty, to his engagements, to his allies, and to the tranquillity of Europe, it was unpleasant to his Imperial Majesty to perceive that the same by no means held forth any good and benevolent views. The treaty was as follows:

I. From the present day there shall be peace and friendship for ever between his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and his Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy, their heirs and successors, their empires and subjects.

II. As a consequence of the first article, all hostilities, both by sea and land, shall cease between the two Nations; the necessary orders for which shall be issued within twenty-four hours after signing the present convention. All ships of war, and other vessels, belonging to either of the two powers, or their subjects, that shall be taken after the signing of this convention in any part of the world, shall be restored to the owners.

III. The Russian troops shall give up to the French the country known by the name of Bocca di Cattaro, as also Dalmatia, which, by the fourth article of the treaty of Presburg, belongs to his French Imperial Majesty as king of Italy. Every facility shall be afforded the Russian troops for the evacuation of Cattaro, as also of the Ragusan territory, Montenegro, and Dalmatia, if the circumstances of the war should have occasioned them to occupy those territories. Immediately after this convention shall be ratified, the commanders of the two powers by land and sea shall enter into an agreement with respect to the marching out of the troops, and the surrender of the country.

IV. His Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy consents, at the request of the Emperor of all the Russias,

1. To restore the republic of Ragusa to its former independence, under the condition that it shall enjoy, as heretofore, the protection of the Ottoman Porte. The French shall retain the position of Stagno, on the Peninsula Sabionello, to secure the communication with Cattaro.

2. To cease from any hostile undertakings against the Montenegrins from the day of the signing of this convention, so long as they shall remain peaceable as subjects of the Porte. They shall immediately return home, and

and his majesty the emperor Napoleon engages not to molest them, nor to make any enquiries relative to the part they have taken in the hostile attacks that have been made in the territory of Ragusa, and the neighbouring territories.

V. The independence of the republic of the Seven Islands is acknowledged by both powers. The Russian troops now in the Mediterranean shall remove to the Ionian Islands. His Russian Imperial Majesty, to give a proof of his sincere disposition to peace, shall not leave more than 4,000 of his troops there, which he shall remove as soon as his Imperial Majesty shall judge necessary.

VI. The independence of the Ottoman Porte shall be acknowledged on both sides, and both the high contracting parties engage to protect it and the integrity of its possessions.

VII. As soon as in consequence of the concluding of the present convention, orders shall have been given for the troops to leave the Bocca di Cattaro, all occasion of hostilities being removed, the French troops shall retire from Germany, his majesty the emperor Napoleon declares, that within three months after the signing of the treaty, all his troops shall have returned to France.

VIII. Both the high contracting powers shall employ their good offices to terminate, as speedily as possible, the war between Prussia and Sweden.

IX. As the two high contracting powers wish, as much as depends upon them, to hasten the peace by sea, his French Imperial Majesty will willingly accept the good offices of his Russian Imperial Majesty for the attainment of that object.

X. The commercial relations between the subjects of the two Empires shall be restored to the same footing on which they were before the breaking out of hostilities, by which they were disturbed and separated.

XI. All prisoners of both nations shall be delivered up to the agents of the respective governments, without exception, as the ratifications shall be exchanged.

XII. The regulations of the missions and ceremonials between the two high contracting powers shall be placed on the same footing as before the war.

XIII. The ratifications of this convention shall be exchanged at St. Peterburgh within twenty-five days, by plenipotentiaries appointed on each side.

Done and signed at Paris the 8th (20th) of July, 1806.

(Signed) PETER D'OUBRIL.

CLARKE.

His Imperial Majesty has been pleased to lay this act of pacification before a council summoned specially for that purpose, that it might be compared both with the instructions given to M. D'Oubril here, and with the orders sent to him at Vienna, before his departure from that city; and it has appeared

that the councillor of state, D'Oubril, when he signed the convention, had not only departed from the instructions he had received, but had acted directly contrary to the sense and intention of the commission given him.

The Imperial Council, with a common feeling for the honour of the country, and abiding by the known principles of his Imperial Majesty, which are founded in the strictest justice, have declared as their common opinion, that this act, which is not conformable to the views of his Imperial Majesty, cannot receive his majesty's ratification; and his Imperial Majesty has ordered this to be notified to the French government. His majesty at the same time, has signified his willingness to renew the negotiations for peace, but only on such principles as are suitable to the dignity of his majesty.

The ministry for foreign affairs has made an official communication on this subject to all the foreign ministers accredited to this court.

#### FRANCE.

Among the other absurdities of that grand state quack Buonaparte, may be noticed a pretended assemblage of deputies of the Jewish religion, which he has lately convened at Paris. The poor Jews, if they really are persons of that religion, have been addressed in the following speech by his head commissioner:

“GENTLEMEN—His Majesty the Emperor and King having appointed us Commissioners to treat with you, respecting your own affairs, has sent us here this day for the purpose of communicating his intentions.—Called from the farthest parts of this vast empire, none of you can be ignorant of the purpose for which you are assembled here. You are aware that the conduct of many of those who profess your religion has given rise to complaints which have reached the foot of the Throne. These complaints were not without foundation. The Emperor, notwithstanding, contented himself with arresting the progress of the evil, and wished to have your opinion on the means of radically curing it. You will, no doubt, prove yourselves deserving of this paternal consideration, and you will feel the value of the important mission which is confided to you. Far from regarding the Government under which you live as a power of which you should be suspicious, your study will be to enlighten it, to co-operate with it in the good which it is preparing; and by thus manifesting that you have profited by the experience of all the French, you will prove, that you have no wish to separate yourselves from other classes of society.

“The laws which have been imposed upon persons of your religion have been different all over the world; they have been too often dictated by the exigency of the moment. But, as there is no example in the Christian annals



of any Assembly like this; so, in like manner, you, for the first time, are to be impartially judged, and your fate decided by a Christian Prince. It is his Majesty's wish that you should become French; it is your duty to accept this title, and to consider that you, in fact, renounce it whenever you shew yourselves unworthy of it.

"You shall hear the questions read which are to be proposed to you. It will be your duty to declare the whole truth upon each of them. We now declare to you, that when a Sovereign as firm as he is just, who knows every thing, who can punish as well as reward, interrogates his subjects, they would render themselves as culpable as they would shew themselves blind to their real interests, if they should hesitate about answering freely and frankly.

"It is his Majesty's wish, Gentlemen, that you should enjoy perfect freedom of deliberation. Your President will communicate your answers to us as soon as they are prepared. As to ourselves, we have no more ardent wishes than to be able to inform the Emperor, that among his subjects of the Jewish religion, there are none whose loyalty is not unquestionable, and who are disposed to conform to those laws and morals which it is the duty of all Frenchmen to practice and follow."

The following questions, proposed by his Majesty were then read by the Secretary of the meeting:

1. Is the Jew permitted to marry more than one wife?
2. Is divorce permitted by the Jewish religion?
3. Can a Jewess intermarry with a Christian, or a Christian female with a Jew; or does the law prescribe that Jews alone should intermarry?
4. Are the French, in the eyes of the Jews, brothers or aliens?
5. What in all cases are the connections which their law permits them to maintain with the French, who are not of their religion?
6. Do the Jews who were born in France, and have been treated as French Citizens by the laws consider France as their native country? Are they bound to defend it? Are they under an obligation to obey the laws, and to follow all the regulations of the Civil Code?
7. Who are they who are called Rabbins?
8. What civil jurisdiction do the Rabbins exercise among the Jews? What power of punishment do they possess?
9. Are the mode of choosing the Rabbins, and the system of punishment regulated by the Jewish Laws, or are they only rendered sacred by custom?
10. Were the Jews forbidden by their laws to take usury of their brethren? Are they permitted or forbidden to do this of strangers?
11. Are those things proclaimed which are forbidden to the laws by their law?

It is understood that the Jews are to be forced to pay a large sum that they may continue to enjoy the *advantages* of French citizenship.

## ITALY.

We lately have had occasion to record the overthrow of the kingdom of Naples and the attempt to establish a new dynasty in the government of that country. The attempt so far succeeded that the French obtained possession of Naples, and Joseph Buonaparte has for several months exercised the regal authority. The Neapolitans however, who, in common with all the Italians, hate the French, have displayed a spirit worthy of their cause, and there is some reason to hope, notwithstanding the apparent strength of the enemy, that the kingdom of Naples may ere long be restored to its legitimate sovereign.

Instead of simply defending the island of Sicily, Sir John Stuart, the general of the British forces assembled in that island, gallantly made a landing with a body of 4800 men on the opposite shore of Calabria. The results, as might be expected, have been glorious to the British troops, and signally disastrous to the French, who were defeated and finally driven out of both Calabrias.

The particulars of these interesting events are contained in the following copies of the Official Dispatches.

*Camp on the Plain of Maida, July 6, 1806.*

Sir—It is with the most heartfelt satisfaction that I have the honour of reporting to you, for the information of his Majesty, the particulars of an action in which the French army quartered in this province have sustained a signal defeat by the troops under my command.

General Regnier, having been apprised of our disembarkation at St. Eufemia, appears to have made a rapid march from Reggio, uniting, as he advanced, his detached corps, for the purpose of attacking, and with his characteristic confidence, of defeating us.

On the afternoon of the 3d instant, I received intelligence that he had that day encamped near Maida, about ten miles distant from our position, that his force consisted at the moment of about 4000 infantry and 300 cavalry, together with four pieces of artillery, and that he was in expectation of being joined within a day or two by 3000 more troops who were marching after him in a second division.

I determined therefore to advance towards his position, and, having left four companies of Watteville's regiment under Major Fisher to protect the stores, and occupy a work which had been thrown up at our landing place, the

body of the army marched the next morning according to the following detail :

Advanced Corps—Lieutenant Colonel Kempt, with two four-pounders.

Light Infantry Battalion.

Detachment Royal Corsican Rangers.

Detachment Royal Sicilian Volunteers.

1st Brigade—Brigadier General Cole, with three four-pounders.

Grenadier Battalion:

27th Regiment.

2d Brigade—Brigadier General Ackland, with three four-pounders.

78th Regiment.

81st Regiment.

3d Brigade—Colonel Oswald, with two four-pounders.

58th Regiment.

Watteville's Regiment, five companies.

20th Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Ross, landed during the action.

Reserve of Artillery—Major Lemoine. 4 six-pounders and 2 howitzers.

Total—Rank and file, including the Royal Artillery, 4795.

General Regnier was encamped on the side of a woody hill, below the village of Maida, sloping into the plain of St. Eufemia; his flanks were strengthened by a thick impervious underwood. The Amato, a river perfectly fordable, but of which the sides are extremely marshy, ran along his front; my approach to him from the sea side (along the borders of which I directed my march, until I had nearly turned his left) was across a spacious plain, which gave him every opportunity of minutely observing my movements.

After some loose firing from the flankers to cover the deployments of the two armies, by nine o'clock in the morning the opposing fronts were warmly engaged, when the prowess of the rival nations seemed now fairly to be at a trial before the world, and the superiority was greatly and gloriously decided to be our own.

The corps which formed the right of the advanced line, was the battalion of light infantry commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Kempt, consisting of the light companies of the 20th, 27th, 35th, 58th, 61st, 81st, and Watteville's, together with one hundred and fifty chosen battalion men of the 55th regiment, under Major Robinson. Directly opposed to them, was the favourite French regiment 1st Légère. The two corps at the distance of about one hundred yards fired reciprocally a few rounds, when, as if by mutual agreement, the firing was suspended, and in close compact order and awful silence, they advanced towards each other, until their bayonets began to cross. At this momentous crisis the enemy became appalled. They broke, and endeavoured to fly, but it was too late; they were overtaken with the most dreadful slaughter.

Brigadier General Ackland, whose brigade was immediately on the left of the light

infantry, with great spirit availed himself of this favourable moment to press instantly forward upon the corps in his front; the brave 78th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Macleod, and the 81st regiment, under Major Plenderleath, both distinguished themselves on this occasion. The enemy fled with dismay and disorder before them, leaving the plain covered with their dead and wounded.

The enemy being thus completely discomfited on their left, began to make a new effort with their right, in the hopes of recovering the day. They were resisted most gallantly by the brigade under Brigadier General Cole. Nothing could shake the undaunted firmness of the Grenadiers under Lieutenant Colonel O'Callaghan, and of the 27th regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Smith. The cavalry, successively repelled from before their front, made an effort to turn their left, when Lieutenant Colonel Ross, who had that morning landed from Messina with the 20th regiment, and was coming up with the army during the action, having observed the movement, threw his regiment opportunely into a small cover upon their flank, and by a heavy and well directed fire, entirely disconcerted this attempt.

This was the last feeble struggle of the enemy, who now, astonished and dismayed by the intrepidity with which they were assailed, began precipitately to retire, leaving the field covered with carnage. Above seven hundred bodies of their dead have been buried upon the ground. The wounded and prisoners already in our hands (among whom are General Compère, and an Aid-de-Camp, the Lieutenant Colonel of the Swiss regiment, and a long list of officers of different ranks) amount to above one thousand. There are also above one thousand men, left in Monteleone and the different posts between this and Reggio, who have mostly notified their readiness to surrender, whenever a British force shall be sent to receive their submission, and to protect them from the fury of the people. The peasantry are hourly bringing in fugitives, who dispersed in the woods and mountains after the battle. In short, never has the pride of our presumptuous enemy been more severely humbled, nor the superiority of the British troops more gloriously proved, than in the events of this memorable day.

His Majesty may, perhaps, still deign to appreciate more highly the achievements of this little army, when it is known that the second division which the enemy were said to be expecting had all joined them the night before the action; no statement that I have heard of their numbers places them at a less calculation than seven thousand men.

Our victorious infantry continued the pursuit of the routed enemy so long as they were able;—but as the latter dispersed in every direction, and we were under the necessity

of preserving our order, the trial of speed became unequal.

The total loss occasioned to the enemy by this conflict cannot be less than four thousand men. When I oppose to the above our own small comparative loss, as underneath detailed, his Majesty will, I hope, discern in the fact, the happy effects of that established discipline to which we owe the triumphs by which our army has been latterly so highly distinguished.

I am now beginning my march southward preparatory to my return to Sicily, for which station I shall re-embark with the army, as soon as his Sicilian Majesty shall have arranged a disposition of his own forces to secure those advantages which have been gained by the present expedition.

There seldom has happened an action in which the zeal and personal exertions of individuals were so imperiously called for as in the present; seldom an occasion where a General had a fairer opportunity of observing them.

The General Officers, and those who commanded regiments, will feel a stronger test of their merits in the circumstances that have been detailed of their conduct, than in any eulogium I could presume to pass upon them.

The 58th and Watteville's regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonels Johnston and Watteville, which formed the reserve, under Colonel Oswald, were ably directed in their application to that essential duty.

The judgment and effect with which our artillery was directed by Major Lemoine, was, in our dearth of cavalry, of most essential use; and I have a pleasure in reporting the effective services of that valuable and distinguished corps.

To the several departments of the army, every acknowledgment is due; but to no officer am I bound to express them so fully, on my part, as to Lieutenant Colonel Bunbury, the Deputy Quarter Master General, to whose zeal and activity, and able arrangements in the important branch of service which he directs, the army as well as myself, are under every marked obligation.

From Captain Tomlin, the acting Head of the Adjutant General's Department, and from the Officers of my own family, I have received much active assistance. Among the latter I am to mention Lieutenant Colonel Moore of the 23d Light Dragoons, who being in Sicily for his health at the time of our departure, solicited permission to accompany me on this expedition; he was wounded in the execution of my orders.

From the medical department under the direction of Mr. Grieves, the Deputy Inspector, I am to acknowledge much professional attention, the more so as their labours have been greatly accumulated by the number of wounded prisoners who have become equally with our own, the subject of their care.

The scene of action was too far from the

sea to enable us to derive any direct co-operation from the navy: but Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, who had arrived in the bay the evening before the action, had directed such a disposition of ships and gun boats as would have greatly favoured us, had events obliged us to retire. The solicitude however of every part of the navy to be of use to us, the promptitude with which the seamen hastened on shore with our supplies, their anxiety to assist our wounded, and the tenderness with which they treated them, would have been an affecting circumstance to observers even the most indifferent. To me it was particularly so.

Captain Fellows, of his Majesty's ship Apollo, has been specially attached to this expedition by the Rear Admiral; and, in every circumstance of professional service, I beg leave to mention our grateful obligations to this officer, as well as to Captains Cocket and Watson, Agents of Transports, who acted under his orders.

Captain Bulkeley, my Aide de Camp, who will have the honour of presenting this letter to you, has attended me throughout the whole of the services in the Mediterranean, and will therefore be able to give you every additional information on the subject of my present communication. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. Stuart, Major General.

*Returned of Killed and Wounded of the British Troops under the Command of Major General Sir John Stuart, in the Battle on the Plains of St. Euphemia, near Maida, July 4, 1806.*

Royal Artillery—2 horses killed; 3 gunners wounded.

Grenadier Battalion—4 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 25 rank and file wounded.

Light Infantry Battalion—1 officer, 7 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 drummer, 41 rank and file wounded.

20th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 5 rank and file wounded.

27th Foot, 1st Battalion—6 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 46 rank and file wounded.

58th Foot, 1st Battalion—2 rank and file wounded.

78th Foot, 2d Battalion—4 rank and file killed; 7 officers, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 69 rank and file wounded.

81st Foot, 1st Battalion—3 serjeants, 16 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 1 serjeant, 62 rank and file wounded.

Regiment of Watteville—3 rank and file wounded.

Royal Corsican Rangers—3 rank and file killed; five rank and file wounded.

Total—1 officer, 3 serjeants, 41 rank and file killed; 11 officers, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 261 rank and file wounded.

*Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.*

Killed—Light Infantry Battalion—Captain M'Leane, of 20th Foot.

Wounded—Grenadier Battalion—Major Hammill, of the Royal Regiment of Malta.

Light Infantry Battalion—Major Paulett, of the 44th Foot, severely.

78th Foot, 2d Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel M'Leod; Major D. Stuart; Captains D M'Pherson and D. M'Gregor; Lieutenant James M'Kay; Ensigns Colin M'Kenzie and Peter M'Gregor.

81st Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain Waterhouse; Lieutenant and Adjutant Ginger.

Staff—Lieutenant Colonel Moore, of 23d Light Dragoons, acting Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Sir John Stuart.

(Signed) R. Tomlin, Assist. Adj. Gen. *Extract of a dispatch from Hugh Elliot, esq. to the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, dated Palermo, 5th August, 1806.*

Sir,—I inclose herewith the copy of a letter of the 3d of August, which I have received this day from Sir John Stuart. By the surrender of Cotrone, and the retreat of both General Verdier and General Regnier from Upper and Lower Calabria, those provinces are now restored to their lawful sovereign. The battle of Maida, upon the 4th of July, will long be recorded in this part of Europe, as a memorable proof of the superiority of British courage and discipline.

Of the nine thousand men which General Regnier commanded in the Province of Calabria Ulterior, not more than 3000 are left to attempt their retreat towards Puglia; the remainder are all either killed, wounded, or made prisoners. Every fort along the coasts; all the depots of stores, ammunition, and artillery, prepared for the attack of Sicily, are become the prey of the victors; and, what perhaps may be considered as even of still more consequence than those advantages, an indelible impression is now established of the superior bravery and discipline of the British troops.

There is not perhaps to be found in the annals of military transactions an enterprise prepared with more deliberate reflection, or executed with greater decision, promptitude and success, than the late invasion of Calabria by Sir John Stuart.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The domestic event in which the attention of the public has been wholly engrossed during the current month has been the death of Mr. Fox, the ostensible minister of this country, and the individual upon whose personal character the entire system of British and Continental politics seemed to depend. For an able estimate of the character of this great patriot, we refer our readers to the Biographical Article contained in the previous part of this Magazine.

Mr. Fox has been succeeded in his office of secretary of state for foreign affairs by Lord Howick (late Mr. Grey), and

Lord Howick has been succeeded as first lord of the admiralty by Mr. Thomas Grenville. Some changes of minor importance have taken place, by which Lord Holland (nephew of Mr. Fox) acquires a seat in the cabinet, and maintains the ascendancy of that system which has, with so much satisfaction to the country, influenced the new administration.

A naval and military achievement of great present and future consequence remains to be recorded. After the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, that brave and intelligent naval commander, Sir Home Popham, embarked the 7th regiment and some other land forces, and sailing for the river La Plata, has taken the city of Buenos Ayres, the capital of the immense province of La Plata, and the key of the mines and of all the wealth of South America. The particulars of this important event are contained in the following details of General Beresford and in the well written report of Sir Home Popham.

#### Fort of Buenos Ayres, July 2, 1806.

Sir,—I had the honour to communicate to you, by my letter dated the 30th of April, the circumstances of my arrival at St. Helena, and the result of the application to the Hon. the Governor of that place for troops.

The fleet sailed thence the 2d of May, and after a most unexpected long passage made Cape St. Mary on the 8th of June: his Majesty's ship *Narcissus* had been dispatched from the fleet on the 27th of May, and Sir Home Popham thought it right to proceed in her for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the navigation of the river, that no delay might occur in proceeding immediately on the arrival of the troops to such place as our information should induce us first to attack. I had sent Capt. Kennet, of the Royal Engineers (not liking myself to leave the troops), in the *Narcissus*, to make such reconnoitring of the enemy's places on the river, as circumstances would admit: and to collect every possible information concerning them, and the strength of the enemy at the several places.

From fogs and baffling winds we did not meet the *Narcissus* until the sixth day after our arrival in the river, and I had there the satisfaction to see in company with her the Ocean transport, which had parted from us previous to our going to St. Helena. Sir Home Popham and myself immediately consulted whether it would be better first to attack the town of St. Philip of Monte-Video, or Buenos Ayres, the capital of the Provinces; and after much reasoning, we determined to proceed against Buenos Ayres, which made it necessary to remove from the line of battle ships, the troops and marines, and such  
seamen

seamen as were incorporated with the latter, and others that had been practised to arms during the passage, into the transports, and his Majesty's ship *Narcissus*, which was effected on the 16th ult. and though then only about ninety miles from Buenos Ayres; still, though to his skill Sir Home Popham added the most persevering zeal and assiduity, yet from fogs, the intricacy of the navigation, and continual opposing winds, it was not until the 24th, at night, that we reached opposite to it. We found ourselves the next morning, about eight miles from the point of Quilmes, where I proposed landing, having been informed by an Englishman, who was Pilot for the river, and who had been taken by the *Narcissus* out of a Portuguese vessel, that it was an excellent place, and an easy access from it into the country. As soon as the wind would permit, on the 25th, Sir Home Popham took the shipping as near as it was possible for them to go; and at a convenient distance for disembarking, which was effected in the course of the afternoon and night, and without any opposition; the enemy remaining at the village of Reduction, on a height about two miles from us in our front: the whole intermediate space, as well as to the right and left, being a perfect flat; but my guide informed me that though in winter it was impassible, it was then very practicable, and easy for guns to pass.

It was eleven o'clock in the morning of the 26th, before I could move off my ground, and the enemy could, from this position, have counted every man I had. He was drawn up along the brow of a hill, on which was the village of Reduction, which covered his right flank, and his force consisted principally of cavalry (I have been since informed two thousand), with eight field-pieces.

The nature of the ground was such, that I was under the necessity of going directly to his front; and to make my line, as much as I could, equal to his, I formed all the troops into one line, except the St. Helena infantry, of 150 men, which I formed 120 yards in the rear with two field pieces, with orders to make face to the right or left, as either of our flank, should be threatened by his cavalry. I had two six pounders on each flank, and two howitzers in the centre of the first line. In this order I advanced against the enemy, and after we had got within range of his guns, a tongue of swamp crossed our front, and obliged me to halt whilst the guns took a small circuit to cross, and which was scarcely performed when the enemy opened their field-pieces on us, at first well pointed, but as we advanced at a very quick rate, in spite of the boggy ground that very soon obliged us to leave all our guns behind, his fire did us but little injury. The 71st regiment reaching the bottom of the heights in a pretty good line, seconded by the marine battalion, the enemy would not wait their nearer approach, but retired from the brow of the hill,

which our troops gaining; and commencing a fire of small arms, he fled with precipitation, leaving to us four field-pieces and one tumbril, and we saw nothing more of him that day.

I halted two hours on the field to rest the troops, and to make arrangements for taking with us the enemy's guns and our own, which had now, by the exertions of Captain Donnelly, of his Majesty's ship *Narcissus*, been extricated from the bog. He had accidentally landed, and accompanied the troops, on seeing them advance to the enemy, and I am much indebted to him for his voluntary assistance.

I then marched in hopes of preventing the destruction of the bridge over the Rio Chuelo, a river at this season of the year not fordable, and which lay between us and the city; distant from it about three miles; and eight from our then situation; and though I used every diligence, I had the mortification to see it in flames long before I could reach it. I halted the troops for the night a mile from it, and pushed on three companies of the 71st, under Lieutenant Colonel Pack, with two howitzers, to the bridge, to endeavour to prevent its total destruction. I accompanied this detachment, but on reaching the bridge found it entirely consumed; and as the enemy during the night was heard bringing down guns, I withdrew the detachment before light, as their position was thought too open and exposed to the enemy's fire, who had at nine o'clock, on hearing some of our soldiers go to the river to get water, opened a fire from their guns, and a considerable line of infantry.

As soon as it was light I sent Captain Kennet of the engineers to reconnoitre the sides of the river, and found that on our side we had little or no cover to protect us, whilst the enemy were drawn up behind hedges, houses, and in the shipping on the opposite bank, the river not thirty yards wide. As our situation and circumstance could not admit of the least delay, I determined to force the passage, and for that purpose ordered down the field-pieces, which, with the addition of those taken from the enemy the day before, were eleven (one I had spiked and left, not being able to bring it off), to the water's edge, and ordered the infantry to remain in the rear, under cover, except the light company and grenadiers of the 71st. As our guns approached, the enemy opened a very ill directed fire from great guns and musquetry; the former soon ceased after our fire opened, the latter was kept up for more than half an hour, but though close to us, did us but little or no injury, so ill was it directed. We then found means, by boats and rafts, to cross a few men over the Rio Chuelo, and on ordering all fire to cease, the little of them that remained ceased also.

The troops which opposed us during these two days appear to have been almost entirely provincial

provincial, with a considerable proportion of veteran officers. The numbers that were assembled to dispute our passage of the river, I have been since informed were about two thousand infantry; I had no reason from their fire to suppose their numbers so great, the opposition was very feeble; the only difficulty was the crossing the river to get at them.

I cannot omit reporting to you that I had the most just cause to be satisfied with the conduct of every Officer, and all the troops under my command: to Lieutenant Colonel Pack of the 71st every praise is due, as well as to that excellent regiment. The battalion of marines, commanded by Captain King of the Royal Navy, not only behaved with the utmost good conduct, but with a discipline in the field much beyond what could have been expected, though every exertion to effect it had been used by Commodore Sir H. Popham, and every Officer of the Royal Navy during the passage.

A corps of seamen, who had been drilled to small arms, were also landed; they were between 80 and 90 in number, and I was under the necessity of attaching them to draw the guns, which they did with a cheerfulness and zeal that did them great credit; and I was under great obligations to Captain King for his activity in preparing rafts, boats, &c. to pass the Rio Chuelo.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, and the St. Helena troops, also merit my thanks for their good conduct; as does Captain Ogilvie, commanding the artillery, for the manner in which the guns were conducted and served. Captain Kennett, of the Royal Engineers, was particularly serviceable by his intelligence and zeal; as were the Hon. Major Deane, my Brigade Major, and the Hon. Ensign Gordon, of the 3d Guards, my Aide-Camp.

By eleven o'clock A. M. I had got some guns and the greatest part of the troops across the river, and seeing no symptoms of further opposition, and learning that the troops in general had deserted the city, motives of humanity induced me to send, by the Hon. Ensign Gordon, a summons to the Governor to deliver to me the city and fortrefs, that the excesses and calamities which would most probably occur if the troops entered in a hostile manner might be avoided; informing him that the British character would insure to them the exercise of their religion, and protection to their persons and all private property. He returned to me an officer to ask some hours to draw up conditions; but could not consent to delay my march, which I commenced as soon as the whole had crossed the Rio Chuelo; and, on arriving near the city, an officer from the governor again met me with a number of conditions to which I had not time to attend; but said I would confirm by writing what I had promised, when in possession of the city; and the terms granted

and signed by Sir Home Popham and myself I have the honour to annex.

I also transmit a return of the killed, wounded, and missing on the 26th and 27th of June, as well as the return of the ordnance taken.

I cannot conclude without assuring you of the unwearied zeal and alacrity of Commodore Sir Home Popham, in whatever could contribute to the success of this expedition, and of the cordial co-operation and great assistance which I have received from him. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. C. BERESFORD, Maj. Gen.  
*Major-General Baird,*  
*commander in chief.*

Account of Monies, &c. received in consequence of an Agreement on the 23d June 1806, and that brought from and near Luxam.

Buenos Ayres, July 16, 1806

Embarked on board His Majesty's Ship <i>Narcissus</i> , Royal Treasure; brought in by	Dollars.
Mr. Casamajor	998,519
Philippine Company; ditto	103,000
Post Office; ditto	28,572
Tobacco Administration; ditto	91,323
Custom House; ditto	57,930
From the Agent of the Philippine Company	100,000
114 skins, containing each 3000 dollars, brought back from Luxam by Capt. Arbutnot's party	342,000
2 boxes, ditto	5,932
Gold Bar; ditto	562
71 Ingots of Silver; ditto	113,000
	<hr/>
	1,036,208

*Remains in the Treasury.*

From the Agent of the Philippine Company	30,000
Consulada; brought back from Luxam by Capt. Arbutnot's party	64,790
32½ Linen Bags; ditto	32,500
38 Boxes; brought back from Luxam by Captain Arbutnot's party	76,000
Boxes found in the house of a priest	4,825
	<hr/>
	205,115

Embarked on board the <i>Narcissus</i>	1,086,208
Remains in the Treasury	205,115

Total 1,291,323

*Narcissus*, off Buenos Ayres, July 6, 1806.

Sir,—In the letter which I had the honour to address you from St. Helena, on the 30th of April, I fully explained, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the motives that induced me to press so strongly the urgency and expediency of undertaking an expedition against the enemy's settlements in Rio de la Plata.

I have therefore only to give you a short detail of the proceedings of the Squadron; previously congratulating their Lordships on his

his Majesty's forces being in full possession of Buenos Ayres and its dependencies; the capital of one of the richest and most extensive provinces of South America.

To the commerce of Great Britain it exhibits peculiar advantages, as well as to the active industry of her manufacturing towns. And when I venture in addition to assure their Lordships of the extreme healthiness of the climate, I trust I only hold out a consolation that the friends of every person employed on this expedition are justly entitled to, and which I am satisfied will be equally gratifying to the feelings of every British subject.

As I considered it an object of material consequence to obtain the earliest local information in the river, I placed the squadron under the direction of Captain Rowley on the 27th of May, and preceded it in the *Narcissus* for that purpose.

On the 8th ult. we anchored near the Island of Flores; and, after passing *Monte-Video* the following day, we detained a Portuguese schooner, by whom the intelligence we had formerly received was generally confirmed. On the 11th we fell in with the *Encounter* and *Ocean* transport near the south-coast of the River, and on the 13th we joined the squadron.

It was immediately determined to attack the capital; and no time was lost in removing the marine battalion to the *Narcissus*, the *Encounter*, and the transports, for the purpose of proceeding to Buenos Ayres, while the *Diadem* blockaded the port of *Monte-Video*, and the *Raisonable*, and *Diomedé*, by way of demonstration, cruized near *Maldonado* and other available points.

Our progress up the river was very much retarded by the shoalness of the water, adverse winds and currents, continual fogs, and the great inaccuracy of the charts; but by the unremitting and laborious exertions of the officers and men I had the honour to command, these difficulties were surmounted, and the squadron anchored on the afternoon of the 25th off *Point Quelmay* a *Pouchin*, about twelve miles from Buenos Ayres,

As it was impossible for the *Narcissus* to approach the shore on account of the shoalness of the water, the *Encounter* was run in so close as to take the ground, the more effectually to cover the debarkation of the army in case of necessity: the whole however was landed in the course of the evening without the least opposition, consisting of the detachment of his Majesty's troops from the Cape, and that from *St. Helena*, with the marine battalion under the orders of Captain King, of his Majesty's ship the *Diadem*, which was composed of the marines of the squadron augmented by the incorporation of some seamen, and three companies of Royal Marines from the same source of enterprise, which had been regularly trained for that duty, and dressed in an appropriate uniform.

The enemy was posted at the village of *Reduction*, which was an eminence about two miles from the Beach, with the appearance of a fine plain between the two armies, which however proved on the following morning to be only a morass in a high state of verdure.

This in some measure checked our advancement, nor did the enemy open his field train till the troops were nearly in the middle of the swamp, from whence he thought it was impossible for them to be extricated.

The able and excellent disposition of General Beresford, and the intrepidity of his army, very soon however satisfied the enemy that his only safety was in a precipitate retreat, for we had the satisfaction of seeing from the ships near four thousand Spanish cavalry flying in every direction, leaving their artillery behind them, while our troops were ascending the hill with that coolness and courage, which has on every occasion marked the character of a British soldier, and has been exemplified in proportion to the difficulties and danger by which he was opposed.

I have probably trespassed on a line that does not immediately belong to me, but I could not resist the gratification of relating to their Lordships what I saw; assuring myself, at the same time, they will be convinced, if the enemy had given the squadron an equal opportunity, I should have had the pleasing duty of reporting an honourable issue to the effect of their eminent zeal and exertions.

On the 27th, in the morning we saw some firing near the banks of the *River Chuelo*, but it blew so hard that it was totally impracticable to have any communication with the shore during that day.

Early on the 28th, a royal salute was fired from the Castle of Buenos Ayres in honour of his Majesty's colours being hoisted in South America, and instantly returned by the ships lying off the town.

I now consider it to be a proper moment for acknowledging in terms of the sincerest gratitude, my high sense of the zealous and animated conduct of every officer and man in the squadron which I have the extraordinary good fortune to command.

Captain Rowley, with Captain Edmonds under his orders, continued as long as the weather would permit an advantageous demonstration off *Maldonado*.

Captain Donnelly, who did me the favour of requesting I would go up the river in the *Narcissus*, and to whom, from his rank, no specific service could be assigned in our small scale of operations, applied himself in every occasion where he could promote the objects of the expedition;—and, as he is charged with this dispatch, I take the liberty of recommending him to their Lordship's protection under a full conviction they will obtain, through him, every information which they have a right to expect from an officer of great intelligence and long meritorious service.

I consider Captain King, with the Officers of the marine battalion, so completely under the report of General Beresford that I shall only state to their Lordships my extreme satisfaction on hearing personally from the General how highly he appreciated every part of their conduct, particularly the celerity with which they transported the artillery and troops across the Rio. Chuelo after the bridge was burnt by the enemy.

Lieutenant Tulbot of the Encounter manifested great zeal in every instance were it was necessary to call on him; Lieutenant Groves of the Diadem was also very active in landing the ordnance and ordnance stores, and I shall

think it highly proper to state to their Lordships that the masters and crews of the different transports behaved with great attention during the whole of this service.

I inclose a copy of the terms granted to the inhabitants after the capture of the city, by which their Lordships will see that the coasting vessels in the river, supposed with their cargoes to amount to one million and a half of dollars, were restored to the proprietors; for an early record to the country of the great liberality of his Majesty's government.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HOME POFFHAM.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

### *Sale of the King's Spanish Sheep at Kew.*

THIS year's shew and sale were held on Tuesday, August 19th, at the usual place, in Kew-lane, near the Pagoda. The sale was begun by Mr. Farnham, the king's auctioneer, between two and three o'clock, the forenoon having been agreeably spent in examining the articles for sale, and in conversations among the amateurs on the subject of the Merino improvement in various parts of England, and on the state of the wool market. The company was not so numerous this year as the preceding, nor did the sheep fetch any thing like the former prices, for which the reasons are sufficiently obvious. The demand throughout those parts of the country where this improvement has been already adopted, (and those parts are not numerous) has been in some degree satisfied by the King's, Lord Somerville's, and various other sales, public or private, and the number exposed to sale this year from the royal stock, is nearly double the number of any former sale. Add to this, Dr. Parry's sale coming on immediately after. The flatness of the wool-market this season, on account of the large quantities imported from Spain and Saxony, may also have had some effect. Nevertheless, the royal commodity exhibited this year was equal, if not superior, to that of any former sale; the sheep plainly having improved in size and form, and the wool in quantity and fineness of staple. The prices, however reduced, are still immense, and the present, and even a farther reduction, may have very beneficial effects, in affording encouragement to purchasers, and consequently spreading more widely, a national improvement of boundless prospective advantages to Old England; advantages in her vital concerns, agriculture and manufactures, far superior and more permanent than any she ever did, or ever will obtain, from her most successful wars. The

king, and his worthy agent, Sir Joseph Banks indefatigable throughout life, in whatever is important to science, and to the interests of his country, will rejoice at this temporary depreciation of price, since it will tend to an accumulation of public interest.

The particulars of the sale were as follows:—

Shearling or two-toothed rams.....	26
Four-toothed ditto.....	3
Full-mouthed, or aged ditto.....	2
	<b>Rams 31</b>
Full-mouthed ewes.....	20

### *Prices and Buyers Names.*

Mr. Houseman, lots 1, 2, 4, 7, shearling rams, at 13½ guineas, £. s. d.	
13, 12, and 12 guineas.....	53 0 6
Col. Fullarton, lots 3, 5, at 15 and 13 guineas.....	29 8 0
Mr. Mayer, lot 6,.....	12 12 0
Mr. Esfen, lot 8,.....	11 11 0
Mr. Eden, lots 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, each lot at 11½ guineas, 10½, 12½, 13, 12½, 11½, 14½, 17, 13½, 18½, 10, 33½, and 25 guineas.....	219 6 6
Mr. Sandford for Cook, lot 9, ..	11 11 0
Mr. Wansey, lots 12, 16, 20, each lot at 15, 16, 16 guineas.....	49 7 0
Mr. Cumpton, lot 15,.....	16 5 6
Mr. Wansey, lot 27, a two-toothed ram,.....	11 0 6
Mr. Whitacre, lots 23, 29, at 14 and 27 guineas each, .....	43
Mr. Aiton, lot 30, full-mouthed ram (Old Snags) at 18½ guineas, and lot 31, a six-toothed ram, at 31 guineas.....	51 19 6

Amount of rams sold.... 509 2 6

Ewes.



*Ewes.*

Mr. Effen, lots 32, 33, 40, each lot at 7½, 7½, and 10½ guineas, .....	26	15	6
Mr. Compton, lots 34, 37, 43, at 7, 10, and 10 guineas, .....	28	7	0
Mr. Boll, lots 35, 39, 41, 45, 46, 47, 48, each at 12, 9½, 13, 12, 12, 15½, 13 guineas .....	67	7	0
Col. Fullerton, lots 36, 38, 42, 44, 49, 50, 51, at 8, 11½, 15, 16, 14½, 14, 16 guineas .....	99	15	0
Amount of ewes fold .....	222	4	6
	509	2	6

Total for the 51 sheep .. 731 7 0

Average price of the rams, this year, upwards of 16l.—Of the ewes, 11l.

A vast declination of price will be here perceived, from last year, but not from that of the preceding, since the ewes brought more money at this than at the sale of 1804, when the highest price was 11l. 11s. Various Anglo Merino flocks have been lately established, and the old ones continue in a state of progressive and profitable improvement, more particularly, those of his Majesty, Lord Somerville, Dr. Parry, Mr. Tollett of Staffordshire, Sir Lawrence Palk in Devon, and one in Surrey. Mr. Robson, of Belford, in the Cheviot Hills, has been most successful in crossing the Cheviot ewes with Spanish rams of Lord Somerville's breed, the first produce improving wonderfully, in both quantity and quality of wool; and in form, and standing that severe climate perfectly well. A very eminent breeder in Northumberland is crossing his stock with a Spanish ram from Mr. Bartley's stock, at Bath. Mr. Bell is introducing the breed into Norfolk; and, we believe, the Lords Sackville and Northampton are making the same experiment. Dr. Parry's rams to be sold at Hounslow, next week, are not pure Merino or Spanish, like his Majesty's, but Spanish grafted, through a number of generations upon an English (Ryeland) stock. The wool, nevertheless, is said to equal, or to exceed the purest native Merino, in fineness, and for a piece of cloth made from the wool of the rams, to be exposed to sale, Dr. Parry was offered, by two dealers, thirty shillings per yard.

The Board of Agriculture has this year offered various premiums, for the promotion of that useful science; among which are the three following, to the person who shall produce to the Board the model of the best and cheapest cottage, on a scale of one inch to a foot; with estimates of the expence of erecting it; from 5 to 10 guineas, according to merit.—2. It having been represented to the Board, that there are roads in some part of the kingdom, where much carrier's work is regularly done with one-horse

carts; and as, in such cases, it is conceived that it might be easy for such carriers to substitute oxen, or spayed heifers, in some of their carts for comparison, the Board will give to the carrier or other person, who shall make the experiment, in the most satisfactory manner, during one year, and report the result to the Board; 50 guineas. It is required, that the oxen be fed in the same manner as the horses, and not to be under five years old. 3. To the person who shall discover a principle, which may lighten the draught of oxen to carriages, 20 guineas; being the amount of a legacy left by the late Col. Goate, of Brent Elleigh, in Suffolk, for this specific purpose.

## MARRIED.

At Hampstead, John Armitage Brown, esq. to Miss Jane E. Mavor.

Isaac Chamberlain, esq. of Basinghall-street, to Mrs. Hewitt, widow of John H., esq. of Bishopston-hall, Wilts.

At St. Saviour's, Southwark, John Fisher Barker, esq. of Birmingham, to Miss Watton. —William Lardner, esq., surgeon of Birmingham, to Miss Margaretta Watton, only daughter of William W., esq. of Borough High street.

At Hackney, Mr. John Aultin, of Cornhill, stockbroker, to Mrs. Collier, widow of William C. esq. of Stoke Newington.

Lieutenant Rudhall, of the South Devon militia, to Miss Louisa Dunbar, daughter of Sir George D.

The Rev. John Hole, rector of Woolfordisworthy and Broadwood Kelly, Devon, to Miss Sophia Brasley, second daughter of the late Nathan B., esq.

At St. Alban's, Mr. Thomas Sharpe, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Frances Sibley, eldest daughter of Joseph S., esq.

Charles Pipon, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Martha Dumaresq, third daughter of Sir John D. of Jersey.

The Rev. Thomas Bennett, to Miss Levett, only daughter of the late Francis L., esq.

Mr. H. H. Turner, to Miss Canham, of Saxham, Suffolk, only daughter of the late A. S. C., esq.

Mr. Charles R. Aikin, of Broad-street-buildings, to Miss Wakefield, daughter of the late Gilbert Wakefield.

Major John Malcolm, of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Eleanor Todd, of Darlington.

At Lambeth, William Tate, esq., to Miss Simpson, of Kernehill.

At Rotherhithe, William Hollamby, esq., to Miss Sarah Louch.

Arthur Steel, esq., of Clifford-street, to Miss Augusta Mitford, of Pitt's-hill, Petworth.

Charles Fasset Burnet, esq., of Vauxhall, to Miss Batons, of Clapham.

Hon. George Herbert, son of the Earl of Caernarvon, to Miss Head, of St. Andrew's-hall, Norfolk.

At Islington, Robert Awstler, esq., of Southall-green, to Miss Crowther, of the former place.

Robert Thompson, esq., of the Kent-road, to Miss Mary Day, of Chiswick-lodge.

Mr. Joseph Waffell, of Parliament-street, to Miss Marriott, of Old Broad-street.

At Mary-le-bonne church, Arthur Champernoone, esq., of Darlington, to Miss Buller, of Morval.

At St. Martin's, Mr. John Cording, of the Strand, jeweller, to Miss Wilson.

At Finchley, Mr. Piper, of Oxford-street, to Miss Brown, of Hendon.

At Chelsea, William Gosling, esq., of Roehampton, to the Hon. Charlotte de Grey, second daughter of Lord Walsingham.

#### DIED.

At Greenwich, Mr. James Jacks, late of Paternoster-row, 86.

At Dulwich, after an illness of two days, the Right Hon. Lord Thurlow, baron of Ashfield in Suffolk. A further account of the life and character of this nobleman will be given in our next.

In Hanover-street. Lieut.-Colonel Skyring, of the royal artillery.

In Gower-street, James Galloway, esq. 81.

In Soho square, Mrs. White, relict of Dr. Thomas W.

At the Duke of Devonshire's seat at Chiswick, after being twice tapped for the dropsy, the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, secretary of state for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. &c. An Account of the Life of this great statesman will be found in another part of our Magazine.

Suddenly, at his apartments at the Society of Antiquaries, Somerset-place, the Rev. John Brand, M. A. secretary to that society, of whom a further account will be our given in next.

At his house in Conduit-street, James Robsen, esq. many years an eminent bookseller in New Bond-street.

At Brompton, Francis Crojan, esq. clerk to the commissioners of the Court of Requests, and many years deputy high bailiff of the city and liberty of Westminster, 72.

In Tavistock-place, Mrs. Curling, wife of Daniel C., esq.

At Waltham Green, Captain Caesar Haw-  
-line, of the 8th regiment of light dragoons.

At Chelsea, Mrs. Mary Brooks, wife of R. B. esq. 54.

In Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Mrs. Anne Fountain, 69.

At Newington-green, Mrs. Hood, relict of John H., esq.

In George-street, Blackfriars-road, Mr. W. B. Morris, of the Legacy Duty Office, Somerset place.

At Hammer-smith, Mrs. Bodicoate, relict of John B., esq. late of Westerham, Kent

At Walworth, Mrs. Anne Bajnett, relict of Richard B., esq. of Jamaica, 91.

At Twickenham, Mrs. Cambridge, widow of Richard Owen C., esq., 89.

In Russel-place, Fitzroy-square, Lachlan M'Lachlan, esq. late lieutenant colonel of the 10th regiment of foot, 46.

At her mother's house, Stoke Newington, Miss Caroline F. Robley, one of the daughters of the late J. Robley, esq. of that place. Her death was occasioned by the breaking of a blood vessel, at her brother's house, in Russel-square, about ten weeks since, succeeded by a rapid decline, which baffled all medical skill.

In Hatton-garden, Mrs. James, 50.

In Great Ormond-street, Captain Colnett, of the royal navy, late commander of the Glatton.

In Clement's Inn, Mr. Michael Hayman, attorney at law.

In John-street, St. James's-square, Mr. Winkfield, yeoman of the mouth to his Majesty.—Mr. Whitfell, one of his Majesty's cooks, who has left property to the amount of upwards of 12,000l. without any relative to inherit it.

Suddenly, Mr. Smith, printer in King-street, Seven Dials. He was returning to town from Highgate, and on arriving at the end of the New Road, he was seized with a fit, fell on the path-way, and remained so a long time. A gentleman coming past in his chaise, procured him assistance, and conveyed him to the house of a surgeon contiguous, where he expired soon after he was taken in, though every effort was made for his recovery.

At Clock-House, Peckham, James Smith, esq., 75.

At Pentonville, William Elgin, esq., 66.

In Great Titchfield-street, Mr. George Dubourg, professor of geography, the French language, &c.

At Brompton-grove, Edward Daniel, esq.

At Chelsea, Edward Nairne, esq. F. R. S. 81; formerly optician to his Majesty, in Cornhill.

Mr. Stageldoir, formerly and for many years, property man of Drury-Lane theatre.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

*\*\* Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE members of the Subscription Library and Philosophical Lyceum, at North Shields, lately held their annual meeting, being the commencement of the fifth year, when twenty new subscribers were balloted for, and elected.

At the annual meeting of the Florist Society, at Alwick, for the show of carnations, the prizes were adjudged as follows: Mr. Mark Robson first and second, with Harvey's Lord Ravensworth and Pope's London Queen; Mr. James Duffus 3d, with Jackson's La Belle; Mr. Thomas Call fourth and fifth, with Sherwood's Corinthus and Tucker's Duchefs of Devonshire.

The gentlemen educated at the grammar-school of Newcastle, under the late Rev Hugh Moises, have resolved that some public mark of respect was due from them to the memory of their lamented friend and preceptor, and that a monument should be erected in the church of St. Nicholas, which should record his virtues and their gratitude. Among the principal subscribers we notice the Corporation of Newcastle 25l. Lords Eldon and Collingwood 20l. each, Sir William Scott, 20l. and several gentlemen 5l. each.

The commissioners of naval inquiry have recommended that the living of Simonburn, belonging to Greenwich Hospital, should be divided, in order that it may serve as a provision for six or more of the superannuated chaplains of the navy. This living, of which Dr. Scott is the present rector, is thirty-six miles long, and fourteen broad, and is worth 3000l. per year; but when the inclosure takes place, is estimated at 5000l.

*Married.*] At Stockton upon Tees, the Rev. Matthew Musfit, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and vicar of Kendal, to Miss Martin.

At Berwick upon Tweed, John Kingsley, esq. ensign in the 8th regiment of foot, and a ward in chancery, aged 17, to Miss Maria Taylor, about the same age, daughter of Mr. T. bookfeller.

At St. Giles's, London, Mr. Jos. Rynfley, of Kirkley, to Miss Penryhn, of Gower-street.

Mr. Richard Brown, of Benton, near Newcastle, to Miss Williams, daughter of John Williams, esq. one of the commissioners of the customs.

At Ebechester, Mr. John Newton, of Mickley, to Miss Surtees, of Ebechester.

At Whitburn, Mr Taylor, of Monk Weremouth, to Miss Stevens.

At Newcastle, Mr. Thomas Arthur, to Miss Chapman.

At Sunderland, Mr. Hull, to Miss Archer.

At Auckland, Mr. John Atkinson, of Temple Sowerby, to Mrs. Wilde, of Durham.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. William Nicholson, of Danby, near Whitby, to Miss Lydia Dunning.

At Boldon, Mr. P. Talmadge, of London, to Miss Gray, of East Boldon.

At Hexham, George Ridley, of Beltingham, esq. to Miss Ann Sparke, of Summer-rods.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. Miles W. innkeeper.—Mrs. Vasey, relict of Mr. V. bookfeller.—Mrs. Gray, of the Flesh market, 46.

At Tynemouth, Mrs. Jane Taylor, 62. She arose about six o'clock, seemingly in her usual good health, and began to assist her servant in some household business, when she dropped down and immediately expired.

At Darlington, Mrs. Burnet, wife of Mr. B. of the King's Head inn.

Miss Elizabeth Bland, 21, daughter of the Rev. Thomas B. vicar of Allerton.

At Durham, Mr. William Mitchell, 46.—Mr. John Adamson, of Crossgate, 83.—Mrs. Proud, widow of the late Mr. John P. 74.—Mr. John Wall, chemist.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Jowsey, wife of Mr. J. shipbuilder.

At Hexham, very suddenly, Mrs. Scott, 39.—At South Shields, Mrs. Hannah Couzens. She was found dead in her bed, to which she went in perfect health the night before.—Mrs. Magnay, wife of Mr. M. shipowner.

Mr. J. Woodward, of Stockton upon Tees. This gentleman, in company with another from Newcastle, was crossing the river Ure, between Leyburn and Middleham, in Yorkshire, with their horses, in the ferry-boat, when the animals suddenly began to plunge, and leapt into the water; at the same time forcing Mr. Woodward along with them, who sunk under the boat, and rose several yards below, holding up his stick, as if begging for assistance; but neither the gentleman nor the

boatman were swimmers, and the method in which the boat is navigated rendered aid impracticable. He was found about two hours afterwards, and conveyed to Stockton, where a widow and eight children are left to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and parent.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

*Married*] At Inthorpe, Mr. James Routledge, of Oldwall, to Miss Mary Philipson, of Patehill.

At Longtown, Mr. Batty, surgeon, to Miss Black.—At Workington, Ralph Fisher, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Hewitt, daughter of Captain John H.

*Died*] At Carlisle, Mr. John Gill, of Caldewgate.—Mr. John Story, late of Blachhall, 61.

At Stanwix, Mr. Richardson, father of John Richardson, esq. agent to Lord Lowther, 81.

At Caldcoats, Mr. Jos. Chambers, one of the band belonging to the Cumberland Rangers; he was interred with military honours.

At Morpeth, Miss M. Marr, daughter of Mr. John M.

At Egremont, Mr. William Gaitskill, draper.

At Kendal, Mrs. Dawson, wife of Mr. John D. 35.—Mrs. Leatherbarrow, wife of Mr. Benjamin L. 21.

#### YORKSHIRE.

From the subjoined report it appears, that the House of Recovery in Leeds did not, on the first of the present month, contain a single patient. This circumstance may arise from two causes; first, from the late favourable seasons, which have furnished the public with nutritious, wholesome food; and secondly, from the establishment of an institution by which fever is checked amongst the poor in its first stages, and the healthy part of their families preserved from infection by the removal of the patient to the House of Recovery, where clean linen, well ventilated apartments, and the best medical advice, all contribute to his speedy and complete recovery.—Monthly Report of the House of Recovery for August, 1806: Patients in the house on the 1st instant two; admitted since two—four; discharged cured four.

The intention of making a new road to branch from the great north road at Barnsdale, near Doncaster, and to pass through Pontefract, &c. and communicate with the Leeds and Wakefield road, is persevered in; and application will be made the next session of Parliament to procure an act for carrying into effect that highly beneficial object.

It is in contemplation to make a new road to branch from the Birstall and Huddersfield turnpike road, on the south-east side of Nunbrook, to pass through the townships of Mirfield and Harthead, and also through Bradley in the township of Huddersfield.

The new road leading from Skipton to Addingham, by which the dreary passage over

Rumbles-Moor is avoided, was lately opened for the accommodation of the public.

*Married*] At Hull, Mr. Robert Stones, of Alford, to Miss Lucy Goodwin.

At Wakefield, Mr. Carter, of Birstall, to Miss Hodson, of Chester.—Mr. Wilson, to Miss Ashton.

At Bradford, Thomas George Fitzgerald, esq. of Oakland, county of Mayo, Ireland, major in the 101st foot, to Miss Field, of Heaton.

At Hutton Busil, near Scarborough, — Daniel, esq. son of R. A. Daniel, esq. M. P. to Miss Maria Osbaldeston, youngest daughter of the late George O. esq.

At Easingwood, Mr. Walsh, of Knareborough, to Miss Elizabeth Duck, of Kilburn.

At Sculcoates, Mr. James Allison, to Miss Peathers.

At Howden, Mr. Carritt, to Miss Foster.

At Melbourn, Henry Walker, esq. eldest son of Joshua W. esq. of Clifton, near Rotherham, to Miss Abney, only daughter of Edward A. esq. of King's Newton.

At Thribergh, Mr. John Awty, to Miss Ann Whitaker.

In London, the Rev. J. H. Bromby, vicar of Trinity Church, Hull, to Miss Jane Amys, daughter of the late Mr. William A. of York.

At Skipton, Mr. Joshua Lockwood, artist, to Miss Colbridge.

At Selby, John Dobson, jun. esq. to Miss Yair.

*Died*] At Howden, Miss Goodall. She fell from a restive horse she was riding near that town, and was so severely bruised in the foot that a locked jaw ensued, and caused her death.

At Whitby, Mrs. Kildill, widow of Mr. Jackson Kildill, late master of the brig Two Sisters, of Whitby; which vessel sailed from Yarmouth roads in the spring of the year 1809, with a large fleet of colliets, and was never afterwards heard of; supposed to have been lost upon some part of the coast of Scotland, several vessels of the fleet having been wrecked upon that coast.

At Richmond, Solomon Wycliffe, esq. alderman of that borough, in which he had four times served the office of mayor, 77.

At Huddersfield, Mr. John Hancock, late of Leeds, watchmaker.

At Hull, Mr. Jonathan Huck, 86, upwards of 40 years in the excise.—Miss Faulding, aged 46.—Miss Bertram, only daughter of Dr. B. physician, of Hull, 21.—Mr. John Jaques.

At York, Mr. Threapland.—Mr T. Richardson, 63.—Mr. Thomas Ashwith, 35.

At Moorgate, near Rotherham, the Rev. John Holden, B. D. fellow and tutor of Sidney College, Cambridge.

At Cridling Park, near Ferrybridge, John Greene, esq. 75.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Smallpage, 75.—Mrs. Hardman.

At Sheffield, Mr. John Holden.—Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. John Brown, silver-plate.

At Knarebro', Mrs. Green, 38.

At Millington, near Pocklington, Mr. William Flint, 88.

At Scarborough, Mr. James Steriker, many years one of the sergeants at mace for that borough.

At Ayton, near Scarborough, Captain Davison Wars, of the Pickeringlythe volunteers.

## LANCASHIRE.

The first stone of a Jewish synagogues was lately laid at the top of Steel street, Liverpool. Under the stone was deposited a bottle, containing a piece of parchment (wherein was written, in Hebrew and in English, a suitable invocation), and various pieces of coin, of the reign of his present Majesty. The rabbi, or priest, then delivered an appropriate prayer, imploring God to crown the undertaking with his merciful protection; after which he offered up an ejaculation for the royal family.

Five hundred and seventy-four silver coins have lately been discovered in the neighbourhood of Cartmel, by two labourers employed in getting stones, on an estate belonging to Lord George Henry Cavendish. They were inclosed in an unglazed earthen pot. The coins are all in a state of high preservation, and are now in the possession of Lord Cavendish. The earthen vase was broken to pieces before its contents were discovered.

*Married.*] At Liverpool, Captain Thomas Davies, to Mrs. Margaret Bentley.—Mr. R. Edwards, of Beaumaris, to Miss Phæbe Haddock.—Mr. John Shanklin, to Miss Evans.—Mr. T. G. Berry, spirit merchant, to Mrs. Ann Lees.—Mr. John Partington, of Garratt, to Miss Ollier.

*Died.*] At Lancaster, Mrs. Butcher, relict of the late Mr. Thomas B.—Mr. R. Butler, attorney at law.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Heywood, 84, widow of the late Arthur H. esq. and mother of Benjamin H. of Stanley-hall, near Wakefield, esq.—Mrs. Sarah Ackers, 90.—Mr. George Henderson, 69.—Captain James Wiseman, in the West India trade, 68.—Mr. Fell, of Oldhall-street.—Mrs. Gill, wife of Mr. Thomas G.—Captain Routledge, 23.—Miss Mary Ann Constable, daughter of Mr. John C. 19.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Lowe, 69.—Mrs. Felton, fishmonger.—Mr. Thos. Moore, corn-chandler.

At Blackburn, Mr. Nevill, attorney at law.

At Warrington, Thomas Watt, esq.

At Bolton, Mr. Garner, printer.

## CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Stockport, George Young-husband, of the 3d dragoons, to Miss Astley, sister of F. D. Astley, esq. of Dukinfield Lodge.—Robert Langley Appleyard, esq. of New Ormond-street, London, to Miss Pref-

cott, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Prefcott, rector of Stockport.

At Chester, Benjamin Donbavan, esq. of Warrington, to Miss Catharine Donbavin, of Beechpool.—Mr. David Hughes, surgeon, of Mold, to Miss Lloyd, daughter of Mr. L. wine-merchant.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mrs. Dimella.—Mrs. Frances Holland, upwards of fifty years a broker in this city.—Mrs. Ann Dobb, relict of Mr. Thomas D. 78.

At Hartford, near Northwich, Mrs. Pickering.

## DEREYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Derby, Mr. William Payne, to Miss Bancroft, both of Normanton.

At Winster, Mr. William Hazard, of Chesterfield, to Miss Woolley.

At Pleasley, Mr. Brookes, of Houghton, Notts, to Miss S. Doddsley, of Houghton, near the former place.

At Croxall, Robert Wilmot, esq. eldest son of Sir Robert W. bart. of Osmaiston, to Miss Horton, eldest daughter of Eusebius H. esq. of Catton.

*Died.*] At Buxton, John Atkinson, Blanchard, esq. formerly commander of the York and Rockingham East Indiamen, 58.

At Winster, Mr. Thomas Burton.

At Ashborne, Mr. Thomas Buxton, of Aulland Ward,

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Mr. Bean, to Miss Hardy.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Mr. John Whitlam, 31.—Mrs. Tomkinson, wife of Mr. T.—Mr. Arthur Spender, hofier, son of Dr. S. of Burton upon Trent, 24.—Mrs. Noton, a widow lady of a most philanthropic and benevolent disposition.—Mrs. Tomkinson, wife of Mr. T.

At Bottesford, near Belvoir Castle, Mr. Sanfum, a wealthy farmer and grazier, 78.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

The shew of horses at Horncastle fair was considerable, and though they fetched higher prices at first, yet, upon the whole run of the fair, are considered to have gone off full 20 per cent. lower than last year: some remained unfold. One dealer bought six horses for a sum exceeding 900 guineas. In another instance, on one of the earlier days of the fair, a horse was sold for 93l. to a person, who, on the following day, disposed of it for 250l. and the purchaser has since refused 300 guineas.

*Married.*] At Gainsborough, Mr. C. Harrison, of Sleaford, to Miss Hynd.

At Louth, Mr. T. Shearimith, to Miss Williams.

At Grimsby, John Saunderson Bextniffe, esq. to Miss Ann Gray, daughter of the Rev. George G.

At Lincoln, Mr. Chambers, to Miss Spencer.

At Boston, Mr. T. Reynoldson, jun. to Miss Curtis, of Wisbeach.

*Died.*] Mrs. Pect, of Edwalton. She was returning

returning from Nottingham market, and lost her life by a drunken monster riding furiously along the road, who literally rode over her, by which her head was crushed in such a dreadful manner as to occasion her death the next day.

At Pilsgate, near Stamford, Mr. John Sisson, farmer, 26. He was, one Friday evening, assisting his reapers, and urging them to cut as much corn that night as the light would permit, when some of them refused to work longer, and one by his insolence so incensed Mr. Sisson, as to induce him to strike him; upon which, the son of the man (who was also employed in the field) immediately struck Mr. Sisson a violent blow on the side of the head, with a wheat-hook; and, although he had on a strong hat, the weapon penetrated the skull. He languished four days, and then expired, leaving a widow (who is pregnant) and five small children, to bewail the loss of an excellent husband and father. The offender is committed to Peterborough goal. A coroner's inquest sat on the body, and returned a verdict of wilful murder against him.

At Louth, Miss Downs, 31.—Mr. Charles Pawson, maltster, 73.

At Grimby, Mr. W. Watson, plumber, 25.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. John Bullivant, to Miss Turville, of North Kilworth.

At Leicester, Mr. Bickley, grocer, to Miss Smith, of Stafford.—Mr. Holmes, to Mrs. Ice.

At Sibley, Henry Overton Dawson, esq. of Islington, Middlesex, to Miss Paris, daughter of Mr. Wm. P. merchant.

At Asfordby, Mr. John Morris, to Miss Morris.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mr. J. Gregory, aged 46, many years the able, worthy, and independent editor of the Leicester Journal. From a close and unremitting attention to business, and a great diffidence of manners, he had acquired the habits of a recluse; he was however a well-informed and inoffensive man.

At Broughton Ashley, the Rev. Thomas Greaves, rector of that place, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for this county, 70

At Ibstock, Mrs. Clare, relict of Wm. C. gent.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Ashton under Lyne, Saville Smith, esq. of Lichfield, to Miss Pusey, of Heywood Hall.—Mr. Ralph Hall, to Miss Ann Ogden.

At Tamworth, W. Peckford, of Stockport, to Miss Mary Flint.

At Broseley, Christopher Banks, esq. of Corbyn's-hall, to Miss Wright, of Colebrook Dale.

*Died.*] At Maple Hays, near Lichfield, John Furnivall, esq. one of the justices of the peace for the county.

At Burton upon Trent, Mrs. Somerville, of Stafford.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

The auditors of the Birmingham hospital, in their annual report recently delivered, state to the subscribers to that excellent charity, that the annual expenditure amounts to double the certain annual income, so that it must depend for support on the generosity of the benevolent who have hitherto been so liberal in donations and legacies. The profits of an oratorio enabled the governors to purchase 2000l. 3 per cent. consols, exclusive of what was applied to the current expences of the hospital; and a legacy of 400l. from the late Humphrey Vaughtan, of Birmingham, which, according to his directions, was laid out in the purchase of a freehold estate.

It may furnish some idea of the population and extent of the great commercial town of Birmingham to state, that in ten years, from 1781 to 1791, it acquired 23,000 additional inhabitants, 78 streets, and above 4000 houses; making in the whole, at that time, 73,653 people, 203 streets, and 12,681 houses! Such was the prosperity of Birmingham in time of peace. In 1801, notwithstanding the influence of war, by which 10,000 recruits had been given to the army, and the quantum of manufacturers had been lessened, 69,384 persons remained, as appears by the enumeration under the population act.

*Married.*] At Dudley, Mr. J. M. Malonek, of Liverpool, to Miss Hawkes.

At Birmingham, Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Oakhampton, to Mrs. Hannah Holmes.

At Austin, the Rev. Mr. Hyde, to Miss Darby.

At Edgbaston, Mr. Abel Lea, of Kidderminster, to Miss Smith, eldest daughter of the late Thomas S. M. D. of Birmingham.

At Rowley Regis, Mr. John Kann, jun. of Dudley, to Miss Bennett.

*Died.*] At Coventry, Miss Simpson, daughter of Dr. S.—Mr. James Riley.

At Radford, near Warwick, Miss Ann Whitehead.—Mr. Isaac Dodd.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Phillips, wife of Mr. William P.—Mrs. Pickering, wife of Mr. John P.—Mrs. Ann Swaine, 62.—Mr. Wm. Barrett, 28, lieutenant in the service of the Honourable East India company, on the Madras establishment.—Mrs. Braine, widow of the late Colonel B. of the royal marines.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Ormaiston, Robert Wilmot, esq. eldest son of Sir Robert W. bart. to Miss Horton, of Catton, Devonshire.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. W. Bayley, of the Old Bank, to Miss Hannah Harley, daughter of Mr. S. H.

*Died.*] At Roden, Miss Ann Bickerton, only daughter of Mr. John B. 18.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Thomas Smith.—Mr. Allport,

Allport, late of Hem's Wood.—After a long illness, which he bore with becoming fortitude, Mr. Robert Lawrence, formerly of the Raven, and late of the Lion Inn, whose companionable qualities and cheerful manners through life greatly endeared him to a very large circle of friends and acquaintance:—by the extensive capacity and solid judgment of this enterprising man the great road from London to Holyhead was first planned and effected. By his zeal and exertions (during a period of upwards of forty years) the communication between the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has been much accelerated and improved, and to him the public are considerably indebted for the great facility and expedition with which travellers are now conveyed through this part of the country.

At Benford, Mr. Swancott, apothecary.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Worcester, Mr. J. V. Hall, bookseller, to Miss Trevill, of Henwick.—Mr. J. Chesteron, jun. to Miss Griffiths, of the Coach and Horsesh Inn.

At Evesham, Mr. New, to Miss Pratt, of Bengworth.

At Ludlow, Mr. Stephens, grocer, to Miss Morgan, of the Bull inn.

At Feckenham, Mr. James Horsley, of Clifton upon Team, to Miss Handy, of Bradley Green.

*Died.*] At Tredington, Mr. Thomas Wells, a respectable grazier, 61.

At Keynham, Mrs. Jones, relict of the late Rev. John J.

At Stourbridge, Mr. Westwood, of Hollo-end, glass-maker.

At Feckenham, Miss Eades, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Beach E. attorney.

At Worcester, Mrs. Woodward, mother of Mr. W. Glover.

At Pedmore, Mrs. Biggs, wife of — B. esq.

At Tenbury, Mr. James Evans, son of Mr. E. liquor merchant.

At Hill Court, Edward Baker, esq. 60.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

The asylum at Hereford, for the reception of persons unfortunately labouring under a temporary or permanent derangement of intellect, is now ready for the admission of patients, in every rank and situation in life. The house has been recently and completely fitted up, with an immediate view to the great objects for which it was constructed; and, in addition to the accommodation thus afforded, the best medical advice is constantly acted on, and the most humane treatment forms the basis of its regulations. The terms of admission are adapted to the circumstances of the patients, and the malignancy of the disorders. In common cases one guinea per week will meet every expence, and some abatement made from that sum in behalf of paupers who remain long in the house.

*Died.*] At Hereford, after a long illness, which she bore with exemplary resignation, Mrs. Holland, relict of Mr. H. procter, and daughter of the late Mr. Can, surgeon, of that city. Her suavity of manners, and amiable disposition, had endeared her to a numerous circle of friends and relatives, who deeply lament her loss, as well as the poor, to whom she dispensed her private charities with a liberal hand.

At Ledbury, Mrs. Howe, relict of Thomas H. esq. late of Eastner, 78.

At Moreton on Lug, Mr. Golding, a respectable farmer.

At Grafton, near Hereford, Mrs. Tully.

At Upper Hall, near Ledbury, Mrs. Skipp, widow of John S. esq. 88.

At Michaelchurch Court, Mrs. Elizabeth Batch, relict of Mr. John B. land-surveyor, 65.

In the parish of Bodenham, Mrs. Elizabeth Atkins, 90.

At Leominster, Mrs. Coates, widow of Mr. John C.

At Arkstone, Wm Parry, esq. 44.

#### GLOCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Gloucester, Mr. Gardener, attorney, to Miss Blake, of Kempsey.

*Died.*] At Cheltenham, Giles Rooke, esq. eldest son of the Hon. Mr. Justice R. fellow of Merton College, Oxford

At Norton, Mrs. Butt, widow of the late Mr. Richard B.

At Minchinhampton, Mrs. Hiatt, widow of Mr. Joseph H. of the George Inn.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Mrs. Frances Polley, widow of the late Mr. Thomas P.—Mr. Thomas Marsh, of the corn-market, 69.—Mr. Thomas Pasco, an eminent chemist and druggist, 54.

At Woodstock, Mr. Richard Wilkes, senior, coachmaker, 60.

At Witney, Miss Collier, daughter of Mr. John C.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Finedon, the Rev. Samuel Woodfield Paul, to Charlotte, second daughter of J. E. Dolben, esq.

Mr. Ephraim Bufwell, woolstapler, of Kettering, to Miss Porter, of Thrapston.

*Died.*] At Peterborough, the Rev. John Weddred, vicar of St. John Baptist, and minor canon of that cathedral. He was also a magistrate for the sake of Peterborough.

At Wellingborough, of an apoplectic fit, aged about 58 years, Mr. Thomas Porter, proprietor of the Wellingborough coach to London, of which he had also been the driver upwards of twenty-eight years.—Allowing all above twenty-seven years for time he had rested, or been prevented by illnesses (which is thought to be more than sufficient), he must have travelled 564,404 miles, equal to twenty-two times the circumference of the globe: the distance from London to Wellingborough

borough being 67 miles, which he went over six days a week; during all which time the passengers in this coach were never robbed, though no guard was employed. He was much respected for his sobriety and steadiness, and has left a widow and eight children to lament their loss. He drove the coach home from London on the day of his death, and appeared as well as usual for about two hours, when he suddenly dropped down, and expired in a few minutes.

At Northampton, Mr. John Morris, linen draper, 68.—Mr. Joseph Tanner.

At Brigstock Park Lodge, Mr. Fetch, farmer and grazier.

At Kettering, Mr. Samuel Paull, 65.

#### HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Huntingdon, Mr. Saywell Jenkinson, bookfeller. He had spent the day in conviviality with some friends, who were commending the institution of the book-club in that town, and is supposed to have died in an apoplectic fit soon after retiring to bed.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Mr. Keppel Hodson, 28, son of Mr. H. printer.—The Rev. James Goodwin, 73, vicar of Lewesdon in Northamptonshire, and formerly fellow of King's College; B. A. 1756, M. A. 1759. The vicarage is in the gift of the provost and fellows of King's.

At Shelford, Mrs. Wale, wife of lieutenant colonel W. of the 67th regiment.

#### NORFOLK.

The county of Norfolk, in gratitude and affection to the memory of Lord Nelson, has determined to place its column of commemoration at the native spot of the hero's birth, Burnham Thorpe. It is worthy of remark, that, within a mile or two of Burnham Thorpe, stands the obscure village of Cock Thorpe, a village of three houses, or rather of three hovels only, each of which produced, from humblest village life, its individual admiral. The three Cockthorpe admirals became flag officers of much renown; Sir Christopher Mims, Sir John Narborough, and Sir Cloudesley Shovel. Norfolk has to boast her naval heroes of remote, recent, and immediate celebrity. Sir Edward Perry, Lord Nelson's captain at the Nile; and the juvenile and gallant commodore of the British Sicilian Squadron, Captain Hoste, the *cleve* of Nelson, are both natives of that county.

*Married.*] At Norwich, Mr. John Mulkett, Woodcock, to Miss Sarah Goss.—Lieutenant Shepherd, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Sarah Shingles, of Acle.—Mr. L. B. Hanworth, to Miss H. Paul.

*Died.*] At Norwich, Mrs. Osborn, wife of Mr. Mark O. of St. John's, Timberhill. Mr. Wm. Harper, plumber, in St. Stephen's.—Mr. James Moore, 45.

At South Creake, Mr. Robert Clitherow, of Horncastle, attorney, to Miss Seppings.

At Lodden, Mrs. Crisp, 100, mother of Mr. Wm. Crisp, farmer.

At Aylsham, Mr. Bulwer, 81, wife of W. Thomas B.

At Downham Market, Mrs. Beeston, wife of Mr. Thomas B.

#### SUFFOLK.

Ipswich Lamb Fair was, as usual, very numerously attended both by growers and graziers, but the number of lambs was considered to be above 10,000 short of last year, and upon the whole the prices of South-downs and half-breds, (as well of the South-downs as the Leicester breeds), were about 1s. in the pound, and of Norfolks 2s. in the pound, higher than the prices obtained the preceding year. Throughout the fair it was observed that the rage for half-breds, particularly South-downs, had by no means subsided, although the prices obtained for them evidently did not so much surpass those of the Norfolk lambs as they did in the two preceding years, which perhaps may in a great measure be accounted for by there being at the fair so much larger a proportion of half-breds, and a less number of the Norfolk breed than ever before produced at this celebrated mart.

*Died.*] At Bury, Mrs. Barnwell, wife of the Rev. Frederic B.

At Ipswich, Mr. Rewse, aged 20.—Mr. Rowland Colbold.

At Great Burton, Mr. Philip Adams, 18.

At Chedburgh, Mrs. Tolladay, widow of Mr. D. T.

At Great Glemham, aged 107, Mrs. Susan Paxman.

#### ESSEX.

*Married.*] At Chelmsford, Mr. Henry Raynor, to Miss Mary Mace.

At Ongar, Mr. Webb, to Mrs. Norris.

*Died.*] At Snarebrook, Lady Hopkins, relict of Sir John H. knight, formerly one of the aldermen of the city of London.

At Colchester, Mrs. Bateman, late of the Fleece Inn.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Samuel Cowland.

#### KENT.

An alarming fire broke out on the extensive premises of the dock-yard at Northfleet, now chiefly used for building ships for the royal navy. On the return of the workmen from dinner, smoke was seen issuing from the store-house, a capacious building, filled with valuable materials for the completion of ships. Flames burst out immediately afterwards, and the inhabitants of the neighbouring dwellings, as well as the whole town of Gravesend, were under the greatest apprehensions, the wind being from the S. W. and the tide then almost at the lowest of the ebb. Water was, however, immediately procured, and the engines speedily brought, but not in time to save any part of the building, or its contents. The roof falling in, the whole then formed one solid mass of materials so combustible, that when the engines had been playing upon it for



two hours, the flames continued at a considerable height, and were so strong as to be distinctly visible at a distance, notwithstanding the brightness of the sun. Many hundreds of persons were collected, all ready to give assistance, but nothing could be done more than playing with the engines on the burning mafs, little effect as they seemed to have upon it. Two fine seventy-fours, nearly completed, are upon the stocks, within twenty or thirty yards, but happily the fire was to leeward of them. It was evening before any considerable benefit could be perceived from the immense quantity of water directed against the flames, and they were extinguished before night.

*Married.*] At Meopham Church, Edward Knatchbull, esq. eldest son of Sir Edward K. to Miss Honeywood, sister of Sir John H.

At Margate, the Rev. William Wadsworth, of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, to Miss Frances Swinfore, eldest daughter of Daniel S. esq. of Surr, in the isle of Thanet.—Captain Jenney, of the royal horse artillery, to Miss Stewart, niece to the late Sir Harry Harpur.

At Tunbridge, the Rev. J. T. Wilgrefs, to Miss Scoone, eldest daughter of William S. esq.

At Linstead, William Robinson, esq. lieutenant in the navy, to Miss Mary Dore, of Oxney-house.

At Maidstone, Mr. Edward Strickland, jun. of Appledore, to Miss Godcef.

At Chatham, Mr. Alexander Gardiner, to Miss Saunders.

At Canterbury, Mr. Thomas Call, to Miss Elizabeth Minter.—Captain Charles Sober, of the first regiment of dragoon guards, to Mrs. Bythesfa, relict of the late Rev. G. Bythesfa, of Whotham.

*Died.*] At Woolwich, Mrs. Dale, wife of Mr. George D. bookfeller, &c.

At Chatham, Mr. H. Faufet, late assistant surgeon of the Ardent, 21.

At Charlton, Mrs. Sowerby, relict of Robert S. esq.

At Newnham, near Faversham, suddenly, Mr. Henry Toten, law stationer of London.

At Northbourne, the Rev. Edward Birkett, late vicar of Northbourne and Shoulden.

At Canterbury, Mr. Taylor, of the Marquis of Granby inn.—Henry Bridger, esq. of Hythe.

At Deal, Mr. John Carlton, innkeeper.

At Sydenham-house, Lewisham, James Wayne, esq. 64.

#### SURREY.

Among the numerous improvements lately made at the splendid seat of Mr. Abraham Goldsmid, near Merton, is a curious well. It is sunk in the yard, opposite the servants' hall. It is upwards of 200 feet in depth; and about the mouth of it is erected a circular stone wall, thirty-one feet high. On the summit is a curious gallery of carved stone, inscribed with Hebrew characters.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 148.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament for making a turnpike road from that leading from Kingston to Ewell, at or near Kingston common, to Leatherhead: and for making and maintaining a turnpike road from Croydon to Reigate.

*Married.*] At Godalming, F. Remington, esq. M. D. of Guildford, to Lady Ann Brown, relict of George Gordon B. esq. of the royal navy, and eldest daughter of the late Earl of Winterton.

*Died.*] At Richmond, Mrs. Williams, widow of Thomas W. esq.—The Rev. W. Aifleck, rector of North Luffenham, in the county of Rutland, and vicar of Potton, Bedfordshire, 90.

At Cheam, the Rev. Jonathan Payne, minister of Dartmouth chapel, Blackheath, and afternoon lecturer of St. Ann's, Blackfriars, 50.

At Peckham, J. Smith, esq. of Clock House, 74.

#### SUSSEX.

The Prince of Wales's magnificent stables at Brighton are now so far finished, that the royal stud, at least such of his Royal Highness's horses as are left at Brighton, are stabled there. These elegant buildings comprise sixty-one stalls, including loose stables, viz. thirty-eight for hunters and other saddle horses, with doors opening into the area beneath the dome; and twenty-three for coach-horses, opening into a square yard of the eastern wing. The western wing, not yet finished, will comprise a spacious riding-house, with appropriate apartments; and the whole, when completed, will form the grandest pile of buildings, for equestrian accommodation, in Europe.

The new road in contemplation to be made from the village of Beeding, through Old and New Shoreham, into the parish of Kingston, by sea, is to avoid Beeding hill, which is so steep and dangerous to travellers.

*Married.*] At Rye, Mr. Charles Derrygate, to Mrs. Tanner. His former wife died the week preceding.

*Died.*] At Rye, Lieutenant Smith, of the first Somerset militia: his remains were interred at Rye with military honours.—Mrs. Dungate, wife of Mr. George D.

At Hailsham, Mr. Lambert.

At Chichester, Mr. Emery Croucher, of the White Horse inn, and formerly a member of the Christian Club, of electioneering notoriety, at New Shoreham.—Mrs. Winchester, wife of Mr. W. one of the king's messengers.

At Midhurst, Mr. William Winter, surgeon.

At Lewes, Mrs. Avery.—William Kent, governor of Lewes Castle.—Mrs. Gell.—Mr. Savyers, watchmaker.

At Hurst Pierrepont, Mr. Thomas Friend.

At Hurstmonceaux, the Rev. J. Weatherhead.

At Worthing, the Hon. William Bouverie, of Betchworth House, Surrey, brother to the present Earl of Radnor, and married to Lady

Bridget Douglas, daughter of James Earl of Morton. He attended on Saturday, in the highest spirits, at a grand cricket match played at Worthing, and on Sunday, after dinner, walked on the beach in apparent good health, and conversed freely with several of the nobility; in the evening he returned to his lodgings, took his usual refreshment, and retired at eleven o'clock to his room. It is supposed, by being found half undressed and dead upon the floor, on Monday morning, that he expired in an apopleptic fit while in the act of undressing.

## HAMPSHIRE.

A grand match of single-stick was lately played at Botley, Hants. The first prize was a gold-laced hat and twenty guineas. It was won by Burn, of Somersetshire, who played with much science, strength, and activity. The second prize, a silver-laced hat and ten guineas, was won by Slyne, of Wiltshire. Among the performers were Burn (victor), and Wall, of Somersetshire, both celebrated for breaking heads; a Mr. Somerset, Slyne, (the victor) and Ellis, of Wiltshire, all equally famed for their skill in this capital art. Three good players of Hants were much noticed, viz. Morgan, Singleton, and Gamble. The day was remarkably fine, and not fewer than 500 persons were present.

*Married.*] At Bentworth, the Rev. Francis Filmer, rector of Crundale, Kent, son of Sir Edmund F. bart. to Miss M. A. Close, second daughter of the late Rev. Henry Jackson C.

At Portsmouth, R. L. Morfe, esq. of the dock-yard, to Miss Bedford, of Portsea.—Lieut. Ingram, R. N. to Miss Wilmot.—Mr. G. Odell, surgeon of the Spencer, to Miss Hornby.

At Gosport, Mr. Steers, to Miss Sarah Macey.—Mr. John Lloyd, of Malmesbury, to Miss Hoskins.—Lieut. Renwick, R. N. to Miss Jukes.

At Southampton, Mr. George Hookey, to Miss Gashnall.

*Died.*] At Ringwood, an hour after being delivered of twins, Mrs. Le Prince, wife of the Rev. John Leonard Le Prince.

At Carisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight, the Hon. Charles Powlett Orde Powlett, youngest son of Lord Bolton, 13

At Fareham, Samuel Hemphill, esq. of the royal navy, late of the Donegal.

At Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight, Mr. John Cross, son of Mr. C. proprietor of the mail coaches at Portsmouth. He went to the island with two gentlemen from London, and some friends of Portsmouth: after riding hard in one of their excursions, the day being extremely hot, he and one of his companions went into the water, in a very heated state. Soon after Mr. C. was taken so ill, that he could proceed no farther towards home than Shanklin, where he expired, after suffering much pain. He was a remarkably fine

young man, and had nearly completed his 17th year.

At Portsmouth, Mr. G. Jackson, purser of his Majesty's ship *San Demaso*.

At Poitica, Mr. Joseph Bricknell.

At Lymington, Mr. William Brown, deputy barrack-master; and a few hours after, Mr. John Hannaford, principal barrack-master there.

## WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Stourton, the Rev. William Partridge, to Miss Matilda Faugoiné.

At Downton, Mr. Whitmarsh, surgeon, to Miss Jane Rooke.

*Died.*] At Bellevue, near Devizes, Mrs. Long, relict of Richard L. esq.

At Salisbury, Mr. J. Williams, late of Morden, Dorsetshire, 91.

## BERKSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Old Windsor, Mrs. Warrington, wife of the Rev. W. Warrington, vicar of that parish.

At Egham, Mr. James Danby, senior.

At Maiden Court farm, near Lambourn, Mr. R. Palmer. He was walking a week before with his brother, who was a few yards behind him, when a gun he had in his hand accidentally went off at half cock, and lodged the contents in the back part of his thigh. He languished in great agony till he expired.

At Windsor, Mrs. Harris, wife of Mr. H. fadler.—Mrs. Steptoe.—Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. B. collector.

At Maidenhead, Mrs. Spratley, 64.

At Faringdon, in the house of industry, — Mayol, 103.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Bath, Joseph Protheroe, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Caroline Choppin, eldest daughter of James C. esq. of the Isle of St. Vincent.—P. Latouche, jun. esq. to the hon. Miss C. Maude, daughter of the late Lord Hawarden.—Wm. Jones, of Bethgellert, esq. to Mrs. Caldecot, of Holton Lodge, Lincolnshire.

At Clifton, Richard Bentley, esq. of Raymill Cottage, Berks, to Maria, sister to Sir James Hanham.

At Bristol, Mr. Henry Lewis, to Miss Parker, of Hereford.

At Yeovil, Mr. Michael Cayme, to Miss Luth, of Berwick St. John's.

*Died.*] At Bath, Mrs. Merry, wife of Dr. M.—Cornwallis Bowen, esq. lieutenant of the 78th regiment.—Mr. James Marshall, youngest son of Mr M. of Saville Row.—Richard Crowch, esq. formerly a surgeon of considerable eminence at Warminster.—Mrs. Allen, of Kingmead terrace.

At Clifton, Mrs. Berkeley, wife of Robert B. esq. of Spetchley, Worcesterhire.—Mr. Alexander Urquhart, 18.—Mr. Patrick O'Brien, usually denominated the Irish Giant. He fell a sacrifice to a disease of the lungs, combined with an affection of the liver, in the 46th year of his age. His real name was Patrick

trick Cotter; he was of obscure parentage in Kinfales, and by trade originally a bricklayer; but his uncommon size rendered him a mark for the aversion of a shewman, who, for the payment of 50*l.* per annum, obtained the liberty of exhibiting him three years in England. Not contented with his bargain, the chapman attempted to underlet the liberty of shewing him to another speculator, and poor Cotter, resisting this nefarious transaction, was saddled with a fictitious debt, and thrown into a sponging-house in Bristol. In this situation he was, happily for him, observed by a gentleman of the city, who had some business to transact with the sheriff's officer. His simple demeanour and extreme distress induced Mr. W. to make enquiries respecting him; and having reason to think that he was unjustly detained, he very generously became his bail, and ultimately so far investigated the affair, that he not only obtained him his liberty, but freed him from all kind of obligation to serve his task-master any longer. He was at this time eighteen, and retained to his last breath a most lively sense of the obligation conferred upon him when a stranger and in need; an obligation which he manifested also by very honourable mention in his will. It happened to be September when he was liberated, and, by the further assistance of his benefactor, he was enabled to set up for himself, in the fair then held in St. James's. Success crowning his undertaking, in three days, instead of being in penury, he saw himself possessed of 30*l.* English money!—Let those who know the peasantry of Ireland, judge of his riches! He now commenced, and continued, a regular exhibition of his person, until the last two years, when having realized an independence sufficient to keep a carriage, and secure to him the conveniences of life, he declined what was always exceedingly irksome to his feelings. He was unoffending and amiable in his manners to his friends and acquaintance, of whom he had latterly rather a large circle, as he was neither averse to a cheerful glass nor pleasant company. He had naturally good sense, and his mind was not uncultivated. He departed without the smallest apparent pain or agony. The leaden coffin, in which he is inclosed, measures nine feet two inches, and the wooden case four inches more, his own stature being full eight feet—beyond all question the tallest man of the age. He has still living a mother and a few distant relations, for whom he has made very ample provision. To prevent any attempt to disturb his remains, of which he had the greatest horror, a grave is sunk to the depth of twelve feet in the solid rock, and such precautions taken as would effectually render abortive either force or stratagem.

At Bristol, Mr. Samuel Pugh, brother of Mr. John P. banker.—Miss Cox, only daughter of Mr. Wm. C. attorney.—Miss Biddulph,

eldest daughter of the Rev. T. I. B. minister of St. James's.—Mr. James Clarke, of Thomas-street.—Mr. James Cole.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Martock, Mr. Pync, attorney, to Miss Rawlins, daughter of the Rev. Henry R.

At Stinsford, Viscount Marlham, son of the Earl of Romney, to Miss Pitt, the only daughter and heiress of William Morton P. esq. The marriage took place in the presence of a small family circle, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Morton Pitt, Lord Rivers, Lord Barham, Mr. and Mrs. Lascelles Iremonger, Mr. C. Noell, and Miss Eckford, as bride-maid. The whole was a most interesting scene; all the children in the village were newly clothed on the occasion, and walked in procession before the happy couple, strewing their path with flowers, from the house to the church door. Upon their return to Kingston House, they were greeted with the rejoicings of the whole parish, who all sat down to a dinner prepared for them on the lawn, in front of the house, in the true style of old English hospitality.

At Weymouth, George Taylor, esq. of the Priory, Totneis, to Miss Rodben, daughter of Thomas R. of that place.

*Died.*] At Dorchester, Mrs White, 84.

At Houghton, near Blandford, Mrs. Humphrey.

## DEVONSHIRE.

Mr. Braithwaite continues to be very successful in fishing up the property from the Abergavenny East Indiaman. The sales of the sundry articles recovered from it usually take place every fortnight by public auction, and furnish curious contrasts of bargains to the purchasers, and variety of speculations, from the different states in which the articles have been recovered; some being in good preservation, but many the contrary. Books and earthen ware, ironmongery and laces, perfumery and tin-pans, hosiery, silk, and glasses, silver and plated goods, have furnished many motley lots during the last four sales.

*Married.*] At Plymouth, Admiral Boger, to Mrs. Drake, relict of J. Drake, esq.

At Exeter, Winttingham Lolcombe, esq. captain in the 18th, or Royal Irish regiment of foot, to Miss Catharine Russell, second daughter of Robert R. esq.

At East Stonehouse, Spelman Swaine, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Miss Sophia Le Grice, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Charles Le Grice, of Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.

At Harberton, Dr. Blackall, of Totnes, to Miss Laura Barnes, eldest daughter of the Rev. Ardenacou.

At Exeter, Mr. Major, of Sawton, aged 22, to Mrs. E. Harwood, of St. Thomas's, aged 77.

At Heanton, Mr. Joseph Luky, of Moor Winston in Cornwall, to Miss Anna Vellacott.

*Died.*] At Ivy Bridge, Miss Caroline Bruton, fifth daughter of the late George B. esq. 19.

At Plymouth, the son and heir of Captain Maitland of La Loire, whose enterprising spirit has conferred so much honour on himself and his country.

At Bradninch, Mrs. Mary Bowden, wife of H. B. esq. 73.

At Exeter, Mr. Gideon Ware, builder and auctioneer.—Mr. Frederic Dawes, only son of Mr. John D. 23.—Mrs. Pilbrow, wife of Mr. Matthew P.—Mrs. Sparke, widow of the late Mr. Joshua S.

At Spreydon House, near Exeter, Mrs. Thomasin Bayley, relict of the late Rev. John B. of Bradninch.

## CORNWALL.

*Died.*] At Truro, Mrs. Floyd, wife of Mr. F. farrier.

At Endelion, Mrs. Jane Worden.

At Penzance, Mrs. Scobell, wife of Mr. S. attorney at law.

At Trennack, near Truro, Miss Mary Baker, niece of Mr. Bate, 25. She had gone into the orchard, apparently in perfect health, to gather a basket of apples, and was very soon afterwards found dead.

## NORTH BRITAIN.

*Married.*] At Pirn House, William Scott, esq. younger, of Raeburn, late of Prince of Wales Island, to Miss Susan Horsburgh, eldest daughter of Alexander H. esq. of Horsburgh.

At Edinburgh, Lieut. Col. H. Beckwith, assistant adjutant-general at Kilkenny, to Miss Sophia Irving, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. I. of the 70th regiment.—Wm. H. Knox, esq. to Miss Rachel Theresa Maxwell, second daughter of Major Henry M.—Lord Elphinstone to Lady Carmichael.

At Trinity Cottage, near Edinburgh, George Cashel, esq. of Urly, in the county of Kerry, to Miss Wilson, eldest daughter of the late John W. esq.

At Ardwall, John Bowerbank, esq. to Miss McQuhar.

At Crichton House, Hugh Broughton, esq. deputy-cashier of excise, to Miss Mary Wardrop, daughter of James W. esq.

At Douglas, Sir James Montgomery, bart. to Lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of the late Earl of Selkirk.

At Loch End, Lieut. Col. Dalrymple, of the 10th foot, to Miss Warrender, only daughter of the late Sir Peter W. bart.

At Glasgow, Dr. James Sanders, president of the Royal Edinburgh Medical Society, to Miss Hardie, daughter of Henry H. esq.

*Died.*] In the 21st year of her age, Mrs. Pringle, lady of Robert Pringle, esq. eldest son of Sir James Pringle, bart. of Stinchell-House, Roxburghshire: she was the second daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Norman Macleod, and had been married scarcely three months.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Janet Colquhoun, relict of General John Campbell, of Barreack,

and daughter of Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss, bart.—Miss Catharine Don, daughter of the late John D. esq.—Dr. William Henderson, of the royal navy, and formerly physician at Glasgow.

At Glasgow, Mrs. Jeffrey, wife of Dr. J. professor of anatomy in the college there.

At Wemyss Hall, James Wemyss, esq. of Winthank, 84.

At Warriston, Thomas Mure, esq.

At Elgin, Alexander Brodie, M.D. a gentleman equally distinguished for his professional knowledge, literary acquirements, and urbanity of manners.

At Poyntzfield, in the county of Cromarty, George Gun Munro, esq.

## IRELAND.

A public lecture upon agriculture and farming is delivered twice a week in Dublin, under the patronage of the Duke of Bedford, and something of the same nature is about to be instituted in several principal towns of Ireland.

*Married.*] At Dublin, Viscount Monck, to Lady Frances Trench, fifth daughter of the late Earl of Clancarty.—Nathaniel Sneyd, esq. M.P. for the county of Cavan, to Miss Ann Burgh, daughter of Thomas B. esq. commissioner of the revenue.

George Warburton, esq. of Bird-View, in the King's county, to Miss Anna Acton, eldest daughter of Thomas Acton, esq. of West Acton, in the county of Wicklow.

Fitzgerald O'Brien, esq. of Nenagh, county Tipperary, to Mrs. Dillon, relict of Gerald Dillon, esq. of Annagh, county Westmeath.

At Ros, the Rev. Wm. Hinson, rector of Coolstuff, to Miss Hewitt, only daughter of Ab. Hewitt, esq.

At Riverstown, Tipperary, J. Bennett, esq. eldest son of the late Judge Bennett, to Miss Crofts, only child of Wm. Crofts, esq.

At Derrymore, Kerry, W. Boyles, esq. of Limerick, to Miss C. D. Rae, daughter of John Rae, of Derrymore, esq. and niece to the Hon. Judge Day.

John Gabbatt, of High-park, co. Limerick, esq. to Miss Lucy Maunfell, only daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Maunfell.

*Died.*] At Sutton, near Dublin, G. W. Molyneux, son of the late, and brother of the present Sir Capel M.

In Dublin, Charles White, esq. eldest son of R. White, esq. of Aghavoe, Queen's county.—John Godley, esq. 74.

At Brown's Hill, Carlow, Lady Charlotte Brown, wife of Wm. B. esq. and daughter of the late Earl of Mayo, archbishop of Tuam.

At Black Rock, Limerick, Lady Newenham.

At his seat in the county of Kildare, Charles Palmer, esq. deputy governor of that county.

Rev. Henry Wilson, rector of Mulranken, near Wexford (a native of Millom, in Cumberland), 58. Soon after the rebels entered Wexford, he was made prisoner, and sent to gaol,

gaol, but being personally acquainted with Bagnel Harvey, their commander, by addressing a letter to him, he was discharged. But Harvey having incurred the displeasure of the rebels, by his lenity, the command was given to another, who sent him again to gaol, where he remained twelve days, when he was released by General Moore.

In his 79th year, the Rev. Thomas Main, who had been dissenting minister of the parish of Drumgoolan for fifty seven years. He was one of the oldest of the seceding body of Presbyterian clergy in Ireland: when a student, he bore arms in the royal army, as a volunteer, at the battle of Falkirk.

### MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE taking of Buenos Ayres has had a most pleasing effect on our manufacturers and merchants, and has opened a new market of considerable, but not unlimited, extent. The civilized population of all South America does not exceed five millions, and that of La Plata, Chili, and Peru is not more than three millions; of course, it will be several years before our manufactures can come into contact with more than half this population, and there may be danger of the market being overstocked by needy and over sanguine adventurers.

We have taken some pains to collect from Skinner, Helms, Humboldt, Davie, and other recent authorities, the following particulars relative to the state of the Spanish trade with these countries.

During 1778, the first year after the establishment of new commercial regulations, the following number of vessels were freighted for South America, from seven of the principal ports of Spain.

The subjoined tables show also at one view the value of their cargoes in British money, and the proportion between the exports of Spanish produce, and that furnished by other states.

PORTS.	Number of Ships.	Value of Spanish Produce.	Value of Foreign Produce.	Duties paid.
From Cadiz .....	63	£ 332,701	£ 922,543	£ 66,926
.. Corunna .....	25	69,691	66,826	7,184
.. Barcelona .....	23	163,290	52,513	8,384
.. Malaga .....	34	85,637	12,927	3,618
.. St. Ander .....	13	19,128	99,807	7,666
.. Alicant .....	3	5,299	2,308	328
.. St. Croix, in Teneriff ..	9	30,165	—	1,755
Total .....	170	705,911	1,156,924	95,841

Table shewing the Amounts of the IMPORTS into SPAIN from South America, in 1778.

PORTS.	Number of Ships.	Value of the Cargoes.	Amount of the Duties.
To Cadiz .....	57	£ s. 860,257 2	£ s. 21,388 7
.. Corunna .....	21	683,328 6	43,386 10
.. Barcelona .....	25	107,713 15	1,931 15
.. Malaga .....	10	24,745 14	119 15
.. St. Ander .....	8	114,852 9	1,600 6
.. Alicant .....	8	29,895 13	— —
.. St. Croix in Teneriff ..	6	43,164 4	2,779 18
Total .....	135	1,863,957 3	74,286 11

From 1778 to 1788, the number of free ports in the mother country had been increased from seven to twelve. The exportation of Spanish merchandize had also, during the same period, been more than quin-tupled, the exports of foreign products in Spanish bottoms more than tripled, and the imports from America in return augmented by more than nine-tenths.

The following Table, given in M. Bourgoing's account of Spain, exhibits at one view the amount of the Spanish exports and imports to and from South America during 1788.

PORTS.	Value of Spanish Produce.		Value of Foreign Produce.		Value of Colonial Imports.	
	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
Seville .....	95,275	19	14,342	4	3,249	5
Cadiz .....	2,281,310	13	3,038,345	13	18,582,895	16
Malaga .....	318,801	2	33,683	17	296,738	2
Barcelona .....	742,209	16	52,082	18	886,162	8
Cerunna .....	249,838	8	—	—	2,040,639	14
St Sebastian .....	9,113	18	79,188	7	283,888	5
Alfacks of Tortosa .....	21,669	12	360	2	6,230	17
St Ander .....	127,071	13	281,948	15	637,398	2
Gijon .....	1,544	7	28,299	16	16,052	5
Alicant .....	13,564	8	815	—	15,877	15
Palma .....	14,971	17	—	—	6,852	2
Canaries .....	55,264	8	32,990	12	71,535	18
Total .....	3,930,576	1	3,562,357	4	22,667,320	9

From the above table it appears that the total value of the imports from South America, during 1788, amounted to £22,667,320 9  
 And the total of the exports to - - - - - 7,493,933 5  
 So that the imports exceed the exports by - - - - - 15,173,387 4  
 In 1788, the duties on the exports and imports amounted to - - - - - 1,386,423 14  
 Whereas in 1783 they produced - - - - - 169,032 5

Surplus in 1788 - - - - - £1,217,891 9

From various authorities, it appears certain, that Spain has, since 1788, exported to South America more wines, fruits, and manufactured productions, than formerly; it is equally certain, that she has also since imported a greater quantity of tobacco, sugar, coffee, and other commodities from her American possessions, though these are still far from having obtained that degree of perfection of which they are susceptible; that, in short, the intercourse between the mother country and her colonies has become much greater than at any former period. Previous to 1778, twelve or fifteen vessels were only engaged in the colonial trade, and these never performed more than one voyage in the course of three years; but in 1791, eighty-nine ships cleared out from different Spanish ports for South America.

It is not easy to ascertain the exact quantity of gold and silver drawn by Spain, from the mines in her American colonies. Part of these metals is converted into current coin at Lima, Santa-Fé, Cartagena, and especially in Mexico, but a part also is sent under the form of ingots, either clandestinely or legally, to the mother country. Some judgment might be formed of the quantity of the precious metals obtained from the mines, by the duties levied on their produce; but these have greatly fluctuated, nor have they been at all times uniform in every part of Spanish America. The duty at first levied was one fifth, but this was, in some cases, afterwards reduced to one tenth, and in others to one twentieth.

In 1552, Charles V. added to this duty  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to defray the expence of coinage, &c. at a later period, the duty of one-fifth was reduced in Peru and Mexico to one-tenth.

According to the latest assessments, the duty on silver is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, and on gold 3 per cent. From these data it might, therefore, be supposed that a pretty accurate estimate could be formed of the annual produce of the mines; but the amount of these duties are frequently confounded in the custom-house accounts, with those on quicksilver, paper, &c.

The most accurate information respecting this matter is, perhaps, to be found in the statement given by M. HELM, in his Travels, which made it nearly five millions, in 1790, nearly three of which were in Mexico.

Average Prices of Navigable Canal and Dock Shares, at the office of Mr. SCOTT, Bridge-street, for September 1806:—Leeds and Liverpool Canal, dividing 8l. per share, 174l.—Grand Junction, 97l.—Warwick and Birmingham, 93l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 51l. 12s.—Wyrley and Ellington, 90l.—Rochdale, 37l.—Ellefmere, 62l.—Astar and Oldham, 75l.—Kenet and Avar new shares, 23l. to 25l.—West India Dock, 145l. to 146l. per cent.—East India Dock, 126.—London Dock, 103l. per cent.—Globe Insurance, 100l. to 100 $\frac{1}{4}$ l.—Imperial Assurance, 12l. per cent. premium.

The Prices of the principal Stocks are: India Stock, 181 $\frac{1}{2}$  5.—Three per cent. Consols, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Omnium, 74 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE weather, in the preceding month, has been favourable to the corn harvest, which is finished in all the midland counties and in the fen districts. The crops in general (barley excepted) have proved good and abundant. The red clover now standing for feed is well headed, and nearly ready for the scythe. Wheat averages, throughout England and Wales, 80s. 3d. per quarter; Barley, 41s. 4d.; and Oats, 29s. 6d.

Winter Tares and Rye, lately sown for early spring feed, come up and cover the ground well. The Eddishes and Pastures still afford good keep. The young crops of Colseed, every where in the Fens, appear thriving and good; and the crops thrashed out last Midsummer proved heavy and abundant. The crops of Turnips, proving every where good, have occasioned a large demand for lean cattle and sheep at advanced prices. At the late fairs, particularly at the large annual one at Barnet, which was abundantly supplied with horses, sheep, cattle, Welch and Scotch runts, all which were much sought for by numerous buyers. Milking cows fold well.

Store ewes sell well; and lambs, at the late great lamb fairs in Norfolk and Suffolk, sold at better prices than last year. South Downs are still the favourites, and the Cross-breeds are esteemed the next best. In Smithfield Market, Beef sells from 4s. to 5s. per stone; and Mutton from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.

Fen Cart Colts and fresh young Horses sell well, and are much wanted. There is also, in the Pig Markets, a great demand for Porkers, and large Hogs for winter feeding.

## NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

Pour'd from the villages, a numerous train  
Now spreads o'er all the fields. In form'd array  
The reapers move, nor shrink for heat or toil,  
By emulation urg'd. Others dispersed,  
Or bind the sheaves, or load or guide the wain  
That tinkles as it passes. Far behind,  
Old age and infancy, with careful hand  
Pick up each straggling ear.

THE corn harvest is now finished in most of the southern counties of England; and, on the whole, the season has been an highly favourable one.

In the afternoon, evening, and night, of the 19th of August, we were visited by one of the most tremendous storms of thunder and lightning that I ever witnessed. It commenced about three o'clock; and, with some intermissions, continued for more than twelve hours. Much damage has been done by the lightning, in various places. In the night of Wednesday the 29th of August, we had another thunder-storm; but this was by no means so tremendous or awful as the former. It appears, however, to have extended a considerable way out at sea, where it must have been attended by a heavy gale of wind; for on visiting the sea-beach, on the two following days, I found it entirely and thickly covered with weed or wrack.

Amongst this I picked up a bunch of the eggs of the officinal cuttle-fish, *sepia officinalis*, of Linnæus. In its general appearance it was much like a bunch of black grapes. The eggs were each nearly spherical, about half an inch in diameter, and attached by a pedicle, with a kind of loop at its extremity, to the common stalk. The French seamen denominate these eggs, *raisins de mer*.

The baffle, *persa labrax*, of Linnæus, have for some weeks been found on our shores, and in the mouths of our rivers and creeks. The large ones are now occasionally seen swimming about, in the shallow water, apparently for the purpose of rubbing themselves upon the gravel or pebbles. In this act their backs are sometimes above the water; and a stranger would suppose that they were floated in by the tide against their inclination: this, however, is certainly not the case. They have sometimes been shot whilst in this act, by persons standing on the cliffs or the high sand-banks of the shores.

The fishing for mackerel entirely ceased about the latter end of August. The green cod, *gadus aërens*, are now occasionally caught in the salmon nets that are employed upon the sea shores. Sand launces, or wreckle, *ammodytes tobianus*, are dug out of the sands at low water of the spring tides, during the whole months of August and September.

The common snipes are to be seen in the marshy lands of various parts both of Dorsetshire and Hampshire, through the whole summer. In most other parts of Great Britain they are birds of passage, generally appearing about the month of November, and disappearing towards the latter end of March, or early in April.

September 16.—The swallows and martins begin to collect in great numbers about the towers of churches, evidently in preparation for their autumnal departure. I am inclined to think that the swifts, *hirundo apus*, have all disappeared from this part of the world, as I have not seen any of them for several days past.

On the 1st of September I observed for the first time, that the linnets had begun to conjugate. The leaves of the lime trees about the latter end of August began to turn yellow and fall. This early defoliation of these trees has probably been occasioned by the late unusually dry weather.

On the 10th of August I remarked, for the first time, that the following plants, which grow on the sands of the sea-shore, were all in flower.—The yellow-horned poppy, *chelidonium glaucum*

*gloucium* of Withering, or *glauicum luteum* of Smith; the sea bind-weed, *convolvulus soldanella*; and the sea eryngo, *eryngium maritimum*. The roots of the latter plant are of considerable value, both to the druggists and confectioners; yet, although they might be collected in considerable quantity on our shores, I have never observed any person employed in gathering them. The marsh mallow, *althæa officinalis*, was first in flower about the middle of August; and the Michaelmas daisy, *astertra defcanti*, about the latter end of the same month.

Hamfshire.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of August to the 21th of September 1806, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.		Thermometer.			
Highest 30.3.	Sept. 18—20.	Wind W.	Highest 70°.	Sept. 7.	Wind W.
Lowest 29.3.	August 29.	Wind W.	Lowest 42°.	Sept. 21.	Wind N.
Greatest variation in 24 hours.	7 tenths of an inch.	Between the mornings of the 25th and 26th of August, the mercury fell from 30.20 to 29.50.	Greatest variation in 24 hours.	9°.	On the 14th Instant, the mercury was as high as 65°, but on the 15th, it was not once higher than 56°.

The quantity of rain fallen during the present month is equal to 3.663 inches in depth. Notwithstanding several days of rain, on two or three of which it was very heavy and lasted many hours, the month has been remarkably fine; the average height of the barometer is 29.937, and the mean temperature for the whole month is equal to 59.7, which is nearly 2° higher than it averaged during the same month last year. The fruits have accordingly ripened in much higher perfection. The second crops of hay have been abundant; and have, in general, been remarkably well gotten in. On the 9th, though the thermometer was not higher than 56°, there were several peals of loud and long continued thunder, with vivid lightning, about 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The wind has blown chiefly from the north-easterly points. About nineteen or twenty days may be reckoned brilliant, the sun being scarcely covered with a cloud; and on nine days there has been rain. The last two or three mornings the dews have been heavy, attended with white frosts and very thick fogs, which nevertheless have, by 9 or 10 o'clock, given way to the power of the sun.

### To our READERS and CORRESPONDENTS.

THE FAVOURS of Mr. BELSHAM, Mr. LAING, Mr. ROBERDEAU, and some other Friends, came to hand too late to appear in this Number.

We have received Communications from Friends of Mr. DUTENS, Mr. M'DIARMID, and other respectable Persons, in Reply to the Ribaldry and Impertinence of certain of the ANONYMOUS REVIEWS. We fear that our Readers in general would be little gratified by such Discussions; and it appears to us, that the MISCREANTS who write anonymous Libels under the Mask of literary Criticism, are as unworthy of serious Reply, as they are of the Attention or Confidence of the intelligent Part of the Public. In a moral Sense, there is no difference between the ANONYMOUS Scribbler who writes pretended Criticisms for the Periodical Pamphlets, called Reviews, and the unknown Wretch who sends defamatory and threatening Letters by the post. The former is perhaps of the two the worst Character, because he generally hires himself out for the Purpose of writing anonymous Libels, and is impudent enough to abuse the Liberty of the Press, by giving Publicity to his Slanders. In a word, as no honourable Man ever embarks in the nefarious Business of writing ANONYMOUS Defamation, so no ANONYMOUS Review ought to be read, quoted, or countenanced, by Persons who value themselves for their moral Worth or Intelligence.

Several Queries will appear together in our next; as will a Map of the Province of La Plata, copied from a late Spanish Map: and should Hostilities take place between Prussia and France, we shall introduce, according to our custom, a correct Map of that Seat of War.

The continuations of the Voyage in the Indian Seas; of the Contributions to English Sympathy; and of the Analysis of the Works of Lessing, will have place in early Numbers.

An Old Correspondent requests, that we will invite our German Readers to communicate authentic Particulars of the late atrocious murder of Mr. Palm, a Bookseller at Nuremburgh, for publishing some attack on the French Government; with a view to lay them before the Public, and to promote, as far as the case may warrant, a Subscription in this Country for the benefit of his Widow and Children. He observes that, "the act of seizing the Subject of an Independent State, trying him by a Military Commission, and deliberately shooting him for the publication of obnoxious Opinions, was worthy of the Assassins of the Duke D'Enghien; but that it ought to receive some especial mark of abhorrence from the Friends of the Liberty of the Press in these Kingdoms."—The same Correspondent, having sent to Mr. PHILLIPS, the Proprietor of the Monthly Magazine, FIVE GUINEAS as the Commencement of a Subscription, Mr. Phillips has consented to receive any other Contributions which may be transmitted to him, and to report on the Receipts and Disposal of the same in the next Monthly Magazine.



## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UPON the attentive perusal of Dr Leland's excellent History of Ireland, it will appear that this accurate and judicious writer has fallen into several inadvertencies respecting the persons and actions of the princes of the blood royal descended from the renowned Edward III. The criticisms I have to offer on these points, and the remarks I propose occasionally to introduce, will be arranged, as far as circumstances will allow, in a regular and chronological order.

I. In the month of October 1394, as we are told by Dr. Leland (vol. i. p. 340), Ireland having long been in a state of terrible disorder, it was finally determined by the king (Richard II.) to repair in person to that kingdom; and Sir Thomas Scroop having been sent before to prepare for his reception, he landed, in the course of that month, at Waterford, "with a royal army, consisting of 4000 men at arms and 30,000 archers, and attended by the Duke of Gloucester, the Earls of Nottingham and Rutland, Thomas Lord Piercy, and other distinguished personages."

The Duke of Gloucester here mentioned was undoubtedly Thomas of Woodstock, youngest son of Edward III., created Duke of Gloucester by his nephew Richard II. The great military force which accompanied the sovereign upon this expedition, induced the Irish chieftains to make their submissions, and formally to acknowledge themselves liegemen of the King, whose vanity being thus gratified, he displayed during his residence in Dublin all that pomp and magnificence which suited his temper and understanding; and the four great native princes, O'Neil of Ulster, O'Connor of Connaught, O'Brien of Munster, and M'Murchad of Leinster, who all repaired in person to the metropolis, were treated by the English monarch with great courtesy and condescension, and were seated in their robes of state at the king's table.

After remaining nine months in this country, he returned, with the greater part of his army, into England, without

making any acquisition of power or territory, or reaping any solid advantage whatever from this idle and expensive expedition. On leaving Ireland, he appointed Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, his viceregent. But scarcely was the king departed, than the Irish chieftains again rose in arms; and in the course of the desultory warfare which ensued, the Earl of March, engaging the rebels with more bravery than circumspection, was surprised, defeated, and slain by them. This happened in the year 1398. Earl Roger was son of Philippa, only daughter and sole heiress of Lionel Duke of Clarence, second son of King Edward III.: that princess having intermarried with Edmund Mortimer Earl of March, and the king having no issue, Earl Roger had been recently declared in parliament presumptive heir of the crown. He left two sons, Edmund and Roger, not past the years of childhood, and a daughter, Anne, afterwards married to the Earl of Cambridge, second son of Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, who was fourth son of King Edward III. The Duke of Albarnele, or Aumerle (as he is commonly styled), eldest son of the Duke of York, and who succeeded to that illustrious title on the death of his father, A. D. 1401, falling without issue at the battle of Agincourt, A. D. 1415, Richard, son of the Earl of Cambridge, became head of that branch of the royal house.

King Richard II., who was much attached to the house of March, formed a resolution to undertake a second expedition to Ireland, in order to avenge the death of his kinsman. And constituting his uncle, the Duke of York, regent of the kingdom, he embarked once more in the spring of the year 1399, at Bristol, with a great force for that country, attended, as Dr. Leland informs us, "by several nobles, among whom were the Duke of Exeter, the Earl of Salisbury, some prelates, the son of the Duke of Gloucester, and the young Lord Henry of Lancaster, son to the Earl of Hereford." In consequence of a series of imprudencies, the king soon found himself involved in extreme embarrassments; and the chieftain M'Murchad, in a conference

ence with Gloucester (so Dr. Leland informs us), "absolutely refused to be bound to any special composition or conditions. By this insolence the pride of Richard was so severely wounded, that he passionately vowed never to depart from Ireland until he had possessed himself of this rebel, alive or dead." Vol. i. p. 352.

The exigency of the king's affairs, however, soon afterwards compelled him, notwithstanding his rash vow, to return to England, his revenge unaccomplished: previous to which (p. 354) "he committed the young Lord of Gloucester, and Lord Henry of Lancaster, prisoners to the castle of Trim." But what nobleman bearing the title of Gloucester, or of the young Lord of Gloucester, can this narrative refer to? Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, uncle to the king, had in the year 1397 been arrested on suspicion of treasonable practices, and being conveyed to Calais, was there murdered, according to the universal belief, by order of the monarch: and this prince appears not to have left any son or young Lord of Gloucester to inherit his title. On the contrary, his estate, as devolving to the crown, was divided among the royal favourites; and the title of the Earl of Gloucester was conferred on Thomas Lord De Spencer, who, as well as John de Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, created at the same time Duke of Exeter, might, indeed very probably, accompany the king to Ireland: but this nobleman could not be the young Lord of Gloucester, committed at the same time with Prince Henry of Lancaster to the castle of Trim. King Richard II. was deposed in parliament, September 28, 1399.

II. Soon after the accession of King Henry IV., Dr. Leland states, "that the second son of the king, Thomas Duke of Lancaster, was appointed viceregent, and sent into Ireland, to give weight and dignity to the government by his personal administration." (Vol. ii. p. 3). But at the accession of this monarch, the duchy of Lancaster was annexed to the crown, from which it has never since been separated; and the second son of the king, Thomas of Lancaster, as he is sometimes called, was created, but not till the year 1412, Duke of Clarence: and at this period he could not be more than eleven or twelve years of age. The historian of Ireland further tells us (p. 6), "That the Duke of Lancaster was appointed a second time to the government in the year

1408, armed with extensive powers; and that he was personally engaged, and wounded, in a battle fought under the very walls of Dublin." Thomas of Lancaster, afterwards Duke of Clarence, the personage here intended, was at this time about eighteen or nineteen years of age; and he lived to the year 1421, when he was slain bravely fighting at the bloody battle of Baugé, gained by the French over the English, by the seasonable aid of a body of 6000 Scots, commanded by the Earl of Buchan, for which service that nobleman was advanced to the high dignity of Constable of France.

III. At the era of the deposition of King Richard II., Edmund Earl of March, the true heir of the crown according to the established laws of succession, was an infant of seven years of age; and he was for some time, with his younger brother, detained by Henry in an honourable custody at Windfor Castle. Being at length entrusted to the keeping of his uncle, Sir Edmund Mortimer, who resided on the borders of Wales, he took the field at nine years of age, under his guidance, against the renowned Owen Glendower, by whom Sir Edmund was totally defeated, and both he and his nephew, the young Earl, were carried into captivity. In this state of duration, however, they experienced the most courteous and generous treatment; and the Welch Prince, at once discerning and embracing the advantage he possessed, persuaded Mortimer, on whom he bestowed his daughter in marriage, to become a party in the conspiracy now formed against Henry by Glendower, in conjunction with the Percies, with a view to establish his own independency, and eventually to restore the crown of England to the house of March.

On the first capture of the earl, the king was solicited by the friends of that house to pay Glendower the ransom demanded by him for his prisoner, which was no doubt fixed at a very high sum: but the king, secretly pleased with this event, refused his assent to the application; alleging, that Sir Edmund Mortimer had not acted by order from him, and insinuating that he had voluntarily put himself and his nephew in the power of Glendower. It does not appear at what precise time the earl was released from his captivity. The manifesto issued A. D. 1404, by the Duke of Norfolk and the Archbishop of York, against Henry, contains an article importing that, notwithstanding the frequent instances of several

veral lords of his council, he had refused to ransom the Earl of March, and had evaded his just petition by falsely charging that prince with voluntarily making himself a prisoner to the Welch.

After the suppression of this rebellion, Northumberland was obliged to retire into Scotland, and the affairs of Glendower, for many years flourishing and prosperous, went gradually to decay; and the government being settled, the Earl of March was no longer the object of ceaseless apprehension and terror on the part of the king; and we hear no more of this young prince during the remainder of the present reign. But on the accession of the new monarch, Henry V., A. D. 1413, the Earl of March, relying on the well-known generosity of his disposition, came and put himself into his hands, voluntarily offering his homage and allegiance. The king received him with marks of the highest courtesy and favour; and the utmost confidence seemed to prevail on both sides.

Two years, however, subsequent to this time, a dangerous and treasonable conspiracy was discovered, at the head of which was the Earl of Cambridge, second son of the Duke of York, and brother by marriage to the Earl of March, who was accused of being privy to the plot. But although the Earl of Cambridge, Lord Scroope, and Sir Thomas Grey, suffered death on this occasion, the king's free pardon was granted to the Earl of March, who had probably been an unwilling participant in this business. M. Rapin even asserts, on the dubious authority of Walsingham, that the particulars of the plot were first discovered to the king by the earl: but such treachery must have involved his character in indelible disgrace, and he appears, on the contrary, to have retained his reputation and popularity to the last. He served under the king and the great Duke of Bedford, in the ensuing wars in France; and he seems to have been of the number of those nobles who were present at the death of Henry V., which took place August 31, 1422, at the castle of Vincennes.—Rapin, vol. iv. p. 285. Walsingham, p. 406.

At an early period of the succeeding reign, the Earl of March was appointed Viceroy of Ireland, with very extensive powers, accompanied by marks of unusual honour and distinction; he being, as it appears, authorized to nominate a deputy by a commission sealed with his

own private seal only. Dr. Leland observes (vol. ii. p. 30), "that even in the commencement of the present reign it had been deemed prudent to remove Edmund Earl of March from the public view. In an infant reign the most scrupulous cautions were deemed necessary." And M. Rapin remarks, "that policy required that, during the king's minority, that prince should be removed from the kingdom, on account of his right to the crown." Vol. iv. p. 322. But there is no reason to think that any jealousy of the Earl of March was entertained by the Dukes of Bedford and Gloucester, the king's uncles, and co-regents of his dominions, both of them men of undoubted talents and of generous sentiments. The Earl of March, who was too young at the death of King Richard II. to have entertained views of the crown, appears to have acquiesced, as he advanced to years of maturity, with sound discretion, and little reluctance in his exclusion from it; and to have been treated, conformably to his rank and merits, with real confidence and high regard, both by the late king and his brothers, the present regents, who were actuated by the same magnanimous spirit. Moreover, it must be remarked, that the earl was not appointed to the government of Ireland till the month of May 1423, and that he did not repair to his post till February or March in the ensuing year; so that the government at home did not show itself anxious to remove him from the public view. Nor could he indeed properly be said to be removed from the public view, when placed in so high and honourable a situation.

But though no suspicion of disloyalty attaches to the Earl of March personally, it must be acknowledged that we are told of commotions which took place towards the conclusion of the year 1422, in Wales and the adjoining counties, where the chief interest of the house of Mortimer lay. And it is farther observable, that some time previous to, or about, the period when the Earl of March set out for his government, his uncle Sir John Mortimer, youngest brother of Earl Roger, slain in 1398, was committed prisoner to the Tower, on a charge of endeavouring to raise an insurrection in Wales, with a view to proclaim his nephew king, and, on his refusal, himself; which affords a strong presumption that his elder brother Sir Edmund was at this period deceased. Doubtless the earl, if application was

ever made to him, *did* refuse; and Sir John Mortimer having attempted to make his escape from prison, he was, toward the end of the summer A. D. 1424, condemned, and actually suffered the penalty of his treason, the reality of which, considering the justice and equity which at this time pervaded the government, there can be no reasonable ground to doubt. The Earl of March himself, most unfortunately both for the monarch and the people, and to the regret of all, did not long survive: for, before the conclusion of the same year, while engaged in an expedition against the insurgents of Meath and Ulster, he died suddenly at Trim in the flower of his age, having lived little more than thirty-two years. It is remarkable that Mr. Hume, intent on his elegant and interesting narration of the war in France, negligent of the domestic affairs of England, and totally forgetful of Ireland, makes no mention whatever of the death of this prince, though an event of national importance, and productive of very signal consequences.

IV. "By the sudden death of the Earl of March," says Dr. Leland (vol. ii. p. 30). "the rights of his family devolved on his brother Richard, a man possessed of all the qualities necessary for supporting them: valiant, prudent, and temperate; determined, but not precipitate; with that justice and benignity of disposition which conciliated the affections of his followers, and that patient perseverance which watched the incidents of state, and waited to employ his power when the favourable moment promised to crown him with success. On the death of the illustrious Duke of Bedford he had been appointed regent of France, and in this country for some years supported the declining interests of England with vigour and success."

This paragraph combines something of mistake as to persons, with something of confusion as to dates. By Earl Edmund's brother Richard, the historian undoubtedly means Richard Duke of York, not brother, but nephew of the Earl of March, and son of Anne, married to the Earl of Cambridge, beheaded for high-treason in the reign of Henry V. The high character given of this prince by Dr. Leland, though perhaps a little overcharged, may upon the whole be admitted as just; but it is properly the character which he subsequently acquired. At the death of the Earl of March he

was a youth under twenty years of age; and though it might be inferred, from the mode of expression here used, that he had previously to this period succeeded to the Duke of Bedford in the regency of France, that event did not happen till the year 1436, twelve years after this catastrophe, so fatal in its consequences to the English nation. For so long as the rights of primogeniture remained in the house of March, there was little danger of any serious or effectual attempt to enforce them; but when transferred to the potent and illustrious house of York, they became truly formidable.

The mistakes and confusion of writers respecting the different branches of the house of March, so often mentioned in English history, are very frequent and perplexing. M. Rapin (vol. iv. p. 332,) styles Sir John Mortimer brother of Edmund Earl of March; and Mr. Tindal, his translator, endeavouring in a note to set his author right, and to trace the genealogy of this princely line, has himself fallen into a yet more egregious error: for he asserts that "Edmund, son of Earl Roger, was sent into Ireland by King Henry IV., and kept prisoner in the castle of Trim, till he died childless in the 3d Henry VI., A. D. 1424. But this, as we have seen, is contrary to the whole tenor of history.

M. Rapin (vol. iv. p. 159), represents Earl Edmund, at the era of the accession of Henry IV., as arrived at the years of manhood and discretion; and speaks (p. 116), on the authority of Walsingham, of the confinement of his children in Windsor castle. But Mr. Hume rightly describes him as a boy of seven years of age only; and if any infants of the house of March were really confined by that monarch at Windsor, for any long or considerable interval of time, they must in all probability have been Roger the younger brother of Edmund, who died early in life, and Anne his sister, afterwards married to the Earl of Cambridge, beheaded in 1415.

The perplexity arising from the intricacies of genealogy has been assisted by poets and critics, as well as historians. In Shakespear's drama of Henry IV., first part, he confounds Sir Edmund Mortimer, brother of Earl Roger, with the infant Edmund Earl of March, son of that nobleman; and makes Sir Edmund the rightful heir of the crown. This may, however, be deemed perhaps an allowable poetical licence: but what can be  
made

made of another personage of the same name, the aged and dying Mortimer, introduced into the second act of the first part of King Henry VI. as a prisoner, and who declares "that he was next by birth and parentage to King Richard II. and rightful heir of the crown; that for this cause he had been detained all his flowering youth in a dungeon, and that the Earl of Cambridge, who married his sister, had lost his head in his great attempt to reinstate him in his diadem." This description is equally irreconcilable with all persons, periods, and events. To make confusion worse confounded, Mr. Theobald, in a note upon this scene, is pleased to inform us, "that this Edmund Mortimer, when King Richard II. set out upon his fatal Irish expedition, was declared by that prince heir apparent to the crown; for which reason King Henry IV. and King Henry V. took care to keep him in prison during their whole reigns:"—intelligence which seems, in part, derived from the scene itself, and in part supplied by his own happy invention. For his own mistake, thus superadded to those of the poet, Mr. Theobald alone is answerable; but it is highly improbable that Shakespear, who is in general so exact a follower of the ancient chronicles in respect to facts, should deviate so widely and wantonly, not merely from the truth of history, but from every feature of the portrait of Mortimer formerly delineated by him. And I confess that my sentiments entirely concur with those who think that the contemptible "drum and trumpet thing," styled "The First Part of King Henry VI." was never written,—no, not a line of it,—by the immortal bard to whom it is generally ascribed. It certainly does not exhibit the most distant trace of resemblance to his genuine productions; and it is in all likelihood (as an excellent critic has conjectured) one of that feeble series of historical plays, of which the stage was in possession long before the time of Shakespear; and of which he has probably made more or less use in all his historical dramas.

I am sensible that the length and tediousness of these remarks call for an apology: but those who know the perplexity and confusion arising from the inattention of historians to the distinction of persons, and the exactness of names and dates, will, I flatter myself, think me entitled to pardon.

I remain, &c.  
Bedford; Sept. 10, 1806.

WM. BELSHAM.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT the moment when the King of Prussia is leading an army famed for discipline and valour, against the bold and countless warriors of France, I hope you will deem a short Statistical View of the Prussian Dominions, extracted chiefly from Krug's authentic Account, not altogether uninteresting:—and should you judge it worthy of being inserted in your valuable publication, I beg you will permit me to inform those of your readers who may wish for more minute inquiries, that I intend reading a winter course of lectures on Statistics, upon the plan of the German universities, in which I shall more fully elucidate the present state of Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, and Russia.

Prussia possesses a territory of about 25,300 English square miles, 69 to a degree; but the extent of its connected provinces, on which its political strength chiefly depends, is only 23,616 English square miles, viz.

1. The kingdom of Prussia, together with the new acquisitions in Poland	14,011
2. Silesia	3,151
3. Brandenburg	3,004
4. Pomerania	2,328
5. Magdeburg, Halberstadt, Hildesheim, &c.	1,122

The Westphalian provinces, Eastfriesland, and Baireuth, contain the remaining 1,684 miles.

The climate, upon the whole, is salubrious and mild; except in the eastern parts of Prussia, where the cold in winter is sometimes excessively severe. The soil varies, but is in general fertile, and produces abundance of wheat, rye, barley, and oats; all sorts of pulse and garden fruits, besides timber, hemp, and flax. The cattle are but indifferent; and the horses small, excepting those of East Prussia and Friesland.

Prussia's population may be reckoned at nearly ten millions, of which

1. Prussia itself contains	4,000,000
2. Silesia	2,100,000
3. Brandenburg	1,300,000
4. Pomerania	700,000
5. Magdeburg, Halberstadt, &c.	900,000

and the unconnected states about one million: so that each English square mile has upon the average a population of more than 380 persons; whilst, according to Newnham's inquiry, England reckons only 189 on the same space.

Prussia's population is rapidly increasing.

ing. The number of births considerably exceeds every year that of the deaths. In the year 1801, the surplus was 103,000; in 1802, 154,000; and in 1803, 138,000. The least populous provinces are Pomerania, where they reckon 220, and New East Prussia, where there are only 217 persons on the English square mile. The most populous is Baireuth, where there are 920 persons on the English square mile.

With regard to the population of the large towns, the principal are

*Inhab.*

1. Berlin in Brandenburg, with	160,000
2. Warsaw, in the newly acquired part of Poland - -	63,000
3. Breslau, in Silesia - -	62,000
4. Königsberg, in Prussia -	57,000
5. Dantzic, in Prussia -	48,000
6. Magdeburg, in the duchy of the same name - - -	33,000
7. Stettin, in Pomerania -	18,600

Though agriculture be the principal employment of the nation, it is only of late that it has experienced extensive improvements: but, compared with English farming, it is yet in its infancy.

The principal manufactories are those of glass, looking glasses, earthenware, china, tobacco and snuff, starch, Prussian blue, paper, linen, woollen cloth, cotton and silk stuffs, &c.; chiefly at Berlin, Breslau, Königsberg, Potsdam, Halle, Magdeburg.

Trade is little understood. It is cramped by many prohibitions, restrictions, and monopolies of the crown, under the mistaken idea that the obstructions which foreign commerce encounters, contribute to render the inland trade more flourishing. Some manufactures are absolutely forced and supported by bounties. The situation of the Prussian dominions is, however, extremely favourable for commerce, as they communicate both with the Baltic and the North Sea. The principal sea-ports are Dantzic, Königsberg, Elbing, Memel, Stettin, Colberg and Emden.

Prussia exports annually *£. sterling*  
 Timber, to the amount of - 200,000  
 Wheat, rye, and oats - - - 1,700,000  
 Linens - - - - - 1,200,000  
 Woollen cloth - - - - 700,000  
 besides other articles of less importance.

Its principal importation consists of

*£. sterling*

Raw Sugars, to the amount of	600,000
Coffee - - - - -	500,000
Wine - - - - -	350,000
Raw Cotton and Silk - - -	700,000

But it is impossible to ascertain the balance of its trade, as one province exports articles which the other imports; and little reliance is to be placed on the custom house lists, which often include articles previously imported.

Were it not for the many injudicious excise regulations, which throw numerous obstacles in its way, the transit trade might be very considerable. There is a good inland navigation on the Memel, Pregel, Vistula, Oder, Spree, Havel, Elbe, Weser, and Ems; besides the great and little Frederick's Canal in East Prussia, the former fourteen, the latter nearly five English miles in length; the Iohnnisburg Canal, fifty-five miles long; the Bromberg Canal; the Frederick William's Canal, fourteen miles long; the Finow Canal, of twenty-three miles; the Klodnitz Canal in Silesia, twenty-three miles long; the new Oder Canal, and the Canal of Plauen. But the roads are rather bad: it is only within the last twenty years that they have attracted the attention of government. A few good turnpike roads lead from Berlin to Potsdam, to Frankfort, and in part to Hamburg.

Prussia's productive capital may be estimated,

*£. sterling*

1. In arable land, at about	211,000,000
2. Meadows and grass land	32,000,000
3. Forests - - - - -	27,000,000
4. Gardens, orchards, vineyards - - - - -	15,200,000
5. Mines - - - - -	1,200,000
6. Fisheries - - - - -	6,100,000
7. Game - - - - -	2,500,000
	<hr/>
	345,000,000

Its unproductive capital

1. In gold and silver plate, at	5,000,000
2. Cattle - - - - -	30,000,000
3. Buildings - - - - -	120,000,000
4. Household furniture - - -	60,000,000
	<hr/>
Total,	215,000,000

The circulating medium, or current coin, at - - -

10,000,000

The annual income derived from the productive capital may be taken at - - 42,000,000  
 To which must be added, the produce of the national industry, or manufactured goods exported - - - - 2,000,000

Total, 44,000,000

But

But as the annual charges on reproduction, and the wages of labour and industry, which must be deducted from this sum, amount to 29,800,000*l.* sterling, there remains a neat annual produce of 14,200,000*l.* sterling. The annual income of every individual is only 4*l.* 11*s.* sterling; the smallness of which sum sufficiently accounts for the frugality of the nation in general. There are, however, numbers of wealthy families, and very large capitals employed in trade, particularly at Dantzic, Breslau, and Berlin.

Arts and sciences flourish to a great degree; the schools and universities are excellent; and there reigns in Prussia a perfect toleration of all creeds and religious opinions. The morals of the people are less corrupted than in other countries; frugality and patriotism are the prevailing virtues: the latter in some places degenerates even into national pride. The laws are mild. In the whole extent of the Prussian dominions, the number of those who suffer capital punishment never exceeds fourteen in the course of a year. Every criminal is tried without the least expence to the prosecutor.

With respect to the constitution of the state, Prussia is a monarchy in the strictest sense of the word, as it is not tempered by any fundamental laws. Did the King of Prussia not prefer the influence of a father to the dominion of a tyrant, he might bear absolute sway. He has the uncontrouled right of enacting and repealing laws, and of imposing taxes, without the consent of the subject; but the present King has never yet abused his authority, and by substituting to the needless luxury and pernicious magnificence of his father, an economy equally removed from forbiddness and profusion, he has re-established the equilibrium between the income and expenditure of the state. The annual revenue of the crown is about six millions sterling.

The civil administration is confided to fifteen ministers, who form the privy council; but act each independently in their respective departments, and are accountable to the King only. Any, even the meanest, subject who supposes himself aggrieved or oppressed, may apply directly to the King in writing, and is sure of an immediate investigation of his complaint.

The army costs annually 2,350,000*l.* sterling. It consists of 58 regiments of

infantry of two battalions each; 30 grenadier battalions; 57 depot, or third battalions; 24 battalions of fusiliers, or light infantry; 3 battalions of chassieurs, besides the foot guards; 13 regiments of cuirassiers, each of ten squadrons; 2 regiments of heavy dragoons, of ten squadrons each, and 12 regiments of five squadrons; 10 regiments of hussars, or light dragoons, of ten squadrons each, besides the horse guards, a detached battalion of hussars, a corps of Towarczylz and *chasseurs à cheval*; 4 regiments and 1 battalion of artillery, 15 companies of garrison artillery, and 7 companies of *artillerie à cheval*; besides 4 companies of miners, pontoniers, and a corps of engineers. The whole amounting to 250,000 men; commanded by 3 field-marshal, 7 generals of infantry, 7 of cavalry, 30 lieutenant-generals of infantry, 16 of cavalry, and 45 major-generals of infantry, and 21 of cavalry. There is no difference between the peace and war establishment, except that in times of peace each regiment has its full complement of men during six or seven weeks only previous to the annual reviews, which take place at stated times. When these general reviews are over, the native Prussians are dismissed to their respective homes on furloughs, till the prospect of war demands their recall to the regiment, or till the next review. Every male subject in Prussia, who is of the requisite size, and does not belong to any of the privileged classes, is obliged to serve in the regiment of which his native place is the canton, or recruiting district. The whole country is liable to this military conscription, except the towns of Berlin, Breslau, Potsdam, Magdeburg, Dantzic, and the nobility, clergy, public functionaries, Jews, Mennonites, and some manufacturers. The number of privileged persons, together with their families, amounts to about two millions and a half. Some of the unconnected provinces, as East Friesland, pay for their exemption from the military conscription. There are about 854,932 families for the recruiting of the infantry; 135,565 for the heavy dragoons, 84,996 for the cuirassiers, and 53,775 for the artillery. But that portion of men who continue in actual service all the year long, is procured from recruits raised in other parts of Germany not belonging to Prussia, or from volunteers out of the privileged towns. The service of these men is limited to eight years, and they receive a handsome bounty

bounty proportioned to their age and size. The hussars, or light dragoons, have no cantons; but, owing to the martial spirit of the nation, and to the prospect of advancement, they have always more than their complement. The fusiliers are likewise without cantons; they get those men who are not sufficiently tall for the infantry and grenadiers. As the Prussian nobility is not over-favoured with rich estates, noblemen only are employed as officers in the infantry and heavy cavalry; but in the artillery and hussar regiments, plebeians of good education, or who have distinguished themselves by their good behaviour, are also advanced to officer's places. In general the young noblemen in Prussia enter the army at 12 or 13 years of age. They are standard or colour bearers, with the rank of free corporal only, for the space of three or four years, when they are made ensigns or cornets in rotation. There is an exception, however, in favour of those who are educated at the *Ecole Militaire*: they are always placed as officers immediately on leaving the academy.

The pay of the men in the infantry is about 7s. per month, and two pound of bread per day; in the cavalry about 10s. per month and bread. The subaltern officers in the infantry have about 1s. 6d. per day; but in time of war they generally dine at the table of the captain, or chief of the company in which they serve. As the annual income derived from a company consists in part of the pay of those men who are permitted to return to their homes after the reviews, it is very considerable in time of peace, not less than 3 or 400*l.* sterling per annum; but during war a captain's pay hardly amounts to 100*l.* Promotion in the Prussian army is as gradual and regular as in the English navy. Merit is seldom rewarded by any extraordinary advancement, except in very particular cases. The most common recompense is knighthood. There are at present no less than 450 officers in the Prussian army, who are knights of the military order *pour le mérite*: the insignia of which are a small enamelled star, suspended at a narrow white-edged black ribband worn about the neck. General officers are rewarded with the orders of the red and black eagle, the latter of which confers as distinguishing an honour as the order of the garter in England. Frederick the Great erected statues to the most eminent war-

riors of his time in a public square at Berlin.

The financial administration of Prussia is extremely simple. Every subject knows exactly how much, at what time, and where he has to pay his contribution. There are never any extraordinary taxes levied; the surplus of the annual revenue is amply sufficient to provide for uncommon exigencies, and to carry on a war of a few years. The only difference between the war and peace establishment is the greater consumption of men, the uninterrupted personal service of the conscripts, and the citizens performing military duty in the inland towns.

The police in general is good; the provisions for the poor are excellent; but the administration of justice, though much improved, is yet slow, and the benefits of a trial by jury are still unknown. Court martials, however, are conducted upon the same plan as in England, with this exception, that there is a judge advocate attached to each regiment, who is called *auditeur*.

The foreign affairs are managed by two of the ministers of state, and a certain number of counsellors of legation.

DAN. BOILLEAU,

6, Upper Easton-street, Pimlico,

October 10, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine:

SIR,

IN a biographical account of the late Mr. Anisey, inserted in the Monthly Magazine for September 1805, it is mentioned (page 196) that the poem of the New Bath Guide "was, in a great measure, built upon Smollet's novel of Humphrey Clinker."

This is certainly a mistake; as may be easily proved by a reference to the first editions of those works, or to the Monthly or the Critical Review; which will shew, that the New Bath Guide was first published in 1766, and the novel of Humphrey Clinker no less than five years later, viz. in 1771.

Your known candour and love of justice will doubtless induce you, Sir, to take an early opportunity of rectifying a mis-statement, so injurious to the reputation of the late author of the New Bath Guide, the originality of which celebrated poem certainly constitutes one of its principal merits.

Z.

August 11, 1806.



*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LETTERS on the PRESENT STATE of SWITZERLAND, addressed by a TRAVELLER in that COUNTRY to his FRIEND in LONDON.

*Lucerne, Sept. 25, 1805.*

ON the morning of the 3d of September, 1798, three barges full of French troops were observed coming from Hergysweil. They were repulied with loss by the batteries erected at Kerlitten. Schauenbourg then planted batteries against Stanzstadt and Kerlitten; but the Underwaldeners blocked up the passage with posts and the trunks of trees, some of which are still standing in the water. For seven successive days the French made fruitless efforts to gain the opposite banks; but their numbers, however superior, were always greatly diminished without effecting their purpose. In the mean time the people of Schwytz, who had been hitherto spectators of these events, felt themselves animated by the same intrepid ardour, and expressed the wish to march to their aid, but were prevented by the Government, who occupied every pass on the side of Underwalden. Notwithstanding, two hundred volunteers got possession of the great banners belonging to the canton, overpowered the sentinels, and proceeded to Underwalden.

On the 9th, at five in the morning, the enemy renewed the attack with sixteen thousand men, at six different points, by land and by water. On the lake they had above thirty boats, seven or eight of which were sunk by the artillery of the Underwaldeners.

The column coming from Hergysweil suffered considerably from the fire of the sharpshooters, and could not advance until another column, after having overpowered the small party stationed by the pass at Brunigg, were enabled to fall in the rear of the Underwaldeners occupying the bank of the lake, which they did not however effect before two in the afternoon. Near Winkelried, where the enemy had penetrated over the mountains called Ribenen, eighteen of the finest females died contesting every inch of ground. A young girl, the most beautiful and athletic in Stanzthal, was violated by a party of ruffians, who left her apparently lifeless; but the recovering soon after, snatched up her club, and killed some of her brutal ravishers. The Underwaldeners, now reduced to the number of twelve hundred, and finding themselves in danger of being surround-

ed, retreated to the mountains, over the bodies of their enemies, whom they slew in a treble proportion, and there maintained a position from whence they could not be dislodged. In this retreat two hundred women, armed with pitchforks and clubs, preferring death to infamy, were all cut to pieces. The Schwitzers, after having performed wonders of valour in support of the common cause, fought their way back to their homes, carrying with them their banners, for the preservation of which four of them voluntarily sacrificed their lives.

The French, who purchased this advantage with the loss of six thousand men, added cruelty to cowardice. They set dwelling-houses and every thing destructible on fire. Flames, murder, and plunder, were to be seen on all sides. The cries and lamentations of the living were mixed with the groans of the dying. The helpless and infirm, men, women, and children, were alike the victims of their savage fury. The closing day, which should have terminated the butchery, was prolonged through the hours of the night by the flames of those peaceful habitations where care had been hitherto unknown.

Impressed with veneration for these people, from the above circumstances, related to me by a survivor on the spot, I pursued my melancholy way into the canton of Underwalden, witnessing every where some half-burnt dwelling, some forsaken and desolate farm-yard, or some open space still covered with the ashes of the materials there consumed. From Stanzstadt I proceeded to Rotyloch, where the fall of the Muhlbach, beyond the new paper-mill, affords an impressive spectacle. Here the French collected together, after the battle, their monstrous number of dead whom they lost at Rotzberg, and, filling the building with them, set it on fire. The miller, who had some days before saved his effects, and taken no part in the battle, has since found means of raising a new mill. In half an hour I reached Stanz from this place. On my way I reached the ruins of an old castle, and those of Arnold von Winkelried's chapel, destroyed, alas! by the *friends of liberty*. It was in the very place where this ruinous chapel stands, that an Underwaldener related to me, how he and his countrymen, seeing the fate that awaited them, had devoted themselves to death for their country. All were assembled by the alarm-bell, the thunder of the cannon, or the sound

of the horn. The men came armed in rank and file: the women stood opposite to them with clubs, sticks, and scythes. In the mean time the arrival of two hundred Schwitzers, who attached themselves to their party, awakened universal joy. Silence being restored, the whole army joined in singing solemn hymns, men and women alternately.

The number of dwellings consumed at Stanzstadt, and in the district of Stanz, is reckoned at 683. Part are risen again out of the ashes; but every thing reminds me still of those unhappy days. At Stanz I was shewn the grave in the church-yard which holds the bodies of eighty women, children, and old men, who were murdered in the moment of their flying into the church to implore God's mercy; and on the altar the hole of the ball which killed the priest as he was officiating. In the open space before the church stands Arnold Winkelried, on the pump, cut in stone. The sword of this statue was taken off, and his shield painted with the new Helvetic colours. A little farther on I perceived the shell of a house burnt down, belonging to a family of the name of Kayfer, who on the 10th of September, were all murdered, after the fury of the battle had subsided; and opposite to these walls I read, over the entrance into the church-yard, the words *Dominus videt* in large glittering letters. The Helvetic Directory had established, in 1799, an institution for the numerous orphans of the smaller cantons, which subsisted only a year, and is remarkable as the place where Pestalozzi commenced his new pedagogic institution.

At Buochs, some miles from Stanz, I visited the grave which holds the remains of the painter Wurfch, whose masterpieces are still to be admired in the abbey of Engelberg. He fell with his country in the eightieth year of his age. As professor of the Academy of Painting at Besançon, and historic painter, he deserved well of the arts. This blind old man was sitting at his door on the evening of the dreadful inroad. He thought to move the hearts of the soldiers by his venerable aspect and gentle words; but some barbarians pushed him into the house, where he perished in the flames. Painful, truly painful, is the reflection for the stranger, that the Swiss themselves were not only idle spectators, but active partakers and abettors in the defeat and calamities of the Underwaldeners. Many have indeed changed their tone, as you may suppose,

not only in private, but in public. The well-known Bodmer, of Staffa, declared, in an open assembly of the Helvetic Senate, in 1800, that, "in the contest with the smaller cantons, some Swiss, and even four of his sons, had joined the French; but he should wish to know which of the two had properly fought for their country?" A question like this, from a man of Bodmer's character, and in such a place, is equivalent to a sarcastic confession neatly levelled at the principles of his colleagues.

One of these modern Swiss having met a worthy descendant of Winkelried's in the bloody and obstinate conflict at Stanzstadt, weltering in his blood, and covered with wounds, he was going to convey him to an hospital, but the other positively refused his aid. "How could you be so mad (said the new Helvetic,) to think of resistance with so small a force? Who could have ever put that into your heads?" "Who, (returned the old Swiss,) who but our good cause, Morgarten, and Sempach?" With these words he departed.

Bürdi of Emmaten had already received several mortal wounds, and was unable to rise from the ground. He continued defending himself till his strength totally deserted him: he had been seen before contending with half a dozen of the enemy. A hoary old man, leaving his sick bed, had his arms carried for him to the field, that he might die fighting.

At Buochs I embarked on the Lake of Lucerne for Altorf, by way of Flüelen. On traversing the lake, I passed Gerfau, formerly the smallest republic in Europe, now united to Schwitz, and visited Rutli, an humble cot, near a bubbling stream, in a meadow, where the first founders of Swiss liberty swore to their confederacy, and where their degenerate sons profaned its name by commemorating its destruction.

Not far from hence I descried the solitary chapel of Tell, built at the mouth of the lake, on the spot where he had the address to cast himself out of the boat during a storm, and escape his enemies. It is worthy of note, that in this chapel, one of the few monuments that escaped the devastations of the soldiery, there are many painted figures, among whom Tell is represented in the national colours of Switzerland, green, red, and yellow; Gessler and his satellites, on the other hand, in the foreign colours, red, blue, and white; a circumstance that influen-

ced the minds of the Swifs more than may at first be fupposed.

Altorf, about half an hour's ride from Fluelen, was formerly a wealthy place, which owed its prosperity to the transit trade between Italy and Germany. It may at some more tranquil period recover its opulence; but it has suffered incalculable mischiefs from the war, and still more from a fire which consumed upwards of 340 dwellings.

This fire arose most probably from accident, and was increased to that immense degree by a hurricane, which was so violent as to rend up trees by the roots, and carry away the roofs from the houses. The cathedral, a spacious and fine building entirely of stone, was one of the first where the flames burst out. The sparks flew on its roof, which, according to the custom of the country, consisting of shingles, was immediately set on fire. These burning shingles were carried to a very great distance by the wind, and spread the fire over every quarter. The town-house, armoury, custom-house, and every inn, experienced a similar fate. The tower was also consumed which had been built upon the spot where, 250 years after Tell's death, the lime-tree stood at which he shot the apple from his son's head.

To complete the calamity, the disturbers of Europe penetrated into this country, and committed their usual depredations. Many stores of wine that had escaped the fire, were wantonly emptied into the cellars and streets. The French were succeeded by the Germans, and they by the Russians. Strict as was the discipline of the latter, the troops were however obliged, for want of magazines and provisions, to live at the expense of the citizens.

It was at Altorf where Suwarrow, on his passage over the Gothard, embraced the sub-prefect, received the blessing of the minister, and gave his to the surrounding multitude. He made a speech to the latter, calling on them to take up arms, and march with him against the French. A deep silence was the answer: for the weight of sorrow and distress had fallen too heavily on the inhabitants, for them to take any particular interest in political concerns.

I cannot possibly coincide with those who have stamped this commander with the appellations of *boaster* and *savage*. To the great Catharine he had been represented in these colours; but one pri-

vate conversation with him convinced her of his superior qualities, and determined her in entrusting him with the command; by which choice the glory and fortune of her arms were not a little advanced. The soldiers, by whom he was revered, called him *General Forwards*, the highest compliment they could possibly pay him as a soldier, and amply warranted by his uninterrupted successes in thirty different engagements. The veterans who fought under him hold his memory sacred, and uncover their heads at the bare mention of his name,—an honourable testimony to his private character, and an ample confutation of the charges brought against him by his enemies. But he had eccentricities inseparable from a great mind, and such as were ill calculated to conciliate the affections of those in higher life; for he was rigorous in the punishment of faults, and extended his indulgence to the common man rather than the superior officer.

The cathedral and a third part of the houses have been rebuilt, as also the town inn, the Black Lion, where travellers are well accommodated. In the Schächenbach, a turbulent stream which often breaks its bounds, and does much mischief, William Tell is said to have been drowned, while attempting to stem the raging tide. At Burglin I was shewn the spot where his house stood, as also the Burglin chapel, and the ruins of Gelsler's tower.

William Tell's last male descendant, John Martin Tell, died at Altorf in 1684, and Verona Tell, his last female offspring, in 1720.

Instead of ascending the Gothard this way, I preferred bending my course, through the district of An-der-Mat, into the country of the Grisons. This district was pillaged at different times, and lost during the war two-thirds of its cattle, besides sixty-two hamlets demolished, or stripped of their beans and posts, which, to a land without wood, is an almost irreparable loss. On entering the territory of the Grisons, I arrived at Dissentis, which was reduced to ashes by the French in 1799, in order to revenge the death of their comrades, who had been assassinated by the female inhabitants, while all the men capable of bearing arms were marching with a *levy-en-masse* from Ciamut, Trons, &c., against the intrenchments of the French at Reichenau and Coire. The rich collection of minerals made by Father Placidus à Specha,

and two precious MSS., kept in the library of the convent of Benedictines, were a prey to the flames.

At Trons, three hours walk from hence, the cascades which fall from the rocks precipitate likewise a great and beautiful variety of granites and green stones of different shades. At Trons is the finest view in the whole Grison League. At the entrance of the village I beheld the ancient and respectable oak under the shade of which Pierre de Putlingen, abbot of Desfontis, Jean Brun, Lord of Roetsuns, and the Count Jean de Sax, in 1424, formed the first confederacy, which insured the liberty of the whole Grison League. I arrived soon after at Reichenau, where two of Grubemann's bridges formerly crossed the river, which were destroyed in the revolution. From Reichenau I took the diligence to Coire, the chief place in the Grison League, which has a chapel of St. Lucius, celebrated as a pilgrimage, and a considerable trade in dried fruits, periwinkles, and four-kroot. It was the innkeeper Mathis of Coire who constantly distinguished himself in the revolutionary war at the head of the peasants. Going from Coire to Glaris, I passed the village of Elm, remarkable for a round cavity pierced through the summit of the mountain Falzabar. On the 3d, 4th, and 5th of March, and 14th, 15th, and 16th of September, old style, the Sun passes behind this cavity, which appears to be about three feet in diameter, when seen from the village. On the 4th and 5th you see the disk of the Sun fully, which shines on the village-clock. You will easily conceive the elevation of this mountain, when I tell you, that the village of Elm, which is sheltered by it, is deprived in winter of the sight of the Sun for six weeks. In this village there was a young girl, who, in the revolutionary war, attacked two French cannons, that were dragging against her countrymen, and by that means gave them an opportunity of rallying.

Glaris was very populous before the revolution, and greatly concerned in the cotton-manufactory. Since the war, the resistance of the inhabitants, together with the stay and requisitions of the foreign troops, have diminished the population nearly one-third, and done infinite damage to their industry. It was to the canton of Glaris that a melancholy crowd of children and orphans fled from the scene of slaughter, to seek a home and a living. From the town of Glaris

I made an excursion to Kloenthal, one of the most interesting vallies in Switzerland, and particularly so now, for having afforded a passage to the hardy Suwarrow on his adventurous march over the Alps, by ways hitherto inaccessible, which he and his army were obliged to pass without provisions, fighting and dragging their cannons.

I slept at Naefels, on my way to Einsiedeln. The fields of Naefels have immortalized the intrepidity and heroism of the Swiss, who performed prodigies of valour in the glorious battle of 1388, and that of 1798. The next morning I proceeded to Einsiedeln, whose abbey was the Loretto of Switzerland before the revolution. During the troubles both the town and the abbey experienced a double plunder. The monks fled to Suabia, the pilgrimage ceased, and with it vanished the trade that had supported the inhabitants. The whole place was converted into a scene of desolation and misery, and more than half the people would have perished with hunger had they not received charitable assistance from quarters more fortunate. The pilgrimage is recommencing as usual; the priests are returned; and the Image of the Virgin, that had fled, is now brought back, and again displayed for public veneration.

Leaving Einsiedeln, I ascended the mountain called the Schweizerhaken, which is a delightful walk to Schwitz, the famous place that gave its name to all Switzerland. Its armoury afforded a rich plunder to the French, and its neighbourhood, which is of considerable extent, suffered immensely, not by fire or plunder, (this latter misfortune having befallen only the house of Reding,) but by the stay of foreign troops from all nations. Endless requisitions, quartering and feeding of soldiers, could not fail exhausting a country producing little else than grass and hay, and importing its corn, wine, and even vegetables, from other parts. Yet they now begin to recover, and in some measure to forget their distresses.

It was at the opening into the Muttenthal, a valley not far from Schwitz, which was devastated and deluged with human blood, that the army of Suwarrow was on the point of frustrating the plan of Massena in two fierce engagements.

A little to the right of Schwitz I visited the Lake of Lowertz, situated amidst the mountains. The view of the two islands in the clear waters of the lake, and the solemn

solemn stillness of the surrounding scenery, combine with ancient romance to impart an awful grandeur to this retired spot. On the island of Schwanau, the largest of the two, are the ruins of an old castle belonging to a bailiff, who, amongst other excesses, stole a young girl from Art, and sacrificed her to his lust; after which, being pursued by the girl's brothers, he threw himself into the lake. The Schwytzers took the castle, and, destroying it all except one tower, built a hermitage in its place, which has scarcely ever wanted an inhabitant. The last hermit, an old man of eighty, died a short time before the revolution, and was buried in the chapel belonging to the hermitage. His successor was soon weary of seclusion, and entered again into the busy world. The French found the island uninhabited, and the chapel empty; but, fancying that great treasures were buried there, they dug up and turned every thing over and over, not even sparing the grave of the late hermit. Proving unsuccessful in their search, they were enraged at their disappointment, and destroyed whatever came in their way, dashing the pictures of the chapel in pieces, breaking open the hermitage, contaminating it with filth, and carrying away the cover from the single miserable mattress there remaining. The hermitage is now inhabited by a peasant, with his wife and two children, who, after having lost their house by fire, and all their effects by plunder, except one single bed, sought an asylum in this solitary abode.

The second island, which is still smaller, had, in like manner, its hermit's cell and its hermit, who has disappeared for some years. It was formerly a cliff without earth, that has been gradually converted, by art and labour, into a habitable spot, capable of bearing a vine and fruit-trees. It is at present in no better condition than Schwanau, having experienced similar depredations.

Here ended my excursion from Lucerne into the Alps. After having traversed for an hour the beautiful country leading from Schwitz to Brunnen, I embarked on the Lake of the Four Cantons for this city. This lake, nine leagues in length, and elevated 1320 feet above the sea, is stamped by nature with an aspect both sublime and terrific, that renders it at the same time picturesque and romantic. During the revolution its waters trembled with the thunder of the hostile cannon, its banks were illumined with the flames of conflagra-

tion, and its whole neighbourhood resounded with the cries and groans of the wretched inhabitants perishing from famine and the sword. Brunnen, where the three cantons of Schwitz, Uri, and Unterwalden, formerly swore to a perpetual alliance, was twice pillaged, and the last time in a dreadful manner that beggars all description. R:

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

OBSERVATIONS on the WRITINGS of HISTORIANS of all AGES and COUNTRIES, chiefly with a VIEW to the ACCURACY of their MILITARY DESCRIPTIONS, and their KNOWLEDGE of the ART of WAR.

By GENERAL ANDREOSI.

ARRIAN has corrected many of Quintus Curtius's inaccuracies, and is much more perfect throughout his work; as his relations are founded on notes supplied him by the officers of Alexander. Indeed a careful perusal of this history will instruct the reader in his progress through Alexander's various stratagems of war. In a short address made by that hero to his army, he develops the whole plan of the conquest of Asia, founded on the most solid principles of genius and art. Indeed both of these writers present a model to the world of an accomplished soldier. Alexander subdued Greece by never deferring till the morrow what could be done to-day. His humanity towards his wounded followers, the economy of his table, and his munificence in rewarding merit, gained him the hearts of all around him. His passions never mastered his reason. The spirit of enterprize never robbed him of his prudence; while a steady and uniform attention to discipline enabled him to vanquish numbers. When he was weak, he left nothing to chance; when fortunate, he followed up his victory. After the battle of Issus he permits Darius to retreat; but so regulates his plans, that, on the succeeding battle of Arbella, the king is so hemmed in on every side, he is unable to make a single movement. Alexander removed the idle prepossessions which had previously disunited the countries he conquered; he respected their customs, and united them in the tenderest bonds of friendship. Even the mother and the wives of a great monarch, as well as tributary nations, wept on the death of the hero who had dethroned their sovereign. Arrian has abridged the Greek tactics with more merit than is usually ascribed to him; and although the subject has appeared in many

many different translations, yet his work has the advantage of possessing all the essential, without the superfluous, definitions of the military phrases then in use, thereby giving a facility to the understanding of other historians. Towards the close will be found a most excellent Treatise on the discipline of the cavalry, concluding with an accurate and descriptive relation of the art of war, according to the ancients.

APPIAN has written a detached History of the Roman wars; those of the Africans, Syrians, Parthians, Spaniards, Mithridates, and Hannibal: five volumes on the civil wars, and some few fragments, are still in existence. In the History of Mithridates, that monarch is represented with a superior genius, yet causing revolt in towns, rebellion in empires, and vainly attempting, all his lifetime, to introduce discipline in his army. The plan of his march to join the army of Sertorius is introduced, a plan which the Barbarians, many centuries after, adopted when invading the Roman empire. Appian accompanies Pompey in his wonderful passage across the Alps into Spain, which he penetrated, having previously passed with him over the Pyrenean mountains to engage Sertorius, an officer remarkable for the fertility of his invention, and prompt genius in surprising his enemy. This march of the Roman armies through naturally opposing countries, and an inclement atmosphere, gives infinite interest to the perusal of Appian; but he is wanting in precision when he confounds the ordinances of the phalanx with the regulations of the legion. Military historians employ technical terms to illustrate the grand manoeuvres of an army; but others, who, like Appian, do not possess that advantage, are constrained to resort to the substitution of what they conceive to be equivalent terms, and often involve the subject in mystery.

FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS, a Jewish General, who fought against the Romans, and afterwards became the intimate friend of Vespasian and of Titus, has compiled the History of the war which terminated the political existence of his nation, and of the memorable siege of Jerusalem, which latter history affords us more real information on the Roman tactics than any other extant. His elegant description of Vespasian's march through Galilee serves as an eternal monument of the Romans' military skill in efforts of that nature. Its resemblance

to the marches described by Polybius is a certain proof of the attachment of the Romans to pursue the footsteps of their ancestors.

TACITUS portrays, in colours equally dazzling and appropriate, the various objects of his history. He insinuates himself into the hearts of mankind, probes vice to the quick, holds up the mirror to virtue, and concentrates the features of many ages within the miniature of a few years. The man who is called upon by his country to command his fellow-soldiers, whose conduct is to influence the fate of his country, will acquire every source of experience by studying Tacitus.

PLUTARCH may be said, in his Lives, to introduce into your presence the great characters whom he assembles. He compares their actions with their motives, their successes with their means, their errors with their extenuation of them, and Justice gives the verdict. Morality is finely blended with history in Plutarch. He associates you with his heroes, and frequently, by a single trait, reveals the secret spring of an individual's conduct, or the destiny of a whole nation, Plutarch, who was an imitator of Titus Livius, increases his own faults on military discussions, by engrafting those of the Latin historian on them.

SUETONIUS makes no remarks either on the genius, the ambition, or the politics, of the Caesars. He merely gives their private history. But in so doing he delivers his sentiments with all the unbiassed freedom of a republican tribune of the people.

CORNELIUS NEPOS writes with equal elegance and correctness; but he has omitted those leading features which characterize men of celebrity. It is more a summary than a history of great actions, interspersed with many very able observations.

Abridgements are well calculated to gratify the taste and to excite the curiosity of youth, by awakening their minds to new ideas, which they afterwards frequently pursue with avidity; and, at a more advanced age, such works assist the memory, and recal almost forgotten events.

VELLEIUS PATERCULUS is unrivalled in this kind of writing. His Greek and Roman History contains many original anecdotes; and his deductions are so short and natural, that they elucidate without dwelling on events.

FLORUS has also the faculty of redu-  
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cing a large volume to a few pages, without depriving the history of its interest. Bolton has said of Florus, that the literary world would experience a more severe loss in the privation of his abridgements, than in crowds of folio volumes.

EUTROPIUS was another who possessed the art of compressing objects and describing characters. He has compiled a very brief Chronological Table of the principal occurrences, civil and military, which had taken place from the foundation of the Roman empire to the reign of the Emperor Valens, whose historiographer he was. Paulus Diacomus of Aquileia wrote a Continuation of Eutropius.

Four volumes by FRONTINUS, on the stratagems of war, are composed on an excellent plan. Each book is divided into chapters, forming, successively, an entire new system, extracted from the experimental discoveries of the most experienced Generals then known.

VEGETIUS has left us a military treatise, founded on the Memoirs of Cato, Celsus, Trajan, Adrian, and Frontinus, of all whom, except the latter, no vestige remains. Vegetius was a civilian, ignorant of military terms, and constantly perplexes his reader by confounding the old with the existing discipline, as well as that which he supposes may in future be adopted. His style is tingured with the prevailing disorder of the times, and often becomes tedious in the extreme. No writer perhaps ever had so many commentators.

The Roman Republic exacted from their Generals and Consuls written memorials, to be addressed to the Senate, declaratory of their operations. These official reports were deposited in the archives of the empire, and afterwards entrusted to persons high in the offices of the state, who formed them into histories. Scylla, Lucullus, Julius Cæsar, were the narrators of their own exploits. According to the form of ancient government, power was maintained by the graces of persuasion as effectually as it now is by the awe of authority. A great orator and a great man were synonymous. History, therefore, came from the hands of such writers with every impression of dignity. Eloquence was the most important of all ancient studies, because no public situation could be held, unsupported by the subtleties of public declamation. Hence those lengthened harangues which we meet with in history, and condemn, without reflecting on the difference between ancient manners and

education and our own. We also find with surprize that political economy forms no part of their state plans, though it is with us an object of the first consideration, and pursued with unceasing industry. This species of philosophy, so prominent in European annals, was altogether unknown to the ancients; but it has, since the fall of the Roman Empire, been gradually disseminated in the world through succeeding centuries. On military tactics, however, they have been abundantly explanatory. Yet it must be confessed, that, a lapse of so many ages considered, and so many eventful revolutions, added to the great change time has made in our customs and ideas, a sort of confusion arises in our minds when we peruse these details, and our judgment hesitates when it ought to be satisfied.

The Greeks have still added to our embarrassment, by a jealous anxiety to preserve their language from what they termed foreign barbarisms. Their style is elegant, and calculated to please the ear, but it puzzles the understanding. They have given to the Roman tactics all those terms by which they distinguished their own, although their forms differed very materially—[*To be continued in our next.*]

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

HISTORY of ASTRONOMY for 1805, by JEROME DE LALANDE.

THE meteorology of this year has been extraordinary on account of the variations of temperature. It froze in the month of March, in June, and in September. On the 17th and 18th of December the cold was so intense as to freeze the Seine at Paris, and on the 31st we had the temperature of spring.

At eight o'clock in the evening of the 7th of December the heat was so excessive at Baile, that you would have imagined yourself at the mouth of a furnace; and this lasted for three hours.

On the 13th of December there was a hurricane, which destroyed a great number of ships.

Perhaps the *Auroræ Boreales*, which are so nearly related to electricity, and are continual in the regions of the north, may occasion the storms which determine the winds, and contribute to these inconceivable variations of the seasons in the countries of Europe.

A phenomenon occurred this year which furnished me with occasion of accounting for hurricanes. On the 4th of July there was at Bellfort one of those extraordinary

extraordinary hurricanes which are fortunately rare in Europe, which root up trees and unroof houses. Heretofore it appeared to me to be almost impossible to discover the cause of them; but my journey to Lyons furnished me with an idea which may probably be correct. M. Molet, an able professor of natural philosophy, found in his notes that there was thunder on the above-mentioned day at Lyons. As I passed through Sens I saw M. Soulas, who informed me that the wind had changed from north to south. From the public journals I learn that a violent storm happened the same day at London. Here was then, as I conceive, a mass of electrical clouds, one hundred myriameters in extent, whose detonation produced an immense vacuum, that might have obliged the air to rush along with violence to fill up this vacuum. Of this I had a confirmation on the 11th of January, 1806. Extraordinary thunder at Brest, Rouen, Chartres, and Ypres, produced tempests and hurricanes which demolished chimneys at Bourdeaux, Besançon, Nancy, and Dijon. Violent claps of thunder are rare at that season; but the south wind had occasioned heat; the air was rainy, the clouds low, and capable of drawing sparks from the earth over a space of sixty myriameters. There were even some symptoms of earthquake.

The hurricanes of the Isle of France and of America, which are much more violent, would justify the supposition of stormy masses of far greater extent; to which may likewise be added water-spouts and sub-marine eruptions.

M. Fiot, Inspector-General of Salubrity, has sent me the result of the heights of the river observed daily during the year 13. The mean state of the river for this year is 1.35 on the standard of the bridge of La Tournelle, instead of 1.24, as I found the average of eighteen years, from 1777 to 1794; therefore the year 13 has been considered as a rainy year. Some years, however, it has been 1.73, as in 1737; but in others, on the contrary, only 0.59, as in 1803.

This height is relative to the low waters 1719; but the river has sometimes been lower by several centimetres.

The Academy of Turin has published its Memoirs for 1804 and 1805, in which there is a new barometer by M. Vassali Fandi, with altitudes measured in Piedmont.

M. Beraud, who for thirty years has made an immense number of meteorolo-

gical observations in Piedmont, and who still continues to do so, notwithstanding his advanced age, has sent us those for the year 1805.

Meteorology and navigation can alike lay claim to a Memoir by M. Biot, who, by means of an internal loadstone, accounts for all the declinations and inclinations of the needle, observed by M. Humboldt during his voyages and travels.

An extract from an unpublished Memoir by Tobias Mayer has been transmitted to me by his son. It contains an hypothesis for explaining the inclinations and declinations observed. He supposes that, in the interior of the earth, there is a very small loadstone with two poles, the centre of which is one-seventh of the radius distant from the earth, and removes from it annually  $\frac{1}{1000}$ .

M. Azuni has published a Dissertation on the Origin of the Mariner's Compass, to prove that the French were the first that made use of it. It was known in France in the 12th century by the name of *marinière*, and was employed during the reign of St. Louis. Gioia of Amalfi, to whom the invention is ascribed, did not live till about the year 1300. The flower-de-luce has been employed in the compasses of every country. I had already remarked, in my Abridgement of Navigation, that Father Ximenes, a celebrated Italian astronomer, had proved the priority of the French.

Messrs. Arnold and Earnshaw, English watchmakers, on the 7th of June, 1801, presented to the Board of Longitude at London their escapements for time-keepers, chronometers, or marine-watches, and they have been made public by the Board. That invented by M. Brequet at Paris is described in the volume of the History of Mathematics by Montucla, in which I have given the History of Machines.

Nautical astronomy has been enriched with an important work intitled A Complete Collection of Tables for Navigation, by M. de Mendoza, a Spanish officer long resident in England. It forms a quarto volume of 727 pages, and comprizes all the tables necessary for correcting altitudes and distances by the most simple method that has yet been discovered, being reduced to the addition of three numbers which are found in these tables. It further comprehends the logarithms, the semi-diurnal arcs, the amplitudes, a very ample Table of the longitudes and latitudes of different places,



places, and in general every information that is wanted at sea. With the addition of the Horary Tables, which I published at great length in my Abridgement of Navigation in 1793, the mariner will want no other assistance to find out where he is in any part of the world. These Tables render the calculations so easy, that navigators would be much to blame not to adopt this method of finding the longitudes. M de Mendoza is at present engaged upon a more complete Treatise on nautical astronomy.

M. Luyando has published at Madrid twenty-three Charts, on which may be found, by the compasses, the sides or the angles of a spherical triangle, within a few minutes, and the correction of the distances observed at sea, within a few seconds. These charts, as well as those of Mr. Margetts, of London, may be extremely useful to those navigators who dislike the trouble of calculation. Those of M. Luyando are the cheapest, but the method of proceeding with them is rather more difficult.

M. Duval Le Roi has published at Brest Elements of Navigation, which are worthy of that able professor.

M. Dupaquit has published a new Theory of the Flux and Reflux of the Sea. I did my utmost to dissuade him from it, but my efforts were unavailing. I say thus much of it only to prevent the public from being disappointed.

The observations on the tides have been continued in various ports; at St. Maloës by M. le Cerf; at Ostend by M. Porquet; at Sables d'Olonne by M. Depoge.

The tide at Brest, at the spring equinox, having taken place with an east wind, I requested observations on the subject, from which I find that it did not exceed the ordinary tide. This, in my opinion, confirms the system which I have maintained in my Treatise on the flux and reflux of the sea, that, if the equinoctial tides are the highest, it is the wind that produces this effect.

Geography has been enriched with several important works. A French translation of Hearn's Voyage, from 1769 to 1772, to the north-west part of Hudson's Bay, has been published, in two volumes octavo, by Gilbert. He traversed from Churchill River, which discharges itself into the Bay, up to the 72d degree of latitude, and a breadth of 100 myriamètres; and visited the country of the Esquimaux, who inhabit the

country adjacent to Copper River. The charts of North America were considerably changed by this voyage. The communication with the sea, about which so much has been said, appears to be more and more problematical.

Captain Krusenstern, commanding two Russian ships, with which he has circumnavigated the globe, arrived at Kamtschatka on the 8th of August, 1804, after having doubled Cape Horn, and touching at the Marquesas and at the Sandwich Islands. He purposes to visit China and Japan. The narrative of this voyage will be highly interesting, and will do honour to the Academy of St. Petersburg, at whose request it was undertaken.

In the twenty-eighth Number of the Annals of the National Museum of Natural History, for February, 1805, we find that Captain Lewis is about to trace the Missouri up to its source. He will then seek the nearest river situated to the west, and will descend it to the Pacific Ocean. This expedition, consisting of twelve persons, will probably return in a few months. Mr. Jefferson, the President, intends to send others for the purpose of visiting other rivers which are utterly unknown.

On the 6th of February Mungo Park sailed from Portsmouth on his return to the interior of Africa, to which he has already made such a curious expedition.

Lieutenant Ohlsen is engaged in preparing a Map of Iceland. He mentions a spring of boiling water at Stort, which first made its appearance in 1784. The stream of water which it projects rises to the height of three hundred feet. This proves that there is a great quantity of water in the interior of the earth, and supports the hypothesis by which I have accounted for the reduction of the waters that covered our mountains, and which, in my opinion, retired into its interior cavities.

M. Schubert, an able astronomer of Petersburg, set out for China with the Russian embassy. He gave us reason to hope for useful observations on the geography of Asia. We have been informed that the embassy has arrived on the frontiers; out of 600 myriamètres, it had only 130 to go; but the Chinese refusing to receive such a numerous retinue, M. Schubert is returning to the North: his journey will still be useful.

M. Portalis, the Minister *des Cultes*, being desirous of sending missionaries to China, has made arrangements with M.

Brunet, superior of St. Lazarus. He hopes to set out this year, and an able astronomer is already preparing his instruments. The manuscripts relative to China, collected by M. Bertin, are in the possession of a secretary, who has offered to dispose of them to government. M. Billien and M. Alaric, in the foreign missions, have been in China, and understand the Chinese language; so that we have not lost all hope of seeing this branch of our knowledge again come into favour in France.

Additions are likewise making to the geography of Europe. M. Benzenberg writes to me from Duffeldorf, that the King of Bavaria has ordered plans of the duchy of Berg to be taken on a very large scale.

M. Henry has returned from Alface; he is prevented by the war from going to Spain to continue the meridian. He will either resume his triangles for his degrees of longitude, or will continue his triangles of Helvetia.

M. Hennet, Imperial Commissary for the registry of lands, has published a Collection of Laws and Decrees, Instructions, Writs, and Decisions, in two volumes octavo. A third will be published in 1806. In every part of France they are actively engaged in taking plans.

The principal geometrician of the registry of the department of Aveyron, and the learned professor of Rhodes, M. Tedenat, are engaged in rectifying the principal points of the map with a circle of eight inches, made by Messrs. Becker and Michel, which is capable of giving a precision of two seconds in the angles.

Till this complete and circumstantial description of France shall appear, Prudhomme has published A Geographical, Statistical, Historical, and Political, Dictionary of France; containing a Description of its Cities, Villages, History, Population, Mineralogy, Hydrography, Commerce, Natural and Artificial Productions, Ancient and Modern Government, Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical Institutions, and a Dictionary of the Colonies, with a general Map, &c., five thick volumes quarto. He has been engaged for fifteen years on this great work, which has cost him great pains and expence. Several men of letters have cooperated in it; these he refuses to name, but the authors appear worthy of being known. Expilly's Dictionary, in six folio volumes, was not finished: I requested several times that it might be com-

pleted; but this will now supply the deficiency.

Since it is necessary that our History of Astronomy should always conclude with a recital of our losses, I shall begin with M. Ratte, who long conferred honour, as an astronomer, on the Academy of Montpellier.

Etienne Hyacinthe de Ratte, son of Jean Pierre de Ratte, and of Gillette de Flaugergues, was born at Montpellier the first of September, 1722. His love of the sciences, and particularly of mathematics, was manifested at an early age. He had masters of every kind, studied the sciences with ardour, and the extent and variety of his attainments astonished all well-informed people, who were then very numerous at Montpellier. The Royal Society of Sciences, established in 1706 in that town, was desirous of receiving such a hopeful youth into the number of its members; and notwithstanding the rule that none should be admitted under the age of twenty, letters of dispensation were given him in 1741. The next year he was appointed perpetual secretary, the functions of which office he never ceased to perform with credit till the dissolution of the Royal Society of Montpellier. In 1766 and 1778 he published volumes under the title of *Memoires*, afterwards under that of *Assemblées*, *Bulletins*. His Eulogies on Plantade, Clapiès, Lapeyronie, Vencl, Lafosse, Pitot, Sauvage, Linnæus, Leroy, Lamure, &c., display his extensive knowledge and his talent for composition.

He likewise wrote several mathematical and physical Memoirs, on whirlwinds, fluids, aëres, some of which are printed in the Collections of the Royal Society; and he furnished the articles *Froid*, *Glace*, *Gelée*, &c., for the *Encyclopédie*.

The celebrated prediction of Halley relative to the return of the comet of 1682, which he had fixed for 1757 or 1758, at that time engaged the attention not only of astronomers, but likewise of other scientific men. M. de Ratte was curious to participate in the discovery of this comet, and at this period commenced his predilection for astronomy. He was one of the first that discovered and observed it, upon its exit from the Sun's rays. These observations delighted him, and he never afterwards failed to observe all comets that were at all remarkable. He likewise observed the transit of Venus over the Sun in 1761. The observations he made on it at Montpel-

lier were among the most complete, and became the basis of many calculations relative to the parallax of the Sun which M. de Ratte undertook. He afterwards made many observations on the transits of Mercury over the Sun, on Eclipses of the Sun and Moon, on the Satellites of Jupiter, and on the occultations of the Stars, the greatest part of which have not been published. He directed towards the study of astronomy the genius of M. Poitevin, who still successfully devotes himself to that science, and whose observations have been several times reprinted. He deeply regretted that the Observatory of Montpellier was not placed in a state of constant activity by the establishment of a regular astronomer.

M. de Ratte, sen., having died in 1770, dean of the counsellors of the *Cour des Aides* of Montpellier, the wishes of his family and of the public induced his son to undertake the duties of that office, which he discharged in the most distinguished manner till the suppression of that court. He was often their organ on important occasions and in difficult times, and this occasioned him to be confined in 1795.

At the conclusion of the reign of terror, the members of the ancient Royal Society, who had had the good fortune to escape proscription, conceived the design of reviving the institution under the name of the Society of Sciences and Belles-Lettres. This plan succeeded; the society was formed; and M. de Ratte was at first appointed secretary, and soon became its president. It has already given to the public two volumes of its *Memoirs*, under the title of *Bulletins*, which contain interesting observations and researches. There is a *Discourse* by M. de Ratte in the *Bulletin* of the 3d of May, 1804, which evinces that his zeal was not damped by age.

M. de Ratte was elected a non-resident associate of the National Institute, and afterwards appointed a member of the Legion of Honour.

He enjoyed perfect health during the whole course of his life, but of late years he was afflicted with a retention of urine, the attacks of which became more frequent and more painful; but the habit he had of suffering without complaining, and his natural good-humour, caused those who saw him to forget that he was ill. He was at the Academy on the 24th of June, 1805, and it was not till the day preceding his death that he was

thought to be in danger. He expired the 15th of August, aged eighty-three years.

M. de Ratte was short of stature; he had a pleasing and intelligent physiognomy; his conversation was lively and agreeable; he never contradicted, and constantly reduced himself to a level with those to whom he was speaking. His modesty and simplicity were extreme, and people were surprised to find in a man of consummate knowledge of every kind the frankness and simplicity of a child. His memory was prodigious. He was never married; and by his death is extinguished the house of Ratte, established in Languedoc as far back as 1433, and originally from Bologna in Italy. This family was distinguished as early as 1125, by the talents and virtues of Hubert de Ratte, Cardinal and Archbishop of Pisa, and by the military achievements of John de Ratte, Count of Caserta, in the kingdom of Naples.

The astronomical observations of M. de Ratte were collected by his nephew M. de Flaugergues, of Viviers. M. Poitevin, Secretary of the Academy, and himself an astronomer, published his *Eulogy* at greater length at Montpellier, in 32 pages, 4to.

We have likewise lost M. Romme, the skilful professor of navigation at Rochefort. He was engaged with me in astronomical operations in his youth. I procured him a situation at Rochefort, and he made numerous observations.

In 1771 he published a *Method of Determining the Longitude at Sea*; and in 1800, a *Model of Calculation for Finding the Longitude and Latitude at Sea*, imagining that he had discovered an inconvenience in Borda's method in certain cases. M. Delambre, in the *Connoissance des Temps* for the year 12, page 263, has demonstrated that various authors have actually been mistaken in supposing that the sum of the two heights and the distance exceeds  $180^\circ$ , but that this could not possibly be the case.

In 1788 Romme published the *Art of Masting*; in 1781 that of *Sail-Making*; and in 1787 the *Art of Navigation, or General Principles and Precepts on the Art of Building, Working, and Managing Ships*, a work highly esteemed by navigators.

He composed several other works which Barois, sen., was on the point of printing in 1798. I was particularly desirous of having the *Tables of the Winds, Tides, and Currents, in all the Seas of*

the Globe, which recently appeared in two volumes octavo. In 1796 he sent me curious Observations on the tides of la Charente, which are attended with singular circumstances that I purpose to publish in a second edition of my Treatise on the Flux and Reflux of the Sea.

In 1787 he made experiments on the resistance of water, which are still much wanted by architects. I gave the results of them in Montuck's History of Mathematics, vol. iv., p. 454, from the Report of the Commissioners of the Academy. He published a Nautical Vocabulary, French and English; and no person perhaps ever devoted himself more usefully and more invariably to that great art of navigation which is the principal source of the prosperity and of the grandeur of states.

He was brother to the deputy who obliged me, in 1793, to prepare the Republican Calendar, and who perished during the troubles of the Revolution the 17th of June, 1795. The latter had been governor to the Russian Count Stroganoff, who resided for a long time at Paris.

On the 9th of September we lost M. Dulague, the able professor of navigation at Rouen, born at Dieppe the 26th of December, 1729, the author of numerous works and observations.

M. Lefage, who died at Geneva, made celestial physics the object of his study. An Account of his life has been written by Pierre Prevost. His Newtonian Lucretius, on the cause of universal gravity, is a curious work, which I have mentioned in my Astronomy, art. 3530.

Victor Comeiras, deceased in the month of October, published the History of Ancient Astronomy by Bailly, in 2 vols. 8vo., and very commendably fixed the price of that work within the reach of the majority of readers.

M. Arago, Secretary to the Observatory, devotes himself entirely to astronomy, and affords us new hopes of retrieving our losses.

Isaac Lalande, the third of the name, has begun to direct his attention to astronomy. He makes calculations and observations. The first eclipse which he calculated enabled us to detect an error of a quarter of an hour in the calculation of the next eclipse. I gave him at the font the name of Isaac, that Isaac Newton might be his true patron, and might be ever present to his memory.

M. Conté, who died the 6th of December, aged 50, was not professedly an

astronomer; but his labours for the improvement of aërostatics justify the mention of his loss, which must be severely felt by the arts and sciences, that is, by mankind.

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

OBSERVATIONS made during a TOUR  
through the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.—NO. XI.

**A**LTHOUGH I fear the snail-like pace with which I proceed on my journey may have tired some of your readers, yet I am so dissatisfied with most of the accounts published in Great Britain relative to the United States, I shall continue my minute relations.

Until the peace concluded by General Wayne in the year 1795, the Alleghany river was the boundary between the United States and various tribes of Indians, whose former hostilities had been marked by that violence and outrage which ever attends savage warfare. But in that year they ceded to the United States all the country east of the Cayahoga river, at whose mouth is situate the site of the future city of Cleveland; from thence, by a line drawn between that river and the Tuscarora branch of the Muskingum, and from thence to Fort Lawrence, the line now proceeds westerly to the portage between the Miami of the lake and the river of the same name, which enters the Ohio; from thence extending to Fort Recovery, (where the Indians defeated General Sinclair), on a branch of the Wabash; and finally proceeds S.W. in a direct line to the Ohio, opposite Kentucky river.\*—The Indians also ceded to the citizens of the United States the important privileges of crossing all the rivers on the other side of the Cayahoga which empty into Lake Erie, and the use of all the harbours on the borders thereof. For these considerations the United States gave to the different tribes 20,000 dollars, and settled 9,000 dollars to be paid to themselves and their descendants annually for ever.

It was on the morning of the 29th of April that we crossed the Alleghany river in a ferry-boat, and entered a country which ten years back was an entire wilderness. Here I expected to find that sort of society which has been so amusingly detailed by writers, and that, if the

\* This extensive tract is accurately laid down in Mr. Bradley's Map of the United States.

first class of settlers had retreated a few miles, at least nothing better than the second could be expected. Your readers will better appreciate that society hereafter. The first house we came to was built by the proprietor of the ferry, and is an exceeding good and convenient brick house. This person, when the country belonged to the Indians, formed with them a very advantageous connection, and at the treaty they insisted upon putting this man in possession of one hundred acres of very fine land on the borders of the river, and the right of the ferry. This gift, then very valuable, every day becomes more so, and promises to his descendants an immense income.

In pursuing our route to Beavor-Town, we preferred, for the sake of the prospects, the road which winds along the Ohio. This beautiful river is edged by lofty cliffs, the upper rocks of which appear evidently water-worn. Indeed the whole country exhibits strong marks of having once been covered with water. Along the road were some precipices, which are hazardous, and over which were a horse to stumble, himself and rider would probably be dashed to pieces. In passing one of them, a circumstance occurred that gave me some unpleasant sensations, for while all my care seemed necessary to prevent my horse from stumbling, in the air I observed, and making a circuit directly over my head, a crow with a snake in his mouth. Although reflection might have convinced me how small the hazard was that this animal should let loose its prey, and that it should fall directly on my head, I acknowledge my apprehensions divided my attention between the rocks beneath my feet and the snake above my head, and I was well pleased when the bird perched upon a tree, laid the snake on one of its branches, and proceeded to devour him.

About half a mile below the junction of the rivers Alleghany and Monongahela, and in about the center of the Ohio, commences a beautiful island, which belongs to General Neville. It is about nine miles long, and which, as it becomes broader as you descend, divides the river into two unequal streams. It is certainly a beautiful place, but no advantage to Pittsburgh, as sand-bars extend from the island along the channel, which frequently render the passage of ships of burthen difficult. This disadvantage is injurious to the ship-builders in Pittsburgh, and gives Beavor-Town a prefe-

rence, which, though but twenty-eight miles lower down the stream, can frequently send vessels to sea which cannot pass the bar above it. An instance of this kind we saw on our return. A vessel of about 300 tons burthen, built by Mr. Lord, was launched from Pittsburgh in May, struck on the sand as it descended the Ohio, and had no prospect of getting off until the fall. Indeed Mr. Lord was so sensible of this disadvantage, that he told me he regretted not having fixed himself at Beavor.

On this day's journey I first saw the sugar maple-tree, a tree which, like the beech, never grows but on the richest lands. It is generally tall and beautiful, extending its branches in every direction, and forming a luxuriant shade in hot weather. The first sugar-orchard is about nine miles from Pittsburgh. By orchard is here meant a tract of country naturally covered with these trees. At the foot of each was a rudely-formed trough to receive the sap, in the season of its ascent, from a round hole in the tree, about three feet from the ground. This hole was generally loosely filled with a piece of wood rounded for that purpose; but this was so carelessly performed, that many of the trees were dying in consequence of the sap constantly oozing therefrom. Each tree averages an annual profit to its possessor of about 33 cents; yet these valuable gifts of nature are miserably neglected. The sap, when boiled, makes a valuable sugar, which sells at 12½ cents. per pound.

The sides of the road were every where covered with wild-grapes, currants, and gooseberries, as well as with a profusion of elegant flowers, which the cultivated parterres of European elegance do not equal. I regret my inability to describe the Flora of Western America; its beauties deserve the attention of the naturalist; and some future Smith will probably, ere long, be usefully employed in marking the qualities of her botanic varieties.

The land on this side the Alleghany sells for ten dollars the acre; or renters hire it at one-third of the produce.—Twenty-seven acres, in the year 1801, yielded eight hundred bushels of maize; and thirty bushels of wheat is considered as an average crop per acre, though the stumps are no where out of the ground. The shumach is here a considerable tree, and rises at least twenty feet from the surface.

About twelve miles on the road to  
Beavor

Beavor we stopped at a very neat little house, with a pleasant garden and grass-fields adjoining, romantically placed on banks of the Ohio, where we expected to have procured at least a chicken for dinner; but the man, whose name was White, was unfortunately from home, and his wife, who merited richly the epithets of kind and obliging, could only entertain us with the conversation of herself and daughters, and gratify our appetites with milk, honey, butter, Johnny cake,\* and maple sugar; the latter article, being new to me, I considered as very pleasant, even as a delicacy. This lady, by birth of London, and possessed of manners which seemed to say she had once mingled in the polished world, told her history with a degree of mystery which seemed to confirm that suspicion.

Being rested, amused, and having ourselves taken good care of our horses, we proceeded for Beavor, and followed the meandering Ohio for about six miles, through a rich country, and on a smooth and even terrace, twenty feet wide. We then left the margin of the river, and continued for eight miles to travel about a mile therefrom, and through an inferior soil. Surrounded on every side by girdled trees, we were overtaken by a hurricane, which somewhat alarmed us, lest the trees, which, from the force of the wind, cracked and bent above our heads, should fall thereon. Having escaped this danger, we again found ourselves on the banks of the river, and travelled along its side until we reached Beavor Creek, near to where it empties itself into the Ohio, after having been navigable for above one hundred miles, through an immensely rich country. We crossed this river, or, as it is called, creek, about half a mile above its mouth, where it was at that time about one hundred and fifty feet wide, and twenty deep. Here Beavor ought to have been fixed, instead of which it is placed on an eminence about a mile below the mouth of the Creek, where it commands a fine view both up and down the Ohio. I remain, Sir, &c.,

R. DINMORE.

Alexandria, May 22, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ENQUIRER.

No. XX.

What are the ultimate Prospects of the Fine-Arts in England?

“If it be a sin to covet honour, I am the most offending soul alive.—SHAKSP. *Hen. V.*”

AN opinion has of late been very justly admitted, of the dangerous tendency of Criticism when directed to the weaknesses incident to the opening career of talents. To this sentiment every man will readily subscribe, who has witnessed the struggles of an ingenuous mind in the first development of its powers; its keen sensibility, so quickly roused and wounded by coldness or censure; its strong internal discernment of native obstacles; its conviction of defects, perhaps unconquerable; its momentary dejection under disappointed effort; its anguish from defeated resolution and blighted hope. In such a state of feelings, it may well be asked, what advantage can be derived from the reproofs of criticism? What can be their result but the addition of weight imposed on a spirit already bowed under its load, and humbler than the most humiliating enemy or rival could desire? It is true that criticism, were criticism always what it ought to be, —were it, in fact, really criticism, may, at less agitated moments, produce effects of the highest beneficial consequence; but where shall we look for the friendly hand stretched out at the impulse of pure benevolence to administer this salutary though poignant draught?

CRITICISM—remember it, ye hourly, daily, bi-dual, tri-dual, weekly, monthly, annual, perpetual, carpers and cavillers! —is the *art of discriminating*; of distinguishing what is essentially excellent in every object from its attendant defects, and elucidating, with equal force of judgment, the merits and the faults. But, unfortunately, the discovery of the latter is easier than of the former. It requires less pains of investigation: faults are obvious, and merits lie too often hid amidst them. It also requires less capacity of observation:—the capacity of the fault-finder needs only to be adequate to the faults it detects; the capacity of the discoverer of essential beauties must be little short of the power of producing the beauties themselves.

But, although this doctrine, for the sake as well of humanity as of social improvement, can never be too largely allowed,

\* Johnny cake is bread made of Indian meal, mingled with water, and baked on a board before a quick fire. Being thus easily and rapidly made, it was supposed well calculated for the support of travellers. Hence it was called journey-cake, from which its present name is a corruption.

lowed, nor too strongly inculcated, it can by no means be considered as extending to the exclusion or prohibition of an Enquirer into the general progress of those arts themselves, whose individual paths are thus woefully planted with thorns, to wound the sole of the adventurer in the race of genius.

There is, at the present moment, a considerable desire excited in the minds of us Englishmen, respecting the progress of the fine-arts amongst us, and particularly of painting and sculpture. We can be well contented that Frenchmen shall bear away the palm in dancing, that Italians shall sing, that Germans shall compose; but we are restlessly, nay somewhat intolerantly, anxious that our own painters should hold an exclusive eminence in the general and extensive competition of the modern day.

Without acceding to the partialities of those who are immediately interested in the competition, the speculative Enquirer is led by temper, and an habitual train of thought, to cast his glance forward beyond the actual scene, and to endeavour to explore the final point of eminence which a particular nation is likely to attain in the course of so ardent a pursuit. He longs to penetrate the veil of futurity, and to desery what luminaries of genius will reflect their rays on his country in the process of centuries; he pants to anticipate the fragrant sweets of honours which shall bloom to enrich his native soil when he shall lie mixed with its dust.

The late Mr. Barry, whose singularities made him no less an object of notice than his numerous merits, has started a doubt whether the time had not actually passed by, in which the English Nation would have been capable of entering the path of excellence in the art of painting. He considered our taste as in a state of premature degeneracy, as corrupt and vitiated without having been regulated or refined. The age, he said, was frivolous and frothy; and how shall Genius avoid the influence of the atmosphere which it inhales? This assertion, it is to be feared, was not devoid of truth; but an Enquirer, who wishes to be led to a comprehensive view of the progressive powers of the arts in his own country, and to investigate the primary and permanent causes of their success or failure, will perhaps regret that Mr. Barry examined the subject only superficially, and that he had not treated it, at least, more dispassionately.

The great and truly adequate objects

of our research (which that able painter and scholar possessed ample faculties to elucidate,) are, first, the species and degree of talents usually or probably to be found among our native artists; the methods of study adopted generally by them, or the *School* of English Painting; and, lastly, the degree in which it is probable that the spirit of our political constitution, and the nature of our habitual opinions, will ever combine with our native talents for the arts, to aid the formation of artists, and effect the ultimate perfection of art.

Of the natural powers of our countrymen in the field of painting and sculpture, little question can be made. In the list of our deceased artists, of whom we may be now allowed to form an impartial judgment, the various merits of Thornhill, Hogarth, Reynolds, Scott, Wilson, Gainborough, Morland, and Barry; of Bacon, Banks, and Proctor; present sufficient examples to authorize the national claim to a wreath amidst the candidates for graphic honours and the meed of sculpture. The hope of every excellence that depends on individual talent, justly arises in our breasts. Nor are the general exertions of our living artists derogatory to such a hope.—“In the rash and illiberal declamations of Winkelman against our country, (says an amiable and erudite author) he has received the chastisement of (English) Genius, which has avenged itself by its triumph, in performing what the bigotted antiquary declared it never could perform.”

The merits of our living artists, and the tendency of the methods of study pursued by them, shall be made the subjects of a future inquiry. The species of painting also in which the English are most likely to excel, involving a separate question, shall be reserved for another place.

The most arduous and important point of the present subject of inquiry respects the tendency, or, as it may be called, the *genius*, of our political establishments; our prejudices; our habitual appreciations of utility and glory. It is requisite to inquire at what point of communication there is a probability that the interests of the arts may so infuse and blend themselves into those of the state, that they shall be entitled to thrive and grow up together with them; in short, in what manner the arts may ever hope to become necessary, either to the well-being, the happiness, or the honour, of the people at large. Without this source of support,

support, the triumph of talent is a bubble, which quickly dissolves in air: individual genius may render its favoured art the meteor of a moment, but will never enable it to shed a permanent lustre over our land.

Previous therefore to any decision on the ultimate point and expectation of the arts in England, and as a leading step to the solution of the question, let it be allowable to admit as an axiom, that, from the relative political situation of this and other European states, the grand stamina of our national importance, as long as we remain in our meridian of glory, is and must be COMMERCE;—whence it follows, that whatever in this country can annex its success to the success of commerce, will rise with little effort, and without chance of failure, to its highest point of elevation; but that whatever is to derive its prosperity or exaltation from other sources, will incur great risks, and will need very extraordinary exertions for its support.

Under this statement the prospect of the Arts in England is inauspicious as to the facility of their rising to eminence. Accumulation of wealth, improvement of manufactures, and cultivation of such of the sciences as are useful and applicable to the necessary purposes of life, are all immediately consequent on commerce, because wealth, manufactures, and inventions subservient to daily wants, will always find an extensive welcome among the various inhabitants of the globe. But little or nothing of these is inherent in the characteristic nature of the fine-arts. Wealth is so far from being necessarily connected with their essential progress, that it may rather be regarded as their bane and poison. The same sun that inflames and swells the mine, will not fertilize the soil of the arts. Their plants wither on the banks of Pactolus. To speak without a metaphor,—if the desire of money be the sole motive of the painter's industry, it is a motive at variance with, and counteracting his improvement in, art. It tends to make him hasty in his labours, lightly satisfied with his own work, and, in short, occupying his mind with an object separate and distinct from his art.

In the improvement of manufactures the arts have indeed some concern; but it is a concern which is confined wholly to their inferior departments. Our earthen-ware, our tapestries, our pattern-papers, our furniture in all its various articles, assume more elegant and tasteful

forms under the reign of the fine-arts; and in these departments, therefore, as attached to commerce, the arts in England may be expected to flourish (as they actually do,) with the appearance of spontaneous advance. Herein they become useful, if not to the necessities, at least to the luxuries, of life, on which an enlarged commerce chiefly depends. But in the higher spheres of the arts the case is totally different. They there greatly augment the pleasures, but add nothing to the positive uses, of our social existence.

To the last point, viz., the cultivation of such sciences as administer aid to the necessities of life, the arts cannot contribute in any material degree. Still less can they aspire to form pretensions of a similar nature, unless perhaps on some singular occasions, not deserving a place in the general account. The arts are the earliest and latest produce of human aggregation. In a barbarous state of society their rude and unmodified language may explain the common wants, and precede the use of more intricate symbols of expression:—in a polished state, their refined delights are the autumnal offspring of ease and mental cultivation. Social improvement is a Dædalcan texture, woven by the gradual advance of human ingenuity. Necessity, mutual accommodation, and industry, fasten the first threads, and spread the expansive web around mankind: science corrects, reforms, and strengthens it. At the point at which their labours cease, those of the polite arts commence. The variegated hues, the splendors of ornament, which embellish the toils of necessity, and give to utility the airy charms of grace and fancy,—these are the works of taste.

Any attempt therefore to connect the progress of the arts with the commerce of England, is so far likely to prove abortive, as it will be productive of excellence in the inferior departments alone of art, and has a tendency to be destructive of its higher modes of cultivation. It is requisite, nevertheless, to consider that there is one description of artists who will not readily be brought to assent to this proposition, namely, the engravers, who assert, with great truth, that a very advantageous branch of commerce has been for many years carried on in prints exported from this country to the Continent, and who thence, with the strictest propriety, infer, that, the finer and more excellent the works of the English paint-



ers are proved to be, the greater will be the commercial result of the labour of the engraver. But these assertions, just as they certainly are, by no means tend to weaken the arguments urged above, because although prints from fine works will be certain of finding a sale, and the sale will probably be in proportion to the excellence of the works offered to the view of the purchaser, it yet remains equally true, that if the desire of the gain likely to arise from such sale be the motive for painting the works, it is an inconsistent and derogatory motive, and will impede, instead of promoting, the progress of the painter towards supreme excellence in his profession.

Where then, it may be asked, shall we find a scope for the ambition at present awakened in the arts? What hopes may be entertained that they will ever attain to final excellence in a country where they are necessarily unconnected with its general and principal source of prosperity and influence?

The answer is as obvious as the means are difficult.

If the channel of commerce be shut to the progress of the arts, they must open their passage through the more arduous but more congenial paths of rank and honours. Their advancement must be derived from the attention of the state to raise the exercise and employment of their higher branches to their just degree of consideration, and to exempt the artist employed in those branches from the necessity of becoming rich.

The latter will readily be allowed to be the more difficult point. Every artist may be expected to plead the necessity of becoming rich in a country where so many abound in riches; he will find it necessary to his support, to his comforts, to his public estimation—every one but the real artist of genius, the candidate for immortality. *Him* it is in the power of the state to place beyond the reach of this imaginary necessity, by exemptions and honours.

Let us first inquire what has been in England the conduct of our late political governors in respect to the promotion of the arts. Has it laid open any path to the career of the arts, and has it tended to produce or provide this requisite situation of an artist? Unfortunately, it must be acknowledged that the reverse has been hitherto the case. The painters, as a body of men, are said to have shown a laudable zeal for the elevation of

the arts in our country. They are said to have made repeated proposals to the State for the execution of plans connected with the highest improvement of art. Have these plans been accepted and encouraged? Have they not been laid aside in silence, or rejected? Did the late great financial Minister ever discover the smallest sensibility, or display the smallest marks of favour, towards the arts? Alas! he seemed scarcely to know that they existed under his administration, unless when he included their products in a tax. Even the Royal Academy of Somerset House pays at this moment the ordinary assessments of *House and Windows*;—but this a slight grievance; the impost is defrayed by the united labours of the incorporated artists in the annual Exhibitions.

These are questions of the highest interest to the public: they are interesting to the fame, to the rank, to the estimation of England. Should the arts continue destitute of the favour of the State, there is little chance that they can ever reach any very considerable point of eminence amongst us. If they can neither be united with the commerce nor with the honours of the country, adieu to the advance of English art! But far be it from Englishmen to sit inert and silent, and behold the clouds of despair involve any part of their prospects! The road in which painting may hope to advance, by being connected with the honours of England, is long and spacious, and its examination shall therefore form the next portion of our subsequent inquiries into the progress of the arts.

The contest of fame is of too great importance among men to be neglected. It is esteemed so, even when the palm is stained with blood, and gathered by the hand of devastation;—What then, when it crowns the triumph of intellect and taste?

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

AN ABSTRACT OF THE BANKRUPT LAW OF  
THE CITY OF HAMBURG. By P. A. NEM-  
NICH, LL.D., OF HAMBURG.

**T**HE extensive commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Hamburg makes the knowledge of the bankrupt law of that city particularly interesting to the British merchant, especially as it differs in so many points not only from the English statutes, but from the principles of the Roman law, which prevails in most of the other countries of

Europe. The British merchant frequently finds himself at a loss what measures to take when unfortunately he has to do with a suspicious debtor or bankrupt residing in Hamburg. It is not seldom it happens that questions relative to such cases must be sent thither in order to get them resolved by some lawyer.

During my stay in the United Kingdoms of Great Britain, I have been favoured with so much valuable information from intelligent merchants, that I flatter myself with the thought of shewing them a kind of acknowledgment, by communicating a short account of the Hamburg bankrupt-law, particularly of what may be useful to an English merchant.

About the middle of the eighteenth century, when the trade of the city of Hamburg was very considerably increasing, it was found necessary to establish a new code of bankrupt-laws, which should supersede those then in use, taken principally from the Roman law. In the year 1753 the law respecting bankrupts (*Falliten Ordnung*), now in force was confirmed by the Senate and citizens.

All change of the debtor's property is stopped from the moment the commission is opened. The management of the estate is entrusted to assignees, under the authority of two commissioners chosen from the body of the Senate, and a sworn actuary takes minutes of their proceedings. The assignees collect and classify the property of the bankrupt, and make the dividends in proper time.

It is a point of the greatest importance to the creditors to ascertain the very moment when the diminution of the property of the debtor is beginning, in order to prevent partial payments and fraudulent conveyances, to the injury of the creditors; or, in other words, it is of the utmost consequence that no delay takes place in opening the commission. With this view the law has invested the creditor with certain rights for the purpose of forcing a debtor to a declaration of his insolvency, and to compel him to make a surrender of his property.

A person abroad who had sent off goods, may, by virtue of the 25th article of the Hamburg Bankrupt-law, stop such goods *in transitu*, on hearing of the consignee's actual or apparent insolvency. He has only to send the second bills of lading to one of his correspondents, or give him written instructions to stop the goods, either of which will have the preference to the first bill of lading in the

hands of the debtor. The captain or master of the vessel is obliged to deliver the goods according to such second bill of lading or written instructions; but the correspondent must take care that the debtor does not get the start of him. However averse the law may be to deem any individual insolvent, yet easy it is for a creditor to treat him as such. He can, by the means already mentioned, prevent the delivery of goods not only in cases where the consignee may have refused to honour his draft, but even if he should only have heard of his insolvency. It is however of importance to observe, that this can only be done whilst the first bill of lading is still in the hands of the consignee; because in Hamburg a bill of lading, being considered as a representative of the goods themselves may be alienated, or lodged as a security.

Any creditor has the power, where there are proofs of actual insolvency, (or of acts of bankruptcy,) to demand the immediate opening of a commission. However, in order that the public declaration of insolvency may not altogether depend upon the discretion of either the creditor or the magistrate, the law has, in article 1, defined what shall be considered an act of bankruptcy (*Anzeige der Insolvenz*).

If after sentence is passed in a court of justice for the payment of a debt, a person has no moveables or effects to discharge it; or if, in consequence of such default, the creditor obtains from the court an order of arrest (*Freizettel*) against him; or if at the time a debt is sued for at law, the debtor should make conveyances, or conceal any of his effects; or if a person suffers a bill upon him to be protested for non-payment; or if he privately calls his creditors together for the purpose of compounding with them; each of these acts legally constitutes an act of bankruptcy. Any other circumstances which may appear to be acts of bankruptcy, rest with the Judge for his decision thereon.

It seldom happens that a debtor is called upon by his creditors to declare himself insolvent, as this is commonly done by himself in a petition to the Senate, praying them to open a commission. Until this has been done, the debtor has, during the state of his actual insolvency, full power to do as he pleases, as well with his own property as with what he is entrusted with. He can prefer one creditor to another, make payments in

part, or deliver goods in payment or as security. All this is legal in Hamburg, and cannot afterwards be claimed, unless the demand on the debtor was not a *bona fide* just one. Should this prove to have been the case, or that more has been paid than was actually due from the debtor, it then becomes a fraudulent transaction, and the effects fraudulently conveyed, or what was overpaid, may be recovered again by the whole body of the creditors.

That goods which have been deposited with the bankrupt are looked upon as his own property, and even may be placed as security in another's hands, arises from our common principle in trade, that goods found in the possession of any one are presumed to be his own. It was, according to this principle the duty of the third person to take care that he was placing his goods in the hands of an honest man, and if he has been deceived, he must suffer for his credulity. The principle of the Roman law, that a man may take his goods out of the hands of a third possessor, is inimical to the said established principle of trade.

On the second day after the formal declaration of insolvency, a meeting of the local creditors, as well as the attorneys for those abroad, as far as they are known, bill-holders included, is called, in order to choose assignees. Any creditor or attorney, although he did not receive a regular summons for that purpose, may attend the meeting, and enter his claims.

The assignees are chosen from the body of the creditors by a majority of votes. The right of having one or more votes depends upon the amount claimed, and no creditor has any vote whose debt is under the amount of one hundred marks. Only two assignees are commonly chosen; but should it be the wish of a considerable number of the creditors, three are nominated. This most generally happens when the two first chosen appear to be friends of the bankrupt. An assignee must be a citizen of Hamburg. Citizens of Hamburg holding powers for creditors abroad, are however eligible. A book-keeper being appointed by the assignees, both the one and the other are obliged to take an oath before the magistrate that they will faithfully discharge the duties of their office.

One of the first things the assignees are to do is to acquaint the bankrupt's correspondents abroad of their appointment

under the commission, and more particularly to request those that have not yet appointed an attorney to do it without delay.

In order that the appointment of the commission may come to the knowledge of such creditors as might have been overlooked or omitted by the bankrupt, an advertisement is inserted in the different newspapers by order of the magistrate; but as this advertisement or proclamation concerns only such as are yet unknown, none of the creditors already known to the assignees need repeat entering his claims.

The bankrupt having been sworn to the fair discovery or disclosure of all his effects, the assignees proceed to make an arrangement of his estate, separate from it what does not belong to it, and on the other hand collect in what appertains unto it, liquidate the different claims, divide the creditors into proper classes, and finally make a dividend of the produce of the estate in hand.

All goods left in commission to the debtor are separated as not belonging to the general mass, and claimed according to the 26th article of the Hamburg Bankrupt-law.

Any creditor residing in Hamburg who has not above fourteen days before the commission is opened sold goods or effects either on condition of immediate payment or upon credit, may claim and recover those goods. The creditor abroad, in lieu of possessing this right, has that which has already been mentioned of stopping the delivery of his goods and of placing them in other hands. But if such goods are actually delivered to the bankrupt before the commission is opened, they cannot be claimed and separated from the general mass, although it should appear that they have not been paid for, and even when they are found still untouched in the bankrupt's possession. No goods however which arrive after the opening of the commission, and have not been paid for, can be converted to the benefit of the whole body of creditors; and in case such goods are not immediately claimed by some friend of the consignor, the assignees take care of them, and keep them at the disposal of the proprietor.

Those who have sold bills to the bankrupt not above eight days before his failure, may claim the bills, or value received for them, in case one or the other is found in the bankrupt's possession.

The wife claims her marriage-portion within five years after the marriage, if it is proved her husband was already indebted at the time of marriage. If this cannot be proved, the wife has no claim.

Creditors of the following description are separated from the general mass, and pay themselves.

Those who hold a pawn may pay themselves in full from what is in their hands. To such as have claims only hypothecated or secured upon moveables, a larger rate of dividend is indeed allowed than to the common class of book-creditors, but they are not entitled to have their hypothecary security satisfied either separately or in full.

This however takes place in cases of mortgages legally entered on the public register. The mortgagee enjoys the benefit of being separated from the body of creditors: the landed property mortgaged is put up to sale, and the mortgagee is paid the whole of his principal, and two years arrears of interest. If any surplus remains, it goes to the general mass.

Set-offs are admitted in cases either when the creditor has an account with the bankrupt, or when he is in possession of effects belonging to him, and on which he has not the right of pledge above-mentioned. In the first instance he has the *jus compensationis*, and in the latter the *jus retentionis*, which both he executes in the same full manner as if he were in possession of the right of pledge. This right to pay one's self from goods in hand is however liable to be abused; and frauds are but too often practised by persons who are indebted to the bankrupt's estate procuring an assignment of the claims of creditors who ought only to receive a dividend out of the general mass.

Besides the right which the assignees possess to collect all that belongs to the bankrupt's estate previous to his failure, they are likewise entitled to such property as he may incidentally acquire by legacies or succession. Nevertheless, if he has any children, he may for their benefit refuse to be an heir.

Legacies and other casual fortunes left to the wife of the bankrupt remain her own property, and cannot be touched by the assignees, if she has not been able to establish her right as before-mentioned of claiming her marriage-portion.

The relations of the bankrupt can exclude him from all succession, and make his children or next of kin their heirs.

This is called *Exhereditatio bona mente facta*.

The liquidation of the demands upon the bankrupt's estate is not confined to any fixed period: it must however be done as soon as possible. The liquidated claims are admitted without any further difficulty. Disputed claims are cleared, if possible, by composition, and require at most, a confirmation by oath. But if they cannot be settled in this way, then the creditor either is summoned by the assignees in order to establish his demand, or he calls upon the assignees to acknowledge the same: whereupon the admissibility or inadmissibility of the claim is decided by a sentence of the Court.

The general mass having been constituted, the assignees next proceed to the classification of the creditors.

From the first money coming into the common fund privileged creditors are paid in full. Amongst these are included arrears of taxes not exceeding two years; servants' and journeymen's wages, all demands for freight and general average.

With respect to the remainder of the bankrupt's estate, the other creditors are arranged in three classes, and take their dividends in the proportion of 2, 3, and 4. Creditors who have no pledges in hand, or to whom no landed property is mortgaged by registering it in the public books, but are only provided with a general hypothec, or have a tacit pawn allowed by the law, are divided into two classes. The first class of these hypothecary creditors receives half as much as the second, and therefore in the proportion of 2 to 3, as mentioned.

The third class, called book-creditors, receives one-half less than those of the second class.

The dividend which the general mass is able to pay is made known to the creditors in a meeting at which two members of the Senate preside. Here the assignees give an account of their proceedings, and here it is the proper place where creditors may censure their behaviour, and call them to account.

In general, the assignees must conduct themselves in such manner that in no case they act or do any thing which is not strictly according to law. They are rather obliged, in every dubious case of consequence, to consult the whole body of creditors, by calling them before the commissioners. This especially becomes of the utmost importance in cases where  
the

the assignees are about to compound debts due to the general mass. It would open a way to many abuses if just claims might be given up, or partial favour shewn to fraudulent debtors, without asking the advice of the creditors. At all such meetings whatever is decided by a majority of votes becomes an absolute rule.

Besides the above, the assignees are obliged, according to law, to give every three months an account to the creditors of their proceedings relative to the general mass.

The assignees are finally obliged to give an account of the conduct of the bankrupt, and of the causes of his failure, which report is referred to the consideration of the Senate, who decide what punishment he shall suffer, if any. The law divides bankrupts into three classes, the unfortunate, the inconsiderate, and the fraudulent. With one of these qualifications the name of the bankrupt is posted up at the Exchange for a fortnight, mentioning at the same time how much per cent. he has paid. The careless bankrupt is sometimes punished with imprisonment, but the fraudulent always.

The assignees are freed from their responsibility by a decree of the Senate; and as a recompence for their trouble they are allowed two per cent. on the dividends.

In Hamburg the creditors enjoy a particular right, called the right of after-claiming their former demands. It is not suffered that a bankrupt, who has been freed from his debts, should enjoy a larger income than is required for the decent support of himself and family, till he has paid his debts in full. The law therefore obliges the bankrupt who again acquires property to make an additional payment to his creditors. If the debtor does not remember this his duty, the creditors have a right to admonish him by summons before a magistrate, where they can not only put a limit to his superfluous expenditure, but also force him to the payment of a sum according to his circumstances, which sum is proportionably divided among the creditors. This demand cannot however be made upon the bankrupt until five years after his having received his certificate; and it then depends upon his own declaration on oath, whether, after maintaining himself and family, he has it in his power to make any payment to his creditors, and how much. Every five years the bank-

rupt may be again called upon to make this declaration. A bankrupt, however, whom the magistrate has declared unfortunate, or whose hypothecary creditors have received 80 per cent., and the book-creditors 40 per cent., is wholly free from such after-demands. The reason of this indulgence is, to encourage debtors, for the greater benefit of their creditors, not to delay their petition for a commission whenever they find their affairs deranged and their property declining.

More particulars may be found in a very valuable work intitled *Erläuterung der Hamburgischen Falliten-Ordnung, von Theodor Hufsch, L.L.D.* Hamburg, printed for Hoffmann and Perthes, 1797-1805, 3 vols. 8vo.

Total amount of the failures (poor ones not included,) in Hamburg from 1798 to 1804.

		B. M.
1798	about	4,645,454
1799	- - -	37,625,442
1800	- - -	3,839,000
1801	- - -	5,359,785
1802	- - -	6,463,600
1803	- - -	5,181,177
1804	- - -	5,248,996
1805	- - -	7,406,683

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

#### EXPERIMENTS on the RESPIRATION of VEGETABLES.

DELAMETIERIE demonstrated, in 1768, in a work on the different kinds of air, borrowed chiefly from Priestley, that vegetables respire in the same manner as animals. These experiments he afterwards confirmed, in an essay intitled *Considerations on the Nature of Organized Bodies*; since which he has been engaged in making additional researches into the nature of the *trachea*, or air-vessels, of vegetables.

He formerly agreed in opinion with other authors, that these vessels were distributed in the fibrous and ligneous parts of the plants; but he is now fully convinced, from recent experiments, that they are not to be found in the former, or fibrous part.

If we break (says he, when treating on this subject,) a young branch with care, we readily perceive the *trachea*, or air-vessels. They may be likewise seen on bending a leaf, and breaking the rib half through, which forms a continuation of the petiole; but it is somewhat difficult

to determine the precise situation of these tracheæ. In order to accomplish this, it is necessary to select vegetables whose pith is very abundant; such, for example, as the elder.

1. I took, at the end of spring, new shoots of the elder, and divided them nearly half through the middle with a pen-knife, and afterwards bent them back, in such a manner as not wholly to separate the two extremities. In this situation numerous tracheæ are readily discernible between the medulla and the wood.

This medullary part of the shoot, which is replete with a very abundant greenish juice, may justly be compared to the inner substance of some fruits, such as an apple, pear, peach, &c. But in proportion to the augmentation of the shoot, this juice becomes less in quantity, and towards the end of summer it is so much diminished, as scarcely to tinge the pith, which at this period is almost completely white.

2. After dividing with care all the ligneous parts of a young branch of elder, in the medulla of which the greenish juice was no longer visible, I plainly perceived the tracheæ forming a zone round the medullary substance, and, on gently separating the two extremities, I beheld the elongation of the air-vessels, or tracheæ.

3. I split one of the elder branches employed in the preceding experiment, and raised the medullary part with caution; the tracheæ had not been divided, and were perceived adhering to the ligneous part contiguous to the medulla, forming a concentric stratum. They were divided into small fasciculi, to the number of thirty or forty, all in contact with each other. In order to examine them accurately, it is necessary to employ a microscope.

Each of these fasciculi may be about a fourth of a line in diameter, and contains a great number of air-vessels, or tracheæ. These combined tracheæ form a kind of sheath, which surrounds the pith on every side.

4. On raising the pith from this branch of elder, I could readily distinguish a great number of reddish vessels, forming in general a concentric zone. They are situated within the medulla, at the distance of nearly a quarter of a line from the wood. When these red vessels are detached from the pith, and viewed with

a microscope, they appear semi-transparent, and composed, like the lymphatic vessels in animals, of conglobate masses: They completely differ from the tracheæ, or air-vessels: and it appears highly probable, that, through them, a circulation is carried on in the medullary substance, in like manner as in fruits.

From these observations it should seem that the tracheæ are neither situated in the ligneous nor medullary substance, but that they form an intermediate layer between the two, so as to serve as a kind of sheath or covering to the pith in the elder, &c.

It is extremely probable that they accompany the elongations of the medulla into the woody substance, as far as the bark itself, for plants appear to inspire and expire through every part of their surface. From analogy we are also led to conclude that the same organization takes place in all vegetables.

The inferences deducible from these observations are, that the tracheæ serve the purpose of respiratory organs in vegetables, whilst the circulation is carried on through the red vessels.

Atmospheric air is absorbed or inhaled by the leaves, and the whole surface of vegetables. Plants placed under glasses closed by mercury absorb air. This air is afterwards expelled or expired by the same organs, for it may be seen to escape from the leaves placed in water, and exposed to the influence of the sun.

Hence it should seem, that the air inspired by the surface of the vegetable penetrates into the tracheæ, by which it is carried into every part of the medullary substance. This air communicates with the large succiferous vessels, chiefly with the veins, thus vivifying and oxygenizing the whole mass of fluids.

Tracheæ, or air-vessels, are distributed through every part of the body of insects, and serve to circulate the air which vivifies and oxygenizes all their fluids; and from the above experiments it has been rendered sufficiently evident that a similar mechanism prevails throughout the vegetable kingdom.

From this similarity of organization, similar diseases frequently prevail in animals and vegetables.

The importance of this truth, now so universally acknowledged, has induced the Academy of Wilna to propose the following question:—"What is the Cause of the Diseases of Vegetables?"

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT of the FRENCH SCHOOL of the  
ARTS at ROME.

THE Academy of France at Rome, which, under the auspices of the French Government, and the indefatigable zeal of its present director M. Suvée, had been re-established in the Corso Palace, has since been transferred to the beautiful palace of Villa Medicis, which the French Government obtained from the King of Etruria, and will assume the appellation of the French School of Fine Arts at Rome. By his exertions M. Suvée has prepared convenient accommodations for five students of architecture, five of painting, one of engraving on copper, one of engraving on stone, and especially cameos, and one of musical composition. These students, after having gained the principal prizes at Paris, go to Rome to finish their studies, and there find all possible means of facilitating their progress.

In the old Gallery of the palace, which before contained a beautiful collection, M. Suvée has placed casts of the finest statues, busts, vases, basso-relievos, ornaments, and fragments, the originals of which in marble are preserved in the *Museo Pio Clementino*, in the Capitoline Museum, and in different palaces at Rome, at Florence, and in France. This collection is so numerous and so well arranged, that it may with truth be affirmed to be the richest and most beautiful in the world. It is worthy of remark, that it serves alike for the French artists and those of Rome, who easily obtain admission to it. To contribute in every point of view to the instruction of the pupils, the indefatigable director has placed a select library in the palace; and that they may always have before them the best antique figures, he has ornamented with the most beautiful statues, basso-relievos, and busts, not only the Hall and the apartments on the ground-floor, but likewise the portico or vestibule of the palace, where he has placed busts of Raphael and Poussin; so that at every step the minds of the pupils are struck with some monument which furnishes them with an opportunity of reflecting on the beautiful in the arts of design.

M. Suvée has not shewn less anxiety to embellish the Garden and the alleys. He has converted this spot into a real Lyceum, in which the young students may enjoy recreation, and refresh their imagina-

tions after their labours. A plantation of trees will in a few years render it one of the most delightful and frequented places in Rome.

His zeal and pains have not been thrown away. All Rome had an opportunity of convincing itself of the happy progress made by the French School in the fine-arts, by the public exhibition of the productions of the students, in architecture, painting, and sculpture, during the last months of the year. All the friends of the arts have lamented the premature decease of M. Harriet and M. Godard, some of whose unfinished works were in this exhibition.

S.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

YOUR musical correspondents have not yet stumbled upon the true meaning of the term Polacca, as applied to several of our present popular airs;—the following explanation will, I have no doubt, set the matter at rest.

Polacca is the name given to a certain description of row-veffels\* in the Levant; and the passion of the natives of the delightful islands of the Archipelago for music is well known. The mariners accompany their labours with metrical effusions, and the Polacca is simply the “boat song.” The kinds of melody which the airs known by the name of Polaccas display, is an additional proof of my opinion. The celebrated Sicilian mariner’s hymn to the Virgin is a true Polacca.

In the Highlands of Scotland, where I have travelled, the Gaelic songs of the fishermen are sung to a distinct species of melody; and the exertions of rowing or drawing their nets are always accompanied with vocal music. There is also a Gaelic word answering to our Polacca, and also meaning the “boat song.” Each of the boat’s crew sings a verse of the ballad alternately, and the whole join in the chorus.

In short, Polacca is a very appropriate name for that kind of melody best adapted for performing on the watery element.

London,  
Oct. 3, 1806.

I am, Sir, &c.

TURNEBUS.

\* *Felucca* is also used to distinguish the vessel from *Polacca*, by its rigging.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
H<sup>A</sup>VING observed with pleasure a communication from Mr. Lofft in your Magazine, on the subject of an Act of Parliament to prevent and punish cruelty to animals, I take the liberty of noticing a species of it which I hope will be included, should such a bill be introduced. I allude to the practice of impounding stray cattle, which often is the cause of great cruelty to the brute creation. I do not speak from hearsay, or venture unfounded assertions, when I assure you, that, last winter, half a dozen sheep were nearly starved to death in the town-pound at this place, the inhuman owner rather suffering them to exist on the pound allowance, (which is often neglected, and exceedingly scanty,) and sustain the loss of the whole, than pay the trespass-fees. And there is now a poor horse, which was impounded three weeks since in good condition, literally starving by inches, over his hoofs in mud, without a morsel of clean straw to lie on, and is becoming a bag of bones, the savage master refusing to purchase his release with a few shillings. The permission of such cruelty certainly reflects some blame on a corporation in other respects well regulated: if there are laws for such cases, it is a pity they are not better enforced.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.,

A CONSTANT READER.

Dover, October 3, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
A<sup>S</sup> I am unwilling, especially at this distance, to prolong a disagreeable altercation in your Magazine, I shall confine my reply to Dr. Gleig's Letter, in your last Number, to as few points of explanation as possible.

I. The first instance in which I am charged with the fabrication of facts, misquotation, and falsehood, is thus explained. "The questions at issue between Mr. Laing and me, are, whether Durham was particularly accused of having betrayed his master, and the Queen believed to have conferred on him the place and pension as a reward for his treachery."—"But neither the privy-seal record, quoted by Mr. Laing, nor Dr. Robertson, referred to for the same facts, says one word of Durham's treachery or reward," &c.

This explanation I must, in plain terms, reject as a subterfuge. Robertson was quoted for a very different fact,—the

gift conferred by the Queen upon Bothwell on the very day that her husband was buried; and the place and pension conferred upon Durham, that same day, had been fully explained, and confirmed by an authority, a few pages before. Durham has been particularly accused by Buchanan, of treachery in deserting and betraying his master on the eve of the murder; but the pensions and places conferred by the Queen, at that precise period, upon Margaret Carwood, Beton, and Durham, the subordinate accomplices, were unknown to Robertson, and to every historian, till discovered by myself. That the grant to Durham is not stated in the privy-seal record as the reward of his treachery, is an evasive statement of the charge preferred against me in the British Critic. "But Robertson, the only author referred to for these facts, says not one word of Durham's treachery and reward, from which some judgment may be formed of Mr. Laing's accuracy in making quotations. The story of Durham we believe to be a falsehood, without even the shadow of foundation, for were it a fact, the author surely would have known where he found it," &c., &c. The plain and obvious meaning of these words is, that the story of Durham's place and pension, not the inference of his treachery and reward, was a fabrication of my own; otherwise I must have known where I found the fact; and in a former explanation, which Mr. Nares transcribed and communicated, "No man, he (Dr. Gleig,) says, can read that part of the Dissertation, where the treachery and reward of Durham are mentioned, and have the smallest doubt that Robertson is referred to as the authority. That the author meant otherwise, and that the right authority was by accident omitted, were things by no means to be taken for granted." According to this first explanation, the writer, not finding the fact in Robertson, and overlooking the preceding explanation and authority, accused me of the deliberate fabrication of facts, because he himself had not read the work with sufficient attention.

II. In the next instance, "That Mr. Laing's confused appeal to Murdin and the State Trials will not have much weight with those that have carefully attended to his mode of quotation;" I must again repeat, that in the paragraph in question I had quoted from Murdin the substance of Lethington's letters to Mary; "That Murray was wholly bent



to utter all he could against the Queen, and to that effect had carried with him all the letters which he had to produce against her for proof of the murder, whereof he (Lethington) had recovered the copy, and had caused his wife to write them, which he sent to the Queen." At the end of the next sentence, *Murdin*, 52, is distinctly referred to for the preceding quotation. In the succeeding sentence I proceed thus. "According to the explanation given by Barran, the Queen's Serjeant, on Norfolk's trial, Lethington "stole the letters from Murray, and kept them one night; howbeit the same were but copies translated out of French into Scotch, which when Lethington's wife had written, he caused them to be sent to the Scottish Queen." The remainder of the quotation, and the reference to *State Trials*, I., 92, are inserted in a separate note; and whoever inspects the page, will be satisfied, that nothing can be more distinct than the two quotations, not appealed or referred to, but transcribed *verbatim* and separately, from *Murdin* and the *State Trials*. But this writer has himself acknowledged, that, not having consulted the *State Trials*, and finding no mention in *Murdin* of the time in which Lethington's wife is said to have copied the letters, he thought it not impossible that Mr. Laing, through inadvertence, or too great eagerness in the cause of his clients, might have introduced that circumstance which renders the tale utterly incredible. This I cannot hesitate to state, distinctly and explicitly, to be precisely the conduct of an anonymous libeller, who, not holding himself responsible for his assertions, while his name is unknown, converts his own idle surmises into matters of public accusation and reproach. Measuring the size of the letters by the bulk of the commentaries, he concludes that it was impossible to copy the former in one night, and, as he now says, not finding in *Murdin* a fact transcribed from the *State Trials*, he scrupled not to insinuate, that a quotation marked with inverted commas, and inserted in the language peculiar to the age, was a fabrication of my own, and for that purpose he has chosen to assert, that "Mr. Laing's confused appeal to *Murdin* and the *State Trials* will not have much weight with those who have carefully attended to his mode of quotation."

III. In the third instance, "Instead of consulting the authority to which I did appeal, this writer, who had never seen

either *Murdin* or the *State Papers*, consulted an authority to which I did not appeal, in order to affirm, that "for this very extraordinary assertion he can find in *Lesly* (whose Defence of Mary's honour he has carefully consulted!) nothing that the most perverse ingenuity can construe into a tacit acknowledgement of the authenticity of the letters." The explanation which he has given is, that, on consulting *Murdin*, to which I referred, he found that Norfolk informed *Lesly* that he had talked with Murray and Lethington at *Leith*, and on that occasion had seen the letters by which the Queen would be dishonoured for ever; and that *Lesly*, instead of disavowing the letters which he had not seen, listened to the proposal of Lethington to prevent his mistress from being calumniated; in which there is nothing that even the most perverse ingenuity can construe into a tacit acknowledgement of their authenticity. Neither *Murdin*, nor the *State Trials* containing the same confession, are within my reach at present; but the facts themselves may be easily explained. Norfolk never was in Scotland, unless in 1560, when he formed the Treaty of Berwick with the Lords of the Congregation, many years before the existence of the letters, and before the arrival of the Queen from France. His information therefore to *Lesly*, that he had talked with Murray and Lethington at *Leith*, either relates to that period when Lethington cultivated his friendship, or is more probably an error of the pen or press. The only occasion on which he could have seen the letters, was, when they were produced at York to the English Commissioners; and when on that occasion he informed *Lesly* that they would dishonour his mistress for ever, the silence of the latter concerning the forgery was considered by Haue and Robertson, as well as by myself, as a tacit acknowledgement of the authenticity of the letters.

But a heavier charge awaits the writer who now pretends to have consulted *Murdin*, to whom I had referred, and affirms, that his having consulted *Lesly*'s Defence of Mary's honour, to which I did not appeal, is an interpolation of my own. In his former explanation, transmitted by Mr. Nares, "His (Mr. Laing's) assertion respecting *Lesly*, in the third instance, certainly appeared to me, and to many others much more acute, to be so made, as not to be referred to *Murdin*, but to *Lesly's own publications in defence*

*defence of the Queen.* But Murdin shall be consulted, and if the author's reference be correct, any mistake shall be corrected." At that period therefore he had not seen Murdin, whom he proposed to consult; but had consulted Lelley's *Defence of Mary's Honour*, when upon an authority to which I did not appeal, he chose to accuse me of the fabrication of facts, misquotation, and falsehood. Upon his own contradiction of what, in this, and in the preceding instance, he has stated publicly as the fact, I make no comment whatever.

IV. The facts respecting his former libel against the Macgregors, are shortly these. His interposition for the discharge of a recruit, for whom the commanding officer was then employed in procuring a commission, was considered perhaps as officious; and his resentment prompted him to write a libel, not only against the Macgregors, but against the Clan-alpin regiment stationed at Stirling; one of whose officers he stigmatized as an exciseman or inkkeeper, (I quote from memory), another as a cowherd, &c. &c. When the libel appeared, he was immediately suspected, and when Sir I. M. M. demanded, whether he was the author of a letter replete with scurrility, which had appeared in one of the London Magazines, he must have been conscious that the letter was his, whatever means he may have used to suppress it. As he considered his own letter however, not as scurrilous, but as full of pointed ridicule, he denied that he was the author of a *scurrilous* letter against the Macgregors, by a species of equivocation which few, I trust, of your readers would either practice or approve. The letter containing this latent, mental reservation, almost persuaded Sir John, that his suspicions were groundless, till his brother, by some accident, got possession of the original libel; and the author was only detected by the hand writing, in his own denial. His penitence however was quickened by an action brought before Lord Annadale; and Lord Woodhouselic, to whom he appeals for his innocence, was ignorant even of his denial of the libel, till informed of it lately by myself, and by the opposite counsel in these remarkable words, "that the denial was the greatest aggravation of the offence." But I maintain as a truth that requires no illustration, that an author capable of gratifying his resentment by a libel uttered under a fictitious signature, is utterly disqualified for the office of a reviewer.

V. The two reviews in the *Antijacobin*, and in the *British Critic*, I considered, and I still consider, as written in the style and spirit of two anonymous libels, replete throughout with the most scurrilous abuse; of which every reader may satisfy himself by the slightest inspection. The first, (which he has not ventured to disavow) I immediately pronounced on seeing it, to be the production of the author of *Gregor Mac Nab*: and in April 1802, I was directed for the first time, by (his friend Lord Woodhouselic), to the *Edinburgh Encyclopedia* for the confirmation of the fact. On discovering a repetition of the same insults and abuse, by the same author, in the *British Critic*, I called for his name in such pointed terms as no man of spirit would have attempted to evade; and had he fairly come forward, instead of trusting to concealment, and *declining to be made known*, he might have avoided the ignominy of a public detection and the avowal of a libel. But the very first number, that I met with, of the *British Critic*, (February 1806) contained the most offensive insults to my friends. Professors Stewart, Playfair, and Lelley, were accused of a combination among philosophers against the church and religion; it was intimated, not obscurely, that under their auspices irreligious principles were likely to be imbibed by youth at the university of Edinburgh; and as this article has been ascribed to the same author, to prevent all equivocation, Mr. Nares himself must contradict the fact, if my information be incorrect. Another associate of the same school, encouraged by his example, comes forward in the *Antijacobin* for April, with a torrent of abuse; assures us that Professor Stewart "now stands convicted not only of gross misrepresentation of facts, but of malignity, illiness, and absolute incapacity of metaphysical disquisition;" "that his hitherto fair reputation for veracity and talents, both which are rendered very equivocal, must unquestionably be injured;" "that his pupils would laugh in his face, and he would eventually be obliged to resign his chair for absolute imbecility;" "that his talents would be better devoted to the construction of ropes of sand;" and that his vain-glorious lies were too shameful to be repeated, &c.; and for this ludicrous combination of impudence and impotent malignity, the only apology that can ever be made, is, that the reputed writer has fallen a victim to habitual intemperance.

In these circumstances the propriety, and

and even the prudence of my conduct, may be reduced to a very plain question; whether, on every subsequent publication of mine, I ought to suffer an anonymous reviewer to call me a liar, or, with the proofs which I possessed against him, to exempt myself and others from a repetition of any similar insults and abuse. With the means of detection so completely in my hands, I should have considered myself as deficient in what was due both to myself and to my friends, had I suffered such an author as Gleig to escape with impunity, from any timidity or hesitation to unmask a reviewer.

And now having done with him and the subject for ever, I am, your's, &c.

MALCOLM LAING.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

JOURNAL of a VOYAGE performed in the INDIAN SEAS, TO MADRAS, BENGAL, CHINA, &c., &c., in HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE, in the YEARS 1803-4-5, interspersed with short DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES of the PRESENT STATE of the principal SETTLEMENTS of the INDIA COMPANY.

Communicated to the MONTHLY MAGAZINE by an OFFICER of that SHIP.

ON the 21st of September 1803, we arrived in the river Ganges, got into muddy water, and struck soundings on the Sand Heads, long dangerous shoals lying off the mouths of the Ganges, formed by the sand carried down with the rapid stream of that great river.

On the 24th we anchored abreast of Kedgerce, a small village on the western bank of the Hoogly.

The river Ganges, like the Nile, long before it approaches the sea, separates into two great branches, which are afterwards subdivided, and enclose a large delta, or triangular space, called the Sunderbunds. The western branch then takes the name of the Hoogly, on whose banks is seated Calcutta, the capital of Bengal, and residence of the governor-general; distant from the sea, about 90 or 100 miles. Men-of-war generally lie at Kedgerce, or Diamond harbour; at this latter place, which is from 40 or 50 miles below Calcutta, the regular Indiamen always moor, rest, and take in, or discharge their cargoes. Ships, however, of any size, may lie close to the walls of Calcutta, nay, go perhaps an hundred miles above it: but they are first obliged to lighten, in order to pass a bar that lies a little above Diamond harbour.

The tides in this river, particularly at

full and change, are rapid beyond belief, forming what are called "Boars," or "Bores," when the stream seems as if tumbling down a steep descent, doing great mischief among the boats, by upsetting and running them over each other! Ships themselves are frequently dragged from their anchors, and dashed furiously against each other, at these periods.

At Hedgerce only one European resides, who has the care of the post-office, and who supplies ships with vegetables, water, and other necessaries. At this place, therefore, we had an ample allowance of all kinds of refreshments for the sick, such as fruits, roots, &c. at the expence of government; 6d. per man per diem being allowed for the number represented by the surgeon, as in need of such vegetables, and that to continue for a fortnight or longer, according to circumstances.

We here got pine-apples, plantains, bananas, yams, oranges, cocoa-nuts, limes, shaddocks or pommelos, guavas, &c. &c. &c. all extremely cheap; three or four pine apples, for instance, cost, only an ana, or 2d. English; and the others proportional. Fowls and ducks two rupees, or 5s. per dozen; geese, three rupees, or 7s. 6d.; and all other species of stock equally reasonable.

There is a wonderful variety of small craft constantly passing and repassing on this river; from the elegant budgerow that can accommodate the whole family of an European gentleman, down to the little boat, that serves to land a single person on the banks.

It is astonishing what a length of time the boatmen will row without being fatigued; I have known them pull a boat from Saugur to Calcutta, a distance of nearly one hundred miles, with only a few hours intermission, and yet exerting themselves to the utmost every stroke.

This river is very much infested with alligators, especially on the Kedgerce side, where a month seldom passes without some of the natives being devoured by these dreadful creatures. A creek about a mile to the northward of the village, has been the haunt of one for many years, and who has long rendered himself formidable to the neighbourhood, by his depredations and enormous size, being, it is said, 28 or 30 feet in length!

Some little time after this, I purchased a young one, about four feet in length, from a fisherman who had caught it in his net. Its figure exceedingly resembles the guma; and it likewise bears a considerable similitude to the lizard: it could run but

slowly along the decks, with its lower jaw close to them: on presenting a stick, it would snap at, and lay hold of it very readily: the extent to which it would open its mouth on these occasions, could not possibly be effected by the falling of the lower jaw alone, which, as I said before, it kept nearly in contact with the decks:—the two jaws therefore, in this operation, seemed to recede from each other, like the blades of a pair of scissors when opening.

As I conceived that this appearance might possibly give rise to the old opinion, that the upper jaw of the crocodile was movable, I examined particularly the head of this one after death. In the first place, there was no joint or motion between the upper jaw and the head, as the Jesuits at Siam, who dissected this animal, have justly remarked; but they have not (if I recollect right) taken notice, of any peculiarity, in the lower jaw's articulation with the bones of the head; which is different from that of any other animal with which I am acquainted.

Here, instead of the head of the under jaw-bone being received into a cavity in the bones of the skull, (as I believe is generally the case) it is, on the contrary, hollowed out, to receive an articulating process from the skull; as if the former was meant to be the fixed point, and the latter the moveable.

The fact is, that in this animal, when opening his mouth to any great extent, while the lower jaw falls, the strong muscles on the back of the neck, draw backwards the head, and raise the upper jaw at the same time; this in all probability, first suggesting the idea of the mobility of the crocodile's upper jaw.

Here, as usual, nature has artfully adapted the structure to the peculiar functions of the animal. The alligator, whose legs are very short, and whose jaws are uncommonly long, (perhaps one-fourth of his whole length) would not, when on shore, be able to open his mouth to one-half its natural extent, if the motion depended on the under jaw alone: for owing to the lowness of the animal's body and head, this jaw would come in contact with the ground before the mouth was sufficiently extended; and therefore nature has given it the power of raising the upper jaw occasionally, with great ease.

It is an erroneous opinion that this animal's back-bone is not sufficiently flexible to allow of his turning short when in pursuit of his prey; and that therefore a man by taking a winding course, when

pursued, might easily elude him. I would not advise any one to trust to this manoeuvre; though I believe the alligator seldom attempts to seize any creature otherwise than by surprize; for this purpose he frequently lies among the mud on the shores of this river, or in the creeks that open into it, and when any animal is passing near him, he is almost sure of securing him, on account of the great length of his destructive jaws. He frequently too throws himself across the boats that haul up into these creeks, and tears the poor defenceless fisherman to pieces in an instant, or dives to the bottom of the river with him, where he devours him at his leisure!

Dogs, especially of the Puria kind, and jackalls that come down to the edge of the river to drink, very often fall a sacrifice to the insidious alligator, who will lie close to the banks; and at those times very much resembles the trunk of a tree, or piece of floating wreck. It is said, that when in pursuit, (which however is seldom the case) he generally endeavours to get abreast of the object, and then by making a sweep, with his extensive jaws, he seldom fails to secure his victim.

The teeth of this animal are terrible to behold! long, sharp, and inter-locking with each other, evincing his being solely carnivorous; besides this, there are two in the front of the lower jaw, longer than the rest, and which pierce through the upper jaw, coming out at two apertures near the nostrils: so that having once laid hold of his prey, there is little chance of its being able to extricate itself afterwards from such engines of destruction.

The banks of the river opposite to Kedgerce are inhabited by animals equally insidious, and still more ferocious than the alligators. There are perhaps few places in the world of equal space with the Sunderbunds, that are so thickly tenanted by wild beasts: man having seldom intruded on their haunts, but left them the undisturbed empire of the place.

It is somewhat singular, that though the fierce tiger claims here the sovereign sway, and seems even to defy the human race itself, yet the peaceful timorous deer abounds in great plenty, under the very jaws, as it were, of this merciless tyrant of the woods, whose fangs it is astonishing he can possibly escape!

Ships' boats are sometimes sent ashore here (Saugur) with parties of people to cut wood; and unless they are very vigilant, they will lose some of the men by

the tigers. An instance of this kind occurred while we lay at Kedgerie; a Portuguese having been seized and killed by one of those animals, who was in the act of dragging him into the jungle, when some of the party shot the tiger, and both corpses were brought back in the boat!—They are so fierce on Saugur island, that they will sometimes swim off to the native boats that are at anchor near the shore in the night, and make dreadful havoc among the men who are then asleep.

The stream itself is much infested with sharks, which are mostly of the ground kind: and as soon as any garbage is thrown overboard, they will instantly rise and seize it, affording an easy method of taking them by the hook: but sailors seldom give themselves the trouble of declaring war against this their common enemy unless at sea, where a hearty meal is always made of the captive's body.

It is well known, that to this river, whose stream and banks are the resort of such destructive creatures, many Hindoos were in the habit of annually coming down, at certain seasons, in order to devote themselves to the fury of the alligator, tiger, and shark! thinking themselves happy, and even their friends favoured by Heaven, if they were permitted to expire on the banks, or in the waters, of their beloved Ganges!

The Hindoos eat little or no animal food, and rice is the principal article of their subsistence. There is no doubt but the prohibition of the former, now a religious institute, was founded in true policy; a vegetable food being much better adapted to the human constitution in tropical climates, than an animal one. If Europeans were to pursue the same system they would perhaps not only avoid many fashionable Oriental diseases, such as liver complaints, bilious fevers, &c. but enjoy permanently the invaluable blessing of health.

The European is generally much disgusted at first with the Asiatic manner of eating; as the Indians use nothing but their fingers, which perhaps half a dozen of them will be thrusting at the same time, into the same dish of curry and rice, which they roll up in balls, and fling into their mouths with great dexterity, and which they seem to swallow in rather a voracious manner; the whole circle thus squatted round their homely meal, exhibiting a very grotesque and novel sight to the stranger.

On the 16th of November, a party of

us embarked in the pilot schooner for Calcutta, a place we were all very anxious to see. As the north-east monsoon, however, had now completely set in, and blew right down the river, we were obliged to tide it all the way: which, however, gave us better opportunities of observing the beautiful scenery that decorates each side of this river, especially after it separates from the *Old Ganges* near Fulta.

A few miles above Diamond harbour, the Hoogly and Old Ganges unite their streams; and at the confluence of these two rivers, there is a very dangerous shoal, called the "James and Mary," on which vessels are frequently lost: the stream running strong on the flood into the Old Ganges, (called also the Roup na Ran) ships, especially in light winds, are carried often upon this shoal, in attempting to turn up into the Hoogly; when they are generally upset in an instant, and rolled over and over, in a manner frightful to behold!

As we passed this place in the pilot schooner, we witnessed a scene that nearly proved tragical.

A large Arab ship, in turning into the Hoogly, struck on this shoal, and in a moment the rapidity of the tide laid her on her beam ends, with every stitch of sail set: the water, however, rising very suddenly, the swung round with her head to the stream, and by righting quickly was thus miraculously preserved. The Arabs on these occasions frequently impute the accident to the pilot, and were once or twice on the point of heaving pilots overboard!

The scenery is not very interesting until one gets above Fulta, when chateaus, as well as cottages, begin to peep out from the unbragous foliage that skirts the banks of the river.—[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
H A V I N G seen in your last Magazine some Strictures, signed C., upon Lord Stanhope's System of Tuning Piano-Fortes, I shall be obliged to you to insert the following remarks upon the same publication, which, if it should not succeed in overturning the long established systems of tuning, has certainly the merit of being one of the most clear and perspicuous treatises upon an abstruse subject that ever was written.

At the bottom of page 5, his Lordship, after observing that musicians usually speak

ſpeak of the Wolf in the ſingular number, undertakes to ſhew that there are 5 Wolves, as if it were a *new* diſcovery. But ſurely the 4 bad or untuneable thirds upon common keyed inſtruments, muſt always have been obvious to every tuner, although not uſually termed Wolves, which term has been pre-eminently applied to the chord A *flat*, C. E *flat*, not merely on account of the extreme ſharp third therein (A *flat*, C.) but from that and the equally extreme ſharp fifth (A *flat*, E *flat*) combined with it, making, as tuned in many organs 2 *hardly tolerable intervals in one chord*. Compared therefore with this, the other 4 Wolves have perhaps not been found to very offensive to the ear, as to be ſtigmatized with ſo reproachful a term.

This ſingle bad 5th being however in a great meaſure corrected, by tuning the other fifths, each a little flatter than perfect, my next obſervation will be upon the temperament of the 4 thirds, termed by his Lordſhip, in page 3, the C. G. D and A. Wolves.

In page 16, his Lordſhip mentions 3 ways of dividing the octave, viz. Firſt into 2 perfect and one extremely ſharp third; Secondly, into one perfect and 2 thirds equally ſharper than perfect; and Thirdly, into 3 equal (or equally ſharpened) thirds; as if theſe were the *only* ways the octave could be divided, and that therefore all that was to be done was to chuſe the leaſt offensive of the three.

Now, the octave really conſiſting of 3 perfect thirds and the diſis (or difference between the major and minor ſemitone)—by the firſt of the above ways of dividing it, the whole of the diſis is thrown into one of the thirds. By the 2d way, it is divided between 2 of them, and by the 3d it is equally divided between all three.

But there is certainly a 4th way in which the octave may be tuned, namely, by dividing the diſis into 4 parts, and increaſing 2 of the thirds each by one of thoſe parts, and throwing the remaining half diſis into the other third, which nearly approaches to the mode of tuning that has ſtood the teſt of many years experience; and as to the moſt extended third in it, it only equals the *bi-equal* third of his Lordſhip, of which therefore there is but one inſtead of two, in the octave. And I cannot myſelf but prefer this method to either of the others; for the ear, having always been uſed to ſharpened thirds, can well bear an extension of them to the 4th part of the diſis in two of them in each octave, and the remain-

ing third is as much ameliorated as it can be without ſpoiling the other two, and muſt therefore be ſubmitted to. It is indeed (as a bi-equal third) allowed by Lord Stanhope to be harmonious. Were it generally ſo allowed, there would ſeem to be no reaſon for rejecting the tri-equal, as more nearly approaching to the perfect third; or for dividing the octave into 3 equal thirds, the *grand deſideratum* upon keyed inſtruments.

His Lordſhip has however another objection to this laſt method of tuning, from its making all the keys alike, and preventing that eſſential *variety of character* mentioned in page 19 of his Treatiſe.

Were indeed this variety of character occaſioned by any arrangement of nature, as is the caſe with the major and minor tone, which makes the difference of a comma between ſome intervals and others of the ſame kind, in the natural ſcale, theſe indeed (could the real notes be always performed in ſtrict tune, according to the elements, upon all inſtruments) we might attain not only variety of character, but perfect harmony. But the 5 Wolves having *no natural foundation*, being unknown in muſic for the human voice, violin, violoncello, &c. and merely occaſioned by the imperfection of inſtruments, and want of keys thereon (there being but 12 keys to expreſs 31 different ſounds that *may* be required within the octave) I muſt confeſs, I cannot myſelf perceive any advantage ariſing from them; although a difference of character in keys being thus *forced upon us*, we (making as it were a *virtue of neceſſity*) are uſed to turn it to what advantage we can, conſidering ſome of the more imperfect keys as better adapted to expreſs plaintive muſic.

In *vocal* muſic (as before obſerved) to which all kinds of inſtrumental are reckoned ſubordinate, no ſuch diſtinction of character is known; for were any 3 or 4 of our moſt excellent fingers to begin a glee of any length in E *flat* unaccompanied by any inſtrument, it is probable (from the natural tendency of voices to ſink) that they would end in the key of D; or were they to begin in E *natural*, would end in E *flat*, and that without the leaſt degree of alteration in the temperament.

To conclude: as the proper diſpoſition of the diſis amongſt the 3 thirds within the octave is the grand object in tuning keyed inſtruments, I ſhall, in order to bring in the eye to the aſſiſtance of the imagination, and avoid having recourſe to abſtrufe calculation, exhibit the whole ſyſtem in ſimple numbers.

To do this I shall consider the perfect third as 30, and the diesis as 4, thus making the octave (consisting of 3 thirds and the diesis) to be 94, as in the following table, of which the numbers in the left hand column refer to the 4 methods of tuning before alluded to. It may however be right to premise, that the diesis,

as here represented, is not to be considered as bearing its *exact* proportion to either the perfect third or the octave (though not a great way from it) it being merely to give a *general* idea of the system, for which numbers are selected requiring as few fractions as possible.

No. 1.	C—E .....30.....	E—Gsharp (or A flat) .....30.....	Gsharp (or A flat)—C .....31.....	94
No. 2.	.....30.....	.....32.....	.....32.....	94
No. 3.	.....31 $\frac{1}{3}$ .....	.....31 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	.....31 $\frac{1}{3}$ .....	94
No. 4.	.....31.....	.....31.....	.....32.....	94

Your's, &amp;c.

N. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE new system of chemistry has furnished means of discovering things, which would have remained for ages obscure without it. Amongst the chief of those discoveries is that of the formation of clouds; and thence to account for the phenomenon of thunder.

We know that oxygen and hydrogen gases, combined in certain proportions, form water; or, in other words, that water is formed by the decomposition of oxygen and hydrogen gases, in the proportion of 86 parts of the former, and 14 parts of the latter. To establish the theory of the cause of thunder, it is first necessary to account for the formation of clouds; and next, through their medium, to account for the phenomenon of thunder.

Very probably, the matter of clouds are composed of oxygen and hydrogen, in a state of gas, and very probably intermixed with a portion of carbonic acid gas.

The hydrogen gas is formed from the effluvia of the earth, by the help of the sun's rays on its surface, and being of less specific gravity than atmospheric air, it naturally ascends, and carries with it a portion of oxygen from the atmosphere; and mixing with the carbonic gas, and small portions of various other effluvia, constitutes what we call clouds.

The carbonic gas is formed from smoke, &c., which may serve to enclose the oxygen and hydrogen gases, in the same manner that air is enclosed in the froth of liquids.

Therefore, I suppose that clouds are not one continued mass or body of va-

pour, or mixed gases, but interperfed with bubbles or bladders, inflated with a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen gases.

Thunder was supposed to be caused by the explosion of sulphureous and nitrous vapours by the heat of the atmosphere, aided by electricity. But if we consider the clouds as formed according to the above hypothesis, which to all appearances they are, thunder may be accounted for in a much more satisfactory way.

The following experiment will serve, in some measure, to prove or elucidate what is here advanced.

Have a bladder full of oxygen and hydrogen gases (combined in the same proportion as specified in the commencement of this paper), with a stop cock adapted to it, which cock immerse in soap-suds, then turning it, inflate the suds or bubble that hangs to it by compressing the bladder, and you will have a soap bubble inflated with a combination of oxygen and hydrogen gases, which bubble, if an electric spark is made to pass through it, will explode or detonate with a loud report, and the two mixed gases will be found converted to water, equal in weight to the decomposed gases.

The clouds may in some measure be compared to the soap bubbles in the above experiment, as they are chiefly composed of oxygen and hydrogen gases: Therefore, suppose the atmosphere to be positively electrified in one part, and negatively in another, they will endeavour to form an equilibrium; and meeting with a cloud in the circuit of the electric fluid, the gas contained in that cloud will be decomposed, exhibiting the phenomenon of thunder by the explosion, and is followed

followed by a shower of rain, which is more or less, according to the loudness of the report, or the quantity of gas the cloud contains.

It may be held as an argument against the above, that it frequently thunders without rain: but in answer to it, and as a confirmation of the above, I say, that when it thunders without rain, it is only when the thunder is at a distance; for, invariably as a clap of thunder is heard nigh, the rain is found to increase in proportion to the loudness of the report. And as a confirmation of the above form or matter of clouds (I mean, their being interspersed with bladders, or bubbles of inflated gas), we hear that rumbling noise sometimes during a thunder storm; for if they were not composed of detached particles of matter, the report would be instantaneous, and not attended with that crackling noise as it is sometimes, which is the effect of several explosions immediately following one after the other.

Another argument against the cause of thunder in the above manner is this:—why does it not always thunder preceding rain, as rain is always formed by the explosion or decomposition of the gaseous fluids in the clouds?—to which I shall answer, that it is not absolutely necessary that the gaseous fluids in the clouds should be exploded by the electric spark, as various other means may decompose them; for instance, percussions occasioned by wind may in some measure effect it without any explosion, or the different temperature of the atmosphere may, and various other means which we are unacquainted with at present.

Half Moon-street,  
Piccadilly.

G. A. L\*\*\*\*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

I HAVE read with so much pleasure, Critical Observations on the Morgante Maggiore, in your Magazine, that I feel extremely anxious that your ingenious correspondent should undertake an analysis of the whole poem, on the plan which he seems to have meditated; that is, to give a general idea of the contents of the poem, and to intersperse the prose narration with particular passages translated into English verse. The poetical versions which he has given are, in my opinion, executed with great felicity. Extravagant as this poem may be, it has many beauties, and, therefore, merits to be introduced to the notice of the English reader. Besides, it has a further

claim to the attention of the public, as the first romance in the Italian language. "Romance," says Ritson, "did not make its appearance in Italy before the time of Dante or Boccaccio; nor perhaps, in a stricter sense, previous to the Morgante Maggiore of Pulci."—*Diff. on Rom. and Minj.* p. liv. A critical examination of this extraordinary poem could not fail of being extremely acceptable to every curious reader. The opinion of Mr. Roscoe (*Life of Lorenzo de' Medici*, vol. i. p. 247), and Mr. Walker (*Essay on the Rev. of the Drama in Italy*, p. 267), are already before the public; but the observations of those writers are general, not particular. The subject demands a minute examination. As the Pulci family distinguished themselves at the revival of letters in Italy, an account of that family should be prefixed to the analysis.

Nor is the *Italia Liberata* of Triflino less deserving of being introduced to the notice of the English reader, on the plan proposed above. A complete translation of the poem would never be read; but there are many beautiful passages in it to which the author of the Critical Observations on the Morgante Maggiore would, I think, do great justice.

I am, &c. A. B.

P. S. The respective merits of the poems of Pulci and Triflino, are ably discussed by Gravina, in his admirable little treatise *Della Ragion Poetica*, of which an elegant edition by Mr. Mathias has just appeared.

Can any of your correspondents inform me, whether the following work, which from its title promises to be curious and interesting, has been translated into English: *Harlekin; oder die Verteidigung des Grottske-Kemiseben.*

## QUERIES

FROM VARIOUS CORRESPONDENTS ON  
MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.\*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

LOOKING into your very entertaining work, the Monthly Magazine, October 1804, I observed a letter signed Archaeologus, mentioning a gentleman having in his possession two coins and a medal, viz. a shilling of Edward the Sixth, a sixpence of Mary the First, a large medal, having on one side Abraham's Offering, on the other the Crucifixion,

\* Instead of dispersing Communications of this nature through our pages, as heretofore, we shall, in future, print them together every two or three months, as they accumulate.



found near Clipston Castle, and which he supposes to be an unique.

Now I have in my possession the shilling of Edward, full face, and on horseback; also the large medal, very perfect, and, as far as I can judge, not cast in sand. The only reason I can imagine for introducing the above to public notice must be the scarcity.

I am no antiquarian, but some gentleman who is might think himself gratified in the possession of them, which, by your favour of introducing them to notice, and applying to me, he might be.

I am, Sir, &c.,

T. KERRICH, Rector of  
Homington, near Bury.

August 28,  
1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is often to be observed in cows and sheep, certain fibres growing from the lungs to the sides of these animals, which every one conversant in the Jewill customs knows they pronounce them unclean, or diseased.

Some of your numerous readers, through the medium of your valuable Miscellany, can inform me if it is a disease, and how curable. I believe it more generally happens among the young of these species. I think it very singular that such an opinion should till the present period be persisted in, if founded upon vague notions.

I am, &c., W. GOODMAN.

June 23, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be much obliged to any of your intelligent Correspondents who can inform me, through the channel of your useful Magazine, at what period the use of chimes in churches, was introduced into England. It is certain they are not an English invention. Dr. Burney, who wrote the History of Music, supposed them to be originally of Flanders, where, and in Holland, they are more common than in this country.

At Ghent, Antwerp, Alost, and several other of the large towns of the Netherlands, there are a species of chimes called *carillons*, which have frequently three octaves of bells. These are not played by clock-work, but by means of ropes fastened to the clappers of the bells, which communicate to *keys* like those of a harpsichord or organ, on which the *carillonneur* (or *carillon-player*), plays.

MONTHLY MAG., No. 149.

These were invented at the town of Alost, above-mentioned. S. R.

September 2, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WOULD request assistance, through your widely-circulating Magazine, on the following point.

Being a great admirer of such epistolary correspondence as is considered valuable, I collect all such as seems to deserve that character; and observing in the Essay prefixed by Mr. Hayley to his Life of Cowper, the following Letters are spoken of as of superior excellence, and my situation precluding me from the means of attaining them, if you, through the favour of your numerous Correspondents, would publish them in your future Numbers, you would, I am persuaded, gratify many of your readers, as well as a constant one,

R. E. R.

June 18, 1806.

Sir Philip Sydney's Letter to his Sister Lady Pembroke, prefixed as a Dedication to the Arcadia.

Sir William Temple to Lady Essex, on the Death of her Daughter.

Cleveland the Poet to Oliver Cromwell.

Lord Bolingbroke to Sir William Wyndham, on the Death of his Father, (in the Egremont Papers.)

Plato to Dionysius the Younger.

Isocrates to Alexander.

Gregory Nazianzen to Nicobulus.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be much obliged to Mr. Pybus, or any of your Correspondents, if they can inform me, through the medium of your excellent publication, to what use horse-chestnuts may be applied. I have been informed they are sometimes used as a substitute for soap, but never yet could be satisfied of it.

I am induced to send this quere from having seen some hundreds of bushels thrown away, when I could not but strongly suspect they might be applied to some useful purpose. J. P.

Toddington, August 27, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT who signs the letters J. W. to a communication given in your Magazine for August, page 36, on a safe and useful mode of extracting stains, &c., from tanned leather, proceeds with his receipt, and

Y y

in the 4th line he says, "Add the vitriolic acid to it," &c., &c. But quere what, and how much, vitriolic acid is to be added; and of what degree of strength or concentration is the vitriolic acid to be?

As the latter particulars are omitted, and of the most essential consequence in his formula, and as, without the insertion of the quantity and strength of this powerful and apparently requisite ingredient, what you have already printed will be uselefs, if not injurious, to some of your readers, if J. W. will have the goodness to correct the communication alluded to, it will oblige them.

August 2, 1806.

L. D.—x.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**W**ILL you give me leave to query, in your valuable work, whether I can obtain legal redress in the following case:

I have a large garden with valuable flowers and fruit-trees in it. I have a neighbour who from the Common has inclosed a narrow slip of ground, the length of my south wall, and planted numerous hives of bees under it. There is nothing on his ground that will yield them support, and every drop of honey they collect, they traverse my fruit-trees and flowers to procure it. My servants are often stung with the bees, and twice this season have I suffered very severely myself. Remonstrances for the removal of the hives have been ineffectual, and treated with contempt. What I would wish to know is, whether I have any legal redress in my power to remedy the grievance, and what that redress is?

How far the constant suction of bees on blossoms and flowers may impair their fragrance and beauty, I am not competent to discover. They enjoy in the sunny gleam but short happiness, and their grateful masters soon hurl them into "a gulf of blue sulphureous flame."

OXONIENSIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**I**HAVE the misfortune, (I suppose like other folks), to be pestered with that troublesome little animal the *flea*. If any of your Correspondents can furnish some experimental information respecting it, they would confer considerable obligation on a constant reader of your pages?

What will prevent or destroy its effect?

And what will cure after it has wounded?

Sept. 4, 1806.

W. J. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**I**SHALL be much obliged by the insertion of the following question, plainly stated.

What is the speediest method of killing eels?

The practice of skinning them alive is so horrible, and so disgraceful to human nature, that I shall forbear to eat them till some humane method of killing them is practised. No person ought to permit or countenance the practices of slaying eels and boiling lobsters alive!

PYTHAGORAS of the 19th Century.

## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

EDWARD LORD THURLOW, BARRON OF ASHFIELD, IN SUSSEX.

Justitia, Soror Fides.

**T**HIS nobleman was indebted for his rise to the law, a profession for which he appears to have been peculiarly qualified, both by nature and habit. The study and the practice of it obtained for him both wealth and honours; rendered him for a time the first lay subject in the kingdom, not of blood royal, and enabled him to become the founder of a family, of which his nephew is now the representative.

Edward Lord Thurlow was the son of

the Reverend Thomas Thurlow, rector of Ashfield, in Suffolk\*. The family does

\* The rector of Ashfield, who died in 1762, married a Miss Elizabeth Smith, of the same place, by whom he had issue:—

1. Edward Lord Thurlow, the subject of this memoir;

2. Thomas, in holy orders, who became Master of the Temple, Bishop of Lincoln, and Bishop of Durham, in succession. He married Miss Anne Beer, daughter of William Beer, Esq. of Lymington, in Hampshire, by whom he had issue, Edward (now Lord Thurlow), born June 11, 1781; Thomas, born September 19, 1787; and three daughters, Amelia, Elizabeth,

does not appear, before him, to have received any illustration whatever, and as there were several children, and but a small living, it appears probable that the father was not in very affluent circumstances; notwithstanding which he found means to send two of his children to the university.

The subject of the present memoir, born in 1735, was educated under the auspices of this parent, and at a proper age sent to Caius College, Cambridge, where he was confided to the inspection of Dr. Smith, the late master, who lived to see his pupil attain the highest honours in the state; for he did not relinquish that situation until 1803, when he was succeeded by Martin Davy, M. D. F. R. and A. S. S.

As the errors of great men are never forgotten, but, on the contrary, are carefully husbanded and recapitulated by those of inferior abilities, for the express purpose of palliating their own misconduct; so it is a well-known fact, that Mr. Thurlow became at length remarkable for his eccentricities at the university. In fine, his sins of *omission* and of *commission*, if we are to give credit to common report, were so conspicuous, as to call aloud for example; and accordingly, having the fear of *rufication* before his eyes, he found it convenient to retire voluntarily from the banks of the Cam to those of the Thames.

This circumstance prevented him from participating in any of the honours of his College. We accordingly find, that he neither obtained the degree of B. A. or M. A. The latter would have shortened the period of his legal studies, and one of the twenty-nine fellowships of Caius might have proved desirable, while one of the four studentships appropriated to law\* would have been in exact conformity to his views in life.

Mr. Thurlow, on throwing off the academic gown, entered himself of the Society of the Inner Temple, and assumed

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Elizabeth, and Anne. He died May 27, 1791.

S. John, who was an alderman, and manufacturer, of Norwich, and died March 4, 1782, having married Josepha, daughter of John Moore, Esq. by whom he left issue a son, Edward South Thurlow, M. A. rector of Houghton-le-Spring, and prebendary of Norwich, and a daughter Josepha.

\* These were founded by C. Tancred, Esq. and are of about 80l. annual value each. They are to be held *only* by students of Lincoln's Inn.

that of a student of law\*, about the year 1753. In this new situation he appears to have kept his terms, and to have eat his commons, to have been called to the bar, and to have paid his fees, in exact conformity to ancient usage, in 1758. He was now, according to the phraseology of the Courts, *apprenticius ad legem*, and if we are to believe the reports of his contemporaries, like many other apprentices, he at times played truant.

We doubt not, however, that he addicted himself by starts to professional studies, and it appears evident that a strong and vigorous mind like his was enabled, even by occasional application, to attain a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of our municipal laws. To achieve this, an acquaintance with Coke and Littleton, and the ancient writers, will not alone suffice, for other aids are required; and it is accordingly necessary to become minutely acquainted with the history of public events, as well as to be versed in every thing respecting those changes which have happily rendered our present constitution what it now is, even with all its abuses, the wonder of other countries, and the glory of our own.

Having attained the degree of *Utter Barrister*, as by that time he was twenty-three years of age, it may be supposed by those who have witnessed the latter part of his career, that Mr. Thurlow must have soon distinguished himself both as a lawyer and an orator. But, on the contrary, he remained during a long period in obscurity, and seemed to be consigned to pass silently down the stream of oblivion with the bulk of mankind, when he was happily rescued from the reproach of mediocrity, both in respect to talents and practice, by the lucky coincidence of one or two fortunate events.

Sir Fletcher Norton, afterwards Lord Grantley, at this period was the most prominent lawyer at the English bar. As his old antagonist, Serjeant Davy, was no more, and Mr. Dunning (created in due time Lord Ashburton) had scarcely yet disclosed those great talents which at length placed him at the top of the profession, it was difficult, in the language of the day, to *pit* any one against him, Thurlow, who was better known at this period at Nando's than at

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\* This gown is now wore only in the Hall, during the time of dinner, but it formerly served as a passport to the Courts of Justice.

Westminster Hall; had, however, found means to distinguish himself among his friends; and as his figure, his voice, and his manner, were known to be efficient, it was at last determined by a resolute attorney to entrust the conduct of an important cause to his care.

It was on this occasion, which probably proved decisive of his fate, that he entered the lists with a veteran, who had hitherto been considered as the boldest practitioner at the English bar, and came off victorious; for after having given cut for cut, and blow for blow, he gained the battle, to the great joy of the bar, and of the bench too, perhaps, neither of which was displeas'd to behold a junior member contending for, and obtaining the well-merited applause of the public, by defeating a champion of such renown.

The Douglas cause, on which occasion Mr. Thurlow happened to be on the fortunate side, opened a still wider field for his talents and abilities. He had then to contend in a great and popular cause, in behalf of the claims of a minor, in opposition to one of the most illustrious families in North Britain, and he acquitted himself in such a manner as to enhance his reputation in no common degree. He deemed it necessary, however, in vindicating the legitimate pretensions of his noble client, to attack a gentleman\*, engaged on the other side, with some degree of asperity, and a challenge, followed by a meeting in the field, was the consequence.

The reputation of Mr. Thurlow was thus raised suddenly, and not by slow degrees, yet his practice was not, at that or any other time, considerable; and he would never have attained, perhaps, the honours that now awaited him, but for the political influence of the Bedford party, then paramount to all other interests.

\* The person in question was the late Andrew Stuart, Esq. a descendant from a very ancient family in North Britain, and who, on the demise of the late Pretender, considered himself as the representative of that illustrious family, which had given so many kings to Scotland and England. He had been, we believe, what in the Scotch law is called one of the *tutors and curators*, or, in other words, guardian to the Duke of Hamilton, and, as such, took an active part in the Douglas cause. In addition to a challenge to Mr. Thurlow, he addressed a series of letters to Lord Mansfield, who was also supposed to have treated him cavalierly on the same occasion.

He had just received a silk gown, when he obtained the favour of Lord Weymouth\*, who then occupied the important station of Secretary of State. In consequence of the patronage of that nobleman, with whom he spent many a social hour, Mr. Thurlow, in March 1770, became invested with the office of Solicitor General, in the place of John Dunning, Esq. and in January 1771, he succeeded William Delpoy, Esq. afterwards created Lord Walsingham, as Attorney General.

The Bedford or Bloomsbury party at this period supported the Government, or rather the Minister for the time being, with all their weight; and Mr. Thurlow, now become member for Tamworth, also thought proper to advocate his measures. What those measures were we are but too well acquainted with, for the Premier, or rather those who composed the *interior cabinet*, had conceived the unconstitutional idea of taxing unrepresented America; and when they found this was not to be attempted with impunity, they determined on the impolitic project of effecting it by force. Mr. Thurlow, now in possession of the richly-fringed gown of an Attorney General, and already looking up to the soft and downy cushion of the woolpack, of course formed one of the majority upon this occasion.

It has been often observed that there is something equivocal in the profession of the law, and that the early habit of taking up the cause of every client, as well as arguing on every occasion,

“*Per fas aut nefas*,”

gives an early bias to the human mind. Without stopping to enquire whether the subject of the present memoir, like the great, and indeed we may call him the good Mr. Dunning, would not have *shown cause* on the other side, provided his friends had been in opposition, we shall merely observe, that his conduct was, at least, open and manly, and that he distinguished himself on a variety of occasions, in the cause of *coercion*. With a

\* Thomas Viscount Weymouth was nominated Secretary of State January 20, 1768, *vice* Mr., afterwards Field-Marshal, Conway. He was succeeded by John Earl of Sandwich, December 19, 1770. On the 10th of November, 1775, Lord Weymouth once more came in, *vice* Lord Rochford, and remained until November 24, when the Earl of Hillsborough was nominated his successor.

† Frederick Lord North, nominated First Lord of the Treasury, February 4, 1770, was at this time Premier.

stentorian voice, an undaunted countenance, and a certain degree of solemnity that rendered his talents conspicuous, and his aid desirable, he upheld the claims of prerogative. The Minister, driven nearly to despair by the eloquence and arguments of a Saville, a Burke, and a Fox, threw himself on the lawyers for protection, and in the person of Edward Thurlow found an able and judicious advocate.

Such zeal, joined to such abilities, could not long pass unrewarded; and accordingly, on the 2d of June, 1778, he was appointed Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, by virtue of which office, he, at a single bound, became the second subject in the kingdom. On the next day he was created a Peer of Great Britain, by the title of Lord Thurlow, Baron of Ashfield, in the county of Suffolk, with remainder, in case of default of issue male, to his nephews.

He continued to fulfil the duties of his arduous and important situation for five years, and during that period raised his second brother from an humble rectory to the episcopal dignity. But when Lord North and Mr. Fox united, and formed the coalition administration, he was obliged to retire, and on the 9th of April, 1783, the seals were put in commission\*.

This state of affairs, however, proved but of short continuance; for the new administration was not supported by the voice of the people, and it so happened, by a coincidence rather unusual, that the king was of the same mind. His Majesty was indeed peculiarly averse to the continuance of the *junto* in office, as the project of the East India Bill seemed to be calculated to abridge the royal prerogative, and create a new power in the constitution.

Mr. Pitt, who had before acted as Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Shelburne, now became First Lord of the Treasury and Premier, on which occasion he selected Lord Thurlow for the great seal, and that nobleman accordingly resumed his seat on the woolfack, on the 23d of December, 1783, after a short interval of eight months and a fortnight.

Previously to this period, it had been

the uniform custom of the throne, since the Revolution, for the monarch who wore the crown to *defer* on all great occasions to the House of Commons. On that to which we allude, however, the new Minister adapted a very different plan, for he kept his seat in the very teeth of the aristocracy, and in the face of a decided majority. In addition to this, and in pursuance, as it has been said, of the opinion of the Lord Chancellor, he advised the King to dissolve the Parliament. That these measures were not theoretically constitutional, has been maintained by many, but that they were both practical and expedient the event fully proved; for the young Premier was thus enabled to grow old in office, and with the exception of a few months, he governed the whole kingdom, during a space of twenty-two years, at the conclusion of which period the sceptre of command was wrested from him, not by the hands of his political opponents, but by death.

After his resumption of the seals, Lord Thurlow continued for some time to support the administration, of which he himself constituted a conspicuous portion. He had now attained the summit of his ambition, for indeed he could climb no higher, and having received the reversion of a tellership, which soon after dropped, he was become perfectly independent, in point of fortune. He did not always accord, however, with the Premier; and as neither of these celebrated men was famed for a *conciliatory spirit*, it is not at all surprising that they should have, at length, agreed to separate. To those who were personally acquainted with them the wonder indeed was, that they should have remained so long as nine or ten years in the same cabinet.

At length, in 1793, Lord Thurlow resigned the high and important functions of Lord High Chancellor, and was succeeded by Lord Loughborough, afterwards Earl of Roslyn, who had been persuaded by the immense danger of public affairs, the critical situation of the times, and the cause of humanity itself, to desert the opposition bench, and exchange the ermined robe of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas for the mace, the seals, the *insignia*, the patronage, and the revenue of the keeper of the King's conscience!

From that period his Lordship frequented the House of Peers but seldom, and his health having become very precarious, the air of the town was supposed

\* Alexander Lord Loughborough, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and afterwards Lord Chancellor, and Earl of Roslyn, in succession, together with Sir William Henry Ashurst, Knight, and Sir Beaumont Hotham, Knight, were on this occasion nominated Commissioners of the Great Seal.

to be hurtful, so that, even during the winter, he seldom or never slept in his house in St. James's-square.

Meanwhile, having purchased an estate in the neighbourhood of Dulwich, Lord Thurlow ordered a house to be built on a rising ground for his accommodation. A regular estimate was accordingly made out by an eminent architect, and the mansion completed, but the final charge was so disproportionate to the sum originally proposed, that the noble lord exclaimed "that he would never either enter or pay for it, but remain in his farmhouse to the day of his death."

As he had exhibited great attachment to the King, during the discussion of the Regency Bill\*, so he afterwards enjoyed the intimacy and the confidence of the Prince of Wales, and is supposed to have been the adviser of his Royal Highness on many critical and important occasions. He was accustomed to meet him at the hospitable house of the late Mr. Macnamara, of Streatham, and was persuaded to sit to Rossi for a bust, which is now in Carleton House. For several years past his Lordship has divided his time between Dulwich and Brighton, at the latter of which he usually spent some of the summer months; during which he rode on the fine Sussex downs, enjoyed the bracing air of the sea, and occasionally saw and conversed with the heir to the crown.

In summing up the character of Lord Thurlow, it will be found that this nobleman was entitled to much praise as a Chancellor. The inflexible integrity that governed his decisions was never once called in question, while the wisdom by which they were regulated has been always admired. He was eager to detect, to expose, if possible, and to punish the mal-practices of low attorneys, and other retainers of the law, who are a disgrace and an opprobrium to the profession. He saw and he lamented the frauds and chicanery frequently arising out of commissions of bankruptcy, and wished to restrain them, although they were far less common than at present. He was particularly severe in the case of such adventurers as had carried off the wards of his court; and in respect to another class of persons, who were also under the immediate guardianship of the Chancellor, his conduct has been recently quoted with

great applause by Lord Erskine. It was he indeed who first instituted the rule, that in respect to supposed lunatics, the *onus probandi* should attach to the plaintiff; whereas, when a statute had been once obtained, the proof of sanity was to rest with the defendant.

It might be here observed, that none of Lord Thurlow's decisions were ever overturned by an appeal to the House of Lords; but this is a feature not peculiar either to his character or station, for, with a single exception, we believe nothing of this kind has occurred for many years. This, perhaps, arises out of a circumstance that calls aloud for amendment. Indeed it is an anomaly in our constitution, that those engaged in the administration of the laws should assist in their consecration; and it appears not a little strange, that a Judge of an inferior tribunal should sit in a court of appeal, and not only defend his own proceedings, but vote, if he should so please, in their justification. We lament also to behold the office of Speaker of the House of Lords annexed to the Chancellorship. It is evident to every one who has attended to the proceedings of our Courts of Justice, that the Chancery business is sufficient, and perhaps more than sufficient, for the talents and attention of any single individual; and it is a cruel circumstance for the clients in equity, that a Chancellor should be obliged to leave the court either to attend the Council Board or preside in the House of Peers.

The conduct of Lord Thurlow on the woolstack was dignified, yet the impatience of contradiction, or the access of disease, would sometimes produce irritation. But it is wonderful with what cordiality the public took his part, when a noble Duke, who had alluded to new families and upstart lawyers, was reminded of the meretricious claims of one of his own ancestors, in a dignified and manly speech delivered by the subject of this memoir.

During the first time that he held the seals Lord Thurlow was accused of treating the gentlemen of the bar with a degree of roughness and severity, at which he himself, while in their situation, would have been the first to spurn. We have some reason to suppose, however, that on his return to office he altered his conduct in this instance, and ever after displayed more urbanity to that respectable class of men, out of which his own successors were destined to be chosen.

It is well known, that the patronage of

\* His celebrated exclamation of "When I forsake my King in the hour of his distress, may God forsake me!" produced a wonderful effect.

an English Lord Chancellor, in respect to ecclesiastical affairs, is extensive. All vacant livings under a certain amount are in his gift, and his voice is, at the same time, attended to in respect to the disposal of the dignities of the church.—Through his influence his brother obtained two lucrative sees in succession, and by his liberality a nominal Dean of Caius was rendered a real one, *cum cura animarum*. Horley also, on account of his controversial talents, was by his means seated on the Bishops' bench, but notwithstanding this, it is on record that he was unable to obtain for Dr. Johnson such an increase of his pension as would have enabled him to endeavour to repair a broken constitution, by flying to the genial climate of Italy.

On the other hand, neither the character nor conduct of the noble lord in question was uniformly such, as to render him beloved or respected. His behaviour to the daughter of a dignitary, within the diocese of the Archbishop of Canterbury, cannot be praised, and his occasional austerity in domestic life is not a subject for eulogium. It was not for moral but political reasons, however, that Dr. Parr, in his preface to "Belindenus," represented him under the name of Novius, "as an orator with menace and terror on his brow, but whose eloquence was Thraſonic, and whose thunder and threats were to be despised\*." We disagree on this subject with one of the best scholars, and most accomplished writers, of his age; for we always considered the speeches of Lord Thurlow, more particularly during the latter part of his career, as fraught with wisdom, the suggestions of which were uttered in a dignified and impressive manner, while the terrors of his brow, and the storm of his arguments, were not to be encountered with impunity.

Edward Lord Thurlow died at Brighton in Sussex, on the 12th of September, 1806, in the 71st year of his age. He

had three daughters by Miss Hervey, one of whom, Mrs. Brown, who had married in opposition to his wish, was present at his demise.

He succeeded in his Barony by Edward now Lord Thurlow, the eldest son of his brother, the late Bishop of Durham, with remainder, in case of default of issue male, to Edward South Thurlow, M. A. one of the six prebendaries of Norwich.

The body having been brought from Suffex to town in a private manner, was carried in procession to the Temple church, in the following order :

The plume of feathers, decorated with bandolers.

Six mutes on horseback.

His Lordship's saddle-horse, led by two servants, with the family arms on the black velvet trappings, and mounted by a gentleman of the Herald's Office, bearing his Lordship's coronet.

THE HEARSE,

drawn by six horses, and adorned with escutcheons.

His Lordship's supporters were placed on the horses' black velvet trappings.

Then followed

Six mourning coaches, drawn by six horses.

In the first coach were

The Duke of Newcastle, the Lord Chancellor, the Dean of Windsor, and Lord Ellenborough.

In the second,

Lord Eldon, Mr. Justice Le Blanc, Mr. Baron Thompson, and Sir William Scott.

In the third,

The Rev. E. S. Thurlow (his Lordship's nephew), Colonel McMahon, Colonel Cunningham, and Colonel Terry.

In the other three coaches were some of his Lordship's principal domestics.

The procession was closed by ten private carriages.

The pall-bearers were, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Eldon, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Sir William Scott.

The funeral service was read by the Dean of Windsor; after which was performed an anthem, composed for the occasion. The body was lowered into the vault at the top of the south aisle, and deposited next to the remains of his brother, the late Bishop of Durham. Lord Chancellor Erskine and the Rev. E. S. Thurlow rose from their seat, walked to the edge of the vault, and took their last farewell.

\* "Minas postumum contemnere vocemque fulmineam Thraſonici istius oratoris & cujus vulticulum, uti Noviorum istius minoris, ferre posse se, negat quadruplatorum genus omne & subscriptorum. Quid enim? truculentus semper incedit, teterque, et terribilis aspectu. De supercilio autem isto quid dicendum est? annon reipublice illud quasi pignus quoddam videtur? annon senatus illo, tanquam Atlante celum, innisetur?" &c.

## ORIGINAL LETTERS.

[The Publisher of the Monthly Magazine has in his possession the original Letters of which the following are copies. The fact of their existence was mentioned in a late notice of the Life of Bishop Benfon, and he has, in consequence, received several pressing invitations to make them public. Independently of their curiosity, as unpublished relics of characters of real eminence, they contain arguments and doctrines which cannot fail to be interesting to a large portion of the religious world.]

“ MY LORD,

“ HEARING that your Lordship is secretly displeas'd at my preaching in the fields, I should be oblig'd to your Lordship if you would be pleas'd to acquaint me wherefore this offends your Lordship. My Lord of London himself told me there was no law against field-preaching. And since the clergy, without cause, exclude me their pulpits, what must I do? Surely, your Lordship would not have me be silent? God knows I am a true friend to the present constitution of the Church of England, and if so, my Lord, why am I not countenanced? Why does not your Lordship confess me before men? Not to be for Christ in this respect, I think is to be against Him. Perhaps your Lordship may urge, 'that I promised reverently to obey my ordinary;' but then it was only in their 'godly admonitions.' God knows my heart, I would be subject to the higher powers in all things lawful; but when I see the clergy preach themselves, and not Christ Jesus their Lord, feeding themselves and not their flocks, neglecting to catechise their children, or visit from house to house, and entirely falling away from the articles to which they have subscribed, I think it meet, right, and my bounden duty (let Arians, Socians, or self-righteous bigots, say what they will), to be insitant in season and out of season, and since I have been causelessly thrust out of the synagogues, to go out into the highways and hedges, to compel poor sinners to come in.

“ I write this with all humility to your Lordship. A sense of your Lordship's favours is deeply impress'd upon me. The God whom I serve in the Gospel of His dear Son will reward you a thousand fold for all expressions of kindness shewn to,

“ My Lord,

“ Your Lordship's most obedient

“ Son and Servant,

“ GEORGE WHITEFIELD.”

“ Gloucester, July 2, 1739.

“ To the Right Rev. Father in God,  
Martin Lord Bishop of Gloucester.”

“ SIR,

“ LET me just call upon you to remember, that when you were ordained deacon, and the Bishop delivered the New Testament to you, he said,

“ Take thou authority to read the Gospel in the Church of God, and to preach the same, if thou be thereto licensed by the Bishop himself.

“ And that, when he ordained you priest, and delivered the Bible into your hand, he said,

“ Take thou authority to preach the Word of God, and to minister the Holy Sacraments in the congregation where thou shalt be lawfully appointed thereunto.

“ When you recall this to your mind, you will surely think of somewhat else, than bitterly inveighing against your brethren of the clergy for departing from the rules and doctrines of their church.

“ As I was the person who pronounced the words above to you, I am more particularly concerned to remind you of them, and to admonish you, that you exercise the authority you received in the manner it was given to you.

“ I have sent you enclosed in this the sermon of Dr. Stebbing, as I yesterday promised you I would do. And I have taken this opportunity of mentioning to you what I have now done, which I forgot yesterday to do among many other things I then mentioned to you.

“ I can have no other view in what I have said to you, but both your own good and that of the Church.

“ I most heartily pray for your welfare both spiritual and temporal, and truly am

“ Your affectionate Brother,

“ And faithful Servant,

“ M. GLOUCESTER.”

“ Gloucester, July 3, 1739.

“ For the Rev. Mr. Whitefield.”

“ MY LORD,

“ I THANK your Lordship for your Lordship's kind letter. My frequent re-



moves from place to place prevented my answering it sooner. I am greatly obliged to your Lordship in that you are pleased to watch over my soul, and to caution me against acting contrary to the commission given me at my ordination. But if the commission we then receive obliges us to preach no where but in that parish which is committed to our care, then all persons act contrary to their commission when they preach occasionally in any strange place. And consequently your Lordship equally offends when you preach out of your own diocese.

“As for inveighing against the clergy (without a cause), I deny the charge. What I say, I am ready to make good whenever your Lordship pleases. Let those that bring reports to your Lordship about my preaching be brought face to face, and I am ready to give them an answer. St. Paul exhorts Timothy not to receive an accusation against an elder under two or three witnesses. And even Nicodemus could say, that the Law suffered no man to be condemned unheard. I shall only add, that I hope your Lordship will inspect into the lives of your other clergy, and censure them for being *over-remiss*, as much as you censure me for being *over-righteous*.—It is their falling from their articles, and not preaching the truth as it is in Jesus, that has excited the present zeal of (what they in derision call) the Methodist Preachers. Doctor Stebbing’s sermon (for which I thank your Lordship) confirms me more and more in my opinion, that I ought to be instant in season and out of season. For to me he seems to know no more of the true nature of regeneration, than Nicodemus did when he came to Jesus by night.—Your Lordship may observe, that he does not speak a word of original sin, or the dreadful consequences of our fall in Adam, upon which the doctrine of the new-birth is entirely founded. No, like other polite preachers, he seems to think in the very beginning of his discourse, that St. Paul’s description of the wickedness of the heathens is only to be referred to them of past ages. Whereas I affirm we are all as much included under the guilt and consequences of sin as they were. And if any man preach any other doctrine, he shall bear his punishment, whosoever he be.—Again, my Lord, the Doctor entirely mistakes us when we talk of the *sensible* operations of the Holy Ghost. He understands us just as those carnal Jews understood Jesus Christ, who,

when our Lord talked of giving them that bread which came down from Heaven, said, ‘How can this man give us his flesh to eat?’ Indeed I know not that we do use the word *sensible* when we are talking of the operations of the Spirit of God. But if we do, we do not mean that God’s Spirit does manifest itself to our *senses*, but that it may be perceived by the *soul*, as really as is any sensible impression made upon the body. But to disprove this, the Doctor brings our Lord’s allusion to the wind in the third of St. John, which is the best text that he could urge to prove it. For if the analogy of our Lord’s discourse be carried on, we shall find it amounts to thus much—‘That although the operations of the Spirit of God can no more be accounted for than how the wind cometh and whither it goeth; yet may they be *felt* as really by the soul as the wind may be felt by the body.’ My Lord, indeed we speak what we know. ‘But,’ says the Doctor, ‘these men have no proof to offer for their *inward* manifestations.’ What proof, my Lord, does the Doctor require? Would he have us raise dead bodies? Have we not done greater things than these? I speak with all humility, has not God, by our ministry, raised many dead souls to a spiritual life? Verily, if men will not believe the evidence that God hath given, that He hath sent us, neither would they believe though one rose from the dead.—Besides, my Lord, the Doctor charges us with things we are entire strangers to, such as, ‘denying men the use of God’s creatures, encouraging abstinence, prayer, &c. to the neglect of the duties of our station.’—Lord, lay not this sin to his charge. Again, he says, I supposed Mr. Benjamin Seward to be a person *believing in Christ*, and blameless in his conversation, before what I call his conversion.—But this is a direct untruth. For it was the want of a *living faith* in Jesus Christ, which he now has, that he was not a Christian before, but a mere moralist.—Your Lordship knows that our article says, ‘Works done without the Spirit of God and true faith in Jesus Christ, have the nature of sin.’ And such were all the works done by Mr. Benjamin Seward before the time mentioned in my Journal.—Again, my Lord, the Doctor represents that as my opinion concerning the Quakers in general, which I only meant of those I conversed with in particular. But the Doctor and the rest of my reverend brethren are welcome to judge me

as they please.—Yet a little while and we shall all appear before the Great Shepherd and Bishop of our Souls. There, there, my Lord, shall it be determined who are His true ministers, and who are only wolves in sheep's cloathing.—Our Lord, I believe, will not be ashamed to confess us publicly in that day. I pray God we all may approve ourselves such faithful ministers of the New Testament, that we may be able to lift up our heads with boldness. As for declining the work in which I am engaged, my blood runs chill at the very thought of it.—I am as much convinced it is my duty to act as I do, as that the sun shines at noon-day. I can foresee the consequences very well. They have already, in one sense, thrust us out of their synagogues: by and by they will think it is doing God service to kill us. But, my Lord, if you and the rest of the Bishops cast us out, our Great and Common Master will take us up.—Though all men should deny us, yet will not He. And however you may censure us as *evil-doers, and disturbers of the peace*, yet if we do suffer for our present way of acting, your Lordship, at the great day, will find that we suffer only for righteousness' sake. In patience, therefore, do I possess my soul—I willingly tarry the Lord's leisure. In the mean while, I shall continually bear your Lordship's favours upon my heart, and endeavour to behave so as to subscribe myself,

“MY LORD,

“Your Lordship's obedient,

“And obliged Servant,

“GEORGE WHITEFIELD.”

“Bristol, July 10, 1739.

“To the Right Rev. Father in God,  
Martin Lord Bishop of Gloucester.”

“MY LORD,

“THE occasion of my giving your Lordship this trouble, is an information from Mr. Charles Wesley, that I am charged with breach of promise and insincerity.—As to the former, the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford told him, that I had promised, if your Lordship would ordain me, not to preach again in so popular a way. This information he had from the Dean of Christ Church, who told him he had it from your Lordship.—As to insincerity, the Dean himself was pleased to charge me with it, for not publishing in my Journal the conversation your Lordship favoured me with at Oxford. I am therefore obliged, with all humility, to ask your Lordship, 1st.

“Whether I ever did (or could) make your Lordship such a promise? 2nd. “Whether your Lordship insists, desires, or consents that I should publish the conversation which passed between us?” I did not look upon myself at liberty to mention what your Lordship spoke with so much kindness and condescension, but shall declare explicitly, if your Lordship pleases, how far you have, and how far you have not approved of,

“MY LORD,

“Your Lordship's dutiful Son,

“And most obliged humble Servant,

“GEORGE WHITEFIELD.”

“London, July 24, 1739.

“To the Right Rev. Father in God,  
Martin Lord Bishop of Gloucester.”

“SIR,

“I NEVER said, that you made me any such private promise as you mention before your ordination, that you would not for the future preach in a popular way; nor did I then ask you to make me any such. The only engagements, as you know, I have since charged you with the breach of were the publick ones to the Church you made and entered into at the time of your ordination.

“As to the conversation mentioned, I have had at different times, you know, a great deal with you, more than it is possible either for you or me now to recollect all the particulars of. Nor if they could be recollected, have I such an opinion of what I say, as to think they would be of any great use to the world. But in the general we cannot but both well remember, that I expressed my dislike and disapprobation of your behaviour and proceedings since the time of your ordination. This I did say to the Dean of Christchurch, that I had done, but not that you had ever said to any one that I had done otherwise.

“I wish I had been able to say any thing at any time to you, as I sincerely wish you well, which might persuade you to alter your conduct, and apply your zeal to the care of that district to which you were ordained and appointed, and in which you have so large an opportunity of doing good. You have both my wishes and prayers for you, and I am

“Your affectionate Brother,

“And faithful Servant,

“M. G.”

“July 28, 1739.”

“To Mr. Whitefield.”

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

## ARCHBISHOP BOULTER.

**H**UGH Boulter, Archbishop of Armagh, was born in London, and educated in Merchant-Taylor's-School, from whence he went to Oxford. He taught Prince Frederic (the King's father) the English language. He was promoted to the bishopric of Bristol in 1719; and in 1724 was nominated to the archbishopric of Armagh and primacy of Ireland. In the winter of the year 1728 all kinds of provision bore a price in Dublin beyond the means of the poor, and the nation being threatened with a famine, our Primate took upon him the relief of the distressed. The evil by his means was in a great measure averted, and the good prelate received the thanks of the Irish House of Commons on the occasion. A like scarcity happened in the year 1740, and the Primate's charity was again extended to the poor. It was computed that two thousand five hundred persons were daily fed in the Workhouse of Dublin from January to August, chiefly at the Primate's expence; whereupon his portrait was painted with a groupe of objects of both sexes, and all ages, round him, as waiting for food. This picture was placed in the said Workhouse, and under a mezzotinto print engraved from it a curious gentleman has written the following lines:—

Of pomp prelatie a vain shew instead,  
Clothed are the naked and the hungry fed:  
Such Boulter was, and such should Bishops be,  
As well prepared to work as to preach charity.

Archbishop Boulter died full of good works at his house in St. James's Place, in June 1742, aged 72, and is buried in Westminster Abbey.

## INOCULATION OF THE SMALL-POX.

The following account will serve to shew the slow progress of small-pox inoculation, from the first trial of it.—The infant son of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu was the first child of English parents inoculated for the small-pox. Lady Mary's letter, dated from Belgrade, March 23, 1718, has these words, "the boy was *engrafted* last Tuesday."\* The experiment of inoculation was tried on five persons under sentence of death, in the year 1721. Of this number four received the infection, which did not appear on the fifth. This fifth person was a woman, who confessed that she had received it when a child, but concealed the

truth in hopes of saving her life; which was the condition made to the whole number for undergoing the operation. The trial was made under the inspection of the College of Physicians, and the operation performed by Mr. Maitland, surgeon to the embassy to Constantinople. In the "Weekly Journal, or Saturday's Post," of 21 April, 1722, is the following article of intelligence, under the head of London News:—"In a few days the small-pox is to be inoculated on their Highnesses the Princesses Amelia and Carolina, by Mr. Maitland, the Princess Ann having had them already."

## PROFESSIONAL INFLUENCE.

Every man considers things according to his habits of life, or in the way of his trade, calling, or profession. There is an anecdote related by St. Evremont which proves this very forcibly. The Duchess of Mazarine, whilst in London, was daily visited by all that were polite, as well of the English as of the French nation.—In one of these assemblies a lampoon was read, satirizing the courtiers belonging to Lewis the Fourteenth. In this satire the Duke de Candale was described in the following terms:—

Le vieux Duc de Candale au teint hâve & plombé.

The old Duke de Candale with pale cadaverous looks.

There happened to be present a physician of great vogue, who, on hearing the description, spoke out loud enough to be heard by the whole company—"Oh," said he, "the Duke might easily mend his complexion; phlebotomy in the arm, and gentle cathartics would improve his looks." Whether the company laughed out at this shrewd observation, so congenial with the profession of the party who made it, is not mentioned; but there are at this time many who resemble this worthy physician, for it will be always found that "Every Man in his Humour" is still the case.

## BEARDS.

Shaving the beard, according to Ross ("View of all Religions"), came in with the doctrine of transubstantiation, first taught by Peter Lombard, in the year 1160. Innocent the Third established it with the monks at the Council of Lateran, anno 1200. This Pope took the cup from the laity, and forbade the priests to marry. The reason which weighed with the Council for the injunction of shaving beards was, lest in receiving the Sacrament the beard might touch

\* See the late edition of her Works, 5 vols.

the bread and wine, or crumbs and drops fall upon it and stick there. But shaving of beards does not seem to have been generally received amongst the clergy, for it appears that in France, King Francis I. (from 1515 to 1547) made the churchmen pay a large sum for wearing their beards. Beards were worn by the Christian priests, in opposition to the Heathen priests, who shaved theirs, as did those in Egypt.

THOMAS CORIAT, THE FAMOUS  
TRAVELLER.

Thomas Coriat was born at Odcombe, near Ewel, in Somersetshire, and bred at Oxford, where he attained to a considerable proficiency in the Greek and Latin tongues. Having a great desire to travel, he visited several parts of Europe, and at his return, after six months' absence, printed, in the year 1611, an account of what he had seen, under the title of "Coriat's Crudities." This book, which had a prodigious sale, was, according to the fashion of the times, ushered into the world with no less than sixty encomiums in verse, penned by the most celebrated wits of the times. These poems were written in an ironical style; but Coriat was proud of them, and understood them in a literal sense. Indeed, he appears to have been a man of excellent parts and learning, but of weak judgment, and therefore has been said to be the anvil on which the courtiers in the reign of James the First tried their wits; but it is added, "this anvil sometimes returned their hammers as hard knocks as it received, his bluntness repaying their abusiveness." Prince Henry, King James's son, allowed him a pension, and retained him in his service; and Coriat was constantly introduced with the dessert at all court entertainments. Amongst others that writ mock-commendatory verses upon "Coriat's Crudities" was John Taylor, who being a waterman, was called the *Water Poet*. These verses gave great offence to Mr. Coriat, who complained of them to King James. They were those which follow:—

What matters for the place I came from,  
I am no dunce-combe, coxcomb, Odcomb  
Tom;

Nor am I like a woolpack cramm'd with  
Greek,

*Venus* in *Venice* minded to go seek;  
And at my back-return to write a volume  
In memory of wit's *Gargantua* column;  
The choicest wits would never so adore me,  
Nor like so many lacquies run before me:  
But, honest Tom, I envy not thy state,  
There's nothing in thee worthy of my hate;  
Yet I confess thou hast an excellent wit,  
But that an idle brain doth harbour it;

Fool thou it at Court, I on the Thames,  
So farewell Odcomb Tom, God bless King  
James!

TAYLOR, THE WATER POET.

It is well known that James the First was ambitious of being considered as the Solomon of the age he lived in. John Taylor, a waterman upon the Thames and a poet, and therefore always stiled the *Water Poet*, laid hold on this to flatter the monarch on the following occasion. Having offended Coriat by his writings, that celebrated traveller presented a petition to King James, praying that Taylor might be punished for his insolence. Taylor followed the complaint with a counter-petition, conceived in the following sonnet:—

Most mighty Monarch of this famous Isle,  
Upon the knees of my submissive mind,  
I beg thou wilt be graciously inclin'd  
To read these lines my rustic pen compile:  
Know, royal Sir, Tom Coriat works the wile  
Your high displeasure on my head to bring;  
And well I wot the sot his words can file,  
In hope my fortunes headlong down to  
fling.  
The King whose wisdom through the world  
did ring  
Did hear the case of two offending harlots;  
So I beseech thee, great Great Britain's King,  
To do the like for two contending varlets:

A brace of knaves your Majesty  
implores

To hear their suits, as Solomon  
heard whores.

BURIAL IN CHURCH-YARDS.

A proof that in ancient times the rich as well as the poor were buried in churchyards, is exhibited in the following anecdote:—

Joan Lady Cobham, by her will in 1369, bequeathed her body to be buried in the church-yard of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark, "before the church door, where the image of the blessed Virgin sitteth on high over that door;" appointing a plain marble stone to be laid over her grave, with a cross of metal thereon, and in the circumference these words in French:

"Vous qui per ici passietz, pur l'abime Jehane de Cobham prietz"

That forthwith after her death seven thousand masses should be celebrated for her soul by the canons of Fauconbrige and Tanridge, and the four orders of friars at London: and that on the day of her funeral twelve poor people, in black gowns and hoods, should carry twelve torches.—See Mr. Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, vol. ii. p. 128; and Dugdale's *Baronage*, vol. ii. p. 63.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## INSCRIPTION ON A RUIN.

O, STRANGER! speed not on thy onward way,  
 But let this ivied shed thy step delay :  
 Lo! here the wand'ring sun-beam feebly falls,  
 And streaks with soften'd day the mossy walls ;  
 Sweet here to gaze the blue expanse of noon,  
 Or placid watch the Summer's cloudless moon  
 With rays of snowy light ascending glide  
 'Midst the dark elms and o'er the mountain-side.

Nor yet repine, if in tempestuous hour,  
 The rain slant-rushing in a wintry show'r,  
 Or snow-blast keen thy rapid fleet compel  
 To the rude covert of this rustic cell :  
 Pleasant it were to muse, as o'er the steep  
 The tall trees rock with stormy murmurings deep ;

And hear the rush of rain, the strife of hail  
 Unfelt commingle in th' o'er-passing gale,—  
 In this abstracted melancholy mood  
 A solemn joy shall bless thy solitude :  
 Thoughts of the beautiful, the good, and great,

Thy lifted soul with influence pure dilate ;  
 And if the Muses own thee for their child,  
 The Muses here shall weave their visions wild !

CHARLES A. ELTON.

## THE TOMB OF ELLEN.

STRANGER! if by worldly views  
 Thy heart is dead to Love's controul,  
 If Feeling never nurs'd with dews  
 The rose of Passion in thy soul ;—

Turn from this grave thy sullen tread,  
 For this is Pity's holiest shrine—  
 The lilies that surround the dead  
 Would shrink from such a hand as thine.

But if thy breast with ardour warm  
 Beats to the thrilling glance of Beauty ;  
 If thou hast knelt to woman's charm  
 With all of Love's enraptur'd duty,

Then Stranger pause and linger here  
 (For Love and Pity seldom fever),  
 And pour the sighs to passion dear,  
 Where Ellen sleeps, alas! for ever!

Sweet maid! within thy gentle breast  
 Affection bloom'd, oh, how sincerely!  
 And why did Fate, with frown unblest,  
 Break a fond heart that lov'd so dearly?

For cold beneath the western wave  
 Her lover found an icy pillow ;  
 No flow'r to deck his lonely grave,  
 No death-throud but the foaming billow!

The Spirit of the Morn had sigh'd,  
 Delighted o'er the rose's bloom,  
 But Sorrow came with with'ring stride,  
 And swept its beauty to the tomb.

Stranger! if Love awakes your sighs  
 (And Love and Pity seldom fever),  
 Pause where that rose of beauty lies—  
 Where Ellen sleeps, alas! for ever!

W. A. ROBERTS.

## TO LIBERTY.

SPIRIT unquenchable! whose awful fire  
 Hath ever blaz'd amidst the struggling storm,  
 And rush'd athwart the night with meteor form,

When tyrants bade thy living beam expire!  
 Ever for thee the breast hath glow'd,  
 For thee the lyre's high measures flow'd,  
 And Valour's arm, sublimely rear'd,  
 Glory's divinest deeds hath dar'd.  
 Whilst now the star of morn fades pale,  
 And loud the ocean-furges roar,  
 What breath so pure as morning's gale,  
 What fame so meet as Britain's shore,  
 To wake the poet's numbers wild and free,  
 And pour the holy song to Liberty!

Hush'd be the lute's dull measures, nor entwine

The rosy garland—breathe no melting lay,  
 Winning the free-born bosom to resign

The generous fire that spurns despotic sway—  
 Pleasure! thy wanton spells forego,  
 For thou art Freedom's deadliest foe ;  
 And he who yields him Pleasure's slave,  
 Can ne'er be free, can ne'er be brave.  
 Ye winds of Heav'n! as wild ye sweep,  
 Where marshall'd banners proudly float ;  
 Bear ye the murmurs, loud and deep,  
 Pour'd from the trumpet's brazen throat.  
 For, Freedom! where thy glories glide,  
 Where thou in loftiest pow'r hast past ;  
 Thine eye was on the banner's pride,  
 Thy spirit with the trumpet's blast.

Or where, with brow unbound,  
 Thou gav'st thy bright hair to the gales of Peace,  
 And bade'st the battle and the triumph cease ;  
 There Virtue breath'd her awe around,  
 And Honour's sun, with steady ray,  
 Roll'd thro' the azure arch, and pour'd a purer day.

Call from the fullen harp a bolder strain—  
 For lo! their deeds ennobled scenes reveal ;  
 And waved upon the Heav'n's' pellucid plain,  
 In awful radiance gleams the patriot steel.  
 And hail! the vision-crouded air,  
 The pomp that fires the eastern sky!  
 The golden clouds of Morning bear  
 Th' immortal form of Liberty!  
 Like storm-clouds stream her helmet plumes,

Her form its warrior-port assumes,  
 Bold, proud, and terrible, as when of yore,  
 She steep'd her steel in Persian gore.

O Liberty!

O Liberty! thy love prevails  
 Albion's wild shores and rocks among;  
 Swells in her mountain gales,  
 Thrills in her poet's song.  
 Defiance-breathing strains are thine,  
 The shout that hails the battle-hour;  
 O then how bright thy lightnings shine,  
 When fierce they blast the brow of pow'r!  
 No anger fires the eye of Death,  
 When stern he drinks the patriot's breath;  
 No arrow terrors round him wave,  
 To daunt the spirit of the brave;  
 For in the struggle of the Free  
 The meed of Death is Victory!

*Birmingham.* HARMODIUS.

## SONG AND CHORUS,

WRITTEN IN HONOUR OF HIS ROYAL  
 HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, BY  
 MR. BELFOUR; AND SUNG AT MORDEN,  
 THE SEAT OF ABRAHAM GOLD-  
 SMID, ESQ. AUGUST 22, 1806.

WHILE venal Bards, with rude acclaim,  
 Extol a haughty despot's fame,  
 And, where he drives the Fiends of War,  
 With adulation load his car,—  
 The Muses here, from Plenty's hoard,  
 As Wit and Beauty deck the board,  
 Attune the lyre, rejoiced to sing  
 In praise of Britain's future King.

## CHORUS.

Fill then the bowl with myrtle bound,  
 Let Morden's roof with mirth resound,  
 And every tongue this strain declare,  
 "Long live Britannia's joy and heir."

At ease reclin'd, or rob'd in state,  
 The Graces on his actions wait;  
 Where'er the Prince is heard to rove,  
 There Pleasure sports, and scoldicks Love;—  
 While Art and Science o'er the land  
 Confess in smiles his fostering hand,  
 And with the sons of Commerce blend,  
 To greet the nation's hope and friend.

## CHORUS.

Fill then the bowl, &c.  
 But should Ambition's hordes invade  
 This sacred isle, for Freedom made,  
 When myriads flush'd with ardour glow  
 To hurl destruction on the foe;  
 Then, foremost, with terrific mien,  
 Great George in battle shall be seen,  
 Resolv'd his destin'd realm to save,  
 Or fall, the bravest of the brave!

## CHORUS.

Fill then the bowl, &c.

## O D E.

HAPPY the man who, far retir'd  
 From worldly cares, and ever-jarring  
 strife,  
 Passes in guiltless calm his life,  
 With love of blessed peace inspir'd:  
 Unmov'd by glittering Fortune's charms,  
 Who spurns the crowd that round her swarms;

Who, nobly scorning mad Ambition's tow'r,  
 Pants not her high-brow'd steep to gain,  
 With danger compass'd round,  
 The loose-hung rock, and faithless  
 ground;  
 Nor trusts the fyren-voice that lures him on  
 in vain.  
 Secure, he, in Contentment's rosy bow'r,  
 Nor ever feels a pang, nor knows a heavy  
 hour.

Each day, each dawning day that gilds the  
 sky,  
 Renew'd, to him fresh joys and pleasure  
 brings:

Lo, from his couch he vig'rous springs,  
 From slumbers sweet that early fly,  
 And breathes upon the flow'ry plain  
 The fragrance of the gale again;  
 Or wanders down the hawthorn hedge's side,  
 Where blooms the simple wild-rose sweet;  
 Or climbs the dusky hill,  
 To gaze upon the prospect still,  
 And Morning see advance with silver-slip-  
 per'd feet;  
 Till as she throws the purple lustre wide,  
 The gorgeous sun appears in all his radiant  
 pride.

Oh! who can view,  
 Unmov'd, the beauties of the rising Morn,  
 While nature, bath'd in sparkling dew,  
 Smiles lovely thro' her lucid veil of light,  
 While health's warm hues her cheeks adorn!  
 Sweet is the hymn the birds repeat,  
 The lark's song from his misty height  
 On tow'ring wing, the time to cheat!  
 On bed of freshest roses lying,  
 Where zephyrs play around him fibing,  
 Delight half opens his humid eye;  
 While round him glide, in wanton measure,  
 The whispering Loves, and melting Pleasure,  
 And hail, in sportive wile, the blushing boy!

Warm darts the sun his noon-tide beams:  
 At ease, beneath the beechen shade reclin'd,  
 Lull'd by the murmurs of the wind,  
 Around his head what visions stream!  
 Dear is the hour, to Fancy dear,  
 On viewless wing who hovers near,  
 And lifts the soul unlogg'd by low desire;  
 Or glancing from her fairy scene,  
 He turns th' historic page,  
 The manners of past years to glean,  
 And marks the blood-stain'd track of man  
 from age to age;  
 Or bending thought-rapt o'er the golden lyre,  
 Invokes the heav'n born Muse, and wakes the  
 warbling wire.

Yet not, yet haply not alone by these  
 Sublim'd:—domestic cares the mind em-  
 ploy.  
 Blest source of pure unfulfilled joy,  
 Which God with eye benignant sees!  
 Around the fire, from sorrow free,  
 His offspring throngs, with prattling glee,  
 While

While the fond partner of his blissful days  
 With look delighted gazes on,  
 And swelling breast of love,  
 Where Meekness makes her heav'nly throne,  
 Mild as the evening gale, soft as the faithful dove:  
 O'er her fine cheek the flush of rapture plays,  
 And from her tender eyes bright beam the thrilling rays!  
 Not the proud dome,  
 Where Splendour sweeps along in spangled vest,  
 Of Luxury the high-pil'd home,  
 While at the gate stands ragged shiv'ring Want,  
 And vainly tells her tale distress,  
 Does gracious Peace attend to cheer:  
 And mild Content must shun the haunt  
 Where guilty pleasures blast the year.  
 She scorns the scenes of vacant Folly,  
 Her noisy train, and Mirth unholy,  
 That echoes round her gaudy shrine;  
 But still within the humble dwelling,  
 In neat array, all pomp excelling,  
 Serene, resides her artless form divine.  
 Behold the restless, toiling son of Care,  
 Whose sordid wishes speak the grov'ling mind;  
 With thoughts of base controul confin'd,  
 That varied pains his bosom tear.—  
 While eagerly the path he treads,  
 Where onward fullen Av'rice leads,  
 What dire attendants constant round him stay  
 And, vengeful, often strike the blow  
 That stabs th' unshielded heart!  
 Remorse, the parent sad of Woe,  
 And Disappointment there lifts high her freezing dart;

And pale Mistrust, who strews with thorns the way,  
 And feigning Falsehood sly smiles treach'rous on his prey!

Yet he, ev'n he, perhaps, a moment's pow'r,  
 Has felt a wish within the wounded breast,  
 That, as it rose, has sigh'd for rest,  
 Far from the city's busy hour;—  
 When wand'ring forth at Evening's reign,  
 While Freshness breathes upon the plain,  
 He fees the farms and cots around him rise,  
 (What time meek Nature sheds a balm  
 Upon the soften'd mind)  
 And thinks, in such a scene how calm  
 His years would glide away, nor leave one  
 sting behind!  
 In vain:—as fades the pensive light it dies,  
 And still the rugged path at morn again he tries.

Oh! may my days,  
 In some secure retreat, some peaceful shade,  
 Beam o'er my life with tranquil rays,  
 Where Nature lights with sweetest charm the scene;  
 With Contemplation, holy maid!  
 And 'mid the changes of the year,  
 Forget each grosser care unclean,  
 That wakes the ever-anxious fear;  
 Let Inspiration oft, infusing  
 Her spirit o'er my lonely musing,  
 Descend in silent dreams at ev'n;  
 And Hope, her milder influence lending,  
 When life's dread close is near, attending,  
 Shall whisper charmed words, to soothe the soul,  
 of Heav'n!

Liverpool.

G. W. C.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### SOCIETY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c. MECHANICS.

**T**HE silver medal and thirty guineas have been adjudged to Mr. GILBERT GILPIN of Shifnal, for an improved Crane and Flexible Chains. From the simplicity of form, and facility of manufacture, the common chain, formed of oval links, has been in use from the earliest ages, and that it did not answer every purpose of a hempen rope in working over pulleys, was not owing to its peculiar form, but from an error in the application. Every chain of this nature has a twist in itself, arising from a depression given by the hammer to each link in the welding which causes a perpetual tendency to assume a spiral form. Hence the alternate links of a chain, in coiling round a barrel, or work-

ing over pulleys, form obtuse angles in assuming the spiral shape, bearing upon the lower parts of their circumferences, and forming as it were two levers, which wrench open and crush each other in proportion to the weight suspended, as well as prevent the freedom of motion in the links themselves, and thereby load the chain with additional friction.

To prevent this and other evils attaching to the common chains, Mr. Gilpin has grooves cast in iron pulleys of sufficient dimensions to receive the lower circumferences of the links of the chain, which work vertically; those which work horizontally, and form the gudgeon part of the chain bearing upon each side of the grooves. The barrels are also of cast iron, with spiral grooves of the same dimensions, at such a distance from each other

other as to admit the chain to bed without the danger of a double coil; by these means the links are retained at right angles with each other, the only position for free and uniform motion.

The links of the chains are made as short as possible, for the purpose of increasing their flexibility, and they are reefed perfectly free from twist, in the pulleys, and on the barrels.

When applied in blocks, the grooves in the pulleys prevent the different falls of the chain from coming in contact, and render plates between them totally unnecessary; the pulleys are in consequence brought closer together, the angle of the fall from block to block considerably diminished, and the friction against the plates entirely avoided. Brass guards, with grooves opposite to those in the pulleys, are rivetted to the blocks to prevent the chain getting out of its birth from any accidental circumstance. This method of working chains has been applied to cranes capable of carrying from ten to fifteen tons, and to steam-engines used in raising coal and ore from mines; and in all cases we are assured, it has performed the business with the utmost safety, uniformity, and flexibility.

The same method is applicable, at a trifling expence, to all machines at present worked by ropes, or by chains in the usual way. It is also assumed, contrary to the general opinion, that chains are safer than ropes, for, it is an established axiom that those bodies whose fibres are most in the direction of the strain, are the least liable to be pulled asunder. The discovery is of farther additional importance, as it substitutes, a durable article for a very perishable one, and gives employment to our own manufactories at the expence of foreign importations.

The truth of Mr. Gilpin's statement is amply confirmed by respectable certificates.

Mr. THOMAS PARKER has received a premium from this Society, for an invention of a Machine for the use of Shoemakers to perform their work in a standing posture, and thereby to prevent all those disorders which, it is known, a bending posture of the body is liable to engender.

The silver medal and ten guineas were given to Mr. SALMON of Woburn, for his Geometrical Quadrant and Staff, which serves for plotting; as a level and calculator for the use of navigation and land-surveying; for ascertaining inaccessible distances, and for demonstrating and de-

termining various problems in geometry and trigonometry. In the staff there is an improvement, viz. a screw at the bottom, by means of which the staff may be readily fixed in the ground, in a manner that it could not be without it, nor could the instrument be used without the screw.

Ten guineas were voted to Mr. PETER HERBERT, for an improved Book-Cafe Bolt, to facilitate the opening of both doors at once, and to secure the same, without trouble of bolting two bolts in the common way. It will answer equally well for wardrobes, French casements, or folding sash doors. It will also make a good sash fastening, if let into the bottom sash, with a small brass knob to slide as common; it would bolt in the frame by the side of the sash cord, both sides at once.

To Mr. CHARLES LE CAAN have been voted ten guineas for an invention of a check to Carriage-wheels on Rail-roads, which possesses the means of preventing those various accidents which have from time to time proved fatal to horses employed in such service, particularly where the declivity is from 12 to 16 inches to the chain and the traffic principally descending.

The use of a horse employed on a rail-road is as frequently to check the velocity of loaded carriages, as to draw them on such parts of the road as are level or nearly so. When the horse finds himself pressed upon beyond his power of resistance, he is compelled to quicken his pace to relieve himself, by which means the velocity of the carriage exceeds his power of management; under such circumstances, the least trip of the horse terminates in a fall, by which the animal becomes injured. As a preventive to all such accidents Mr. Le Caan has contrived his check, which may be appropriated to carriages in general.

The check is fastened by means of a bolt or nut to the side of the waggon, upon which nut it turns freely, and the other end of the check is suspended by a chain to the shaft, while the horse is drawing; but if the shaft is inclined either by pressure on the descending plane, or by accident, the chain so far gives way, as to suffer the check to close in with the wheel, and thus stop the carriage.

The inventor recommends a check to each of the four wheels, and those behind may occasionally be let down, and used as reifs to relieve the horse when necessary.

The silver medal and ten guineas have been



been adjudged to Mr. JOSEPH DAVIS for his invention of a Day and Night Telegraph. The day telegraph works on a superior principle to that at present in use; it is not so liable to get out of order, and facilitates the correspondence. The night telegraph can at any time be got ready and fixed in a few minutes; it admits lights of any description, simple or compound, which are not liable to injury from the weather; the situation in which they are placed with the line of direction makes the night telegraph equally useful with that for the day. Before the centre lamp in the night telegraph is a plane convex, or double convex lens of any focus or diameter, formed hollow so as to admit of being filled with any transparent coloured liquor, to which lens there should be a neck or tube, to admit of the contraction or expansion of the coloured liquor. The night telegraph has 63 changes, without varying the line of direction. The middle shutter of the day telegraph works in grooves on each side: it is raised and lowered by a pole. If placed in the centre, it forms with the six shutters 126 changes, and by being raised occasionally on a line with the upper shutters, or drawn down to the line with the lower shutters, will form in the whole 252 changes. It is portable, and may, when not in actual work, be lowered within the house.

To Mr. ANDREW FLINT have been voted fifty guineas for his invention of an Expanding Band Wheel to Regulate the Velocity of Machinery. The usual method of connecting machinery, is by a band running over two wheels or riggers; hence the relative velocity of the wheels is in the inverse ratio of their diameters, and these diameters always remaining the same, no alteration of velocity can be obtained, but by a corresponding variation in that of the moving power applied. By Mr. Flint's invention, the artizan is enabled to regulate the velocity of his machinery at pleasure, the moving power remaining as before, or to retain the same motion with an alteration in that of the applied force. He proposes two methods of attaining this object: in both, the periphery of the band-wheel is divided into any convenient number of parts, which may be placed at any given distance from the centre of the wheel, and thus by enlarging the circumference of one band-wheel, while the other is equally diminished, to alter the relative velocity of each at pleasure.

Mr. SALMON, of Woburn, obtained a premium and the silver medal for an improvement in Canal-locks, and for preventing a waste of water.

To Mr. HAWKINS also was voted the silver medal for an invention of a Machine for cutting Paper and the Edges of Books, on three Sides at once fixing in the Prefs. For this purpose, it is necessary that the book be placed at one end, and a support give to the plough beyond the part cut; there is, therefore, at each corner, a block moveable on the centre, so as to elongate alternately the side or end of the prefs.

The prefs is as wide as the intended length of the book; at a distance from the end of it equal to the required width of the book, is a stop, made somewhat like two combs, one fastened on each side, the teeth of one going into the interstices of the other, so that it may effectually prevent the book from falling too low, whether the prefs is open little or much.

In the common prefs, the book is put in the middle, and there is a screw at each end to force the prefs together; but in this prefs, the book being put at one end, there is a screw about the middle to force the prefs together, and another screw at the lower end to force it open, and consequently prefs the book tighter, exactly on the principles of cabinet-makers' hand-screws.

Fifteen guineas have been granted to Mr. HENRY WARD of Blandford for a New Striking-clock Movement. The striking part of this clock is so far simplified, that the whole train of wheels used in common clocks, together with the barrel and weight, are entirely superseded. The power necessary for raising the hammer is obtained from the pendulum. The advantages of this clock are said to be (1) That it is not attended with that disagreeable roaring which is frequently heard in the wheels and pinions of others, and particularly the fly-pivots when in want of oil. (2.) That the interval between the strokes is uniformly the same: the case is very different in other clocks, for as they get foul, they always strike slower, and the more so still when the weather is cold. (3.) In consequence of its simplicity, it is not liable to be out of repair: and (4) It can be manufactured for considerably less expence.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

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

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

**I**N our last Number an old correspondent made the Monthly Magazine a medium through which to call on the public to testify its indignation against the murder of Palm, the bookseller, by a subscription in behalf of his widow and family, and he functioned his feelings by enclosing five guineas to the publisher, as the commencement of a general subscription. We have now the satisfaction of our correspondent being attended by effects equal to his warmest expectations; scarcely was this Magazine put in circulation before the idea was taken up by some of the liberal and public-spirited subscribers to LLOYD'S COFFEE-HOUSE, by various editors of newspapers, and by other persons in all parts of the United Kingdom; and, to their immortal honour, a sum, at this moment, has been collected far exceeding ONE THOUSAND POUNDS.

We felt it our duty to address ourselves immediately to a distinguished literary correspondent, resident in a university not far from Nuremberg, that we might have it in our own power to furnish the public with the correct particulars of this atrocious business, and, in reply, we have been furnished with the following statement of facts, many of which are new to the English reader:—

“Among the different bookfellers who were torn from their families by French *gens d'armes*, in the month of August last, in Bavaria, Swabia, and Franconia, and conveyed to the Austrian fortrefs of Braunau, was JOHN PHILIP PALM, of Nuremberg, proprietor of the shop kept under the name of *Stein* in that city. Several of them were set at liberty on the remonstrance of their governments: but Palm, together with Schoderer, a tradesman of Donauwörth, was brought before a court-martial assembled by Berthier, the French Minister of War, and composed of seven colonels, one adjutant, and a reporter.

“Besides these two accused persons who were present, the names of the following were added:—Merkel, publican, of Neckar-

fulm; J. F. Jenisch, clerk in the house of Stage, at Augsburg; Kupfer, bookseller of Vienna; Eurich, bookseller, of Linz, in Austria; but none of these appeared before the court, probably because their governments would not deliver them up. They were accused of high treason, as the authors, printers, and publishers, of libellous works directed against the Emperor of the French and his army, and tending to mislead the minds of the inhabitants of the South of Germany.

“The court directed the two prisoners to be brought in one after the other, and the evidence founded on the information of their spies to be read to them. After they had withdrawn, the court consulted together, and pronounced sentence of death on all the persons mentioned in the report. They farther decreed, that Schoderer and Palm should be executed within twenty four hours, but only the latter actually suffered on the 26th of August. The principal accusation alleged against him was, that of being the publisher of a book entitled, “Germany in the lowest State of Degradation.”

“In order to expose the whole atrocity of this sanguinary proceeding, the following circumstances deserve to be mentioned. The city of Nuremberg assigned him a counsel, but this indulgence the court absolutely refused to allow. The trial lasted three days, for it was on the fourth day after his arrival at Braunau that he was fetched from his dungeon, placed upon a cart, and conveyed, bound, to the parade. Here he was offered his liberty if he would name the author of the above-mentioned work; but he magnanimously exclaimed, “that he would rather suffer death.” His eyes being then covered with a bandage, ten soldiers fired on a given signal; unfortunately, he was not immediately dispatched, nor did he die till a soldier had charged again and approaching quite close to him, fired another ball through his head.

“Palm

“Palm has left a widow and five children, in circumstances very inadequate to support them with decency. It is so much the more to be wished, that the subscriptions opened for them in many places may prove ample. The court had even the cruelty to adjudge the widow to pay the expences of the trial, which amounted to 700 gulden (about 75l. sterling).”

The plan of the new Oxford Review is so far matured, that its appearance is announced for the first of January. At a time when reviews have become the mere engines of personal calumny, and the ordinary vehicles for the most impudent libels, we cannot too emphatically congratulate the literary world on the publication of a new Critical Journal, which, from its locality, must be distinguished by independence, good manners, integrity, and sound learning.—In justification of our eulogy on this new journal, we shall cite the sketch of its plan, as published by those concerned in its management.—It would appear that it will be loyal and orthodox, without being factious and intolerant.

1. The writers are gentlemen wholly unconnected with literary factions, or with the trading interests of publishers.

2. They have been induced to volunteer their services as guardians of literature, in consequence of the numerous abuses to which periodical criticism has lately been exposed in many of the existing reviews.

3. As resident members of the first university in the world, their easy access to literary authorities of every kind, their means of constant literary communication, and their other numerous local advantages, especially qualify them to undertake the office of censors of the public press.

4. Every book shall be reviewed according to the professed object of its writer, and every writer shall be candidly judged according to his own principles.

5. Issuing from a seat of learning, which has always been justly regarded as the bulwark of the Church and State, this review will be steadfastly devoted to the interests of the established religion and government of the country.

6. Every book which appears within the British Empire, and which has been publicly advertised or has been communicated to the editors, shall, without exception, be noticed in this Review within three months after its appearance.

7. The reviewed works shall be classed systematically, under the general heads of literature to which they respectively belong.

8. Notices of foreign literature shall form a

regular portion of every Number, and arrangements have been made by which they will be early and comprehensive.

KOTZEBUE has lately published at Berlin some volumes of Tales, Epifodes, and Nouvelletes, a translation of which has been undertaken, and will speedily appear, in three volumes, corresponding with his various travels. This gentleman and M. MULLER are understood to be the authors of the admired and spirited *Manifesto of the King of Prussia*.

Sir WILLIAM YOUNG, Bart. and M. P. has just completed an arrangement of facts and documents relative to the West India Islands, which he intends to publish under the title of *The West India Common Place Book*. This work will include all that it can be desirable to know relative to the commerce, produce, and other interests of the West India Islands.

Dr. COGAN, of Bath, is preparing for the press an *Ethical Treatise on the Passions*. The first part, which will appear in the course of the winter, will treat of the agency of the passions in the pursuit of well-being; of the intellectual powers, as directories in the pursuit; and of the nature and sources of that well-being of which the human species is susceptible.

Mr. DAVIS, author of *Travels in America*, has nearly ready for publication, in one volume octavo, *Memoirs of the Life of Chatterton the Poet*.

A new *History of Jamaica* will speedily make its appearance, written by a gentleman some time resident in that island. To give a more complete view of the present state of that valuable colony, the author has written separate dissertations on the climate and soil, topography, laws, trade, natural and commercial productions, state of the negroes, and proposals for the amelioration of their condition; diseases of Europeans and negroes, and the customs, manners, and dispositions of the inhabitants.

Mr. BURNES, the eminent conductor of the *Naval Academy at Gosport*, will publish, in a few days, two works calculated to increase that thirst for glory which has already rendered our navy invincible. One of them is a succinct account of the lives and actions of all illustrious admirals and commanders, to appear under the title of “*Naval Heroes*;” and the other is a complete historical view of the rise and progress of the navy to the present time, under the title of the “*British Neptune*.”

MR. THORNTON, who has resided many years in Turkey, is preparing for publication an Account of the Government, Religion, Manners, military and civil Establishments of that country.

Early in November will be published, in three large volumes, royal octavo, The Political Life, and Speeches at large, of the late Mr. Pitt. The Life is composed from authentic documents, interspersed with his correspondence. His speeches in Parliament, as well as on other occasions, are given at length.

MR. WALPOLE, a relative of the celebrated writer of that name, has just completed, under the title of Recollections, a biography of that distinguished statesman, Mr. Fox. It will contain a great number of curious and interesting anecdotes, and will be comprised in the compass of a neat pocket volume.

MR. DALLAS has a new romance in the press, under the title of The Knights.

MR. BARCLAY'S new work on the Muscles may be shortly expected.

MR. VETCH is preparing a new work on Ophthalmia.

A second volume of Mr. MANNING'S History of Surrey is in considerable forwardness, edited by Mr. BRAY, the Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries.

In a former number we announced the intended removal of the Pomfret and Arundel marbles, now in the schools at Oxford, to the Radcliffe Library. Their number and value, we understand, are to be enhanced by the addition of Sir Roger Newdigate's collection. The statues, and other articles of exquisite workmanship, are to be placed in the upper part of the building: the inscriptions and inferior specimens in the colonnade beneath.

A beautiful monument to the memory of Schwartz, the German missionary, has been just finished by Mr. FLAXMAN, intended for India. The subject is a bas relief, representing the Rajah of Tanjore's last visit to the venerable priest while on the bed of death; it was chosen by the Rajah himself: one or two of the Rajah's ministers are represented as accompanying him, with three boys, in the foreground, belonging to the school which Schwartz superintended for many years. The inscription is in English.

MR. WILLIAM LAMBERT has accurately determined the longitude of the Capitol, in the city of Washington, to be  $76^{\circ} 53' 15''$  west from the meridian of Greenwich.

MR. GARDNER, of the City Dispensary, has, in the course of some galvanic experiments, been led to try the effect of the galvanic fluid upon vegetable infusions. Turmeric with distilled water was first submitted to trial; the circuit being made with iron wires, gas was given out from both, and the infusion became gradually changed from a bright yellow to a deep brown, beginning at the upper part of the tube; both wires became black, probably from the oxygen evolved from the water. The same quantity of the infusion of litmus was then subjected to the galvanic action; in a few minutes the blue tinge began to fade; the liquor became diaphanous, and at length exhibited a greenish colour, gas being given out from both wires, which were also turned black. From these experiments, he conceived an alkali had been formed during the operations; to prove the truth of the conjecture, he was enabled to restore the blue colour to the litmus, by means of dilute sulphuric acid. He repeated the experiment several times with the same success. Syrup of violets, diluted with an equal quantity of distilled water, and galvanized with silver and iron wires, turned as perfectly green as it could have done on the addition of pure ammonia, potash, or soda.

DR. THORNTON, the metropolitan professor of pneumatic medicine, has laid before the public the case of a young lady, who, from a violent cold, lost the use of her voice, in which state she continued, notwithstanding much medical assistance, upwards of eighteen months. By means of the oxygen gas, the lady was perfectly restored to health, and the powers of voice, in a fortnight. Hence the Doctor infers, 1. That the loss of voice is a disease that usually resists all common means made use of; therefore oxygen gas is in this a *desideratum*. 2. The mode of cure is probably by strengthening those muscles which give tone to the voice. 3. Hence in the more oxygenated climate of England, the nightingale has so melodious a strain, while it only croaks in Egypt, whither it retires in the winter. 4. A remarkable strength of voice has been observed by many after inhaling the vital air.

The same distinguished professor has invented a Pneumometer, by means of which the capacity of the lungs may be ascertained. By experiments with this instrument made on the late Mr. Fox, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Kemble, Sir

James

James Macintosh, and others, he found that the power of the voice was in exact proportion to the quantity of air inhaled, and therefore to the oxygenation of the muscles of the larynx.

Mr. TAUNTON, of the Finsbury Dispensary, has lately performed the operation on two poor persons for the femoral hernia, with complete success. With a truly philanthropic spirit, he appeals to the public, particularly to the managers of all charitable institutions, upon the necessity of supplying the poor with trusses, by which very many lives would be saved, and painful operations be prevented.

Mr. R. L. EDGEWORTH has invented a new odometer for a carriage, which he conceives is more simple, and less liable to be out of order, than those commonly used. It may be easily attached to the axle of any carriage.

Mr. ARTHUR YOUNG, the father of agricultural science in England, after many experiments and observations on the subject, affirms that sea-salt acts as a very powerful manure, especially when added to dung. He says also, that very considerable benefit has been found from the application of sea-water to vegetables, and that, when mixed with dung, or compost dunghills, it possesses a septic power that promotes putrefaction.

Mr. LOGAN has made many experiments on gypsum, with a view to ascertain its qualities, and the differences between the American gypsum and that found in Europe. His conclusions are, 1. That there is no difference between European and American gypsum. 2. That it acts as an immediate manure to grass, and afterwards in an equal degree to grain. 3. That one dressing will continue in force several succeeding crops. 4. That it does not produce any remarkable effects used as a top-dressing for grain. 5. And that on stiff clay soils, it will produce an increase of vegetation, but not sufficient to pay the expense of the manure. The quantity per acre should be six bushels.

From other experiments of Mr. YOUNG, charcoal is found to be a good manure for vegetables; but nothing in comparison to hydrogen gas, from iron filings, and dilute sulphuric acid thrown up to the roots every day. In both cases the principle is the same; for charcoal decomposes the water, imbibing the oxygen, and giving out the hydrogen for the nourishment of the plants.

#### Russia.

A periodical work, published by M. STONER, and entitled, *Russia under Alex-*

ander I. furnishes the following particulars:—In the German provinces of the Russian empire there are at present six printing establishments, three of which are in the government of Livonia, one in Courland, and two in Eithonia. These are, 1. The printing-house of the university of Dorpat, established in 1789 by M. Genzius, who, in 1802, had the title of printer to the university. Ever since its establishment, a political gazette has been printed there.—2. The printing-house of the crown and city at Riga, established as early as 1522. It has always enjoyed the privilege of printing all the church and school-books for that city; it may be considered as the mother of all the foreign printing-houses in Russia. Since the year 1785 it has belonged to Mr. J. D. K. Müller.—3. The same city contains another printing-house, belonging to M. Häcker, established in 1777.—4. The printing-house of the government of Mittau, where there was probably one so far back as 1584. It is only of late years that it has become flourishing under the direction of M. Steffenhagen, who has conferred signal benefit on his country by circulating in it many excellent German and Lithuanian works.—5. The printing-office of the town and gymnasium of Reval, founded while the country belonged to Sweden. Its proprietor is M. Minuth, who publishes the only newspaper that appears at Reval.—6. Grefsel's printing-office, established in the same town in 1802.—All these houses, especially that of Mittau, are furnished with a great quantity of types.

#### Sweden.

M. ESMARK, a learned mineralogist, and formerly the pupil of the celebrated Werner, has lately discovered, at Arand in Norway, a new mineral, of which he has made a distinct species, under the name *Datolithe*. M. Klaproth has analysed this mineral, and found it to be composed of

Silica	- - -	36.5
Lime	- - -	35.5
Boracic acid	- - -	24
Water	- - -	4

Hence, it appears to be a corate of lime mixed, perhaps accidentally, with silica. It is of a white colour, more or less tinged with green. It is found in such large masses as to be considered a rock, and in crystals of the shape of rectangular prisms. Its fracture does not exhibit a lamellated texture: it is imperfectly conchoidal, with small cavities, and of an oily lustre. Some masses are composed of large grains adhering

adhering to each other, but perfectly distinct; and of which the surface is far from being brilliant. This substance is not so hard as feldspath. It is semi-transparent, and weighs 2.98. When exposed to the action of the blow-pipe, it swells into a large white mass, and at last becomes converted into a glass of a pale rose colour. It dissolves without the aid of heat in nitric acid, leaving the silica at the bottom of the vessel.

#### Germany.

A circumstance deserving of the attention of naturalists recently occurred at the menagerie of Schönbrunn, near Vienna. The male Bengal tiger kept there is usually fed with butcher's meat; but being at times subject to a kind of ophthalmia, he is then provided with young living animals, whose warm blood contributes to his cure. Being in this state, the female whelp of a butcher's dog was thrown in to him; the tiger was just then crouched with his head resting on his fore-feet. The whelp recovering from her first alarm, approached and began to lick his eyes, which was so agreeable to the tiger, that, forgetting his appetite for carnage, he not only spared the animal, but even testified his gratitude by caresses. The bitch, having entirely overcome her fears, continued to lick him, and in a few days the tiger was cured. Since that time the two animals have lived in perfect friendship; before he touches his food, the tiger always waits till his companion has satisfied herself with the daintiest morsels. He puts up with every thing from her, and even when she bites him in play, he shews no resentment, but is continually caressing her.

Never were such pains taken as within these few years to vary the number of musical instruments. An artist of Prague, named HOLBEIN, has invented one, to which he has given the name of *Uranikon*. One of its properties is to swell the sounds progressively from *pianissimo* to *fortissimo*, and *vice versa*. This instrument likewise produces the sound of a horn, the echo of which seems to reverberate in the mountains; and the *adagio* is sung, *ad libitum*, by one of the sweetest female voices.

At a late meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Munich, M. BAADER exhibited the model of a machine of his invention, which he denominates Hydro-metrograph, and which has already been tried on a large scale at the salt-works of Reichenhall. By means of this machine,

the measure of any quantity of water that has passed through a pipe of certain dimensions is determined and marked in cubic feet.

A literary notice, at the same capital, proposes the publication of an engraving of a bird, which has never been methodically described by any naturalist, and which is mentioned for the first time in the second volume of Gmelin's Natural History. This bird, which is truly a curiosity, has four sorts of wings, or rather a very thick collar of feathers, which he spreads over his back when it rains in the manner of an umbrella. The editors of the same work promise a description of several other original species, which cannot fail to prove interesting to ornithologists.

At a meeting of the Academy of useful Sciences at Erfurt, M. BÜCHNER read a memoir on inoculation for the natural small-pox, and on the result of the first vaccination at Bergen in Norway. He gives a circumstantial account of the latter, and states a remarkable case which fell under his observation in the performance of his medical duty. He was sent for to a child a year old, belonging to Captain Paafche, who commanded a ship, and was absent at the time on a voyage to France. The mother imagined that the symptoms of the disorder proceeded from dentition; but M. Büchner soon discovered all those that usually attend the natural small-pox. Before its eruption, he several times endeavoured, but in vain, to prevail on the mother to have her other two children vaccinated. The next day the eruption appeared, the small-pox became malignant, and on the fifth day the child died. The disconsolate mother then repaired to the physician, imploring him to save her two remaining children. He resolved to vaccinate them, after a suitable preparation. He directed them both to be removed to the most distant apartment in the house, to be put into a warm bath, to be well rubbed, and all the clothes they had before worn to be changed. The vaccination was successful; the punctures became inflamed, the eruption took place at the proper time, and the tumours approached to perfect maturity. But after the eighth day, the two children had a very restless night; they felt an inclination to vomit, head-ache, in short, all the symptoms which usually precede the natural small-pox. The next day the eruption of the latter actually took place, and the bodies of the two children were covered with

with it. This small pox was neither of the favourable nor yet of the malignant kind, and both the children got very well over this crisis. But it was remarkable, that the vaccine pocks continued their progress, and their scabs did not fall off till after the deficcation of those of the small-pox.

*France.*

New patents for the following inventions were granted by the French Emperor at Rambouillet, on the 21st August:—

For fifteen years to Relfurt Spofor, for a new corn-mill.

For ten years to Anthony Barré, for improvement in the machinery for distillation.

To Messrs. Eraud, for fifteen years, for improvements of the harp.

For fifteen years to André Favre, of Toulon, for a portable horizontal press, intended to press all kinds of substances, particularly olives.

To widow Garnest, of Paris, for ten years, for a machine for weaving combed wool.

To Pierre Charles Boulay, for ten years, for a method of fixing the colours of a great number of metallic oxides.

To François Bergeaud, for ten years, for a hydraulic engine to raise water and other heavy bodies.

To Firmin Didot, for ten years, for his new invention in stereotype printing, being that of giving the letters in what is called the English written character, being without any interruption between the letters.

For five years to Sieur Berlioz, for a carriage which he calls the flying pinnace.

For ten years to M. de Groos, for the manufacture of royal Windsor soap.

To James White, of Paris, for fifteen years, for an improvement in weaving.

For fifteen years, to Francis Rotch, of Bourdeaux, for improvements in the construction of whale boats and other light vessels.

To A. Argand, of Paris, for some improvements upon his celebrated lamp.

For fifteen years to Jean Baptiste Mollerat, of Paris, for a method of making soda artificially.

For five years to Pierre Daujon, for the invention of a machine for enabling sick persons to have their beds made or changed, without occasioning pain or shaking.

To M. Seguin for five years, for a lamp with a double current of air.

For fifteen years to Pierre Jandeau, for improvements in the stocking-loom.

For ten years to Miss Honoree Anne Elizabeth Basfon, for an invention in distilling, by which a fourth is gained by one operation or heat.

For fifteen years to Louis Jape, for a machine to make screws, nails, pins, &c.

For ten years to the Sieur Trelozier, for an improvement in chimnies, stoves, and furnaces.

For fifteen years to the Sieur Cochui, for a machine to raise or lower water, earth, &c.

For ten years to Pierre Koch, for a new furnace for the carbonifation of wood.

To Isaac Berard for ten years, for a new distilling apparatus.

For five years to the Sieur Vantrin, for a machine to put in motion at once fifty looms for the weaving of tiffues.

For five years to Claude Rodier, for a machine to clean cotton.

For five years to Pierre Gros, for a machine to bruise grain.

For five years to Henry Meunier, for the invention of a means to make muslin of silk.

For five years to the Sieur Hadrot, for the invention of a filtering coffee-pot without ebullition.

For five years to Francis Le Blanc, for the improvement of a machine for shearing cloth.

For five years to John Stevenson, for the invention of a process to paint all kinds of earthenware.

M. KLAPROTH has published a memoir on sulphuric acid, the result of many experiments, from which it appears: 1. That 100 parts of sulphuric acid of the specific gravity of 1.850, are composed of concrete acid 74.04, and of water 25.06; or of sulphur 31.05, of oxygen 42.09, and of water 25.06.—2. That 100 parts of concrete acid are formed of 42.03 of sulphur, and 57.07 of oxygen.—3. That 100 parts of calcined sulphate of barytes contains, of barytes 67; of sulphur 14, and of oxygen 19.

M. J. N. GARDEUR, an artist of Paris, has invented a method of imitating the most beautiful sculptures, by means of old paper reduced to paste. This new composition adds to a wonderful lightness and solidity the requisite truth in the expression of the figures. Almost all the theatres and public halls in Paris are decorated with statues and other ornaments made of this composition. They are as cheap as common painted paper; and, from their lightness, may be transported with little expence.

M. VAUQUELIN has laid before the National Institute an account of experiments on hair; the object of which was to ascertain the nature of the animal matter of which hairs are formed, and if there was any thing analogous in the animal economy. The results of these experiments

experiments are, that black hair is formed of nine different substances: viz. 1, an animal matter, which forms the greatest proportion; 2, a white concrete oil; 3, another greenish gray oil, very abundant; 4, iron; 5, some particles of oxyde of manganese; 6, phosphate of lime; 7, carbonate of lime; 8, silic; and 9, a considerable quantity of sulphur. Red hair does not differ from black, except that it contains a red oil in place of a greenish black one. White hair differs from the others, in as much as the oil is nearly colourless, and it contains some phosphate of magnesia, which is not found in others.

M. BIOR has lately read an essay at the National Institute, on the changes occasioned in bodies by the action of light. And Count RUMFORD read a treatise, at the same time, on the adhesion of the particles of water to each other.

M. LAUGIER has discovered in meteoric stones some *chrome*; though before he undertook the analysis, it was supposed that the component principles of these stones were silic, iron, manganese, sulphur, nickel, with accidental traces of lime and alumina. The analysis of M. Laugier was made upon a meteoric stone, which is said to have fallen at Verona in the year 1693. The inferences drawn by him, and which are countenanced by M. Vauquelin, are, 1. That the five meteoric stones of Verona, Barbotain, Ensisheim, Aigle, and Apt, contain, besides the principles just enumerated, about the hundredth part of *chrome*.—2. That it is very probable, that all meteoric stones possess this principle, since they resemble each other in their physical and chemical characters, and have all, as far as has hitherto been ascertained, the same origin.—3. That in many cases, in order to attain the requisite precision of chemical analysis, it may be expedient to treat the same substance with acids and alkalis, as a principle may be overlooked in one case, which will be obvious in the other.

At the distribution of prizes recently made by the Academy of Fine Arts of the city of Bruges, a medal was adjudged to a young man, who, though deprived by nature of the use of his hands, has nevertheless produced drawings admirable for their execution.

#### Holland.

The new King of Holland has undertaken the presidency of the Society of Arts and Sciences of Haerlem, and in future its title is to be the "Royal Society of Haerlem."

#### Italy.

The government of the kingdom of Italy has founded an annual competition for one heroic drama and two comic dramas, which are to be represented at the theatre *della Scala*. A prize of 60 sequins will be given to the author of the best heroic drama, and one of 40 sequins to each of those whose comic dramas shall be crowned.

The Corridor, leading to the Library and the Museum of the Vatican, will be the finest in the world. From the present entrance to the Museum, to the place where the iron gate used to stand, the statues, busts, and basso-relievos, found in the different store-rooms of the Vatican, are now placing. The tablets on which the busts are fixed are composed of antique pieces of frieze and entablatures, and they rest upon pillars and fragments of columns which once embellished the edifices of ancient Rome. By means of this arrangement the Gallery will become of some utility to architecture, that important branch of the arts, unfortunately too much neglected in the museums of sovereigns and of the curious. From the place where the iron gate stood, to that where you descend to the lodges, persons are employed in engraving the walls of the gallery with innumerable inscriptions of the Pagans and of the early Christians. The Chevalier Canova places the works of art, and Casetan Marini classes the inscriptions. The wall which formerly separated the lodges and the corridor is no longer in existence; the space which it occupied is transforming into a handsome vestibule, which will be ornamented with columns and other relics of antiquity. Thus the whole length of one part of the lodges is added to that of the corridor, which increases it nearly 225 feet. It will afford a view truly magnificent, and worthy of Rome. In the present vestibule of the Museum are seen several epitaphs on the Cornelian family, and the celebrated sarcophagus of Scipio Barbatus. Accordingly, throughout an extent of 1200 feet there will be a series of authentic monuments, both of art and science, of more than twelve centuries, commencing with the first Punic war. This Gallery, the largest in the world, will lead to the Library and the Museum of the Vatican, or, to speak more correctly, that superb Gallery will form an integral part of an unrivalled whole, exclusively dedicated to the arts and sciences.



## LIST OF 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.

## BIOGRAPHY.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL Details of the last Moments and long Illness of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox. 2s. 6d.

Recollections of the Life of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox. By B. C. Walpole, esq. 6s. boards.

## COMMERCE.

American Arguments for British Rights, being a Republication of the celebrated Letters of Phocion, on the Subject of Neutral Trade. 2s. 6d.

## LAW.

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On the 10th of November will be published, in one vol. 12mo., La Floresta Espanola, containing Extracts from the most celebrated Spanish Authors, ancient and modern.

## THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. RICHARD TOMKINSON'S (LIVERPOOL),  
for a Machine for making white Salt,  
and preparing Brine to make white  
Salt.

THE principle of this invention is making salt and preparing the brine by means of a hollow cylinder, or pipes connected together, or by a passage or passages, of any form, placed in the midst of the liquid; through which cylinder, pipes, &c. the fire shall pass, as through a chimney, or in a similar manner to which water passes through pipes laid in the street for the purpose of supplying houses. The pan which is to contain the liquid may be made of any suitable materials, so as to bear the fire, though cast iron seems the best.

The pan is to be flat or horizontal, about fifty feet long and fourteen wide, the sides to be perpendicular, and about fifteen inches deep, to meet in the middle nearly in an angle, like a common water-spout, making it in the middle, that is, in a line level with the top edge on each side, where the two sides meet at bottom, three feet six inches deep. The side and ends may be made of wood, the bottom of wood also, or of clay covered with tiles, bricks, &c. The fire-place is situated in a cylinder, which is of cast iron, and seven feet long, of an oval form, two feet three inches deep, and three feet broad in the inside. The cylinder is fixed in the centre of the front end of the pan, the end of it level with the outside plank. Between the cylinder

and plank it is caulked with oakum. The pipes, in as many joints as convenient, are of about nine inches interior diameter, and are joined to the cylinder, and pass in a line parallel with the angle at bottom, and the distance of about four inches from the bottom, pass through the other end of the pan, where they join a chimney. The heat and smoke pass through such cylinder and pipes, which may be supported on the bottom of the pan by as many bearers as requisite, so that the liquid can freely circulate under the pipes, and a scraper or rake can pass between them and the bottom; but the top surface of the cylinder and pipes should be on a level with the bottom of the pan's sides, and care should be taken to have always the cylinder and pipes covered with liquid. On the mouth of the cylinder there is a grate, and as many bars as convenient, so as to leave sufficient space for the ashes to fall, and be raked off. The fire is not to come nearer than about six inches from the mouth of the cylinder, so that the hatch, frame, and small iron door, as in common stoves, must be placed at that distance, at least, from the mouth of the cylinder: these are to be cleared frequently from the scales which they are liable to contract from the liquid.

The principle of the invention which the patentee claims as his own, is, that the liquid, by this means, always surrounds the fire, except at the aperture, where it must be supplied with coals and fuel;

fuel, and whence it communicates with the chimney.

**MR. DAVID HARDIE'S** (WESTMINSTER), for an Improvement in and upon Cranes for raising and lowering Goods into and out of Warehouses.

The principle of the raising apparatus is to constitute the force employed, sometimes by the whole weight of the person or persons working it, sometimes with the addition to this of their muscular strength; and also to oblige each person, where more than one is employed, to perform his due share of labour, not affording an opportunity for the appearances of exertion without the reality, and forming an efficient combination of their respective efforts. The principle of the lowering apparatus consists in applying a convenient quantity of water, to counteract the accelerating velocity natural to falling bodies, so that the weight lowering shall on no occasion descend with precipitation, but with a gentle motion, at all times to be easily arrested by the common gripe-wheel: both principles being attended with dispatch of business, saving of labour, and prevention of dangerous accidents. The crane is composed of three principal parts: 1. A tread wheel, less than half the size of the walking wheel in common use, and of a different construction with regard to the steps, which are outside instead of within the circumference of the wheel. 2. The barrel on which is coiled the rope that is connected with the weight to be raised or lowered. 3. The lowering wheel contained in a box or cistern.

The manner of using this crane, when the goods are to be raised, is to connect the tread-wheel with the barrel: a number of men are to mount the steps, and laying hold with their hands of the rails fastened to the top of the framing of the crane, and projecting at a convenient height on each side of the men, they are enabled on all occasions to maintain their proper situations on the wheel, and by their weight alone, or their weight and muscular strength combined, raise the weight. When weights are to be lowered, the tread-wheel is to be disconnected from the barrel. The click and ratchet wheel will connect the lowering wheel to the barrel, and the descending weight will necessarily carry round the wheel; the arms of which alternately striking on the surface of the water in the cistern, and forcing their passage through it, will counteract the accelerating velocity nat-

tural to falling bodies, producing a gentle motion of the weight, free from all danger of precipitation, and subject at all times to be arrested with ease and certainty by the gripe wheel. The rope, after being detached from the weight lowered, is brought up again by a sufficient counterpoise weight attached to the back rope which had been wound upon the barrel, as the rope descended. Thus the operation of lowering can be performed by only the attendance of one man to the crane; combining at once dispatch, a great saving of labour, and perfect security from all danger to men or goods.

Another mode of applying water for the purpose of lowering weights may be effected by putting the crank upon the axis instead of the spokes, and attaching to this crank a piston, which by the motion of the crank is moved up and down in a box or cylinder filled with water, both ends of the cylinder being covered, and the piston-rod moving through a stuffing-box in the upper cover. An apparatus, regulated by means of a cock, being made in the piston, the water is obliged to pass through the aperture as the piston moves up and down, and the velocity with which the piston can move will be in proportion to the size of the aperture. The upper cover of the cylinder may be formed into a reservoir round the stuffing-box, to receive the small quantity of water that may be forced through it. This liquid may again be easily introduced into the cylinder, by means of a cock, through the bottom of the reservoir, and this cock may also serve as an opening to introduce an instrument to regulate the cock in the piston when occasion requires, without being under the necessity of taking off the upper cover of the cylinder for that purpose. When the lowering apparatus is used for the purpose of lowering goods or persons from a building in case of fire, it will be proper to attach two ropes or chains to the barrel, winding in contrary directions, in order that the descent of one weight by one rope may wind up the other, to be in readiness to continue the operation.

**MR. BRYAN DONKIN'S** and **MR. HENRY MAUNSLAY'S** (MARGARET-STREET), for a new and simple Method of combining Wheel-work, so as to produce any required Proportion of Velocity between the Weight and the first Mover.

The nature of this invention cannot be set forth without the aid of figures. It will therefore be sufficient if we inform

our readers that the principle may be applied to give motion and effect to screws, capstans, lathes, and all other engines which act in the way of rotation. The wheels may be constructed of any proper material, according to the intended uses, and connected by teeth, bands, flops, or chains, or any other method by which wheels are made to drive each other; and the first motion may be given by any of the forces commonly used for such purposes.

MR. THOS. JAMES PLUCKNETT'S (CHRISTCHURCH, SURREY), for a *Machine for dibbling and drilling all Kinds of Grain and Pulse.*

This machine consists of a hollow roller, of wood or iron, three feet in diameter. The roller, about a foot long, is made with bars of iron, placed round the circumference of the roller, about six inches asunder; the distance of these bars from each other will be the exact space of one dibbling hole from another. Through the centre of the roller is fixed a square axle, which projects for the purpose of securing to it either shafts or handle. On this square of the axle is hung a hopper or trough within side the roller. The mouth of the hopper may be made to any convenient size, but the bottom must be about two inches wide, nearly of the length of the roller, and of a strength sufficient to sustain the continued shocks of the bars, which will strike the bottom of the tumbler, which is fixed in the bottom of the hopper. In order that the tumbler may deliver out the same quantity of seed at every time, the bars of the roller strike against the lower part of it, which is fixed at the under side of the hopper. There must be cut out of the upper edge, next the front of the hopper, a recess, of a proper size for the purpose. The form of the recess will be like the bowl of a tea-spoon, but smaller or otherwise as may be found ne-

cessary for the quantity of seed to be delivered. This recess will shut up the mortise or groove, until it is thrown open by the playing of the lower part of the tumbler against the bars, as the machine is moved forwards. To the lower end of the tumbler is fixed a prong on a joint, which will only open from the under side of the hopper, so as to project perpendicularly downwards, and there be stopped by means of its joint revolving no further round the lower end of the tumbler. This being only two inches long, will strike the bars, but when doubled under the hopper, by means of the joint, the bars will pass freely by it without disturbing the tumbler, and consequently not let out any of the contents of the hopper, which is necessary to preserve the contents of the hopper from waste, by rolling the machine the reverse way to that when at work. It is called a prong because it is fixed on the outside of the tumbler, with two ears, through which and the bottom of the tumbler is a little pinion, by which the hole that the dibble makes will be filled up, and the end covered over, as the dibble will deposit the grain between the prong, which is driven into the ground, at the same instant the bars lift the lower part of the tumbler and prong, and consequently the dibble must be fixed into the earth in the same proportion as the bars lift the lower ends. The hind part of the dibble is hollowed sufficiently to convey the grain to the ground; the lower part is pointed, and the front is about the thickness of a coulter, because it has two motions, being struck into the ground, and passing forward at the same time. The upper end is placed in an eye of iron, about as much above the joint as the point is below, fixed to the outside of the hopper, through which it passes freely every time it strikes into the ground: this is done by the motion of the tumbler, which turns out the seed at the same instant.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

\* *The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.*

SO much of the attention of many of our leading artists has been lately engrossed by the commendation of the public characters that have been lost to the country and their friends, that we have not had the usual number of prints

on other subjects. We take this opportunity of suggesting a hope, that some of the engravers will make a little change in their manner, in a particular that we have often observed: i. e. what, we believe, is in the engraver's cant called

subduing the lights; which in some modern productions that we have seen, has been carried to such a height, that the artist, acting like a tyrannic conqueror, has not only *subdued* but *exterminated* them. This produces heaviness and insipidity. It was the opinion of Rubens, and after him of Sir Joshua Reynolds, that a print required more light than a picture; because a picture is relieved and animated by local colours, while the engraver has nothing but black and white to produce his effect with. This was the judgment of Rubens, whose advice and friendly admonitions produced a *Bolwert*, a *Vosterman*, and a long *et cetera* of the first engravers that the world ever witnessed.

*A full-length Print of the Right Honourable Charles James Fox. Painted by J. R. Smith; etched and published by S. W. Reynolds, Poland-street, October 1806.*

Our readers may recollect a very fine mezzotinto print, which was engraved by Mr. Reynolds from J. R. Smith's picture, and which we noticed at the time it was published, with the approbation to which it had every claim: this is a small and slight etching copied from it.

*The Right Honourable C. J. Fox, late Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Engraved from a Drawing taken from the original Picture in the possession of J. Underwood, Esq. I. Gillbank sc.; published by Gillbank, 46, Upper Rathbone Place*

This is by no means a well chosen resemblance of the great statesman lately lost to his country and to his friends. It displays the countenance of a man suffering extreme inconvenience from bodily pain, rather than that of one whose mental endowments were so strongly marked in his face.

*The Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, M. P. I. Heppner, pinxt., C. Turner sculp.; published by Turner, Warren street, Fitzroy-square.*

We have seen portraits by this painter that we have thought better designed; but the mezzotinto is engraved in a very masterly style, and it may fairly be classed as a very fine print.

*Earl Percy. Painted by T. Phillips, and engraved by S. W. Reynolds, by whom it is inscribed to the Duke of Northumberland, K. G.*

Of many of Mr. Phillips's portraits we have had occasion to speak in the highest terms; but in some of those which he

exhibited last year, and in that now under consideration, almost all the face is thrown into shadow. This, in pictures by painters who are not choice in their colouring, gives the figures an appearance of having dirty faces; and is altogether a *trick of singularity*, unworthy of such an artist as Mr. Phillips.

In the management of the print, the engraver has displayed his usual ability, and shewn both skill and taste; but for want of *light*, the life and soul of a print, the effect is in a degree misty and feeble, which is by no means the characteristic of engravings by Reynolds.

*Two Prints engraved by Facius, from two Pictures painted by Ostae. Published by Facius, Macclesfield-street, and Molteno, Pall-Mall.*

This pair of prints are extremely well engraved in the chalk style, from two very beautiful cabinet pictures in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Balmer.

*Pointers—Setters. Painted by Sartorius; engraved by W. Ward, Engraver to his Royal Highness the Duke of York; and published by J. Linnell, Streatam-street, Bloomsbury.*

Two very fine mezzotinto plates, from pictures in which the animals are delineated with great spirit and fidelity, and the back-grounds are both appropriate and picturesque.

Devis's picture of the death of Lord Nelson is in a forward state. In the delineation of this, and similar subjects, we have sometimes seen an artist, in his zeal to display agony or any other passion, so far *o'erstep the modesty of nature*, that he has given us theatrical bombast in the place of historical painting. Of this Mr. Devis is not guilty. In the principal character he has preferred what those best acquainted with the heroic original consider as a very striking resemblance; and to it he has united an expression of countenance, that we think is conceived in a similar spirit to what is expressed by Mr. Bell, in his admirable *Essay on the Anatomy of Expression in Painting*; where, after a very fine sketch and description of *despair*, *rage*, and *bodily pain* arising from mortal wounds, he thus continues:

"If a man is shot, there will be no such furious expression; there is here often a strange and inexplicable nervous effect, a trembling and sinking of the body with faintness and oppression; the face and body pale, cold, and livid. In

a mortal gun-shot wound, the character of the hero is lost. It yields to the universal law; yet the feebleness of the palpitating breast and the bewildered eye in the death of a great man, strike us in certain circumstances more forcibly, perhaps, than if we saw him in all his glory."

A whole-length mezzotinto Print of Lord Nelson, from the last portrait he sat for, painted by Sir William Beechey, R. A., and now placed in St. Andrew's Hall in the city of Norwich, is engraving under the direction of Mr. Freeman, London-lane, in that city. The size of the plate will be 18 inches by 28. Proofs, to subscribers, two guineas; prints, to subscribers, one guinea. Half the money to be paid at the time of subscribing.

*Palmas qui meruit ferat.*

Lord Nelson. Engraved by C. Knight, from a Bust of his Lordship, executed in Marble by the Hon. A. S. Damer, and by her presented to the City of London, and now placed in the Council Chamber, Guildhall.

This is a forcible and striking portrait, and engraved in a very masterly style. Being as large as life, and very well calculated for giving effect at a distance, it is peculiarly fit for large public buildings; and we have been told, that the corporate bodies of Southampton, Maidstone, Worcester, &c. &c., wishing to display some mark of their respect for his character, have appropriated it as an ornament to their town-halls. By Earl Spencer, Lord Moira, Lady Hamilton, and many other particular friends of his Lordship, it is highly approved, and considered as a very striking resemblance. We have been told that Mr. Davison has ordered a copy of Mrs. Damer's bust to be made by Flaxman.

Wilkie, whose picture of Scotch Boors excited so much attention at the last exhibition, is painting, for Mr. Alexander Davison, a picture of King Alfred disguised at a cottage, and the cottager's wife rating the King for having suffered some cakes that he was watching to burn. The picture is in a forward state, and the story appears to be well told. The woman appears in a violent rage, and stands with both her clenched fists in a

menacing attitude; a girl, who has touched the cakes, has burnt her fingers, and is blowing them cool, &c. &c. We have been told, that for this picture the young artist is to receive 120 pounds; and nearly the same sum for a picture of a Blind Fiddler, which he is painting for Sir George Beaumont. In this, the Orpheus of a country alehouse, and his admiring audience, are well characterized and admirably grouped.

*Polysutography, or the Art of taking Impressions from Drawings made on a Stone, without any Engraving. By his Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.*

It may be in the recollection of some of our readers, that we some time ago noticed this new and very extraordinary invention, in which the artist, with a pen and a particular kind of ink, or with a peculiar kind of chalk prepared on purpose, may make a drawing on stone with the same facility and freedom that it could be made on paper. By a simple chemical process, this single drawing is rendered capable of yielding a greater number of impressions than could be taken from a copper-plate engraving, without the interference of the graver or any other instrument. These impressions must necessarily be *fac-similes* of the original drawing, every line, dot, &c. being identically the same. This art was originally under the direction of Mr. P. Andre, who commenced a work, of which he published two numbers, containing specimens of Polysutography by eminent artists. This work Mr. Vollweiser now proposes to continue, and has published a third number, containing six drawings, price 10s. 6d. or 2s. each. The drawings to this number are made by Mr. C. Heath, I. T. Serres, H. B. Chalon, C. Gessner, W. Havell, R. Cooper.

Mr. BISSETT, of Birmingham, with his usual activity, has produced an elegant medallion of Mr. Fox, the likeness of which is excellent, and the execution equal to either of his former medallions of Lord Nelson or Mr. Pitt.

Another highly characteristic likeness of the same illustrious character has been produced by MEYER, from the well-known bust of Nollekens.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Madrigal for One, Two, and Three Voices, with Piano-Forte and Violin Accompaniments. The Words by W. Hamber, Esq. of Birmingham, the Music by W. Howgill, Whitehaven. 2s.*

MR. Howgill, in the music he has given to these words, has, we must in candour say, evinced much taste and judgment. The sense, in most instances, is well expressed; the general cast of the melody is fanciful and engaging, and the accompaniments are spirited and appropriate. The poetry is so good as to sanction our following the example of Mr. Howgill, who quotes the first four lines in his title page:

“ Why repress fond Love’s emotion ?  
Why the mighty pow’r disown ?  
Call it not fantastic notion—  
Gods the pleasing pain have known.”

*Six easy Solos for a Violoncello and Bass, in which are introduced favourite Airs, by Robert Lindley. 3s.*

These solos, though written in a perfectly familiar style, exhibit so much of that taste and refinement for which this great master on the violoncello has long been so greatly distinguished, that they cannot fail to prove highly useful to all practitioners on that manly instrument. Among the airs with which Mr. Lindley has chosen to enrich his publication, we find those of “Lovely Nymph, assuage my Anguish,” “Let Ambition fire thy Mind,” and “There’s no Luck about the House,” all which form excellent middle movements, and are certainly well suited to the character and genius of the violoncello.

*Overture (No. XV.) for the Piano Forte. Composed, and dedicated to Lady Caroline Bertie, by Mr. Latour. 3s.*

In this overture, the general cast of which does much credit to Mr. Latour’s taste and fancy, we find the favourite air of “With lowly Suit and plaintive Ditty” very judiciously introduced. The effect of the whole is so pleasing, and the composition is so well calculated to improve the juvenile finger, that we doubt not of its being well received among piano-forte practitioners.

*Elegiac Stanzas, tributary to the Memory of that illustrious Patriot and Statesman, the late Right Honourable Charles James Fox. Inscribed to the Right Hon. Earl Fitzwilliam, by his Lordship’s most obedient humble Servant, the Author. 2s.*

The words of this laudable tribute to the memory of one of the greatest states-

men and senatorial orators this country has ever produced, are by Mr. E. But-ton, and do credit both to his ingenuity and patriotism: the music is by Mr. John Hector Townsend, and, taken in the aggregate, is by no means ill conceived. The harmony and modulation are respectable, while the expression, generally speaking, is just, and in some instances strikingly forcible.

“*The Blue Bells of Scotland.*” *Arranged as a Sonata for the Piano Forte, by I. Mazzinghi, Esq. 1s. 6d.*

Mr. Mazzinghi has displayed much of his usual taste and address in these variations, and in the formation of his passages has well consulted the convenience of the juvenile hand. The execution is progressive, and will be found highly useful.

“*The Shepherders,*” a new Song to an old Tune. The Harmonies and Accompaniments by William Howgill. The Words by an Amateur.

The old tune Mr. Howgill has adopted for these humorous words, written in answer to the French Emperor’s calling the English a “nation of shopkeepers,” is that of the well-known song of “If you have the sense but to balance a straw,” and which very aptly expresses the meaning of the poet. In the symphonies we find introduced the popular airs of the “Fall of Paris, Ally Croaker, Rule Britannia, Hearts of Oak, The Duke of York’s March, The Dusty Miller, Sir David Hunter Blair, and the Roast Beef of Old England,” all of which are so ingeniously incorporated with the vocal part of the music as to produce a national and striking effect.

“*I’ll be my Sandy’s Lass for Life,*” a favourite Scots Song, with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte, composed by John Ross. The Poetry by Mr. Rannie. 1s.

This is an engaging little ballad, and will form a worthy addition to the catalogue of Mr. Ross’s ingenious and numerous vocal productions. The melody is perfectly Scotch, and will not fail to please those who are partial to the pure simple Caledonian strain.

“*Ye Visions Wild,*” a favourite Song, sung by Mrs. Afce. Composed by T. Atwood, Esq. 1s. 6d.

This song, the words of which are from the poetic pen of Mr. Diamond, is ele-

gant in its melody, and expressive of the sentiments it is meant to illustrate. The piano-forte accompaniment is ingeniously constructed, and ranges, in point of effect, much above the generality of instrumental appendages.

*Wife, Children, and Friends. A favourite Ballad, written by the Hon. William Robert Spencer. The Melody composed by Mr. Dignum; the Accompaniment by the Hon. John Spencer. 1s. 6d.*

The melody of this ballad does credit to Mr. Dignum's imagination; yet we must say that he is not a little indebted for the general good effect to the excellence of the words and the accompaniment.

*Air Grtesque for the Piano Forte. Composed by J. Massingbi, Esq. 1s. 6d.*

There is much ingenuity in the general

idea of this composition; and performed as it is intended, it must produce much brilliancy of effect. It is however, perhaps, on the whole, more fanciful than judicious, and less useful than novel.

*Lucinda and Henry. Written by Mr. E. Button. Set to Music by I. Bird. 1s.*

Though we cannot speak in very flattering terms of this composition, we by no means deny it merit. The melody is in some instances agreeable, and the expression tolerably just and correct.

*Three Blue Beads in a Blue Bladder, a certain Cure for the Blue Devils. 1s.*

"Three Blue Beads" is a whimsical production, and, if properly performed, will prove capable of pretty powerfully exciting the risible faculties.

## ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

**A**FTER the regulation of penal law, we come to a rare branch of our statutes, the EXONERATIVE.

Those which we have now to mention under this head are two.

First, 46 Geo. III., ch. 35,

"An Act to review and amend so much of an Act made in the Forty-third Year of his present Majesty, for granting certain Stamp-Duties in Ireland, as provides for the exempting from the said Duties Bank-Notes and Bank-Post-Bills issued by the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland." 5th May, 1806.

It recites "An Act (43 Geo. III., c. 121,) for granting to his Majesty several Duties therein mentioned, to be levied by the Commissioners, for managing the Stamp-Duties in Ireland," which enacted the exemption on payment of a compensation as therein directed.

It also recites an Act intitled "An Act (44 Geo. III., c. 68,) for granting to his Majesty certain Stamp-Duties in Ireland," repealing the exemption.

And enacts, that all bank-notes and bank-post-bills issued by the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland shall be exempt, from year to year, from all stamp-duty, on such compensation as shall be yearly settled and agreed between the said Governor and Company, and the Lord High Treasurer of Ireland, or the Commissioners of the Treasury of Ireland.

The next is, Ch. 36,

"An Act to repeal so much of an Act of the last Session of Parliament as charges a Du-

ty of Three Shillings upon certain Tenements or Dwelling-Houses in Ireland."— 5th May, 1806.

This recites the former Act, (45 Geo. III. c. 19,) by which a duty was imposed of three shillings on every dwelling-house not having more than six windows, with exception where the occupier has not goods to the value of ten pounds over and above debts, and where the rent is not fifty shillings, and where the occupier does not pay more rent for house and land together than five pounds, and also with the exception of money paid for corn-acres, potatoe-land by the crop, and for grazing.

And the Act then proceeds to repeal the three-shilling tax entirely.

We now come to the division stated in the title ACTS OF INDEMNITY.

Under this head we have Ch. 7, the common annual Act of Indemnity,

"An Act to indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and for extending the Time limited for those Purposes respectively until the 25th Day of December, 1806; and to permit such Persons in Great-Britain as have omitted to make and file Affidavits of the Execution of Indentures of Clerks to Attornies and Solicitors, to make and file the same on or before the First Day of Michaelmas Term, 1806." March 22, 1806.

The former part of this Act recites the statutes usually called the Corporation and Test Acts, Acts which the wisdom and



and liberality of the present age have not yet reached to the extent of repealing, it has long been found necessary to render them tolerable by Acts from time to time postponing their operation, and taking off their effect.

It recites 1 Geo. I., ft. 2, c. 13; 13 Car. II., ft. 2, c. 1; 25 Car. II., ft. 2, c. 2; 30 Car. II., ft. 2; 8 Geo. I., c. 6; 9 Geo. I., c. 26; 18 Geo. II., c. 20; 6 Geo. III., c. 53; — the second and third of which are the Corporation and Test Acts; the fourth, that against Papists; the fifth, that which receives the affirmation of Quakers, thereby enabling them to give testimony according to their conscience in civil matters; the sixth, the Indemnifying Act of the late reign, which has been the basis of the subsequent Acts; the seventh respects the qualification of Justices; the eighth, for altering the Oath of Abjuration and Assurance: and for quieting the minds of his Majesty's subjects, and for preventing any inconveniences which might otherwise happen by means of omissions, it extends the time for qualifying to the period stated in the title.

The next subject of consideration is very similar, that of an ACT OF SUSPENSION.

This is, Ch. 18,

“An Act to continue until,” &c.

This has been already noticed under the head of Commercial Laws.

We shall here only notice, that the 45th Geo. III., c. 83, (misprinted 73 in the margin of 46 Geo. III., c. 18,) continues two temporary Acts, 43 Geo. III., c. 136, 44 Geo. III., c. 61. Of these 43 Geo. III., c. 136, recites various statutes, the first of them 13 Rich. II., ft. 1, c. 11, (anno 1389.) and thence of the reigns of Philip and Mary, Elizabeth, James, Anne, and George I., ending 13 Geo. I., c. 23, prescribing regulations for the manufacturing, sale, and exportation, of woollen-cloths, the use of gill-mills; and also recites 5 Eliz., c. 4, § 31, as to apprentices; and it stays proceedings on application of defendant in any action or prosecution. Such proceedings are now further stayed by the statute above described.

Ch. 23, so far as it is an Act of Indemnity, has been already noticed under military laws.

Our next falls under the head of GENERAL CIVIL STATUTES in regulation of the recovery of debt.

This is, 46 Geo. III., ch. 25,  
MONTHLY MAG., No. 140.

“An Act for further continuing, until the 25th Day of March, 1808, an Act made in the Thirty-third Year of his present Majesty, (c. 74,) for rendering the Payment of Creditors more equal and expeditious in Scotland.”

Our last division is, an Act under the head of MISCELLANEOUS, or, as it has long been called, in very intelligible, though not very elegant, language, an Hotch-potch Act.

This is, 46 Geo. III., ch. 29,

“An Act for reviving and continuing several Laws and Customs — relating to the establishing Courts of Judicature in the Island of Newfoundland: and to the prohibiting the Exportation from, and the permitting the Importation into, Great Britain of Corn; and for allowing the Importation of other Articles of provision without Payment of Duty, until the 25th Day of March, 1809: and for continuing several laws relating to granting a Bounty upon certain Species of British and Irish Linens exported from Great Britain, and taking off the Duties on Importation into Great Britain of Foreign raw Linen Yarns made of Flax: to the granting a Bounty upon the Importation into Great Britain of Hemp, and rough and undressed Flax, from his Majesty's Colonies in America; and to the Encouragement of the Greenland Whale Fisheries; and for reviving and continuing the several Laws relating to the Regulating the Prices at which Corn and Grain may be exported from Great Britain to Ireland, and from Ireland to Great Britain; and to the Admission to entry in Great Britain of Oil of Blubber of Newfoundland, taken by his Majesty's Subjects carrying on the Fishery from and residing in the said Island: and for continuing an Act of the Twenty-third Year of his present Majesty, for the more effectual Encouragement of the Manufactures of Flax and Cotton in Great Britain: and for reviving and continuing several Laws relating to the permitting the Importation into Great Britain of Hides and other Articles in Foreign Ships; and to the Prohibiting the Exportation from Ireland of Corn or Potatoes, or other Provisions; and to the Permitting the Importation into Ireland of Corn, Fish, and Provision, without Payment of Duty, until the 25th Day of March, 1803: and for reviving and continuing an Act passed in the Parliament of Ireland, in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for the Encouragement of the Flaxen and Hempen Manufactures of Ireland, until the 25th Day of March, 1827: and for amending and further continuing an Act made in the 7th Year of his present Majesty, for the free Importation into Great Britain of Cochineal and Indigo until the 25th Day of March, 1809.” April 2, 1806.

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.

**ALTHAM** William, Tokenhouse-yard, broker. (Wilde, jun. Clerk & Co.)  
**Armstrong** John, High-street, Southwark, linen draper. (Sherwood and Co. Canterbury square)  
**Adams** Alfred, Chester place, Lambeth, timber merchant, (John Hutton, Dean street)  
**Arnold** William Barrow, Rotherhithe, carver. (Sweet, Fisher street)  
**Ersgo** Joseph, Gorton, dealer and chapman. (Spike, No. 4, Elm court)  
**Bowen** Henry Richard, Bath, chinaman. (Sheppard and Co. Bedford row)  
**Bottomley** Samuel, Salford, liquor merchant. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry)  
**Bauk** Tidmar, Queen street, sugar refiner. (Rivington, Fenchurch street)  
**Bowler** John, Bishopwearmouth, hatter. (Scott, Mildred's court)  
**Blackburne** George, London, insurance broker. (Blackrock, Mildred's court)  
**Carrington** John, Manchester, hardwareman. (Lamb, Aldersgate street)  
**Clarke** William, Wapping, butcher. (Hedley, Warren square)  
**Dibble** John, Great Mary le street, cheesemonger. (Parry, 14, Great Mary-le-Bone)  
**Davis** Thomas, Duke street, apothecary. (Luckett and Co. Wilson street)  
**Deakin** John, Manchester, manufacturer. (Ellis, Curfist street)  
**Dear** Joseph, Watling street, linen draper. (Adams, Old Jewry)  
**Furber** William, and Robert Furber, Nauham, and John Furber of Bath, tallow chandlers. (James, Gray's inn)  
**Geddes** James, Cleveland street, flour dealer. (Sheppard, Hyde street)  
**Greening** Thomas, Cam, clothier. (Price and Co. Lincoln's inn)  
**Harding** Anne, Bristol, haberdasher. (Hedley, Staples inn)  
**Halbert** Alice, and George Halbert, Newcastle-on-Tyne, drapers. (Gregson and Dickson, Angel court)  
**Halloway** William, Burfley, and Thomas Greening of Cam, clothiers. (Harvey and Co. Lincoln's inn)  
**Hayden** Laurence, Cheltenham, linen draper. (Walker, Old Jewry)  
**Home** Thomas, Bishop's castle, mercer. (Davis, Essex street)  
**Hofer** Joseph, Poole, linen draper. (Fletcher, Cecil street)  
**Jacken** Thomas, Liverpool, hatter. (Blacklock, Mildred's court)  
**Jones** Charles, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, John's street, Bedford row)  
**Jackon** James, Richmond, grocer, &c. (Fairlie's, 10, Staples inn)  
**Kirk** Ralph, Manchester, cotton spinner. (J. and R. Willis, Throgmorton street)  
**Knowles** James, Gwynder, innkeeper. (Edmunds, Lincoln's inn)  
**Lilley** James, Staley bridge, cotton spinner. (J. and R. Willis, Throgmorton street)  
**Mather** George, and James Hutchinson, Manchester, builders. (Chehrie and Co. Manchester)  
**Metz** Simon, St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Clutton, St. Thomas street)  
**M'Hardy** Charles, William Simon, Arrowsmith Meddleton, and James Lythgoe, Liverpool, tobacconist. (Ellis, Curfist street)  
**Norman** Thomas, Shenford, innkeeper. (Hunt, Surrey street, Strand)  
**Oliver** Francis, Tottenham high cross, grocer. (Wright and Bovell, Chancery lane)  
**Parker** Jesse, Edgubton, rope maker. (John Lowe, Ravenhurst)  
**Poole** Robert, Ratcliffe highway, linen draper. (Blandford and Co. King's bench walk)  
**Paffeur** John Lewis, Stoney stratford, grocer. (Mr. Sheppard, Hyde street)  
**Purbeck** William, Gloucester, linen draper. (J. and R. Willis, Throgmorton street)  
**Rowe** James Arundel, Paul's court, linen draper. (Temple, bar street)  
**Stebbs** John, L.itol, house carpenter. (Blandford and Co. Inner Temple)  
**Smith** John, Ridings, clothier. (J. and R. Willis, Throgmorton street)  
**Storey** William, Elias Smallwood, and James Scholes, Manchester, calico printers. (J. and R. Willis, Throgmorton street)  
**Stevenson** David, Str. rd, boot maker. (Mills, Ely place)  
**Wedgaves** George, Fudson, cotton manufacturer. (Blacklock, Temple)

**Swale** Charles, Birmingham, tobacconist. (Bontflower, Devonshire street)  
**Thompson** John, Wand court, Thames street, Stationer. (Humphrey's, Tokenhouse yard)  
**Willett** Richard, and Joseph Jones, Manchester, manufacturers. (Bonfield, Bouverie street)  
**Willett** Richard, Salford, manufacturer. (J. and R. Willis, Throgmorton street)  
**Yates** William, Wandsworth, bleacher. (Jackson, Hart court, Temple)

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

**Ayres** John, Sun street, tallow chandler, November 4  
**Arboun** James, Crutched Friars, wine merchant, November 5  
**Angus** William, Rochester, linen draper, November 4  
**Alexander** John, South Lambeth, coal merchant, November 15, final  
**Anderfon** John Robert, Throgmorton street, November 29  
**Beech** William, Ludlow, mercer, October 20  
**Battersby** Charles, Wapping, High street, ship chandler, November 8  
**Earth** William, Chester, linen draper, October 22  
**Buxter** John, Harwich, linen draper, October 30, final  
**Brirow** Charles, Newgate street, draper, November 28  
**Burke** John French, Cannon street, ship owner, November 8  
**Bennett** James, and Thomas Bennett, Huntingdon, drapers, November 3, final  
**Bate** Fortique, Vigo lane, printseller, November 15  
**Barnes** Richard, Durham, mercer, November 4  
**Boyes** John, Portsmouth, mercer, November 15  
**Carrier** John, and William Wilkinson, stockport, mill manufacturers, October 22  
**Campbell** John, Epworth, mercer, October 27, final  
**Corleis** Richard, Blackburn, cotton spinner, November 6, final  
**Clarke** John, Gainsborough, grocer, November 18  
**Dexter** Stephen, Beipar, dealer and chapman, October 27  
**Drayton** John, Carmaltou, vicualier, November 8  
**Dowdney** William, Fleet street, jeweller, November 1  
**Dawson** James, Cophall buildings, warehouseman, November 5  
**Doxon** James, Manchester, merchant, November 13, final  
**Edwards** Thomas, Wribbenthal, shopkeeper, October 20  
**Farmer** Thomas, Bevan, Rotherhithe, carpenter, November 1  
**Furniss** Mark, John White, and Robert String, Sheffield, platers, October 30  
**Farrar** William, Salford, plumber, October 29  
**French** George, Great Eatcheap, broker, November 8  
**Frost** Richard, Rotherham, liquor merchant, November 3  
**Featherstone** Joseph, Tunbridge, shopkeeper, November 8, final  
**Green** John, and James, Lanesborough, Manchester, haberdashers, November 3, final  
**Gillatt** John, Joseph Hawkeith, and William Gillatt, Sheffield, brewers, November 6, final  
**Glover** David, Gutter lane, merchant, November 1  
**Goodbody** John, Abingdon, breeches maker, November 20, final  
**Hayes** John, Charlton row, dyer, October 22  
**Hawthorne** John, jun., Wirksworth, linen draper, October 22  
**Hodgson** William, Strand, Stationer, November 8  
**Hole** Barnes, Fainwick, clothier, October 29, final  
**Hart** Thomas, Bristol, merchant, October 28  
**Hayes** George, John street, merchant, November 15  
**Hampell** Johanna, King's road, potter, November 7  
**Humphrys** William, sea, and W. Humphrys, jun. Old Fish street, grocers, November 4, final  
**Horth** John, Norwich, upholsterer, November 15  
**Johnson** John, Bethlem green, horse dealer, October 12  
**Jones** Humphrey Richard, Type street, November 15  
**Jackon** John, Oxford street, linen draper, November 4  
**Jubin** Frederick, Angel court, merchant, November 8  
**Kendall** William, Manchester street, builder, November 8  
**Lingie** Samuel Levi, and William Henry Lingie, Great L. Rice lane, merchants, November 15  
**Lawley** William Cisobury, Mortimer, timber merchant, October 29  
**Lees** John, and Samuel Lees, Halifax, merchants, October 31  
**Lyon** James, Savage Gardens, merchant, November 4  
**Mallerman** James, Bucklersbury, warehouseman, November 8, final  
**M'Court** John, Liverpool, merchant, October 29  
**Maclaurin** Duncan, Watling street, warehouseman, November 8  
**Mason** William, Huntingdon, grocer, November 3  
**Morris** Robert, Wigan, cotton manufacturer, November 19  
**Morley** John, Sewardstone, miller, November 11  
**Martin** Thomas, Coleman street, and John Henry Ford, wool brokers, November 8  
**Nichols** Samuel, jun. Bath, upholsterer, November 1  
**Nutter** John, Blackman street, cheesemonger, November 8, final

Offer Benjamin, Falmouth, merchant, October 20  
 Tidduck Joseph, Kjdorderminster, miller, October 20  
 Powell William, Broad street, linen draper, November 5  
 Payne William, Carter lane, druggist, November 15  
 Robinson George and John, Paternoster row, bookfellers,  
 November 8  
 Ruzier John, heading, hofer, October 27, final  
 Ravenscroft William Henry, Michael Fell, and James  
 Enrwinne, Manchester, cotton spinners, November 1  
 Randall William, feu, Maudslongtree, innkeeper, October 30,  
 final  
 Stevens Joseph, Gravefend, linen draper, November 1  
 Skinner William, Greenwich, victualler, October 18  
 Smalley John, William Ellison, and Robert Wainmley,  
 Blackburn, manufacturers, October 15  
 Spicer Howard, Weelden, maltster, November 15  
 Stothers John, Gosingsby, brewer, October 28  
 Starr Samina, Wisbech, plumber, October 27  
 Simpkins Thomas, William Taylorson, John Sanderson,  
 and Joseph Granger, Stokeley, bankers, November 10  
 Thacker Charles, jun. Caister, October 23, final  
 Trevellet James, Exeter, dyer, November 2, final  
 True Thomas, Stamford, draper, November 7, final  
 Taylor James, Newton Moor, cotton spinner, November 3,  
 final  
 Thomas Dorien Thomas, Portsea, Stationer, November 5

Tulloch John, jun. Savage gardens, merchant, November  
 29  
 Uther John William, Clerkenwell, victualler, October 28  
 Vickers Jane, Bath, milliner, November 3  
 Wallis Robert, King street, victualler, October 20  
 Wallis Robert, King street, linen draper, November 4  
 Winwood Edward, and Samuel Thoday, Poultry, Scotch  
 factors, October 18  
 Willis Thomas, Bath, carpenter, November 5  
 White James, Newnham, patten ring maker, October 27,  
 final  
 Woods William, and Lydia Woods, Hampstead, carpenters,  
 November 15  
 Whitehead Robert, Sheffield, cornfactor, October 18  
 Walford Richard, Chester, brewer, October 29  
 Woodcock Thomas, and John Woodcock, Sheffield, comb  
 maker, October 30  
 Waddington Samuel Ferrard, York street, banker, October  
 28  
 Webster John Thomas, High street, Borough, hofer, No-  
 vember 3, final  
 Wood Joseph, Aidenshaw, cotton spinner, November 14,  
 final  
 Young James, Southampton, linen draper, November 3  
 final

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN OCTOBER.

*Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.*

### GREAT BRITAIN.

ON the 25th a proclamation was issued for dissolving the late Parliament; and the usual bustle between candidates and electors, which marks the period of a general election, has since pervaded the whole kingdom. Whig candidates are every where sought for; and wherever they have started, they appear to stand a chance of succeeding. The people have suffered so much from the passive obedience and unlimited confidence of some late Parliaments, that, if they are true to themselves, they will ascertain the principles and motives of the men they return.

The negotiation with France having been protracted till, in the opinion of many persons, we appeared to be suing with too much abjectness to an Upstart, who would ascribe our desire of peace to our fears, our Ambassador at length returned; and the British government have issued a Declaration, of which the following is a copy:

The negotiations in which his Majesty has been engaged with France having terminated unsuccessfully, his Majesty thinks proper to make this public declaration to his subjects and to Europe, of the circumstances which have led to an issue which his Majesty deeply regrets. He has no object nearer to his heart than the conclusion of a secure and permanent peace. He laments the continuance of a war affecting the happiness of so many nations, and which, even amidst all the successes that attend his arms, is so burthenome to his faithful and affectionate people. But he is confident that there can arise on this occasion no other sentiment, either in his own dominions, or in any part of Europe, than that of an increased conviction, that the restoration of general tranquillity is retard-

ed only by the injustice and ambition of the enemy.

The French government, unsatisfied with its immense acquisitions on the continent, still openly perseveres in a system destructive of the independence of every other power. War is pursued, not for security, but for conquest; and negotiations for peace appear to be entered into for no other object, than that of deluding the neighbouring powers into a state of false security, while France is herself preparing, arranging, and executing her unremitting projects of encroachment and aggression.

Her conduct in the recent discussions has afforded but too many proofs of this disposition.

The negotiation originated in an offer made by the French government of treating for peace on the basis of actual possession, which was stated to admit of mutual compensation; and a distinct assurance was added, that his Majesty's German dominions, which had been attacked without even the pretence of any cause of hostility, should be restored.

Such a proposal appeared to his Majesty to afford a just foundation for negotiating: it was therefore accepted with this reserve, that the negotiation should be conducted by his Majesty in concert with his allies.

No sooner had this basis been mutually admitted, than it was departed from by the enemy, and that too in points of so great importance as to call for an immediate declaration on the part of his Majesty, that unless the principle proposed by France herself were adhered to, the communications which had been opened between the two governments must at once be closed.

This produced new professions of the disposition of France to make considerable sacrifices for the attainment of peace, if the discussions were suffered to proceed; at the same time that a difficulty was started on account of the want of full powers in the person in-

trusted by his Majesty with this communication. Steps were thereupon taken by his Majesty for opening a regular negotiation by ministers duly authorized, in order to ascertain, in a manner the most satisfactory and authentic, whether peace could be obtained on terms honourable to the King and his allies, and consistent with the general security of Europe.

During these proceedings, a minister, sent by the Emperor of Russia to treat for the same important object, in concert with his Majesty's government, was induced, by the artifices of the enemy, to sign a separate treaty, on terms equally repugnant to the honour and interests of his Imperial Majesty.

Unmoved by this unexpected event, the King continued to negotiate precisely on the same principles as before. He relied, with a confidence which experience has amply justified, on the good faith and steadiness of an ally, in concert with whom he had begun to treat, and whose interests he had maintained throughout with the same firmness as his own.

The French government, on the contrary, elated by this advantage, of which it boasted as equal in importance to the most decisive victory, departed in every conference more and more widely from its own offers and engagements. Not only did it take upon itself to change at its own will the basis of the negotiation with Great Britain, but it violated, in points still more important, every principle of good faith with Russia. The chief inducement offered to that power as the price of all the sacrifices extorted from her minister, had been the preservation of Germany. Yet, before the decision of Russia on this treaty could be known, France had already annihilated the whole frame and constitution of the German empire; had reduced under her own yoke a large proportion of the states and provinces of Germany; and, not content with this open contempt of obligations so recently contracted, had at the same time instigated the Porte to measures directly subversive of her subsisting engagements with Russia.

While such conduct was pursued towards his Majesty, towards his allies, and towards all independent powers, there appeared so little hope of any favourable issue to the negotiation, that his Majesty's plenipotentiaries demanded their passports to return to England.

This demand was at first eluded by an unusual and unexplained delay, and the French government afterwards, by some material concessions, accompanied with intimations that others of still greater consequence might be the result of further discussion, procured a renewal of the conferences, which were protracted from day to day, till at length it was announced at Paris that the Emperor of Russia had indignantly rejected the unauthorized and separate treaty signed by his minister.

In consequence of this important event, the strongest assurances were given to his Majesty's minister, that France was now prepared to make sacrifices to a great extent, in order, by securing peace with Great Britain, to re-establish the tranquillity of the world.

The object of these assurances appeared, however, to be, that of engaging his Majesty in a separate negotiation, to the exclusion of his allies; a proposal which his Majesty had rejected in the outset, and which he could still less admit of at a time when the conduct of Russia had imposed on him an increased obligation not to separate his interests from those of so faithful an ally. To these insidious overtures, his Majesty steadily refused to listen; but he took the most effectual method to avoid all appearance of delay, and to accelerate, if possible, the favourable issue of the negotiation. The confidential intercourse which he had constantly maintained with Russia, enabled his Majesty to specify the terms on which peace with that power might be obtained; and his minister was accordingly instructed to state to France, in addition to his own demands, those of his ally, to reduce them into distinct articles, and even to conclude on those grounds a provisional treaty, to take effect whenever Russia should signify her accession.

This form of negotiating was, after some objection, acceded to by France. Terms were now offered to his Majesty more nearly approaching than before to the original basis of negotiation; but these were still far short of what his Majesty had uniformly insisted on, and was now more than ever entitled to expect; and the decisive rejection of the just demands of Russia, as well as of the conditions proposed by his Majesty in behalf of his other allies, left to his Majesty no other course than that of ordering his minister to terminate the discussion and return to England.

The foregoing short and simple exposition of facts stands in need of no comment. The first overtures which led to negotiation were made by the enemy, and they were accepted by his Majesty in the sincerest spirit of peace. Every opening which seemed to afford the most distant prospect of accommodation has been anxiously embraced, nor was the negotiation finally broken off while any hope of a favourable issue could be entertained. His Majesty's demands were uniformly just and reasonable; directed to no objects of personal aggrandizement, but to such only as were indispensably required by the honour of his crown, his engagements to his allies, and a due consideration of the general interests of Europe.

It is with heartfelt concern that his Majesty contemplates the continuance of those evils always inseparable from a state of war; but it is with his enemies that this awful responsibility rests; and for the issue of the contest his Majesty trusts, with confidence,

to the justice of his cause; to the resources and bravery of his people; to the fidelity of his allies; and, above all, to the protection and support of the Divine Providence.

In contributing to the great efforts which such a contest must unavoidably require, his faithful and affectionate subjects will not forget that all their dearest interests are at stake; that no sacrifices they can be called upon to make, are to be compared with the certain disgrace and ruin of yielding to the injurious pretensions of the enemy; that with the inviolable maintenance of the good faith and public honour of their country, its prosperity, its strength, and its independence, are essentially connected; and that, in asserting the rights, and upholding the dignity of the British Empire, they defend the most powerful bulwark of the liberties of mankind.

#### PRUSSIA.

The die is cast between France and Prussia. The King of Prussia and the *soi-disant* Emperor of the French left their capitals, and placed themselves at the head of their respective armies, about the same period. The French assembled in myriads in Franconia, and on the frontiers of Saxony; and the King of Prussia brought together at least 200,000, near Weimar and Jena.

It was the obvious policy of the Prussians to refuse their right; and with all their forces to prevent their left from being turned. Any person who views in a map the course of the Saal, will perceive that, if the French became masters of the eastern side of that river, Dresden and Berlin were exposed, and the Prussian army cut off from its allies and all its resources.

Bonaparte required no capacity above that of an idiot to induce him then to force the Prussian left wing; and in this he was permitted easily to succeed; the native Germans suffering parties of only thirty or forty French to advance twenty miles into the rear of the Prussian army. As soon as the French had, by forced marches, and with little or no obstruction, got possession of the eastern side of the Saal, and of the country behind the Prussian army, the latter began to retreat, and after a bloody conflict on the 14th, succeeded in forcing a passage towards Magdeburg, leaving Prussia and Saxony at the mercy of the French.

With means so mismanaged, is it to be wondered that the *scourge of mankind* succeeds as he does in overturning empires?

Previously to the commencement of hostilities, his Prussian Majesty issued the following animated appeal to the nations of Europe:

As his Majesty the King of Prussia has taken up arms for the defence of his people, he thinks it necessary to lay before them, and all Europe, the circumstances which have imposed this duty on his Majesty.

The politics of France have been the scourge of humanity during the last fifteen years. Those men who, in rapid succession, have been at the head of affairs in that country, have only sought the means of their dominion in war, and the guarantee of their existence in the wretchedness of the people, may be viewed without astonishment. But the introduction of a regular government, to which the same necessity could not be imputed, gave new life to the hopes of the friends of peace. Napoleon, invested with the supreme power, victorious, surrounded by weaker states, friendly-disposed governments, or conquered and exhausted rivals, had it in his power to perform a better part. For the greatness of France, nothing more remained for him to do; for her happiness, every thing was in his power.

It is painful to be compelled to say, that French politics still remained the same. An insatiable ambition was still the ruling passion of France. She made use of arms and of treaties with the same view. The peace of Amiens was scarcely concluded, before the signal for the first acts of violence followed. Holland and Switzerland, two independent states, were compelled to accept a constitution which converted them into French provinces. The renewal of war was the consequence.

Peace, however, still continued upon the continent. The German empire had purchased it by incalculable sacrifices. In the midst of this peace, nevertheless, the French troops invaded the Electorate of Hanover; a country which had no concern in the war between France and England, while the ports of Germany were shut against the British flag; and the better to effect her object, France took possession of Cuxhaven, and the territory of a free state, which was still more a stranger to the war than Hanover.

In the midst of this peace also, the same troops, a few months after, violated the German territory, in such a manner as to wound the honour of the nation still deeper. The Germans have never avenged the death of the Duke d'Enghien; but the remembrance of that event will never be extinguished among them.

The treaty of Luneville guaranteed the independence of the Italian republic. In spite of the most positive promises, did Napoleon place the iron crown of Italy upon his own head. Genoa was incorporated with France: Lucca was very near sharing the same fate. Only a few months before had the Emperor, on a solemn occasion—an occasion which imposed very important duties upon him—declared before his people and before all Europe, that he wished not to extend the limits of his territory. Besides, France was bound,

by a treaty with Russia, to put the King of Sardinia in possession of indemnities in Italy. Instead of fulfilling that obligation, she made herself mistress of every object which could have been serviceable towards that indemnification.

Portugal wished to maintain her neutrality, but Portugal was compelled to purchase by gold the deceitful security of a few moments.

The Porte, who had not forgotten the invasion of Syria and Egypt, was the only power remaining in Europe which had not been subjected to the arbitrary proceedings of France.

But to these acts of violence, a system of abuse and injury remained still to be added. A journal, which proclaimed itself the voice of government, was chosen as a chronicle of the attacks incessantly made upon every crowned head.

Prussia could be no stranger to any of these general acts of oppression. Many of them were nearly connected with her substantial interests; especially as the wisdom of that system which considers the states of Europe as members of the same family, calls upon each of them for the defence of all; and that the unbounded aggrandizement of one state exposed the rest to danger, was sufficiently manifest to experience.

Still it is most essentially necessary to represent in what manner the conduct of France was calculated to operate in its immediate relation to Prussia.

It were superfluous to enumerate all the good offices rendered to Napoleon by Prussia. Prussia was the first power that acknowledged him. No promises, no menaces had been able to shake the King's neutrality. Every thing that the duty of a good neighbour could prescribe was most amply afforded during a period of six years. Prussia esteemed a valiant nation, which also had learned, on its part, to respect Prussia both in war and peace; and she did justice to the genius of its chief. But the remembrance of these times is no longer retained by Napoleon.

Prussia had permitted the territory of Hanover to be invaded. In this she had countenanced an act of injustice; and therefore was it her first view to remedy it. She offered herself for it instead of England, under the condition that the latter should cede it. It must, however, at least be recollected, that thus a boundary was prescribed to France, which she should not pass. Napoleon solemnly pledged himself not to compromise the neutrality of the northern states; to exercise no violence towards any of them; and, in particular, not to increase the number of troops in the Electorate of Hanover.

Scarcely had he agreed to these stipulations, than he broke them. Every one is acquainted with the violent manner in which Sir George Rumbold was seized; every one knows that the Hanse Towns were laid under con-

tribution, under the appellation of loans, not by any means for their interest, but exactly in the same manner as if France had been at war with them. For the first of these injuries, his Majesty contented himself with accepting an inadequate satisfaction. Of the second he took no cognizance, being prevented by the apprehensions and representations on the part of the Hanse Towns. His Majesty, on his part, did not scruple to make any sacrifice, as the preservation of peace was the dearest wish of his heart.

The patience and sufferance of every other court were exhausted sooner than that of his Majesty. — War again broke out on the continent—the situation of the King, with respect to his duty, was more difficult than ever. In order to prevent France from augmenting her troops in Hanover, he had promised to suffer no attack to be made on that territory. The Russians and the Swedes were preparing for an attack upon the French. From this period, the whole burden of the contract between France and Prussia weighed upon the latter only, without producing to her the least advantage; and, by a singular concatenation of circumstances, it seemed that Prussia, who only wished to remain impartial and neutral, could no longer pursue her former system, except to the prejudice of the allied powers. Every advantage which resulted from this situation of affairs was on the side of France; and the King was daily threatened with a collision, not less formidable to him, than decisively favourable to the plans of Napoleon.

Who could have thought that the very moment when the King had given to the French government the strongest proof of his determination, and a singular example of the faithful fulfilment of engagements into which he had once entered, should be chosen by Napoleon to do the King the most sensible injury? Who does not remember the violation of the territory of Anspach, which took place on the 3d of October, in the last year, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the provincial administration, and of his Majesty's minister?

This contest between that moderation which pardons every thing—that integrity which remains true to its engagements to the last, on the one part; and the abuse of power, the insolence inspired by deceitful fortune, and the habit of only reckoning on this fortune, on the other, continued several years. The King declared to the French government that he considered all his connections with it as dissolved. He placed his armies on a footing suitable to circumstances. He was now fully convinced, that no pledge of security remained for the neighbours of France, but a peace established upon firm principles, and guaranteed by all the powers in common.

His Majesty offered the allies to be the mediator in negotiations for such a peace, and to support them with all his force. It

is sufficient to know the conditions then proposed, to be convinced of the moderation which, at all times, has governed the politics of his Majesty in their whole extent. Prussia, at this moment, listened not to the voice of revenge; she passed over the events of the late war, however violent they might have been, since they had been sanctioned by existing treaties. She required nothing but the punctual fulfilment of those treaties; but this she required without limitation. Count Haugwitz repaired to Vienna, where the French Emperor then was. Scarcely had this minister been there a few days, when the whole face of affairs was changed: the misfortunes experienced by the court of Vienna had compelled it to sign an armistice, which was immediately followed by a peace. The Emperor of Russia sacrificed his magnanimous views to the wish of his ally, and his troops returned home. Prussia stood now alone on the field of contest. His Majesty was obliged to limit his policy by his powers; and instead, as had been his wish, of embracing the interest of all Europe, make his own security, and that of his neighbours, his first object.

The French Emperor proposed to Count Haugwitz a treaty in which was stipulated, on the one side, a mutual guarantee of possessions, the inviolability of the Turkish territory, and the results of the peace of Presburg; and, on the other, the taking possession of Hanover by Prussia, in return for the cession of three provinces.

The first part of this treaty promised, at least for the future, an acknowledged, guaranteed, and (if Napoleon had so pleased) a firm, political constitution. The results of the peace of Presburg were a general misfortune for Europe, but Prussia sacrificed herself alone when she accepted them; and to place a limit to the incessant usurpations of France, should the treaty be considered by the court of St. Cloud as any thing more than words, appeared an advantage: the King, therefore, satisfied this article unconditionally.

The second half of the treaty of Vienna related to an object, the importance of which had been manifested by serious experience. Prussia could not rely on security for a moment, so long as Hanover remained involved in a war, in which that country had, in fact, no concern. At whatever price it might be purchased, Prussia was resolved that the French should not return thither. She had her choice to obtain this end, either by a treaty or a war. The cession of three provinces, which had been faithful and happy for a long series of years, was a sacrifice not to be made for any plan of vain ambition; but these provinces, in case of a war, would have been the first sufferers: all the calamities of that war would have pressed upon the monarchy; while the acquisition of Hanover, could it have been made under less unhappy circumstances, would have been productive of the most valuable

advantages to Prussia. The King, therefore, conceived that he reconciled his wishes with his principles, when he accepted the proposed exchange, only under the condition, that the fulfilment of the same should be deferred till the general peace, and that the consent of his Majesty the King of Great Britain should be obtained.

All the advantages of this treaty were for France. On the one side, she received guarantees, which put the seal on her conquests; on the other, she gave what she did not possess, what might be again conquered by the chances of an uncertain war; while in the cessions of Prussia she found the means of enriching her allies.

But between a policy which will do every thing in its power, and an integrity which regards its duties, and especially its promises, the contest is ever unequal. The King approached the moment when he was convinced of this by experience: this moment was the most painful of his reign.

It was the affair of France to reject the modifications under which the King had confirmed the treaty, if she did not approve them. But she avoided doing this, for the whole Prussian army was still under arms. She continued to be lavish of assurances of friendship; she fulfilled the treaty as far as it suited her: but when his Majesty wished to reap the only advantage which he had proposed to himself from the late negotiations, and which was nearest to his heart, she suddenly altered her language. The modifications added to the treaty of Vienna, were now rejected at Paris. Endeavours were made to force Prussia into the most injurious measures; and when Count Haugwitz, who was at Paris, remonstrated against this, the unconditional fulfilment of the treaty was haughtily insisted on, as were the immediate cession of the three provinces, and the recal of the patent by which the occupation of Hanover was declared provisional. Prussia was required to resign a part of the advantages stipulated, and to shut the ports against the British flag, in the same manner as if the French had returned into the Electorate.

The King, at length, was perfectly convinced of the true character of the friendship of the Emperor of the French—a soporific draught for a power which still feels its own strength; an instrument of degradation, and finally of subjection, to every power which no longer possesses strength.

In the mean time, Napoleon was in possession of every advantage. The Prussian army had returned; his own, after some movements of no consequence, at which deceived Germany prematurely rejoiced, on some frivolous pretences, established itself on this side the Rhine. The first conflict might produce misfortunes. War, which is not, under all circumstances, the greatest of evils, might become such under those then existing. The King determined to continue the part he

had hitherto acted for some time longer. Wishing to preserve his force, now more than ever necessary to Europe, and at the least to secure the tranquillity of the north, he confirmed the new treaty. Confidence, however, was now utterly lost. Prussia was convinced that, on the first opportunity to weaken her without danger, she might expect an attack from her pretended ally; convinced there is a degree of ambition which nothing can satisfy—which proceeds, without intermission, from usurpation to usurpation, sometimes without a plan, but ever intent on destruction; careless of the choice of means, and employing alike arms and the pen, violence and oaths. But even with this conviction, so great is the unfortunate superiority obtained by such policy over those who wish only to be just, the King fulfilled all the conditions of the treaty with the punctuality of a faithful ally. It is known what the consequences were with respect to the connections of his Majesty with England. France gained nothing by this; but she triumphed in secret at the thought of having disunited two courts, the union of which might have been dangerous to her; and what, in the view of France, gave the principal value to her alliance with the King was, that this alliance isolated his Majesty, since it produced an opinion that Prussia was a participator in the cause of so many misfortunes.

But not content with this, we shall soon see in what manner the politics of France, assured that she had now no enemy to fear, believing that she had annihilated Austria, forming a judgment of Russia with equal ignorance and rashness, and blinded by the apparent tranquillity of Prussia, she at length threw off the mask; and despising forms which she had hitherto sometimes respected, openly trampled on all treaties and all rights. Three months after the signing of the treaty with Prussia, all its articles were violated.

The treaty had for its basis the *status quo* of the moment in which it was concluded, also the guarantee of the German empire and its states, according to the constitution then established. This truth arises not only from the nature of things; the treaty had also expressly prescribed to the powers their duties. The relations in which the peace of Presburg had left his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, were guaranteed to him; consequently, also the imperial crown of Germany, and the rights connected with it. The existence of Bavaria, and consequently the relations which had connected it for so many centuries to the Empire, were likewise confirmed by the same common guarantee. Three months after, the Confederation of the Rhine overthrew the Germanic constitution, deprived the Emperor of the ancient ornament of his house, and placed Bavaria, and thirty other princes, under the tutelage of France.

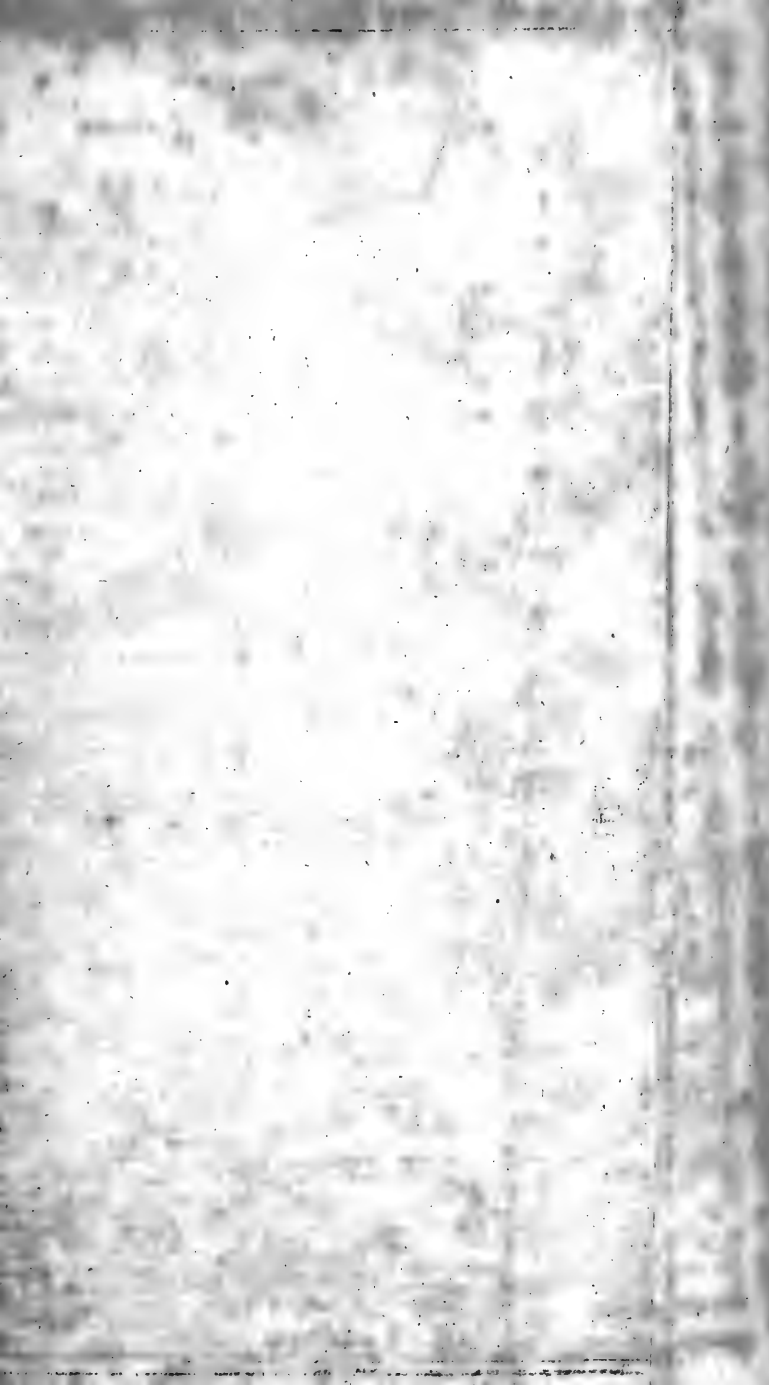
But is it necessary to appeal to treaties, to form a just judgment of this extraordinary

event? Previous to all treaties, nations have their rights; and had not France sported with the sanctity of an oath, this act of unexampled despotism would exasperate every mind. To deprive princes who had never offended France, and to render them the vassals of others, themselves the vassals of the French government; to abolish, with a stroke of the pen, a constitution of a thousand years' duration—which long habit, the remembrance of so many illustrious periods, and so many various and mutual relations, had rendered dear to such a number of princes—which had so often been guaranteed by all the European powers, and even by France herself—to lay contributions on the cities and towns in the midst of profound peace, and leave the new possessions only an exhausted skeleton—to abolish this constitution without consulting the Emperor of Germany, from whom a crown was wrested; or Russia, so lately become the guarantee of the German league; or Prussia, interested intimately in that league—thus arbitrarily dissolved—No: wars and continued victories have sometimes produced great and remarkable catastrophes; but such an example in times of peace was never before given to the world.

The King commiserated the unfortunate princes, who suffered by these transactions; but he pitied not less those who had suffered themselves to be lured by the hope of gain; and he would reproach himself, should he increase their unhappiness by judging them with too great severity. Deluded by the reward of their compliance; probably, forced to obey commands which admitted of no opposition; or, if surprised into consent, sufficiently punished by their acquisitions, and by being reduced to a state of vassalage, as harsh and degrading as their former relations were honourable, they deserve not to be treated by Germany with the utmost rigour. Perhaps, when the magnanimous nation, to which they formerly belonged, arises around them on every side to contend for their independence, they may listen to the voice of gratitude and honour, and, at least, abhor their chains, when they find they must be stained by the blood of their brethren.

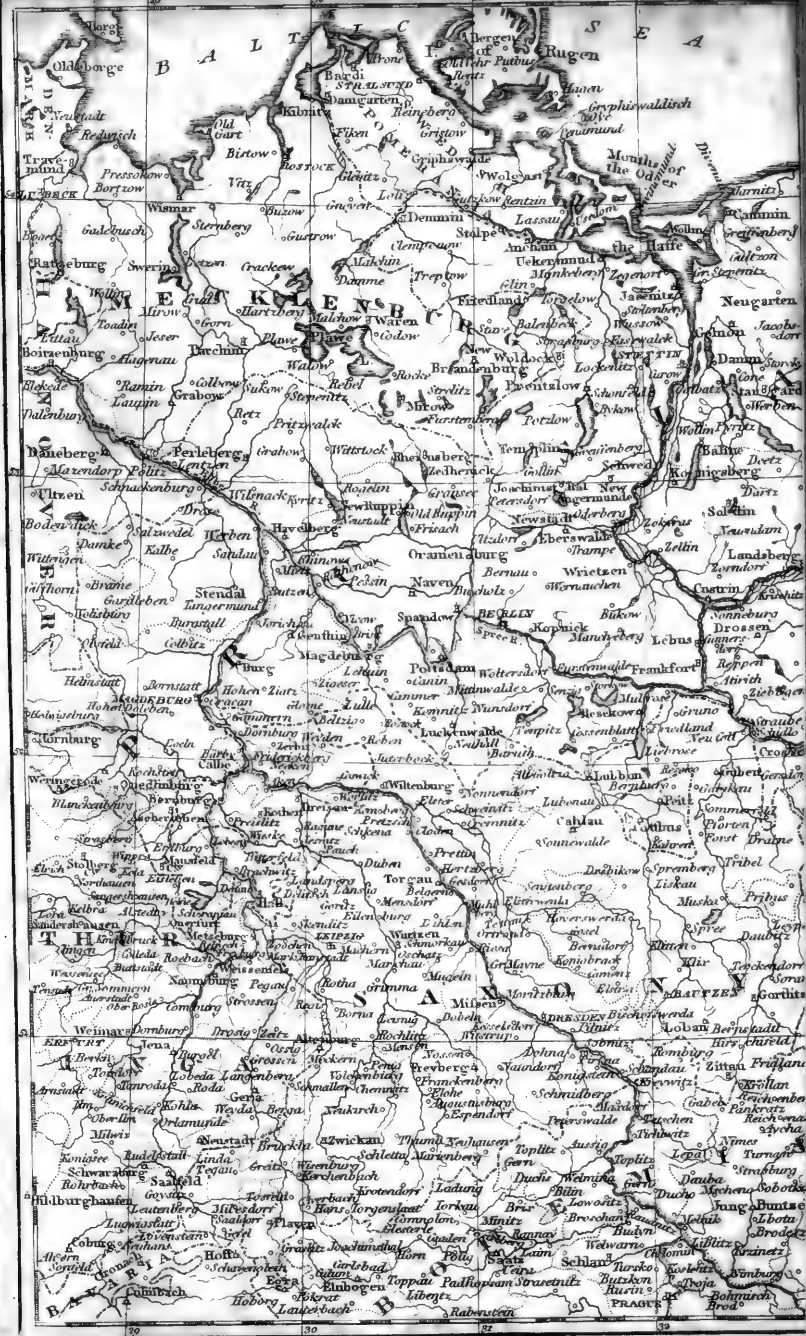
It was not enough that these despotic acts were immediately injurious to Prussia. The Emperor of France was intent on rendering them sensible to the person of the King in all his allied states. The existence of the Prince of Orange was under the common guarantee of the two powers; for the King had acknowledged the political changes in Holland only under this condition. For several years the Prince had expected that his claims, secured by the mutual stipulations of Prussia and France, should be satisfied. The Batavian republic had been willing to enter into an accommodation, but the Emperor Napoleon forbade it. Neither the recollection of this circumstance, nor the consideration of the ties of blood which united his Majesty to the Prince,



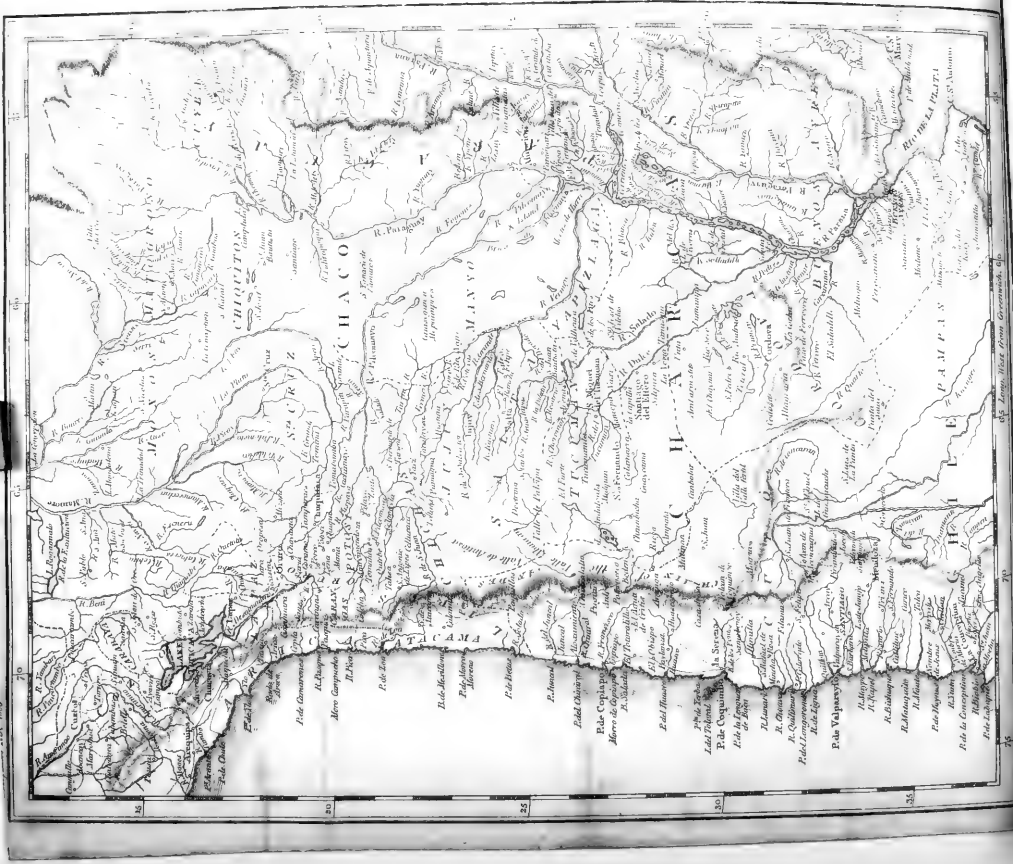


# SEAT of WAR in PRUSSIA.

Lang. Meas from Paris 1792.







Map of the Chaco region, showing provinces and rivers.

Prince, nor the declaration, twenty times repeated, that the King could not desert the rights of his brother-in-law, could prevent his being added to the heap of victims. He was the first who was deprived of his paternal property. Eight days before he had received from the Emperor a letter, condoling with him in the customary forms, on the death of his father, and wishing him joy on his undisturbed succession to the states of his house. None of these circumstances are unimportant; each throws a light on the whole.

Cleves had been allotted to Prince Murat. Scarcely become a sovereign, he wished likewise to be a conqueror. His troops took possession of the Abbies of Essen, Werden, and Elten, under the pretext that they appertained to the duchy of Cleves, though they were entirely territories newly acquired, and there was not the shadow of a connection between them and the ceded province. Great labour was employed, in vain, to give even a colour to this outrage.

Wesel was to belong to the new Duke, not to the Emperor Napoleon. The King had never resolved to give up the last fortrefs on the Rhine into the power of France. Without a word by way of explanation, Wesel was annexed to a French department.

The existing state of the Austrian monarchy, and of the Porte, had been mutually guaranteed. The Emperor Napoleon certainly wished that Prussia should be bound by this guarantee, for in his hands it was an instrument which he might employ as suited his politics, a pretext for demanding sacrifices, in a contest which his ambition might occasion. He himself, however, did not observe it longer than it contributed to his interest. Ragusa, though under the protection of the Porte, was taken possession of by his troops. Gradisca and Aquileia were wrested from Austria, under nearly the same pretexts which had been employed when the French seized the three abbeyes.

In all political proceedings, it was naturally taken for granted, that the new states formed by France were states in the proper sense of the term, and not French provinces; but it cost the cabinet of St. Cloud only a word to deprive them of their independence. The appellation of "The Great Empire" was invented, and that empire was immediately only surrounded with vassals.

Thus there was no trace of the treaty left, yet Prussia proceeded to shut her ports against England, and still considered herself as having obligations to fulfil.

The Emperor at length informed his Majesty, that it was his pleasure to dissolve the German empire, and form a confederation of the Rhine, and he recommended to the King to establish a similar confederation in the north of Germany. This was according to his customary policy, a policy which had long been crowned with success at the moment

of the birth of any new project, to throw out a lure to those courts which might occasion difficulties in the execution of such project. The King adopted the idea of such a confederation, not that the advice he received made the least impression on him, but because, in fact, it was rendered necessary by circumstances; and because, after the secession of the princes who had acceded to the Confederation of the Rhine, a close union between those of the north became more than ever the condition of their safety. The King took measures to establish this league, but on other principles than those of the model presented to him. He made it his pride to collect the last of the Germans under his banner; but the rights of each he left unimpaired, and honour alone was the bond of the league.

But could France advise the King to any measure which should be productive of advantage to Prussia.

We shall soon see what is to be expected, when France makes professions of favour.

In the first place, care had been taken to introduce into the fundamental statute of the Confederation of the Rhine an article which contained the germ of all future innovations. It provided, that other princes should be received into this confederation, should they desire it. In this manner, all relations in Germany were left indeterminate; and as the means were still reserved to detach and annex to this league the weaker states, either by promises or threats, it was but too probable that in time this confederation would be extended into the heart of the Prussian monarchy.

And that this might no longer remain doubtful, but be manifest to every one, the first attempt was immediately made. Fortunately it was made on a prince who knows not fear, and who considers independence as the highest object of his ambition. The French minister at Cassel invited the Elector to throw himself into the arms of his master. Prussia; it was alledged, did nothing for her allies! It is true Napoleon knows how to manage his better; and every one sees that Spain and Holland, the Kings of Wirtemberg and Bavaria, have to thank their alliance with him for peace, independence, and honour.—Prussia did nothing for her allies. Napoleon, on the contrary, would reward the accession of the Elector by an enlargement of his territory.

And this was exercised towards an ally, and at the very moment when the King was advised to be an alliance, of which Hesse was to form the first bulwark; endeavours were made to detach from him a prince whose family connections, alliances, and relations of every kind, united in the closest manner to his Majesty's person.

But even these hostile steps were not sufficient.—Does any one wish to know what was the line by which it was hoped to gain the

Electors of Hesse, and what was the augmentation of territory with the expectation of which he was flattered? It was the Prince of Orange, the brother-in-law of the King, that Prince who had been twice deceived in a most shameful manner, who was now to be robbed the third time. He still possessed the territory of Fulda. This was promised to the Elector; and it would have been given, had the Elector consented to accept it, and had not Prussia taken up arms.

His Majesty saw the system of usurpation advance every day. He saw a circle, continually becoming narrower, drawn round him, and even the right of moving within it beginning to be disputed with him, for a sweeping resolution forbade a passage to any foreign troops, armed or not armed, through the states of the confederation. This was to cut off, contrary to the rights of nations, the connection between the detached Hessian provinces. This was to prepare a pretext on which to act. This was the first threat of punishment aimed at a magnanimous prince, who had preferred a defender to a master.

But even after this—his Majesty cannot reflect on it without admiration—the King considered whether a combination might not be found which should render this state of things compatible with the maintenance of peace.

The Emperor Napoleon appeared to be solicitous to remove this doubt. Two negotiations were then carrying on at Paris, one with Russia, the other with the English ministry. In both these negotiations the intentions of France against Prussia were evidently manifested.

By the treaty which the Emperor of Russia has refused to ratify, France offered, in conjunction with Russia, to prevent Prussia from depriving the King of Sweden of his German territories. Yet for many months the cabinet of St. Cloud had continually pressed the King to seize those states, with the three-fold view—first, to revenge himself on the King of Sweden; secondly, to embroil Prussia with all other powers; and thirdly to purchase her silence with respect to the subversion of Southern Germany.—But the King had long been aware that such were the views of France, and his unfortunate dispute with Sweden was painful to him. He had therefore been careful to provide against every suspicion of self-interested motives, and he confided his explanations to the Emperor Alexander. The scene now again changed, and Napoleon, who had so long been the enemy of the King of Sweden, was suddenly transformed into his protector.

It is not superfluous to remark that, in this insidious treaty of the French Emperor, in order to satisfy the honourable interest which the court of St. Peterburgh took in the maintenance of the rights of the King of Naples, he promised the latter an indemnification, engaging to prevail on the King of Spain to cede to him the Balearic islands. He

will act in the same manner with respect to the augmentations of territory he pretends to bestow on his allies.

These were all preludes to the steps he took against Prussia—we now approach the moment which determined his Majesty.

Prussia had hitherto derived nothing from her treaties with France, but humiliation and loss—one single advantage remained. The fate of Hanover was in her power, and in her power it must remain, unless the last pledge of the security of the north were annihilated. Napoleon had solemnly guaranteed this state of things, yet he negotiated with England on the basis of the restoration of the Electorate. The King is in possession of the proofs.

War was now in fact declared by every measure taken by France. Every month produced a new notification of the return of his army; but, on one frivolous pretext or another, it was still continued in Germany, and for what purposes?—Gracious Heaven! to eradicate the last trace of sovereignty among the Germans; to treat Kings as governors appointed by himself; to drag before military tribunals citizens, only responsible to their own governments; to declare others outlaws, who lived peaceably in foreign states under foreign sovereigns; and even in the capital of a German Emperor, because they had published writings in which the French government, or at least its despotism, was attacked: and this at a time when that same government daily permitted hired libellers to attack, under its protection, the honour of all crowned heads, and the most sacred feelings of nations. These armies were in no manner diminished, but continually reinforced and augmented, and continually advanced nearer to the frontiers of Prussia or her allies, till they at length took a position which could only menace Prussia, and were even assembled in force in Westphalia, which certainly was not the road to the mouths of the Catara.

It was no longer doubtful that Napoleon had determined to overwhelm Prussia with war, or to render her for ever incapable of war, since he was leading her from humiliation to humiliation, till she should be reduced to such a state of political degradation and feebleness, that, deprived of every defence, she could have no other will than that of her formidable neighbour.

The King delayed no longer. He assembled his army. General Knobleddorf was sent to Paris with the final declarations of his Majesty. Only one measure remained which could give security to the King, which was the return of the French troops over the Rhine. The time for discussion was past, though the cabinet of St. Cloud appeared still desirous to protract it. General Knobleddorf had orders to insist on this demand. It was not the whole of the King's just demands, but it was necessary that it should be the first, since it was the condition of his future existence.

existence. The acceptance or refusal of it must shew the real sentiments of the French Emperor.

Unmeaning professions, arguments, the real value of which were known by long experience, were the only answer the King received. Far from the French army being recalled, it was announced that it would be reinforced;—but with a haughtiness still more remarkable than this refusal, an offer was made that the troops which had advanced into Westphalia should return home, if Prussia would desist from her preparations. This was not all. It was insolently notified to the King's ministers, that the cities of Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubec, would not be suffered to join the northern confederation; but that France would take them under her protection; in the same manner as in the other confederation she had given away cities and promulgated laws, without permitting any other power to make the least pretension. The King was required to suffer a foreign interest to be introduced into the heart of his monarchy. Another contrast of conduct incensed the King to the utmost. He received from the Emperor a letter full of these assurances of esteem which, certainly when they do not accord with facts, are considered as nothing, but which the dignity of sovereigns renders a duty to themselves even on the eve of war. Yet a few days afterwards, at a moment when the sword was not yet drawn, when the minister of the Emperor endeavoured to mislead those of the King by assurances on assurances of the friendly intentions of France, the Publiciste of the 16th of September appeared, with a diatribe against the King and the Prussian state, in a style worthy of the most disgraceful periods of the revolution: insulting to the nation, and what, in other times than ours, would have been considered as amounting to a declaration of war. The King can treat slanders that are merely abusive with contempt; but when these slanders contribute to explain the real state of things, it would be unwise to treat them merely with contempt.

The last doubt had now disappeared; troops marched from the interior of France towards the Rhine. The intent to attack Prussia was clear and certain. The King ordered a note to be transmitted by General Knobelsdorf, containing the conditions on which he was ready to come to an accommodation. These conditions were,

1. That the French troops will immediately evacuate Germany.

2. That France would oppose no obstacle to the formation of the Northern Confederacy; and that the confederacy might embrace all the larger and smaller states not included in the fundamental Act of the Confederation of the Rhine.

3. That a negotiation should immediately be commenced for the adjustment of all differences still in dispute; a preliminary article of which should be, the restoration of the

three abbeys, and the separation of the town of Wesel from the French empire.

These conditions speak for themselves—they shew how moderate the King, even at this moment, has been in his demands, and how much the maintenance of peace, if France wishes peace, depends upon France herself.

The term peremptorily fixed by the King for the decision of peace or war has elapsed. His Majesty has not received the answer of the cabinet of St. Cloud; or rather, the preparations he sees around him, daily, give him that answer. The King can henceforth confide the honour and safety of his crown only to arms: he has recourse to them with pain, since a glory purchased by the tears of his people was never his wish; but he has recourse to them with the tranquillity of confidence, since his cause is just. The King has carried his forbearance to the utmost limit, and till honour forbade him to carry it further; the King has overlooked every thing only personally injurious to himself; he has disregarded the decisions of ignorance and the attacks of calumny, always hoping that he should be able to conduct his people without injury to that period which must sooner or later arrive, when unjust greatness shall find its bounds, and ambition, which obstinately refused to acknowledge any limits, shall at length overleap itself.

His Majesty takes up arms, not to gratify a long nourished resentment, not to increase his power, nor to disturb a nation which knows how to esteem itself in its natural and lawful limits, but to protect his monarchy from the fate which is prepared for it—to maintain the people of Frederick in their independence and glory—to deliver unfortunate Germany from the yoke under which it lies—and to obtain an honourable and secure peace. The day on which he shall effect this, will afford the King his noblest triumph. The events of the war, which is now beginning, are in the disposal of supreme wisdom. The King leaves to others premature boastings, as he has long left to them the miserable enjoyment of their base invectives and unanswered calumnies. But he leads to honourable combat an army worthy of its former glory. He reigns over a people of whom he may be proud; and while he is ready to shed his blood for them, he knows what he may expect from their energy and their affection. Princes, the honour of the German name, confiding in his gratitude and integrity, and who, while they fight by his side, fear not to obtain the victory, have joined their banners to his. A Sovereign, who adorns with his virtues one of the first thrones in the world, is penetrated with the justice of his cause. The voice of nations every where invokes a blessing on his arms—and even where it is overawed into silence, is only more distinctly heard. With many motives to be conscious of her strength, Prussia may well be permitted to repose confidence in her high destiny.

Head-Quarters at Erfurt, Oct. 9, 1806.

## REPORT OF DISEASES,

*In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finchbury Dispensary, from the 20th of September to the 20th of October.*

CATARRHUS .....	19
Pneumonia .....	3
Hæmoptysis .....	1
Phthisis pulmonalis .....	11
Asthma .....	4
Paralysis .....	1
Hysteria .....	5
Hypochondriasis .....	7
Hydrops pectoris .....	2
Erysipelas .....	6
Podagra .....	2
Athenia .....	19
Morbi Cutanei .....	27
Morbi Infantiles .....	23

Coughs and other affections of the pulmonary organs, still take the lead in the existing multitude of diseases. The asthmatic most especially suffer; to the welfare of whose lungs fogs are formidable opponents.

The faculties and feelings of the vigorous and the young, even the intenseness of cold has a tendency to corroborate and enliven; but it proves a painful and perilous trial to a sickly or far-advanced constitution.

The winter of the year is unpropitious to the winter of human life. It does not nip, it rather tends to cherish the bud and blossom of vitality; but not rarely it congeals, almost in an instant, the scanty fluid that lingers in the vessels of declining age.

During the last month the reporter has observed more than one case stated in the public papers, of an abrupt attack of apoplexy, from which the patient could not be recovered, *although* he was immediately bled. This reminded the reporter of what is often mentioned as a matter of some surprise, that a person should be found dead in the morning, *although* the very evening before, he had eaten a more than commonly hearty supper. The circumstance which in each instance appeared to make the event remarkable was alone, perhaps sufficient to account for its unexpected and premature occurrence.

That evacuation should be regarded as a remedy, and even a specific, for exhaustion; that debility in its most alarming shape is to be removed by the withdrawing of blood, or that the effectual method of renewing intermitted vigour, is, to deduct any quantity of that component part of the human frame, which is the most intimately and essentially connected with its support, are

doctrines so glaringly in opposition to the intimations of ordinary and unadulterated intellect, that if we did not almost every day see them acted upon, we should scarcely conceive it possible that they could ever have been entertained.

The fatal result of an apoplectic paroxysm, there is ground to suspect does not arise so often from the malady itself, as the mal-treatment of it.

Apoplexy implies for the most part, a state of sudden and almost ultimate exhaustion. This is often occasioned by undue exercise of the mental or physical faculties.

Under such circumstances it would appear more natural to add, an artificial and extraordinary, rather than to deduct, a natural and accustomed stimulus.

When apoplexy originates from an improper indulgence in the luxuries of the table, it ought equally to be regarded as a condition of debility, occasioned in a great measure by a fatigue of the corporeal powers.

The Epicure is not aware what *hard work* his stomach is obliged to undergo in vainly struggling to incorporate the chaotic mass, with which he has distended and oppressed it. One may be tired by the labour of digestion, as well as by any other species of drudgery. The fibres connected with the former process, are wearied by the execution, or the ineffectual endeavour to execute too heavy a task, in the same manner as the feet are by an extraordinary degree of pedestrian employment.

Nothing can be more erroneous and mischievous, than to suppose that persons who *live high*, are best enabled to bear evacuations of any kind; more especially venesection.

The distinction, although not sufficiently recognized, is incalculably important between the results of stimulation and nutrition, between repairing by a supply of substantial matter, the expenditure of the fuel, and urging unreasonably, or to an inordinate degree, the violence of the heat, or the brilliancy of the flame. "The brook-fed blood" of the hermit is richer in its qualities, and contributes more effectually to the continuance of life and energy, than his, whose circulation is diurnally excited, and forcibly propelled, by the most poignant fauces, or wines of the highest luxury and flavour. This precept



precept may be equally applied to more vulgar and plebeian habits of debauchery. The celebrated Franklin was capable of going through a greater degree of exertion with water only for his beverage, than his associates in mechanical labour could perform, who kept up their strength, as they supposed, by the deleterious products of fermentation.

Hilarity is not health, more especially when it has been aroused by factitious means. These impart the fugitive feeling

and physiognomy of vigour, at the very time that they are irreparably undermining its substance and reality. The demoniac syren of intemperance illuminates for an instant, the object which it is destroying. The brightness of an electric convulsion conceals, while it lasts, the ruin that it occasions.—It is not until after the flash, that the relics of its depredation are exposed.

J. REID.

*Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.*

October 27, 1806.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

THE improvements at the Parliament House are going on with the greatest activity, and when completed will have a most magnificent appearance. The entrance into the House of Lords will be entirely new, and the Parliament Hotel is pulled down, and will be converted into offices. In the front, towards Cotton-garden, three gothic towers are in a great state of forwardness, which will be embellished by two gothic bow windows, after designs by Lady Grenville. There will be a new entrance into Westminster Hall from the House of Commons. All the Exchequer Bill Offices are altered. The body of St. Margaret's Church is now visible from Palace yard, as the old houses in the front of it are demolished, and the Board of ordnance will also be pulled down. Westminster Abbey will be repaired; the towers towards the House of Lords, which are in a very decayed state, will be new plastered with stucco, and the ornaments restored to their original state.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, during the next session, for an Act for repairing and amending the parish church of St. George the Martyr, in the borough of Southwark, and for purchasing certain lands, messuages, and tenements, situate near it; and for stopping up or altering the streets, ways, or passages contiguous thereto, and making new ones, for the purpose of enlarging the burial ground; and also for augmenting the yearly salary or stipend paid to the rector of the parish; for building a rectory or parsonage-house; and for raising a fund for defraying the expences which may be incurred, on account of the objects before mentioned.

### MARRIED.

At Chelsea, William Gosling, esq. of Roehampton, to the Hon. Charlotte de Grey, second daughter of Lord Walsingham.

At South Mimms, Thomas Christopher, esq. of Trinity-square, London, to Miss Sarah Caroline Seton, youngest daughter of James S. esq. of the Adelphi.

M. H. Kennedy, esq. M. D. of Great Queen-street, to Miss J. Court, youngest daughter of the late Jonathan C., esq. formerly a commander in the service of the East India Company.

The Rev. J. T. Hutchins, to Jane Shirley, second daughter of Daniel Shirley, esq.

The Rev. George Moore, eldest son of the late archbishop of Canterbury, to Miss H. M. Brydges, youngest daughter of the late Sir Brooke B.

E. Daniels, esq. of Mortimer-street, to Miss M. Reynolds, of Portland-street.

John A. Britton, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Lamb, daughter of Thomas L., esq. of Bedford-street, Bedford-square.

Mr. Walker, bookseller in the Strand, to Mrs. Sacl, relict of Mr. S. bookseller of the same place.

Richard Teasdale, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Mrs. De la Chaumette, daughter of the late Rawson Aislabic, esq. of Newington, Middlesex.

At Hackney, Mr. Robert Dodson, nephew of Levy Smith, esq. of Hackney Wick, to Miss Elizabeth Simon, of Homerton, only daughter of the late Edward S., esq.

John Randall, esq. of Lambeth, to Miss Partridge, daughter of the late John P., esq. of Wapping.

Mr. Willan, head-master of the academy in Soho-square, to Miss Parker, daughter of the late Timothy P., esq. of Hornby Hall.

At Millfield house, Captain Hamilton, lately returned from Naples, to Miss Hornby, daughter of the late Captain H.

### DIED.

At Tilford near Farnham, Surry, much lamented by her family and friends, after a lingering and painful illness, which she bore with the utmost fortitude, retaining her excellent faculties to the last, Mrs. Charlotte Smith, authoress of Sonnets and other celebrated works, the last of which was a History of England in a Series of Letters to a young Lady. Further particulars of her life and character will be given in an early number.

In the Little Cloisters, Westminster Abbey, the Rev. William Cole, D. D. prebendary of Westminster, rector of Mertham, and vicar of Shoreham, in Kent.

In Gower-street, aged 80, James Galloway, esq. who was many years a Steward to the late Duke of Cumberland, and was deeply skilled in the science of Freemasonry. He was D.P.

G.M. for

G.M. for Suffex, and, with much assiduity, laid the foundation of the Royal Clarence Lodge, at Brighton, which he never failed to attend, regularly, when at Brighton with his royal Master.

At Chelsea, Colonel *James Chalmers.*

In Charlotte-street, Blomsbury, *Richard Butler, esq.* 83.

At his Chambers, in Gray's Inn, *Mr. Joseph Lewton*, solicitor.

*Mr. Nathaniel Norton*, many years master of the Hornsey Academy.

In Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square, *Mr. Bernard Quin*, an eminent writing master.

At Palmer's Green, *William Toller*, son of Edward T., esq. of Doctor's Commons.

*Henry Eggers, esq.* of Woodford, Essex, one of the directors of the Phoenix Insurance Company, 67.

In Hertford-street, Fitzroy-square, the Rev. *Robert Anthony Bromley*, rector of St. Mildred's in the Poultry, and lecturer of St. John's Hackney, 71.

At Brigadier Hill, Enfield, *William Barlow, esq.*

In Birch-in-lane, *Mr. John Howes*, 69.

At Blackheath, *Peter Wright, esq.* of Lamb's Conduit-street, master of the Report Office in the court of chancery.

In Sloane-street, *Mr. James Plumridge*, surveyor of the district of St. Luke's, Middlesex.

At Totteridge, Herts, *Mrs. Lewis*, wife of James L., esq. of Powis-place

At Limehouse, *Robert Batson, esq.* late ship-builder, 74.

At Ealing, *Mrs. Jane Lovendes*, widow of Mr. Thomas L., formerly a bookfeller in Fleet-street, 76.

At St. Pancras, *Mr. Packer*, many years of Drury-lane theatre.

In Arundel-street, Strand, *William Wilson, esq.* of Ayton in Cleveland, in the north riding of Yorkshire.

In Portman-square, the *Countess of Kenmare*. She was the eldest daughter of *Michael Aylmer*, of Lyons, in the county of Kildare, by whom she has left a family of four sons and two daughters.

At Hampton, *Mrs. Fisher*, mother of the Bishop of Exeter, 84.

In Durweston-street, *J. Wiggs, esq.*

In Percy-street, *William Jarvis Gloster, esq.* son of Archibald G., esq. his majesty's attorney general of Trinidad.

In Church street, Newington, *Paul Burward, esq.*, 64.

At Brighton, the Right Hon. *William Henry Fortescue*, Earl of Clermont, Viscount and Baron Clermont, of the county of Louth, Knight of St. Patrick, and governor of the county of Monaghan, Ireland. He was born August 5, 1728; married February 29, 1752, Frances, daughter of Colonel Murray, by whom he had issue, Louisa, who married, September 21, 1788: the Rev. Mr Harrington of Norwich. His Lordship was created a viscount in 1770, with remainder to his brother, the late Right Hon. James Fortescue,

of Ravensdale, county of Louth, and his heirs; and in 1777, Earl of Clermont. He was the father of the turf. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his nephew, William Charles Fortescue, esq. who married in 1804, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Meredith, bart.

At Lambeth-cottage, the *Hon. Mrs. T. Coventry*.—In beauty and accomplishments this lady was equalled by few, in virtue she was exceeded by none. As a daughter, a wife, a mother, she was exemplary in the performance of the duties attached to each station. She died in her 24th year, the mother of six children. As her life was spent in the practice of every christian virtue, so her death was marked with piety and resignation.

At Messina, in Sicily, on the 28th of July, aged 27, *Captain Tomlin*, of the 35th regiment of foot: (late of Kettering, Northamptonshire), assistant adjutant general to the British forces in the Mediterranean. The death of this promising young officer is a very affecting instance of the instability of human life and human hope: he had just distinguished himself by his bravery and humanity on the memorable plains of Maida, and signed the official returns of the battle, when he sunk into an early grave. In that action, so honourable to British prowess, he took an active part and escaped its perils; though one ball grazed his boot, a second wounded his horse, and a shot carried away the hilt of his sword. During the heat of the action he rescued from death, and received the submission of the French general Comper, who, wounded and dismounted, was on the point of perishing under the charge of the British bayonet. For this generous action that officer on surrendering his sword expressed his gratitude and admiration in the warmest terms. But the glory of that splendid day too short a time he enjoyed, his exertions and fatigues under a burning sun terminated in a fever, which after an illness of nine days brought him to the grave, and extinguished all the fair and glowing prospects before him, to the deep regret of his brave associates, and to the inexpressible affliction of his family and friends; who had scarce read in the Gazette the account of his safety when the painful tidings reached them of his premature death. In him his country has to lament the loss of the future services of a young officer, who displayed abilities in his profession of the first order: the army has lost one of its brightest ornaments who bid fair by his talents and genius to add still to its lustre: without a military education he had made himself well acquainted with those branches of mathematics, connected with military affairs, and of his acquisitions he gave some very satisfactory proof; his leisure hours were never spent in idle dissipation, or frivolous pursuits, but constantly directed to the study of his profession and the acquisition of general knowledge. At the early age of twenty-six he had attained without purchase a considerable rank in the army. He began his military career in 1800 as a cadet in the 85th regiment of foot, under Lieutenant

Lieutenant-colonel Gordon, in which he soon received a pair of colours, and served with that regiment at the occupation of Madeira and in the West Indies. At the peace of Amiens he returned to the bosom of his family and friends, remaining on half pay, till the renewal of hostilities, when he was appointed to the 97th or Queen's German Regiment, which he joined at Cork, where he gained the universal esteem of the corps: soon after at the recommendation of Colonel Gordon, who had early distinguished his merit, and ever continued his constant friend and patron, he received through General Sir John Moore a Lieutenancy in his regiment the 52d. On the appointment of Colonel Gordon to the military secretaryship at the Horse Guards, he recommended him to the notice of his royal highness the commander in chief, in whose office he was received as assistant secretary; where he continued till the spring of 1805, when ill health obliging him to relinquish it, he received from his royal highness, in testimony of his approbation, a company in the newly raised regiment of Malta. On the fitting out of the then secret expedition under Sir James Craig, he was honoured with an appointment on the staff, and joined the forces at Portsmouth as assistant adjutant general; a most flattering proof of his royal highness's good opinion of him. While the expedition remained at Malta he was gazetted to the 35th, and soon after accompanied the army to the kingdom of Naples; but quitted it for Sicily on the unfortunate termination of the Austrian campaign; where he remained till a part of the forces being detached into Calabria he accompanied them as acting head of the adjutant-general's department; a new scene of glory was displayed to him, in which he well filled his part, but which eventually was destined to close all his flattering prospects, and cut him off in the bloom of life and amidst the laurels of victory. Affection will long bewail his untimely end, and fond recollection trace with his image the virtues of his manly and generous mind; while friendship will bewail his urn, and sigh over past days of happiness for ever fled! His afflicted relatives who have lost a most affectionate son and a kind brother, have the sad consolation of hearing that he was beloved and respected in the army as an officer and a man, that he received the kind attentions of friendship in his last moments, and that he was honourably buried; while he who dedicates this last memorial to his fame has to lament the loss of a friend whom years of intimacy had endeared, and regrets that his brilliant and promising career should so soon and so mournfully have been terminated. He was interred with all possible honours on the Glacis of the citadel of Messina, the grenadier company of his regiment attending, and followed by all the officers of the garrison of Messina; the funeral service being read by the Rev. Mr. Cofferail, chaplain to the troops at Malta. A marble

slab points out the spot, (to use the expressive words of a most respectable officer, his worthy friend and colleague there) "which contains the mortal part of as good a man, as brave a soldier, and as useful a servant to his country, in the sphere in which he acted, as the British army ever possessed."

At his seat near Crickhowell, in Brecknockshire, *John Gell, esq.* admiral of the white. This gentleman was the descendant of a very ancient and respectable Derbyshire family. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the navy in 1760, and to that of commander in 1762; on which he was appointed to the *Grampus* fire-ship, but remained in that vessel only a short time. In March 1766, he was made a post-captain, and commissioned to the *Launceston* of 44 guns, on board which ship was then flying the flag of Vice Admiral Durell, who commanded on the North American station. There captain Gell served three years, and on his return received no other appointment till 1776, when he was commissioned to the *Thetis* frigate. For the first two years of his continuance in that ship, he served on his former station, but returning to England he was sent in 1779 to the Mediterranean with the *Chatham*, Captain Allen, as convoy to a fleet of merchantmen. He was next employed on the home or channel station, and in 1780 was promoted to the *Monarca* of 70 guns, one of the ships taken the same year by Sir George Rodney from the Spaniards off Cape St. Vincent. The *Monarca* was one of the squadron ordered to proceed to the West Indies towards the close of 1780 to reinforce Admiral Rodney, but she sustained so much damage in a violent gale, as to be obliged to put back. When refitted her destination was changed, and Captain Gell sailed in her singly, to the East Indies. In this quarter he served during the remainder of the war and was present in the numerous actions which took place with the French squadron under Suffrein, in which the *Monarca* was constantly stationed in the line as one of the seconds to the commander in chief Sir Edward Hughes. Captain Gell returned to Europe in 1784 and being paid off on his arrival in England, held no subsequent commission till the year 1790, when he was appointed to the *Excellent* of 74 guns: but the difference with Spain being amicably adjusted, Mr. Gell's ship was put out of commission, and he held no further command as a private captain. On the 1st of February 1793, he was advanced to the rank of rear admiral of the blue, and appointed to command one of the divisions of the fleet sent out to the Mediterranean. He accordingly hoisted his flag on board the *St. George* of 98 guns, and on his passage had the good fortune to fall in with and take the *General Dumouriez*, a French privateer, and her prize the *St. Jago* a Spanish register ship, which formed one of the most valuable captures ever brought to England at one time. Lord Hood, who was commander in chief in the

the Mediterranean, detached the rear-admiral with a division of his fleet to Genoa in October 1793. La Modeste, a French frigate of 36 guns was then lying in the harbour, and had broken the neutrality of the port on various occasions, in direct opposition to the remonstrances of the senate and government. The rear-admiral being made acquainted with these circumstances, on his arrival ordered the Bedford of 74 guns to anchor alongside the Modeste, and to demand her surrender. The French at first refused to comply with this requisition, but a few musket-shot being fired, they thought it prudent to acquiesce. The government of Genoa very properly considered the spirited conduct of the British admiral perfectly regular, as well as strictly consonant to the laws of nations, and the captured ship was incorporated into the British navy. Mr. Gell, was obliged by the precarious state of his health to return over land to England, early in the ensuing year, and since that time he has not held any naval appointment. He was raised through the intermediate gradations of rank till he, in November 1805, reached nearly the highest professional elevation it was possible for him to attain.

At his rectorial-house at St. Mary-at-Hill, aged 63, the Rev. John Brand, A. M. rector of the united parishes of St. Mary-Hill and St. Andrew Hubbard, in the city of London, and resident secretary of the Society of Antiquaries. He was a native of Newcastle upon-Tyne; and, Oct. 6, 1774 (being at that time B. A. of Lincoln college, Oxford), he was presented, by Matthew Ridley, esq. of Heaton to the curacy of Cramlington, a chapel of ease to St. Nicholas at Newcastle, from which it is distant about eight miles. While a Bachelor of Arts at the University he published a very pretty poem on "Illicit Love, 1775," 8vo., supposed to have been written among the ruins of Godstow nunnery. He was admitted F. S. A. in 1777; and published in that year his "Observations on Popular Antiquities, including the whole of Mr. Bourne's *Antiquitates Vulgares*, with Addenda to every chapter of that work; as also an Appendix, containing such articles on the subject as have been omitted by that author," 8vo., dated from Westgate-street, Tyne, 1776. For an enlarged edition of this book he had long been collecting materials. After he took orders, he was admitted into the family of the late Duke of Northumberland, at Northumberland-house, by whom he was presented to the rectory of St. Mary-at-Hill, on the death of the Rev. Dr. Griffith, 1784; in which year he was also elected secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, on the death of Dr. Morell. In 1789 he published "The History and Antiquities of the town and county of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne," 2 vols. 4to., embellished with views of the public buildings, engraved by Fittler, at an expence of 500l. This is a splendid work, and Mr. Brand spared no pains in amassing his

materials, and has preserved the historical detail with uninterrupted exactness. The low price at which this work has been since sold is supposed to be owing to the great number of copies which were printed, and to the death of the bookfeller at whose expence it was published; the whole impression was sold, on the latter occasion, at a very low price, which has probably caused a valuable book to be slightly regarded. The compiler of the Catalogue of English Living Authors ascribes to him an historical Essay on the Principles of Political Associations in a State (with an application of those principles), 1796, 8vo., a pamphlet; and another, "A Defence of the Pamphlet ascribed to J. Reeves, esq. and entitled, Thoughts on the English Government," 8vo. But these, and all others in the political line, were the work of another clergyman, B. A. in the university of Cambridge. The compiler before-mentioned celebrates Mr. B.'s "degree of learning and extent of enquiry, which, in a nobler field of historical research, might have crowned his labours with more than common approbation." He was twice troubled for non-residence, having let his excellent parsonage; but performed all the parochial duties with the most exemplary punctuality, being regular in his attendance on duty weekly, as well as on Sundays, walking from Somerset-place for that purpose. Since the late regulations, however respecting residence, Mr. Brand, who before that period lived entirely in the apartments of the Society of Antiquaries, at Somerset-place, had been in the constant habit of sleeping at the rectory. He always took much exercise; and, on the day before his death, had a long ramble with two much-valued friends; with whom he parted in the evening, apparently in perfect health. He rose next morning about 7 o'clock, his usual hour, and went into his study, where his female servant took him an egg, which he usually ate before he went to Somerset-place. She afterwards went into an adjoining room, as she had been accustomed, and to which he generally came, after having eaten his egg, to have his coat brushed, or his shoes tied. She waited a considerable time, and at last went into his study, where she discovered him lying on the floor lifeless, with a wound in his head, which he had received in falling. A surgeon was immediately sent for: but all his attempts to restore animation proved ineffectual. He died unmarried, leaving no relation, except an aunt, who is between 80 and 90 years of age. In him the Society of Antiquaries have sustained a very great loss; able, attentive, indefatigable, he was always alive to their business, of which he was a perfect master, and which he executed not merely as a duty but as a pleasure. He was also an occasional contributor to their "Archæologia." His explanation of a Roman altar and tablet found at Timmouth castle 1783, appeared in their vol. VIII, p. 226; and in vol. XV. he communicated

municated "An Inventory and Appraisement of the Plate in the Lower Jewel House in the Tower, Anno 1649," from the original MS. in his possession. His personal friends have lost a cheerful, pleasant companion, ever willing to communicate information, and to assist their researches after scarce and valuable books and prints, of which he had a thorough knowledge. His collection of both is of great value. In it are some copies of rare portraits, drawn by himself, in a manner that perhaps renders them little less valuable than the originals; and never was he happier than when he had an opportunity of making a present either of a scarce pamphlet or print to any intimate friend to whom he knew it would be particularly acceptable. A small silhouette likeness of him is in the front-piece to his *History of Newcastle*.

At Brighton, *Dr. Samuel Horsley*, bishop of St. Asaph. He was suddenly seized with a bowel complaint, which baffled all medical skill, and carried him off in a few days. This prelate, the eldest of the three sons of the Rev. Mr. Horsley, formerly minister of St. Martin's in the Fields, was born about the year 1737, and received the ground-work of his education at Westminster school, whence he was removed to the university of Cambridge. He applied himself, while there, chiefly to the study of mathematics; and not content with carefully reading the writings of the acutest of the moderns in that line, he went back to the profoundest of the ancients, and made himself thoroughly master of their most intricate reasonings. Having taken his degree of Master of Arts, he accepted an invitation to go to Oxford, as private tutor to the present Earl of Aylesford. From that university he received a degree of doctor of laws, and in 1769 printed, at the Clarendon press, his edition of the *Inclinations of Apollonius*, a geometrical work of considerable value, though exceedingly abstruse. Previously to his time, mathematical learning had been in little repute at Oxford; but since that period it has grown into fashion there, so that this university can hardly be said to fall short of her sister, in that great branch of human knowledge. Here he first conceived the design of publishing a complete edition of the works of Sir Isaac Newton; to which end he began to collect the necessary materials. On leaving the university, *Dr. Horsley* came to London, where he was elected fellow of the Royal Society, of which he was also chosen secretary in 1773. He continued to serve that office with the greatest credit to himself, as well as benefit to the scientific world, till the resignation of the late president, Sir John Pringle, when finding that the connoisseurs and virtuosi were gaining ground, he retired. Soon after his settling in the metropolis, *Dr. Horsley* was noticed by Bishop Lowth, who invited him to become his domestic chaplain. In 1774, that prelate presented him to the rectories of St. Mary

Newington and Albury, both in the county of Surrey; and in the course of the same year he married a Miss Botham. In 1776, he published proposals for a complete and elegant edition of the works of the immortal Newton, which appeared in 1779, in five volumes quarto, with an excellent dedication to the King, in Latin. In 1778, when the controversy was on foot between *Drs. Priestley*, Price, and others, respecting materialism and philosophical necessity, *Dr. Horsley* preached a sermon, on Good Friday, at St. Paul's cathedral, which he afterwards published. In this ingenious discourse he reconciles, with much force of argument, the doctrine of divine providence with the free agency of man, and combats the necessarian hypothesis with great, and, in the opinion of his friends, complete success. About this time he was appointed Archdeacon of St. Albans, by Bishop Lowth; who, in 1782, presented him to the valuable living of South Weald, in Essex. In 1783, *Dr. Priestley* published his celebrated work, the "*History of the Corruptions of Christianity*:" the principal design of this was to overthrow the catholic doctrine respecting Christ's divinity. Great was the triumph manifested by the unitarian party on the publication of so elaborate an history. The outcry made by them on the occasion, naturally roused the attention of those who adhered to the orthodox confession, and *Dr. Horsley* seized this opportunity of shewing not only the soundness of his faith, but his abilities for the most intricate branches of theological controversy. In the summer of this year, he delivered to the clergy of the Archdeaconry of St. Albans a charge, in which he expressly controverted the Socinian position—that the doctrine of the Trinity was not maintained by the Christian church in the first three centuries; and he not only gave a flat contradiction to *Dr. Priestley's* assertion on this point, but charged him with having taken, without acknowledgment, the whole of his argument from *Zwicker*, and other eminent Socinians of the last century. This discourse, at the request of his reverend auditory, was printed, with an appendix, explaining and confirming the positions which it contained. *Dr. Priestley*, with the impetuosity of a man who seemed to place all his reputation as a combatant upon the event of this contest, instantly replied to the Archdeacon, in a series of letters, which contained all his former assertions, expressed in a more confident tone than before. *Dr. Horsley* was aware of the advantage which the precipitancy of his opponent had given, and, therefore, in his answer, which was also in the epistolary form, he noticed the frequent slips in Greek quotation and reference which the Doctor had made; and, with great adroitness, left it to the reader to judge, whether so hasty and incautious an historian was to be depended upon in a matter of such importance. But he did not merely expose the

Doctor's mistakes. He followed up the attack by numerous proofs in behalf of the common belief, drawn from the early fathers of the church, and the purest ecclesiastical historians. The display of reading, and acute research, in these letters, is wonderful. The style also is admirable; and though, at times, it assumes a lofty manner, yet the reader of taste finds himself charmed with the elegance of the language, and the closeness of the reasoning. Dr. Priestley continued the combat, by another series of letters, to which the Archdeacon again replied. The controversy here closed, on the part of the latter; who signified, that it was an endless task to contend upon an exhausted topic, with one who was never disposed to cease disputing till he had obtained the last word. In 1789, Dr. Horsley collected these tracts, and printed them in one volume octavo, with some additions, particularly a sermon on the Incarnation, preached at Newington, on Christmas-day 1785; and which, having a material relation to the controversy in question, he thought proper to insert in this collection. While this dispute was going on, Dr. Horsley was engaged in another, which made nearly as much noise as the first, at least in the scientific world. When Sir Joseph Banks came in as president of the Royal Society, on the resignation of Sir John Pringle, the mathematical and philosophical members of the Newtonian school were disgusted at the extraordinary preference which was shewn to subjects, as they conceived, of an inferior nature to those which ought, in their opinion, to engage the first learned society in the world. It has been said, that cabals were formed by those members of the old stamp against the president and his friends; but of this no proof was ever brought forward. In 1781, the latter ventured upon a step, which could not fail to fan the smothering flame into a blaze. The council thought proper to dismiss the learned Doctor Hutton from the office of Latin secretary for foreign correspondence, upon the very frivolous pretence, that it was improper such a post should be filled by a person who did not reside in the metropolis. The scientific members took fire at this treatment of one of the ablest and most respectable of their body. Accordingly, in several meetings of the society, attempts were made to lessen the influence of their president, and to reinstate Dr. Hutton in his place, but without success. In this contest between philosophy and the virtuosi, Dr. Horsley made the most conspicuous figure. Finding, however, that his labours, and those of his learned associates, were in vain, he forsook (to express it in his own forcible language) "that temple, where philosophy once reigned, and where Newton presided as her officiating minister." In 1786, Dr. Horsley obtained, without either solicitation or even expectancy, a prebend in the cathedral church of Gloucester. His friends, on this occasion,

was Lord Thurlow, then Chancellor; who, without being personally known to Dr. H. or receiving any application on his behalf, resisted every request that was made for this valuable prebend, and bestowed it upon the man whom he justly considered as having merited it the most of any divine in this age. In 1788, Dr. Horsley was elevated to the episcopal bench, on the translation of Dr. Smallwell from the see of St. David to that of Oxford. Lord Thurlow, on this occasion, was again his steady and unsolicited patron; and made it a point to bring in his friend, in opposition to candidates who were backed by all the force of ministerial influence. On the great struggle made by the protestant dissenters, in 1790, to obtain a repeal of the Corporation and Test acts, a pamphlet appeared, entitled, "A Review of the Case of the Protestant Dissenters," which was written with such boldness and elegance on the high church side, that, though anonymous, all parties concurred in attributing it to the Bishop of St. David's; nor were they wrong in their conjecture. His conduct in the see of St. David's was highly praiseworthy. Of all the bishops, no one exhibited more poverty, or more ignorance, on the part of the clergy, than this. Many of the curacies, when his lordship entered upon the government of this extensive diocese, did not exceed ten pounds per annum, and some of the churches were actually served for five! It may easily be concluded what sort of divines a great part of these poor ministers were, under such circumstances. What was still worse, the multitude of candidates for orders increased yearly; so that Wales poured her superfluous clergy into England, to the disgrace of the cloth, and the real injury of such as were regularly bred. A reform was therefore necessary, but it required a strong and persevering mind to accomplish it. Dr. Horsley was not to be daunted by any obstacles. He obtained, with the greatest possible dispatch, an accurate and minute state of his diocese. He then gave notice to the beneficed clergy, who did not reside, that they would be compelled to residence, or to allow their curates a more liberal salary. By these means, he remedied that shameful abuse of one man's serving several churches on the same day; directing that a curate should serve two only, and those within a moderate distance from each other. Having regulated the condition of the clergy, he proceeded to a stricter course with respect to candidates for holy orders, admitting none without personally examining them himself, and looking very narrowly into the titles which they produced. With all this vigilance, his lordship acted to them as a tender father, encouraging them to visit him during his stay in the country, which was usually for several months in the year, assisting them with advice, and administering to their temporal necessities with a liberal and paternal hand. In his progress

progreſs through the dioceſe, he frequently preached in the pariſh churches, eſpecially on the days when the ſacrament was adminiſtered, and beſtowed conſiderable largetieſ upon the poor. He kept a moſt hoſpitable table, at his epifcopal palace, at Aberquilly near Caermarthen, to which the neighbouring gentry and clergy were always welcome. In ſhort, he was a bleſſing to his people; and they followed him with grateful hearts, and parted from him with infinite reluctance. On January 30th, 1793, the Biſhop of St. David's was appointed to preach before the Houſe of Lords; and as the recent execution of the King of France was the general topic of converſation and pity, the Abbey was greatly crowded. That diſcourſe is in print; and whatever may be thought of the notions on government, which diſtinguiſh it, there can be but one opinion concerning its very beautiful and pathetic peroration. When publiſhed, the Biſhop appended to his ſermon a long vindication of the character of Calvin, from the charge of being a friend to rebellion and regicide. The following year he was tranſlated, on the death of Biſhop Thomas, from St. David's to Rochefter, and to the deanry of Weſtminſter, on which he reſigned all his other church preferments. When he entered upon his office, as Dean of Weſtminſter, he found many things in the condition of that church which ſtood in great need of reformation; and, with his uſual activity, he inſtantly ſet about the work. In particular, the ſalaries of the minor-canonſ and officers were extremely low, and by no means proportionate. With a moſt commendable ſpirit of liberality, therefore, he obtained an inſtant advance, and then began to regulate the conduct and duty of the perſons whom he had ſo materially aſſiſted. In 1796, he printed, without his name, a moſt profound and elegant diſſertation on "the Latin and Greek Profodies," dedicated to Lord Thurlow. In this learned performance he ſhews an uncommon depth of penetration into, and acquaintance with, the nature and conſtruction of the ancient languages; and approves himſelf a moſt powerful, though, perhaps, not an invincible advocate for the uſe of the Greek accents. In the year 1800 was publiſhed, "The Subſtance of the Biſhop of Rochefter's Speech in the Houſe of Peers, May the 23d, in the Debate on the third reading of the Bill for the Punishment, and more effectual Prevention, of the crime of Adultery," which combines all the energy of diſtion and vigorous turn of thought that characterizes the reſt of his productions; but many of his arguments are founded on doubtful conſtructions. In the ſame year appeared in quarto his "Critical Diſquiſitions on the Eighteenth Chapter of Iſaiah, in a Letter to Edward King, Eſq." This chapter has been ranked among the obſcure paſſages of ancient prophecy, and various have been the endeavours of biblical ſcholarſ to illuſtrate it.

Diſcarding all previous aſſumptions concerning the deſign of this prophecy, the people to whom it is addreſſed, and the hiſtory of the times to which it belongs, Dr. Horsley propoſed to enter into a critical examination of every word of which the meaning is at all doubtful, ſcrutinizing etymologies, exploring uſages, and conſulting tranſlations; and he conceived that every word ſhould be conſidered in different ſenſes by different interpreters of note. He likewiſe publiſhed, in the year 1800, a charge to the clergy of his dioceſe, delivered at his ſecond general viſitation, in which he indignantly reprobated the principles of the French philoſophers and German illuminati; and, proceeding to notice the ſtate of religion in this country, he expreſſed ſome apprehenſion concerning the progreſs of methodiſm. In 1801, the Biſhop of Rochefter publiſhed an octavo volume, entitled "Elementary Treatiſes on the Fundamental Principles of Practical Mathematics, for the uſe of Students." Although publiſhed firſt, this is the laſt in order of three volumes of Elementary Geometry, which this prelate ſent forth from the Clarendon Preſſ. The other two volumes were in Latin, and the laſt of them made its appearance in 1803. The firſt volume contains the twelve books of Euclid, with the author's corrections; the ſecond, Euclid's data, a book on the properties of the ſphere, Archimedes on the dimenſions of the circle, and Dr. Keil's elegant treatiſe on the nature and uſe of logarithms; and the third, in Engliſh, conſiſted, according to the title, of Elementary Treatiſes. In 1802, this indefatigable prelate publiſhed a new tranſlation of the Prophet Hoſea, with notes critical and explanatory, which evince profound erudition and patient perseverance. He was, in the ſame year, on the demifſe of the Honourable Dr. Bagot, tranſlated to the more lucrative ſee of St. Aſaph. In 1804 was publiſhed, the Subſtance of his Speech on the 23d July, on the bill for the relief of certain incumbents of livings in London. In behalf of this meaſure, the Biſhop argued with fairneſs and ability. Soon afterwards appeared his ſermon on "Chriſt's Deſcent into Hell, and the intermediate State," from Peter iii. 18, 19, 20, which was intended to have formed part of the appendix to the ſecond edition of his tranſlation of Hoſea. In 1805, Dr. Horsley printed a critical eſſay "On Virgil's two Seaſons of Honey, and his Seaſon of ſowing Wheat; with a new and compendious Method of investigating the Rifiſgs and Settings of the Fixed Stars;" and on the 5th of December, in the ſame year, he preached, in the cathedral of St. Aſaph, a ſermon, which he afterwards publiſhed, under the title of "The Watchers and the Holy Ones." This laſt literary performance of the learned prelate was compoſed of two parts, theological expoſition and political reflection, and breathes

the same spirit that pervades all his writings. No man of the age, perhaps, possessed more of what is generally termed recondite learning, or was more profoundly versed in classical chronology. As a senator, he was considered in the first class; there were few important discussions in the House of Lords, especially when the topics referred to the hierarchical establishments of the country, to the French revolution, or to the African slave-trade, of which he was a systematic opponent, in which his lordship did not participate. As an orator, his voice was deep, full-toned, and commanding, his enunciation distinct, and his delivery in other respects highly advantageous. His manner was rather dictatorial, yet he was nevertheless an argumentative speaker. He has been accused of superciliousness, and a spirit of persecution; and while it cannot be denied that in the heat of controversy his temper was disposed to rise too high, and to vent itself with too much energy against his opponents, it must at the same time be admitted that he was animated in the cause of truth and virtue, and that he exercised his severity only on what he considered as falsehood, sophistry, and vice. Though he had attained the age of 69, the powers both of his body and mind were so vigorous as to promise still a considerable length of years. His remains were interred at Newington.

*Miss Cholmondeley*, daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Robert C., (uncle of the present Earl C.), and sister to the lady of Sir William Bellingham. She had been on a visit for some days to the Princess of Wales at Blackheath, and accompanied by Lady Sheffield, set out with her royal highness in her barouche and six for Norbury Park, in Surrey, the seat of Mr. Locke. The party had nearly reached Leatherhead, when the vehicle (proceeding at the rate of fifteen miles an hour) in turning a sharp corner, was unfortunately overset. Her two companions escaped without much injury, but Miss Cholmondeley was thrown with so much violence against a post, that her skull was fractured and she was killed on the spot. She was immediately conveyed to the Swan Inn at Leatherhead, where surgical assistance was immediately procured, but the vital spark had fled never to return. The melancholy result of this excursion derives additional interest from the object for which it was undertaken:—Every year the benevolent family of Mr. Locke employ themselves in making fancy articles, such as work-bags, purses, &c. for Leatherhead fair, and the produce is applied to the relief of the neighbouring poor. Her Royal Highness, who had become acquainted with Mrs. Locke, at Mr. Angerstein's, Blackheath, (whose sister she is) conceiving the laudable design of patronizing Mrs. Locke's plan for the relief of the poor, had made it her amusement for some weeks past to prepare some articles which were to have been sold at the

fair, for the purpose already mentioned, and in which preparation her Royal Highness had been assisted at her retirement at Blackheath, by Lady Sheffield and Miss Cholmondeley.—The whole of their little curious stock was completed, when the Princess and her two companions were eager to present them to Mrs. Locke, that she might dispose of them to the best advantage at the fair. The articles consisted of curious fire-screens of the richest and most beautiful needle work, landscapes of the same on satin, rich paintings on velvet, &c. &c. worth, it is supposed, 300l. Miss Cholmondeley was about forty years of age, of the most refined and elegant manners, and possessing such a disposition as conciliated the affections of all who had the honour of her acquaintance.

[*Further particulars of James Robson, esq. whose death is mentioned at p. 208 of our last number.*—James Robson, esq. was born in the year 1733, at Sebergham, in Cumberland, where his family had been settled from ancient times in the respectable condition of yeomen; a class of men from whom whatever is estimable and substantial in the English character might easily be traced. He was educated at a neighbouring grammar-school; and at the age of sixteen came to London, under the protection of his relation Mr. Brindley, then an eminent bookseller in New Bond-street, publisher of a beautiful edition of the Latin Classics, which still bears his name. Mr. Robson succeeded him in business in 1759, which he carried on for more than forty years with integrity, fame, and profit. He entered the career of active life with all the advantages of a solid and pious education, habits of frugality without meanness, persevering industry, and manners peculiarly liberal and obliging, free alike from the pernicious and offensive vanity of assuming the habits of the higher ranks, or the insolent affectation of contemning them. He soon obtained the friendship and patronage of the principal Literati, and many of the most elevated characters of his time, particularly the clergy, among whom we might enumerate nearly the whole prelacy, for the last fifty years, as having favoured him with their countenance and kindness. Soon after he settled in business he made a considerable addition to his domestic comforts and his property by marrying the only daughter of Mr. Perrot, an eminent builder in the neighbourhood of Grosvenor-square, by whom he had a numerous family. His eldest son, James, unhappily lost his life, at the age of twenty years, by a fall from his horse, while on a visit to his uncle at Sebergham; an affliction to his father which time, the balm of sorrow, had never healed. His second son, George, was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, the leading members at that time being his father's particular friends. Here he took the regular degrees; and, entering into holy orders, became domestic chaplain to the late



Dr. Horsley, by whom, when bishop of Rochester, he was presented to the rectory of Snodland in Kent, 1799; and afterwards, when bishop of St. Asaph, to a prebend of that cathedral, and the vicarage of Chirke. Mr. R. had also five daughters; one of whom is married, the other four are single.—Mr. R. was the re-builder and sole proprietor of Trinity chapel in Conduit-street, now inherited by his son, which, though locally situated in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, is a chapel of ease to St. Martin's. After the death of his eldest son, whom he had intended to succeed him, Mr. R. gradually withdrew himself from business; and was appointed, about the year 1797, by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, high bailiff of the city and liberty; but resigned it some time before his death. He was also in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, in which he had considerable property. In 1776 Mr. R. republished the works of George Edwards, the celebrated Ornithologist, which he had purchased from the author in his lifetime. Mr. Robson prefixed to this publication an elegant Life of the Author, collected from his own conversations; and a Linnean Index, communicated by Linneus himself, in a letter addressed to Mr. Robson; wherein he concludes, *Evolvi immortale Opus Edwardi, adposui raptim meas nomenclaturas ad mandatum tuum; tibi fausta omnia adprecor.*—In 1788, accompanied by his friend Mr. Edwards of Pall Mall, Mr. R. undertook a journey to Venice, on purpose to examine the far-famed Pinelli Library, the Catalogue of which made six octavo volumes. This library, by a bold and successful speculation, he secured, by offering a price for it, which the executors and

trustees found it their interest to accept; and during the severe winter which followed, the books were, not without much hazard from the sea, brought safely to London; and sold by auction, in the following year. Mr. Robson's principal amusement, when relaxing from the tumults of the world, was that which delighted Isaac Walton; and the records of Hampton and Sunbury proclaim his skill and his patience as an Angler; where, associated with the late Rev. Mr. Harrison, his friendly and skilful medical friend Mr. Woodd, and a few other select companions, he occasionally whiled away the early dawn and evening shade in harmless sport. His conversation was mild, cheerful, intelligent, communicative, but never obtrusive; and, as he had imbibed in his early education a familiar acquaintance with the Latin poets, was frequently illustrated by apt quotations. Though very far removed from the character of a *bon vivant*, he was a member of a monthly dining-club at the Shakspeare tavern. But of this friendly band, after an association of about thirty-five years, Mr. Robson was nearly the last survivor! The late Alderman Cadell, Mr. Doddsley, Mr. Longman, Lockyer Davis, honest Tom Payne of the Mews-gate, and Mr. Thomas Evans of the Strand, were members of this society; from which originated the germ of many a valuable publication. Under their auspices Mr. Thomas Davis (who was himself a pleasant member of the club) produced his "Dramatic Miscellanies," and his "Life of Garrick;" and here first were suggested the ideas which led to the publication of Dr. Johnson's valuable "Lives of the most eminent English Poets."]

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

\* \* \* Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**A**T a Guild lately held at Berwick, it was resolved to make application to Parliament for leave to bring in a bill to rebuild the old pier, called Queen Elizabeth's Pier, and also for deepening and improving the harbour, and to empower the magistrates to lay a small tonnage on shipping towards defraying the expences. Leave has also been obtained from the Board of Ordnance, for taking down and widening the Scots Gate and the Draw Bridge leading thereto, so as to render the northern entrance into the town more accessi-

ble: it is also intended considerably to level the street of Hyde-hill. These alterations will tend greatly to the improvement of the town, and to the convenience of travellers.

*Married.*] At Coldstream, Ensign Aaron Reid, of the 72d Highlanders, to Miss Elizabeth Douglass, daughter of Archibald D., esq., of Adderstone.

At Corstorphine, Mr. James Milne, of Edinburgh, builder, to Miss Jane Shields, daughter of the late Rev. James S., of New-castle.

At Newcastle, Mr. Harry Watts, to Miss Janet Stephens, of Camberwell, near London.

At

At Morpeth, Mr. Turner, to Miss Cook.—  
Mr. William Stephenson, to Miss Miller.

At [illegible] Middleham, Mr. T. Garthwaite,  
to Miss Mary Barker, of Sunderland.

At Barningham, Mr. T. Commins, of Sun-  
derland, to Miss E. Hobson, of Barnardcastle.

At St. Andrew's Auckland, Mr. John At-  
kinson, of Temple Sowerby, to Mrs. Wilde,  
widow of Mr. Daniel W., of Durham, attor-  
ney-at-law.

*Died.*] At Durham, Mrs. Ann Shawforth,  
wife of Mr. Thomas S., 85.—Mr. Wm. Pear-  
son, 87. He had held different situations in  
the cathedral upwards of 60 years, and re-  
signed the viceroyship about five years ago, on  
account of his great age.—Mrs. William, re-  
lict of Thomas W., esq., M.D., 81.

At Herds-houfe, near Durham, Mrs.  
White, relict of Mr. Thomas W., 35.

At Esh, near Durham, John Hunter, 106,  
leaving a widow, aged 92, and a daughter 61,  
whose husband is 84, and all of whom lived in  
the same house.

At Old Newton, Mrs. Jackson, who has  
been thrice married within the last three years,  
and has left her sixth husband to bewail her  
loss.

At Hartford, Mrs. Burdon, wife of William  
B., esq.

At Sunderland, Mr. George Hasfall, sur-  
geon and apothecary.—Mr. Thomas Black,  
28.—Mr. Benjamin Penn, 58.—Suddenly  
Mr. John Shott.

At Stanhope, Mr. James Rippon, 67.

At Gateshead Fell, Mrs. A. Ogle, 55.

At North Shields, Miss Burleigh, of Sun-  
derland, milliner.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Sarah Mather, widow  
of Mr. Thomas M., 78.—Mr. John Gale,  
goaler.—Mr. Thomas Harvey, formerly an  
attorney, 80.—Mr. Thomas Walker, mill-  
wright, 62.—Mr. Thomas Elliott, 45.—J.  
Moore, aged 101 years, 90 of which he had  
been at sea.

At Alnwick, Mr. William Leithead, 68.

At Stockton, Mrs. Bone.

At Bebbide, Miss Clark, daughter of John  
C., esq., 27.

At Harnham-lane, Mr. Thomas Leighton,  
and ten days afterwards his son of the same  
name.

At Tweedmouth, Mr. Robert Cuthbertson,  
65.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

It is intended to apply for an Act of Parlia-  
ment, to enable the Magistrates of Carlisle to  
build a Bridge of Bridges, across the Eden;  
as likewise to erect Courts of Justice and a  
Jail in or near that city. The Bridges are  
to be of the most elegant and noble construc-  
tion. It is intended, to form Court Houses  
from the two bastions standing in the Citadel,  
with glass domes upon the summit; but, if it  
be thought better, to erect them on the site  
of the Citadel. Carlisle will thus present a  
beautiful appearance to travellers coming by

the two chief entrances to the city; and, al-  
together, will vie with any one of its size in  
the kingdom.

Application is intended to be made in the  
ensuing session, for an act for inclosing and di-  
viding the open commons and waste grounds,  
common fields, and other lands in the parish  
of Great Croglin. Also for widening and al-  
tering the road from Brampton to Longtown,  
and building a bridge over the river Line at  
Clift, and erecting toll-houses and bars on  
that road.

*Married.*] At Dalton, Mr. Robert Mat-  
thews, of Carlisle, to Miss Robinson.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Henry Fox, mate of  
the ship Volunteer, of that port, to Miss Ni-  
cholson.—Mr. David Rickerby, to Miss Mary  
Cragg.

At Kendal, Mr. John Walkingame Ta-  
tham, printer, to Miss Gernett, daughter of  
Mr. Joseph G., of Kirkland.

At Workington, Captain Joseph Losh, of  
the brig Rose, to Miss Osborne, daughter of  
Mr. Joseph O.

*Died.*] At Egremont, Mr. Peter Sherwen.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Cragg, wife of Mr.  
Thomas C., 79.—Mrs. Borrowdale, wife of  
Mr. William B., 58.—Mr. Thomas Hudson,  
76.—Mr. William Watts, 69.—Mrs. Mary  
Shepherd.

At St. Bees, Mrs. Robertson, a maiden  
lady.

At Kidburn Gill, in Arlecdon, Mrs. Mary  
Dickinson, relict of Mr. John D., 76

At Skibbereen, John Blakeney, 114. He  
retained his strength and faculties to the last.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Mary Tweedle, 70.

At Borrowdale, of which place he had been  
the faithful and exemplary pastor during the  
long period of 54 years, the Rev. John Har-  
rison, 82.

At Lowewood, Mr. John Modlin, one of  
the independent pikemen commanded by  
Phillip Howard, esq., of Corby Castle, 52.

At Garland, near Scotby, Mr. Samuel  
Matthews, 69.

At Stanwix, near Carlisle, Mr. Richardson,  
father of John R., esq. agent to Viscount  
Lowther, 80.

#### YORKSHIRE.

The new buildings, from the south-end of  
Story street to the Infirmary, in Hull, are  
to be named, Etherington place, in compli-  
ment to Sir Henry Etherington, bart who has  
been so munificent a patron of that charitable  
institution.

An application is intended to be made to  
Parliament for an act for inclosing the com-  
mons and waste land in the parish of Aller-  
ston, in the North Riding.

It is likewise intended to apply, in the en-  
suing session of Parliament, for an act for  
making a Turnpike-road, to branch off from  
the great North Road, at the south end of  
Barnedale, in the parish of Campfall and Sael-  
brook, in the West Riding, and to communicate  
with the present road leading from Wakefield

to Leeds; and to pass through the parishes of Campfall and Skelbrook, Smeaton, Badsworth, Ackworth, Pontefract, Featherstone, Castleford, Methley; and Rothwell.

The premiums offered by the Wharfedale Agricultural Society, and awarded by the judges at the general show of Cattle, held at Otley, the 29th of September, were as follow: To Sir Henry Ibbetson, Denton Park, for the best short-horned cow, five guineas.—To Mr. Raistrick, Caley Hall, for the second best ditto, two guineas.—To Walter Fawkes, esq. Farnley Hall, for the best short-horned three year old heifer, five guineas.—To Sir Henry Ibbetson, for the second best ditto, two guineas.—To Sir Henry Ibbetson, for the best short-horned two year old heifer, three guineas.—To Mr. James Shaw, Otley, for the second best ditto, one guinea.—To Mr. John Raistrick, Caley Hall, for the best long-horned heifer, two years old, three guineas.—To Mr. J. Raistrick, Caley Hall, for the second best ditto, one guinea.—To Mr. Robert Dawson, of Newhall, for the best ram, three guineas.—To Mr. Abraham Ward, of South Stannilly, for the best one shear ram, one guinea.—To Mr. John Raistrick, Caley Hall, for the best pen of three shear ewes, three guineas.—To Mr. John Howgate, of Hay Park, Knaresborough, for the best pen of two shear ewes, three guineas.—To Sir Henry Ibbetson, for the best fow, two guineas.

*Married.*] At Heston-park, Thomas George Fitzgerald, esq. of Oaklands, in the county of Mayo, Ireland, to Miss Field, daughter of Joshua F., esq.

At Halifax, George F. Lamotte, esq. youngest son of John L. L., esq. of Thorn-grove, Worcestershire, to Miss Elizabeth Grimshaw, daughter of the late William G., esq.—Mr. Joshua Crowther, of Cooper-house, in Wharley, to Miss Mary Rothwell, youngest daughter of William R., esq.

At Hull, Ensign Boyd, of the East Suffolk militia, to Miss Wilson, of Berwick on Tweed.

At Whitby, Mr. Christopher Richardson, son of Christopher R., esq. to Miss Barker, daughter of Joseph B. esq.

John A. Workop, esq. of the 11th light dragoons, to Miss Topham, daughter of Major T., of the Wold Cottage.

Mr. William Lunn, surgeon, of Clayfield-hill, near Rotherham, to Miss Storr, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph S., of Owitzwick.

Mr. Thomas William Tottie, of Leeds, to Mrs. Garorth, widow of the late Peter G., esq. of Castlefield, near Bingley.

At Knaresborough, Mr. Lohmeyer, to Miss Beckwith, both of High Harrogate.—Mr. William Kemp, linen-manufacturer, to Miss Hardcastle.—Antonio Frankland, esq., of Dorsetshire, to Miss H. Hardy, second daughter of T. Hardy, esq. of Wakefield.

Mr. James Robinson, of London, surgeon, son of the Rev. Thomas R., vicar of St.

Mary's Leicester, to Miss Sarah Chorley, of Leeds.

*Died.*] At Everthorpe, near Cave, aged 104, Mr. John Turner, formerly a considerable farmer in the neighbourhood of Wallinsfen; grandfather to Mr. John Turner, of Turner-hall, near Hull. Notwithstanding his very advanced age, he enjoyed all his faculties entire, until within a short period previous to his decease.

At Hull, Miss Richardson.—Mrs. Flintoff.—Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Mr. Peter A. ship-builder.—Mr. Alexander Ross, 61.—Mrs. Cotworth, mother of Mr. C., attorney, 70.—Mrs. Toync, 93.

At Askam Bryan, near York, the Rev. John Preston, prebendary of Riccal in that cathedral, and rector of Marston and Fosson, both in the diocese of York.

At Kirkby Underdale, near Pocklington, Mr. William Daniel, 82.

At Hepworth Grange, near, York, Lady Sempie.

At Lofcoe Grange, Miss Shore, third daughter of John S., esq. banker of Sheffield.

At Ripley, suddenly, Mr. John Thorpe, parish clerk, 61.

At Burfwick in Holderness, Mr. Henry Alvin, 80.

At Bedale, Mr. James Williamson, attorney.

At Whitby, Mrs. Campbell, relict of Mr. George C., many years master of the sloop Providence, Newcastle trader.—Mr. Robert Bateson.—Miss Jackson, daughter of the late Mr. Charles J., 50

At Horton near Settle, Mr. John Green, 89.

At Frizinghall near Bradford, Mrs. Lister, relict of James L., esq., 81.

At York, Mrs. Whittle, relict of Mr. Richard W.—Mr. R. W. Hotham, 48. He served the office of sheriff in 1802, and was a captain in the York volunteers.—Mrs. Merrey, hosiery, 73.—Mr. William Browne.—Mr. Fryer, 80.—Mr. Thomas Bayes, 77

At Leeds, Mr. Todd.—Mr. Mark Reader.—Mr. Robert Smith, iron-founder.—Mr. John Mason, linen draper.—Mrs. Ayton, a maiden lady.—Mrs. Wood, wife of the Rev. William W., 47.—Miss Elizabeth Turner, second daughter of Mr. George T., merchant.—Mrs. Hartley, relict of Mr. Joshua H., many years agent to the Sun Fire Office.—Mrs. Marhall, relict of Mr. M., broker.

At Halifax, Mrs. Swaine, wife of Robert S., esq. banker.—Mr. John Harrison, of the Brown Crown Inn.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Lister, widow of Mr. Joseph L., 67.

At Clithero Castle, Martin Richardson, esq., 64.

#### LANCASHIRE.

The whole of those extensive ranges of building projected on the Quay of St. George's Dock, at Liverpool, by six tremendous con-

fragation in September, 1802, have risen from their ashes with improved magnificence, and greatly augmented extent. This task has been completed in less than four years; and of all the various proofs which have been held forth to the world, of the spirit and resources of the town of Liverpool, we consider this as one of the most decisive and unequivocal. At the time of the conflagration, the stone basement of the whole of that large and beautiful range which fronts to George's Dock, had been erected, but the super-incumbent warehouses had only been built on that division which reaches from the bottom of Brunswick-street to Water-street, and on about one-fourth part of the other division. The whole of this, except the small part last mentioned, was entirely demolished. But the entire range from Water-street to Brunswick-street, and from Brunswick-street to Moore-street, is now completed, and for elegance, convenience and situation, there certainly is not such another range of warehouses in Europe. The enormous piles which have been lately erected on the West India and Wapping Docks, in London, are indeed vastly superior in size and extent, but in beauty and convenience they are not to be compared. The new row on the Gorce is, including the two divisions, in length nearly two hundred yards, of a proportionable depth, and in height six stories, exclusive of the cellars and garrets. It is built with exact uniformity, on a rustic stone basement, which incloses to the front a fine flagged arcade of thirteen feet in width, very convenient as a promenade for the merchants in wet weather. This piazza is formed by alternate great and small arches, the former ten feet nine inches in breadth; the latter five feet eight inches. This intermixture has a pleasing appearance to the eye, and detracts much from the heaviness of that species of architecture. The whole pile has the convenience of being open to a wide pavement both in front and rear; and the front rooms of the lower story are used as counting houses by the merchants who occupy the warehouses. The noble range of buildings belonging to Mr. France, Mr. Dawson, and others, which stood behind the pile just described, was also entirely consumed, and the whole of this ground, except a few yards, has likewise been completely rebuilt. The new buildings, it is true, do not reach the enormous elevation which in the old was so much admired, but this deficiency may justly be reckoned an improvement. The extreme height of the former warehouses was not only beyond the bounds of just proportion, but occasioned a variety of inconveniences; and particularly rendered the danger and mischiefs of a fire much more alarming and imminent. On the whole, these buildings may justly be considered as a most extraordinary monument of the opulence and enterprize of the town of Liverpool, and entitled to the highest atten-

tion both as a public ornament, and as a commercial establishment.

*Married.*] At Manchester, Obadiah Paul Wathen, esq. son of Sir Samuel W., of Stratford House, in Gloucestershire, to Miss Bateman, daughter of James B., esq. of Tollfonthall, Westmoreland.—Mr. Thomas Renshaw, of Sale, to Miss Sarah Mather, of Salford.—Robert Barker, esq. M.D. to Miss Charlotte Wright.

At Lancaster, Mr. James Harley, to Miss Greenwood—Mr. Anthony Nicholson, to Miss Stoddart.

At Blackburn, Mr. Alexander Dixon, draper, to Miss Ellen Hargreaves.

At Liverpool, Captain Miller, of the ship Mary, to Miss Dawson, daughter of the late Mr. William D.—Captain James Dunbar, of the Experiment, to Miss Halliday, of Castle Douglas.—Mr. John Imrie, surgeon, to Miss Hornby, daughter of Captain H.—Captain Joseph O'Keefe, of the Atalanta, letter of marque, to Miss Litherland.

At Leigh, Mr. Charles Ambles, of Preston, to Miss Richardson, daughter of the late Mr. John R., of Chowbent.

At Rochdale, Mr. Richard Ashton, of the George and Dragon, to Miss Jane Ashworth.—Mr. Benjamin Wilson, jun. of St. Mary le Bow, London, merchant, to Miss Jane Lutene, daughter of the Rev. William Lutene, of Balderstone, near Blackburn.

At Arnwick, Thomas Claughton, esq. of Warrington, to Miss Leigh, eldest daughter of the late Colonel L., of Haydock Lodge.

*Died.*] At Broad-way-lane, near Oldham, Jonathan Robinson, an honest but truly eccentric man. He had in his possession a coat, denominated, by himself a *war coat*. This he constantly wore when England was at hostility with any foreign power—alas! it was sadly worn out in the latter part of his life. It had belonged, to his grandfather; it was the thickness of three or four rugs, having been covered, patch above patch, with great industry, for near seventy years, by himself.

At Lancaster, Miss Barwick, daughter of the late Captain James B., 21.—Mr. Richard Smith.—Mr. R. Butler, attorney.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Heywood, widow of Arthur H., esq. and mother of Benjamin H., esq. of Stanley Hall near Wakefield, Yorkshire, 83.—Mrs. Margaret Brownbill, 78.—Mrs. Boardman, wife of Captain Timothy B.—Mrs. Charters, wife of Mr. William C., 80.—Mr. John Vose, 41.—Mrs. Town, wife of Mr. T.—Mrs. Starkie, wife of Mr. John S., 46.—Mr. John Green, 70.—Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. S. surgeon, 34.—Mr. T. Bevington, 29.—William Marchant, at the advanced age of 107.—The propriety of his conduct, and inoffensive manners, gained him the esteem of his neighbours and friends, whose benevolence and attention he eminently experienced in his last illness. He lived in four reigns, and

and well remembered one of his youthful companions enlisting in the service of Queen Ann. His widow is in her 99th year; and they were the parents of nineteen children, none of whom are known to be living.

At Toxteth Parke, Mrs. Oughton, relict of Joseph O., esq. of Summer Hill, Birmingham.

At Manchester, at the advanced age of 107 years, Susan Paxman: she had lived in three centuries, and in five reigns. She was attended to her grave by her youngest son, who is at present upwards of 70 years of age.—Mr. Henry Bulcock, 73.—Mr. George Swindells, 90.

At Upholland near Wigan, Miss M. Longworth, of Manchester.

At Afley Hall near Chorley, Mrs. Cooper, relict of T. C., esq., 56.

At Blackburne, Mr. Nevill, attorney at law, 43.

At the Convent, in Preston, Miss Jones, formerly of Llanarth near Monmouth, aged 72 years, 51 of which he had been a *religieuse*.

At Warrington, Thomas Watt, esq.

At Everton, Mrs. Chaffers, wife of Edward C., esq.

At Preston, Mrs. Penfwick, relict of Mr. P., many years land-agent to Sir William Gerrard, bart.—Mrs. Critchley, wife of Mr. C.

At Hulton near Liverpool, John Edge, esq.

#### CHEESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chester, Mr. J. Noble, of Liverpool, to Miss Hannah Turner, daughter of Isaac T., esq.

Mr. Thomas Brown, late of London, cheese-factor, to Miss Martha Burges, of Baxton Hall, near Knutsford.

*Died.*] At the Parsonage House, Nether Whitley, aged 71, the Rev. Philip Antrobus, minister of the chapel there. He was the son of Philip Antrobus, of Snelfon in Cheshire; who had him instructed (being his younger son) not only in the mathematics, but also in a thorough knowledge of the Classics, being well versed in Latin and Greek, and having a competent knowledge of the Hebrew language, after his father's decease he undertook the grammar-school of Great Budworth, 1755; of Newton near Middlewich in Cheshire, 1767; was nominated master of Denbigh grammar-school, North Wales, 1775; ordained by the Bishop of London, and presented with the domestic chapel of Nether Whitley, 1777, by Sir John Chetwode, of Oakley in Staffordshire, father to the present worthy Baronet.

*Nascendo morimur, vita altera morte paratur, Non Mors sejungat, quos Christus junxit amore. Amplius in cælo demus est, ne crede Caducis, Ut vivas vitæ sit tibi cura tuæ.*

At Chester, Mr. William Blower.—Mr. John Shone.—Mrs. Ellis, wife of Mr. Samuel E. 35.—Mr. William Massie, late of London, surgeon, 66.—Mr. John Davies.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 149.

At Stockport, Dr. Henry Richmond, for many years resident as a physician at Bath.

At Knutsford, Mrs. Jordan, wife of Mr. William J.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Derby, Mr. E. Church, jun. merchant of Liverpool, to Miss Elizabeth Bentley, daughter of John B., esq. of London.

At Allestry, Mr. David Cooper, of Norwich, to Miss Grace Stalley, daughter of Robert S., esq. of Waingrove Hall.

*Died.*] At Derby, Mr. Beeland, 66.

At Ashbourne, the Rev. William Webb.

At Chellarton, Mr. W. Harrison, 39.

At Chesterfield, Adam Slater, esq., 71.

At Willington, Mr. William Dethick.

At Burley, Mr. Richard Burley, 71.

At Lofcoe, Mr. Jackson, 64.

At Eckington, Mr. Herdman, surgeon, member of the London college of surgeons, and for twelve years during the last war surgeon to the Nottinghamshire militia.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Joseph Paget.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A subscription has been opened at Nottingham for putting the Assembly Rooms into a proper state of repair, and for new furnishing them. A large sum has already been subscribed for the purpose.

*Married.*] At Newark, Mr. Tallents, attorney, to Miss E. Tomlinson.

At Mansfield, Mr. Tudsbury, grocer, of Sutton, to Miss Hardstaff, daughter of Mr. H., farmer.

*Died.*] At Mansfield, Mrs. Sheppard, wife of Mr. S., bookseller.—Mr. Henry Beaver.

At Newark, Mr. Jervis Rouse, of the Royal Oak.

At Southwell, Mrs. Sketchley, wife of Mr. Samuel S., and daughter of the late S. Lowe, esq.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Braithwaite.—Miss Maddox.

At Mansfield-Woodhouse, near Mansfield, after a long period of useful services to his country, as a soldier, an antiquary, and a meteorologist, in his 84th year, Hayman Rooke, esq. F. R. and A. SS.; of which latter society he was chosen a member in 1776; and to their *Archæologia* he communicated several illustrations of the antiquities of Nottingham, and the adjoining county of Derby. To the student in Natural History he communicated a Meteorological Diary for twelve years successively, from 1794 to 1805. To the Society of Antiquaries, an account of the remains of two Roman villæ discovered near Mansfield-Woodhouse, in May and October 1786, *Archæologia*, VIII. 363, with five plates. Observations on the Roman roads and camps in the neighbourhood of Mansfield Woodhouse; with an introductory letter on Roman camps, IX. 193. Roman remains in Sherwood forest, X. 378. These last were incorporated into

Harrod's Antiquities of Mansfield-Woodhouse and its Environs, Mansfield, 1801. Description and sketches of some remarkable oaks in Welbeck-park, 1740, 4to., with ten plates, drawn by the Major, and engraved by Mr. Ellis. Sketch of the ancient and present state of Sherwood forest, Nottingham, 1799, 8vo., with four plates. Description of an ancient medallion in his possession, found near Newstead abbey, *ibid.* 1800. Description of some remains in Harborough, county Derby, *Archæologia*, IX. 106. Of certain pits in that county, *K. 14.* Antiquities discovered there, XI. Roman Antiquities at Bradbourne, *ibid.* Account of Druidical remains, *ibid.* 41. Discoveries in a barrow, *ibid.* 327. Druidical remains on Stanton and Hurtle moor, in the Peak, I 110. Farther illustrations of Druidical remains, VI. 175. Two views of the cross and Roman altar at Eakewell, after his diaries, in the *Antiquarian Repository*, I No. 37.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

There is a walnut-tree now standing in a paddock at Boston, the property of Mr. Watson, architect, which, though it has for many years past been to all appearance quite dead, has this year produced a considerable number of walnuts, and which are now growing on the tree, yet at the same time it is quite destitute of leaves, and has lost a great deal of its bark. Were it not for the fruit upon it, it would be pronounced incontrovertibly dead.

Application is intended to be made in the next session of parliament, for acts for inclosing the commons and waste lands in the respective parishes of North Thoresby and Wivangle.

*Married.*] Mr. John Nicholson, attorney-at-law, Louth, to Miss Susannah Nicholson, second daughter of Richard N., esq., of Brig.

At Louth, Mr. Elliot, to Miss Wyley.

Mr. Richard Handley, of Irby, to Miss Lucy Rutter, of Langton, near Spilsby.

*Died.*] The Rev. Thomas Birch, rector of South Thoresby, 76

At Coleby, aged about 58, the Rev. Mr. Wilton, of that place.

At Inmingham, Mrs. Waddingham, wife of Mr. J. Waddingham, to whom she had been married 63 years.

At Lincoln, John Parsons, esq., one of the aldermen of that city, 73. He served the office of mayor in 1789 and in 1800.

At Grantham, Mr. Borgan, maltster.

At Wrangle, Mr. John Edwards.

At Hangwortham, Mrs. Holderness, wife of Mr. H.

At Wainfleet, Mrs. Norton.

At Horncastle, Mrs. Meggitt, wife of Mr. Richard M., who was choked with a bone from a giblet pye.

At Hundleby, Mrs. Houlden, 75.

At Stamford, Mrs. Elizabeth Ward, 75.

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Richard Wood, of Leicester, to Miss Kendall, of Milton.

The Rev. George Clarke, chaplain to the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, to Miss Dicey, only daughter of Thomas D., esq. of Claybrook Hall.

At Wolverhamcote, Mr. Smith, brewer, of Harborough, to Miss Ivins.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mr. Richard Weston, formerly a thread-woolier, and author of various tracts on horticulture.—Mr. James Valetine.

At Loughborough, Mr. Joseph Paget.

At Hathern, Mr. Thomas Pollard.

At Whitwick, Mr. Hutchinson, jun.

Mrs. Owlley, wife of the Rev. John O., rector of Barton.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to parliament in the next session, for an act to enable the proprietors of the Navigation from the Trent to the Mersey, to vary the line of their canal through Harecastle Hill, in this county; and also at or near to Lawton, in the county of Chester, and which will pass through the townships or liberties of Tunstall, Ranscliffe, Talk-oth'-Hill, Lawton, and Odd Rhole, in the parishes of Wolfstanton, Audley, Lawton, and Atbury, and also to make a feeder for conducting water into the reservoir at Rudyerd Vale, in the county of Stafford.

*Died.*] At Stafford, Richard Horton, esq., one of the members of the body corporate of that place, 41.

At Wallall, Mr. John Heeley, solicitor.

At Wolverhampton, the wife of the Rev. Shaw Hillier.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

At a quarterly board of governors of the General Hospital, near Birmingham, held on the 16th of September, the auditors presented the annual report, by which it appears that the balance in the treasurer's hands, at midsummer, 1806, was 54l. 17s. 7d. The report will be printed as usual, and delivered to the subscribers. The profits of the oratorio in September 1805, enabled the governors to purchase 2000l. 3 per cent consols. exclusive of what was applied to the current expences of the hospital, and the legacy of 400l. from the late Humphrey Veughton, of Birmingham, was, according to his directions, and the order of the last anniversary, laid out in the purchase of a freehold estate, and ground-rents, at the Sand Pitts, which cost 119l. 15s. Of this excellent charity the annual expenditure amounts to double the certain annual income, so that it must still depend for support on the generosity of the benevolent, who have hitherto been so liberal in donations and legacies.

A new public office and prison are just completed at Birmingham. The first stone of this building was laid in September last year, and the rapidity with which it has been erected, reflects great credit on the committee who conducted the undertaking. The internal arrangements of the prison are ordered with much judgment and convenience; the cells are roomy and well ventilated; the court-yard is

is of ample dimensions, well-fitted, and in all the apartments and offices, the health and cleanliness of the unfortunate prisoners have been studied with peculiar attention.

*Married.*] At Aston, Lambert Schimmel-penning, esq., of Bristol, to Miss Galton, daughter of Samuel G., esq., banker, of Birmingham.

At West Bromwich, Mr. T. Miller, draper, of Coventry, to Miss Isabella Gregory.

At Birmingham, Mr. Richard Stanton, of Mole-hill, Bromsgrove, Miller, to Mrs. Chillingworth, widow of Henry C., esq., of Bromsgrove.—Mr. William Callow, of Saltwarp mills, near Worcester, to Mrs. Gaulten.—Mr. James Bate, of Solihull, maltster, to Miss Ann Eate.

At Coventry, Mr. J. A. Kevitt, to Mrs. Jones.—Mr. Brown, officer of excise, to Miss Catherine Radburne.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Mrs. Evans, mother of Mr. E., hatter, 63.—Mrs. Edwards, 90.—Mr. William Allen, 30.—Mr. Thomas Mobbs, eldest son of Mr. William M.—Mr. Peter Barnett, an eminent saw-maker, 81.—Mr. George Morecroft.—Miss Jackson.—Mr. William Lloyd, youngest son of Mr. Thomas L., 17.—Mr. Samuel Vallant, 40.—Mrs. Allport, 90.

Aged 67, Robert Mynors, esq., for 45 years an eminent surgeon of this town. His loss will be long regretted, as a good husband, a good father, a judicious friend, and an honest man. In his professional capacity, his great experience, his matured judgment, his skill, and his sagacity, will not easily be supplied.

At Coventry, Miss Maria Peirs, second daughter of Mr. P., silkman.—Mr. Philip Joy.

At Ashted, Mrs. Sarah Danks, 64.

At Warwick, Miss Barnett.—Mr. Edward Williams.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made during the next session of parliament, for an act for dividing and inclosing the commons called Middle Hill, Middle Wood, Harmer Hill, Balverton Green, and Witterage, in the parish of Middle.

*Married.*] At Oswestry, Henry Brooke, esq., of the county of Donegal, Ireland, to Miss Hume, eldest daughter of Mrs. Macartney H., of Lissanoue castle, county of Antrim, Ireland.

At Newport, Mr. Thomas Wood, of Aston, Staffordshire, to Miss Rathbone.

At Broseley, Christopher Banks, esq., of Corbyn's hall, Staffordshire, to Miss Wright, of Coalbrook Dale.

At Worfield, Mr. T. Barnett, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Mary Barney, of Aekleton.

At Longnor, Mr. Speak, to Miss Susanna Williams.

At Wem, Thomas James, esq., to Miss Edwards, daughter of the Rev. Peter E., dissenting minister.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Williamson, to Miss

Cross.—Mr. Thomas Maddocks, to Miss M., Afterley.

*Died.*] At Roden, Miss Ann Bickerton, only daughter of Mr. John B., 18.

At Payton park, Mrs. Glover, wife of Mr. Charles G.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Rachael Pryce, widow of Roger P., esq., 68.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

The late Anniversary meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society was numerously and respectfully attended. The premium for the best new variety of the apple was awarded to T. A. Knight, esq.; it was a cross between the Siberian Crab, and the Lulham Pearmain. The fruit was exquisitely beautiful; and a shoot of one year's growth of a tree of this kind was produced, and measured seven feet and one inch in length. This new variety is deemed a most valuable acquisition and partakes of all the best qualities of the parent-trees. Mr. Tompkins of Wellington, obtained the premium for exhibiting the best two-years old heifer; and Mr. Westfaling of Rudhall, for the best pen of fine-wooled ewes. The stock exhibited was remarkably fine and was never surpassed on any former occasion.

*Married.*] At Leominster, Frederic Secretan, esq. of the Paragon, Kent Road, London, to Miss Coleman, eldest daughter of Thomas C., esq. of the former place.

At Ross, Mr. Nathaniel Morgan, to Miss Sarah Taylor, of Mafo.

At Much Marcle, Mr. Wilson, attorney, of Foye, to Miss Bradstock, daughter of John B., esq. of Brokerton court.

*Died.*] At Hereford, Alexander Hay, esq. formerly a captain in the 7th dragoons. He was a descendant of an ancient family in North Britain, and served in the seven years' war on the Continent.—Mr. James Meredith.

At Leominster, Mrs. Simkinson, widow of the Rev. Mr. S., master of Lucton school.—Mr. Stavie.

At Whitechurch, Mr. Joseph Powell, 41.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Worcester, Edmund Crockett, esq. to Miss S. Lighthurn, second daughter of Mrs. L.—Mr. Richards, master of the academy in the Tything, to Miss Reynolds.—Mr. J. Chesterton, jun. to Miss Griffiths, of the Coach and Horses.

Mr. Waldron, of Worcester, to Miss Boulter, daughter of Mr. Thomas B., of Pirton Common.

At Feckenham, Mr. Simmonds, to Miss Clements.

*Died.*] At Worcester, John Girdler, esq. of Nassau-street, Scho, London. He was passing through on his way to Birmingham, and while he was walking about the town, was suddenly taken ill, and went into the house of Mr. Wakeman Long. His illness increasing, a physician was sent for, but he expired the following morning.—Mrs. Barry, relict of Robert B., esq. of Bath-row, 87.

At Witby Miss Mann, daughter of Mr. M., surgeon

At Evesham, Mrs. Phillips, relict of William P., esq., 88.

#### GLOCESTERSHIRE.

Notice has been given of intended applications to Parliament in the ensuing session, for acts for making a rail-road, from Cheltenham to Gloucester, and for making another rail-road from the river Wye, at or near Lidbrook, to the river Severn, at or near Lidney Pill; also a rail-road from the old Fire-engine coal pits, at Miery Stock, to join the main line at White Croft in the forest of Dean; and another rail-road to branch from the first mentioned, at Park End to the Nags' Head coal pits; which power also, from time to time, to make such collateral branches of rail-ways, to lead from the several main or principal lines, as may be necessary to lead to any coal pit, or stone quarry, within the waste lands of the said forest, not exceeding three hundred yards in length from such main or principal lines; which rail ways are intended to be carried on or through the extra-parochial lands of the forest, and in or through the parishes of Ruardean, Newland, and Lidney, and tythings of Nafs and Purton, in this county.

A large oblong British or Danish barrow, was opened in the parish of Duntlesbourne Abbots; in which was found a *Kistvaen* or *Cromlech*, containing about eight or nine bodies of different ages, many of the bones of which, and the teeth, were entire. The whole length of the barrow, diagonally, was about fifty yards; straight over the stones about forty; the width about thirty yards; and the distance between the two great stones, twenty-four feet. The barrow was composed of loose quarry-stones, laid in strata near the great stones, and brought from a distance. The largest stone, which has been long known in the country by the name of the *Hore-stone*, is of the kind of grey withers, or Stone-henge: it is flat on the east side, and round on the side which is in the barrow; is twelve feet high from the base, and fifteen in circumference. The other stone lies almost flat on the ground, and is about three yards square, and one foot thick. This covers the *Kistvaen* which contains the bones, and which is divided into two cells, about four feet square each, and six deep. There are several other barrows in the neighbourhood; and it is singular, that the farm adjoining is called Tack-barrows, probably a corruption or abbreviation of some other name. The bones are re-buried; but the barrow, and the tomb, will be left open some time longer, for the inspection of the curious.

In removing a tumulus a few days since, in the parish of Avening, three remarkable excavations presented themselves. The first was a vault nearly six feet square, and five feet and a half in height, containing eight skeletons, in the most perfect state. The se-

cond is about five feet square, containing three skeletons, but by no means in such high preservation as the first. The third is considerably smaller, having only one skeleton, together with the bones of some animals, which, no doubt, were part of the sacrifice at the interment. This barrow is in the neighbourhood of several others, and about one mile and a quarter from a valley called Woeful Danes' Bottom, where there was an encampment, and perhaps an engagement between the Danes and the Saxons, about the time of Alfred the Great.

*Died.*] At Cheltenham, Dr. Archer. No gentleman stood higher in the profession, or in private life was more respected and regarded. He was married to Lady Clonbrock, niece to Lord Norbury. Dr. Archer was joint state-surgeon in Ireland, with Surgeon Hume.

At Dursley, John Venn, 84, a pauper in the workhouse belonging to that parish. He hanged himself to the span-beam in his bed-chamber. On the inquest it appeared in evidence that this unfortunate man was one of the six marines selected to shoot Admiral Byng, and had often been heard to say he was sure his ball killed him. The verdict was—*Lunacy*.—Isaac Williams, esq., of Llanthomas, Monmouthshire, one of his majesty's justices of the peace, 73.

At Bisley, Mr. Peter Gardner, many years a constable at Stroud.

At Archer's house, William Halliday, sen. esq., 80.

At Sodbury, Miss E. Dyke.

At Stanley's End, Driver Walthen, esq.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. W., of the Talbot Inn.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] In his 19th year, Mr. C. Wentworth, youngest son of Mrs. W. of the Staff Inn, Oxford. He was a midshipman aboard his Majesty's ship *Raisonné*, commanded by Captain Rowley, and was at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope; and afterwards sailed with Sir Home Popham to South America, where he was present at our late glorious conquest of Buenos Ayres; the particulars of which he had just transmitted to his friends, when by some accident, a few minutes after he had sent off his letter, he fell overboard and was drowned; and, to the great grief of his relatives and friends, the same post brought an account of the melancholy event. He was a youth of amiable character, of much promise in his profession, and highly esteemed and regretted by his officers and shipmates.

At Oxford, Mr. William Cooke, butler of Magdalen college, which office he held 48 years.—Miss Phebe Pavier, 22.—Mrs. Susanah Baxter, wife of Mr. Richard B.—Mrs. Broughton, relict of Mr. Edward B. 84.—Mrs. Cock, 64.—Mr. George Blizard, graduate of Pembroke college.

James Jones, esq., of Adwell and Stadhampton.

At Thame, Mrs. Frances May, a maiden lady,



lady.—Mrs. Styles, relict of Mr. S., late an eminent apothecary.

At Weston House, Miss Eliza Stone, daughter of Mr. S., of Nottingham.

At Burford, Mr. James Daniel, flax-dresser, 51.

At Culham, Elizabeth, the wife of the Rev. Henry Wintle.

## BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At West Wycombe, S. Lamprey, esq. attorney of Maidstone, Kent, to Mrs. Oben, widow of Thomas O. esq. late store-keeper at Halifax.

*Died.*] At Amerham, on his way to Bath, the Rev. John Eaton, LL. D. rector of St. Paul's, Deptford in Kent, of Fairstead in Essex, and formerly fellow of New College, Oxford.

At Beaconsfield, Miss Mary Elizabeth Affleton, youngest daughter of the late Ralph A. esq. of Cuedale, Lancashire.

At Wicken, the Rev. J. Mordaunt, rector of that place, and second son of Sir John M. of Walton, Warwickshire.

At the vicarage, Dinton, Miss Jones, only child of the Rev. Thomas J. 18.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Edward Collinson, jun. of Lombard street, London, to Miss Gascoven, only daughter of Mr. G. of Irchester.

Mr. John Carding, of the Strand, London, to Miss Wilson, second daughter of Mrs. W. of Hinton in the Hedges.

*Died.*] At Newton in the Willows, near Northampton, Mr. Bagshaw, an eminent grazier.

At Marston St. Lawrence, Miss Gardiner, only daughter of the Rev. James G. rector of Yardley Hastings, 30.

At Towcester, Mrs. Sarah Fleisher, relict of Mr. Gilbert F. 73.

## HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Huntingdon, Mr. Lovell, land-surveyor, to Miss Searson.—Lieutenant G. S. Ravenscroft, of the Westminster militia, to Miss Hulner, only daughter of Mr. H. of the Fountain Inn.

*Died.*] Mr. Charles Lancelot Peck, youngest son of the late Walter P. esq. of Hilton.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A gentleman in the Fens, had lately growing fifteen acres of sun flowers, the stems of which are amazingly tall and thick, and the heads very large. They promise much seed, which many persons engaged in oil mills expect will produce oil, equal in quality to what is called Gallipoli oil.

*Married.*] At Saffron Walden, Mr. Thos. Mash, of Cambridge, to Miss Searle, eldest daughter of Mr. S. banker, of Walden.

At Icham, the Rev. J. P. Francis, vicar of Holy Cross, Westgate, and rector of St. Peter's, both in the city of Canterbury, to Miss Pechey, only daughter of John P. esq.

*Died.*] At Hill House, in Ely, Matthew Brackenbury, esq. banker, and lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Ely volunteers.

At Cambridge, Mr. Henry Kirke White, student of St. John's College.—J. Wilson, esq. M. A. fellow of King's College.—Mr. George Wilson.—Mrs. Proctor.

At Hilton, Mrs. Sumpter, relict of Thos. S. esq. 67.

At Abingdon, Mr. Wm. Wade, surveyor and builder.

## NORFOLK.

The magistrates of Norwich have directed that the bridge leading to the castle in that city, should undergo a thorough repair; that the trees growing round the castle-hill, and other obstructions to the prospect, should be taken down; and that a chevaux-de-frise should be erected entirely round the hill.

*Married.*] At Oulton, the Rev. Samuel Pitman, A. M., late of Christ's College, Cambridge, and domestic chaplain to Lord Byron, to Miss Bell, only daughter of Coulson B. esq. of Oulton Hall.

At Wells, Mr. Thomas Gales, druggist, of Lynn, to Mrs. Fuller, relict of Mr. F. of Yarmouth.—James Gardner Bloom, esq. to Miss Walker, daughter of B. W. esq.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Joseph Hunton, to Miss Fulleretta Sewell, daughter of Mr. William S

John Croucher, esq. of London, to Mrs. Hemptingfall, widow of the Rev. Mr. H. dissenting minister at Beccles.

The Rev. Francis Thomas Hammond, rector of Wydford and South Mimms, Herts, to Miss Maria Lovelace, eldest daughter of Robert L. esq. of Quidenham-hall, in this county.

At Billingford, near East Dereham, Ralph Pulcher, esq. to Miss Ann Tenant, daughter in law of Alderman John Fowler, of Ashill.

William Berrard, esq. of Knapton, to Mrs. Leathes, of Mundesley.

*Died.*] At Breccles, near Watton, John Stubbings, husbandman, aged 107 years and eight months. He retained his faculties till within a short time of his death. He never occupied more than five acres of land, nor ever received any parochial relief. He has left four sons and a daughter, all advanced to old age.

At Bungay, Mrs. Townshend, wife of Mr. T.

The Rev. John Long, rector of Spixworth. At Holt, Miss Maria G. Smith, second daughter of the late Rev. Mr. S.

At Fornsett, Mrs. Ringer, relict of Mr. R. 91.

At Bramerton, Mr. Robert Rudd, 53.

At Catton, Mrs. Fox, wife of Mr. F. 42.

At Diss, Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. W. post-master.

The Rev. Dr. Holt, rector of Northrepps.

The Rev. John Wilson, of Lyng.

At Norwich, Mrs. Mary Staddin, 66.—Mr. John Smith, surveyor of the turnpike road from Norwich to Scole.—Mr. William Taylor, butler at the bishop's palace, 65.—Mr. Drake, surgeon, 72.—Mrs. Day, wife of Starling

Jing D. esq. alderman of this city, 65.—Mr. Henry Bowles, sen. formerly of the theatre of Norwich, 58.—Mr. Elden Earl, 67.—Mr. J. Manship, 36.

At Hemlington, Mrs. Heath, wife of William H. esq.

At North Elmham, Mr. Abell, 73.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Clayton, formerly an eminent linen and woollen-draper.

At Downham Market, John Martin, gent. 60

At Burlingham, George Montague, esq.

At Shotesham, Mr. Thomas Fulcher, surgeon, 75. He settled at Shotesham at an early period of his life, and practised there with unblemished moral and medical reputation more than fifty years. The seclusion of a village residence denies to the practitioner the celebrity of more conspicuous situations, but it equally admits his being an useful member of the community; in discharging his duty, his merit is indeed more than ordinarily personal, inasmuch as in the varied offices of his profession, his acts must be peculiarly his own, where he has less opportunity of immediate reference to the opinion of others, and of profiting by experience not his own. In such a situation few men have done their duty more usefully or more honourably than Mr. Fulcher. His declining days, though not free from bodily infirmity, were marked with singular cheerfulness, the happy result of a life well spent in the service of his fellow-creatures.

## SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] At Ipswich, Captain Seton, of the 92d regiment, eldest son of Sir William S. bart., to Miss Frances Coote, grand-niece of the late Sir Eyre C., K. B.

At Woodbridge, John Kirkfopp, esq. of the Durham militia, to Miss C. Munro, daughter of Captain M. late of the Royal Veterans.

At Bury, Mr. S. Middleditch, of the Coach and Horses, to Miss Frost.

*Died.*] At Bury, Mr. Samuel Gawfell, well known as a transcriber of printed sermons for bookfellers, afterwards sold to young divines as genuine manuscripts.—Mrs. P. Heigham, widow of Pell H. esq. 74.—Mrs. Hodgehon, wife of Mr. H.—Mr. J. Goodwin, 76.

At Chimney Mills, near Bury, Mr. Geo. Steele, 39.

At Sutton, James Sewell, esq. He served the office of high sheriff of the county, in the year 1786.

At Lowestoft, Mr. Robert Brown, merchant, formerly one of the proprietors of the china manufactory in that town, 65.

At Layenham, Mrs. Westrop, wife of Mr. W. 52.

At Drinkstone, Miss Plummer, daughter of Mr. John P. 25.

At Beyton, Mr. Jonas Breckles, of the White Horse, 52.

The Rev. Wm. Graves, rector of Lackford.

At Sudbury, Mrs. Frost, mother of R. F. esq. town clerk.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Cobbold, wife of the Rev. Thomas C., minister of St. Mary Tower, a woman of exemplary piety and benevolence.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. Garrett, wife of Mr. G.

At Wrentham, Mrs. Primrose, wife of Mr. P. surgeon, 29.

## ESSEX.

*Married.*] At Colchester, Mr. T. Silk, of London, merchant, to Miss Banks.

At Springfield, Mr. W. K. Dawson, of Frating, to Miss J. F. Balls, youngest daughter of the late Mr. B.

At Writtle, Mr. Abraham Constable, jun. of Woringford Hall, to Miss Catharine Simson, sixth daughter of Mr. Ralph S. of Horsfritch Park.

*Died.*] At Horndon on the Hill, Mr. James Siaier, jun.

At Maldon, Master Rush, only son of Mr. John R. 15.

At Colchester, Mr. Wm. Borrow's.—Mr. Wm. Rolle, turner, 33.

At Pattiswick, Mrs. Mary Bridge, wife of Mr. Stephen B. 61.

At Raffelden, Mr. Samuel Leake, farmer, 69.

At Stebbing, John Chopping, esq. 85.

At Kelvedon, Mr. Wm. Kendall, 66.

Near Colchester, James Ward, esq. a lieutenant in the Royal navy; he was one of the few remaining companions of the celebrated Cook, and was defending him when he received his death wound in the South Seas. In his early life Mr. Ward's character stood high in the estimation of his professional friends; he was a brave intelligent officer, but the hardships he suffered in his voyage with Cook destroyed his constitution, which prevented him from following the profession, in which he was calculated to do honour to himself and to the navy.

## KENT.

Application will be made to Parliament, in the next session, for the power to supply the town of Woolwich with water, to be conveyed in pipes or under-drains, from the north-east corner of Woolwich Common to an aqueduct or reservoir intended to be made at the south-east corner of the glebe land, in the same parish, and from thence to the town.

*Married.*] At Margate, Thomas Kynwood Bowyear, esq. major of the Hereford militia, to Miss Le Geyr, grand-daughter of the late Robert Le G. esq. of Canterbury.

At Bromley, Edward Hawkins, jun. esq. of Court Herbert, Glamorganshire, to Miss Eliza Rohde, daughter of Major R., of Oakley Farm.

At Greenwich, Robert Woodgate, esq. of Ramflea

Ramsden Hall, Essex, to Miss Watkins, daughter of the Rev. George W. rector of Fairstead in the same county.—Captain Knox, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss M. Locke.

At Lydd, J. S. A. Dennis, esq. commander of the gun-brig Sparkler, to Miss Mary Clarke, of London.

At Dover, William Henry Shadgett, esq. of London, to Miss Ridley, only daughter of Captain R. of the Royal navy.

*Died.*] At Eltham, Mrs. Ann Stroung, widow, 111. She retained most of her faculties till within a few weeks of her death.

At Chatham, Mrs. Brock, wife of Mr. B. fen.

At Maidstone, Richard Gammon, gent. 85.

At Hearn, Mrs. Riddout, wife of Mr. R. surgeon.

At Ickham, Mr. Thos. Gibbs, a wealthy yeoman, 70.

At Goudhurst, Mr. Hugh Welch, 54.

At Rochester, Mrs. Smith, a maiden lady, 73.—The infant daughter of C. Thompson, esq.

#### SURREY.

*Died.*] At Merton, Miss Anne Lindsay, second daughter of James L. esq.

At his son's house at Mitcham, John Jones, esq. of Cavendish-square, London, 89.

At Richmond, Mr. R. Morrison.—Mrs. Winstanley, of Appleton, Berkshire.

#### SUSSEX.

The erection of the theatre at Brighton is going on with amazing celerity; the walls are eight or ten feet above the ground, and the timbers to support the stage, &c. are already in their places. It composes a very considerable area; and is to be finished in a style of elegance, which will render it proper for the reception of the distinguished personages who form so considerable a part of the Brighton audience.—The dispute which had for a number of years existed, respecting the right of an individual to build a house at the north end of the New Steine, is now amicably adjusted; the parties concerned are about to fill up the hole dug for cellars, to convert the site into a pleasure garden, and to let or sell the ground contiguous, for the purpose of building a handsome street.

*Died.*] At Brightelmstone, Thomas Williamson, esq. of Clifford's Inn.—Suddenly, Richard Cooke, esq. of Clarence House, Kensington.—Mr. Henry Piercy, brandy-merchant.—Mrs. S. Elgatt, a maiden lady, 92.

At Lewes, Mr. S. Brook, son of Mr. B. saddler.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, for an act for inclosing the common fields and meadows in the parish of Ringwood.

*Married.*] At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. N. Smith, of Yaverland Farm, to Miss Benner, daughter of H. B. esq.

At Weykill, Philip Bedwell, esq. of Lon-

don, to Miss Elizabeth Lockton, daughter of the Rev. John L. of Clanville.

John Denis Burdon, esq. of Black Torrington, Devon, to Miss Burdon, eldest daughter of Abraham B. esq. of the Isle of Wight.

At Sherfield, near Romsey, S. Lockhart, esq. formerly a banker of London.

At Farnham, Mr. John Clinch, joint-proprietor of the Gosport and Portsmouth coaches, and son of Mrs. C., who has lost by death her husband and six children in the space of five years.

At Romsey, Mr. James Sharp, son of James S. esq. banker.

At Stoke, near Alresford, Mr. B. Earl, an opulent farmer, 85.

At Eufcomb Cottage, Philip Norris, esq. 51.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Wilton, Mr. Cowdry, of the Bell inn, to Miss Ford.

Mr. John Honeywill, of Melksham, to Miss Biggs, of Devizes.

At Highworth, William Frampton, esq., of Bourton Grove, to Miss Edwards, only daughter of ——— Edwards, esq., of the parsonage, Highworth.

*Died.*] At Devizes, Mr. W. Springbat.

At Easton, near Devizes, Mr. John Axford, At Boreham, Mr. Thomas Morgan, 84.

At Broughton-house, near Melksham, William Curtis, esq., 66.

At Chilmark, Mrs. Furnall, wife of Mr. John F., 82.

At Paulton-house, near Marlborough, the residence of Colonel Baskerville, Mrs. Lawes, wife of Lieutenant L., of the royal navy, and sister of Mrs. Baskerville.

#### BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Windsor, William Burnie, esq., of Tavistock-place, London, to Miss A. Lind, daughter of James L., M. D.

At Reading, Mr. Lander, to Miss Drover, eldest daughter of Mr. D., china-man.

*Died.*] At Cape-hall, near Newbury, Miss Elizabeth Cowling, second daughter of the late Henry C., esq., of Richmond, Yorkshire.

At Newbury, Mr. Rolfe, of the Fountain-inn, and many years clerk of the market.

At Reading, Mrs. Charity Stevens.

The Rev. John Hayes, rector of East Hendred, and of Everdon, in Northamptonshire.

At Botley, Mrs. Elizabeth Brydges, relict of Mr. John B., 70.

At Maidenhead, Mr. Bench, of the Jolly Gardeners.

At Windsor, Mrs. Stroud.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

Notice has been given of an intention to apply to Parliament, next session, for an act for inclosing Bath Common, in the parish of Walcot, and for enabling the mayor, aldermen, and citizens, to grant building leases of the said Common, and for making reservoirs and aqueducts for supplying such buildings with water.

*Married.*]

*Married.*] At Bath, Thomas Coker Adams, esq., second son of the late Simon A., esq., of Ansty-hall, Staffordshire, to Mary, youngest daughter of Johnson Pistor, esq.—The Rev. Richard Herdman, of South Petherton, to Mrs. Mogg, relict of the Rev. Mr. M., vicar of High Littleton.

At Bristol, John Hall, esq., of Knockmaroon, in the county of Dublin, to Miss Grinfield, of Berkeley-square.

At Wedmore, Robert Phippen, esq., of Meare, to Miss Savige, daughter of the late Mr. William S., of Blackford.

At Shepton-Mallet, William Hurle, esq., of Clifton, to Miss Morgan, eldest daughter of Francis M., esq.

At Westbury, near Bristol, R. Townsend, jun. esq., of Membury, Wilts, to Miss Rudhall, daughter of the late Mr. John R., of that city.

*Died.*] At Clifton, to which place he went for the recovery of his health, Henry Goldney, of Walton-upon-Thames, esq.

At Bristol, Mr. Joshua Gilpin, only son of the Rev. Mr. G., vicar of Rockwardine, Salop.—Lieutenant Phipps, of the 4th dragoon-guards, 21.—Mr. W. Underwood.—Mrs. Anne Wade, wife of Mr. Josiah W., and daughter of the late Launcelot Cooper, esq.,—John Wilcox, esq., merchant.—Mrs. Susannah Martiu.—Mrs. Ann Ford, 68.—Mr. Goodale, many years a respectable bookseller, but who had long retired from business, 70.—Miss Sarah Redoul, daughter of Charles R., esq.—Mr. Walts, of the Shakespeare tavern.—The Rev. Benjamin Spry, vicar of St. Mary, Redcliff.

At Bath, Mrs. Caulfield, wife of Colonel C., of Curromore, in the county of Roxcomon.—Mrs. Phillott, wife of Charles P., esq., mayor of this city, 60.—Mr. Samuel Hazard, many years a most respectable printer and bookseller of this city. His integrity as a tradesman, his conscientious observance of the religious tenets he had embraced, and the various charities he established and exerted himself in promoting, are his best eulogy.—Miss Hancock, daughter of Mr. H., apothecary.—Colonel Haultaine.—Mrs. Jacombe, wife of the Rev. Robert J.

## DEVONSHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament in the next session, for acts for the following purposes: for inclosing the commons and waste lands in the parish of Warnbrook, and for making, amending, widening, and altering the carriage road from Honiton to Ilminster, in Somersetshire, and for making it a turnpike-road.

*Married.*] At Rattery, Sir Henry Carew, bart. of Hacombe, to Miss Palk, only daughter of Walter Palk, esq. of Marley, Devon. After the ceremony, the whole of the tenantry, together with all the labourers and poor of the parish, were sumptuously regaled in booths, erected on a green adjoining the church-yard.

At Exmouth, Cheshelden Henfon, esq. son of Robert H., esq. of Bainton House, Northamptonshire, to Miss Master, only daughter, of the Rev. Legh Hoskins M. of Derbyshire, late rector of Lympsfield, Surrey.

*Died.*] At Rawleigh-house, near Barnstable.—John Bignall, esq.

At Mount stamp, near Exeter, William Maxwell Adams, esq.

At Exeter, Mrs. Ann Dacie.

## DORSETSHIRE.

Application will be made to parliament in the next session, for an act for inclosing the commons and waste lands in the parish of Stockland.

*Married.*] At Weymouth, Major Parry Jones, of the 90th regiment, eldest son of Thomas Parry J. esq. of Madrin, Carnarvonshire, to Miss Stevenson, only daughter of Robert S. esq. of Morton Hall, Chiswick.

At Langport, Mr. Elfwood, attorney, of Chard, to Miss Stuckey, eldest daughter of Geo. S. esq.

## CORNWALL.

It is in contemplation to establish a depot of salt provisions and biscuit at St. Mary's, Sicily, which will be of great utility to homeward-bound transports, with troops, or merchant vessels, that often beat about, by means of the easterly winds which prevail at some seasons of the year, 'till they are almost starving, and at a short allowance, and can in future be relieved if they touch at the island.

*Married.*] At Fowey, Mr. Wm. Willmore, of Birmingham, to Miss Mary Scott.

At Callington, Robert Mules, esq. of Stourport, Worcestershire, to Miss M. A. Kinsman, eldest daughter of Mr. John K.

At Madron, near Penzance, Tho. Smyth, esq. of Jamaica, to Miss Grace Robyns, second daughter of the late Tho. R. esq. of Trener.

*Died.*] At Falmouth, Christopher Drake, esq. late commander of the Diana packet.

At Truro, Mr. Richard Kitts.

At Perran Wharf, near Truro, Mr. Robert Fox, son of George F. esq.

At Penzance, Mr. Daniel Ley, alderman.

At Megavistey, Thomas Hall, M. D. of Bodmin.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

At Lisbon, Mr. Lunardi, the celebrated aeronaut.

At Salzburg, John Michael Haydn, the worthy brother of the author of the Creation, the Four Seasons, &c. in the 68th year of his age. His works are master-pieces of church music.

At Housseje, twelve leagues from Paris, the wife of Marshal Augereau.

Suddenly of a nervous cholick, the hereditary prince of Brunswick, Charles George Augustus, nephew to his majesty, and brother-in-law to the prince of Wales. His highness was born in London, February 8, 1766; and married, October 14, 1790, the princess Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina of Orange.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE present state of the infamous traffic of THE SLAVE TRADE, will appear from the following statement of arrivals from Africa, and Slaves imported into the West Indies, in British vessels, in the years 1802 and 1803, as laid before the House of Commons, on the 5th of April last.

1802-3 In 73 Ships.			
	Slaves Imported.	Slaves Exported.	Slaves Retained.
Jamaica, .....	6391	2092	4389
Barbadoes, .....	1395	56	1339
Antigua, .....	289	20	89
St. Kitt's, .....	755	189	566
Nevis, .....	238	—	238
Tortola, .....	649	442	207
Dominica, .....	497	67	430
St. Vincent's, .....	2098	—	2098
Grenada, .....	1112	4	1108
Tobago, .....	—	—	—
Trinidad, .....	4336	—	4336
Bahamas, .....	2200	2181	19
	19,960	5232	14,730

It appears that, on the peace in 1802, the trade greatly decreased; and in 1804, in war, it again recovered.

In 1787, the African trade, by the British, for slaves was.....36,000  
Of this number the British colonies retained .....15,862

Supplied to foreign settlements, .....20,138

In 1802, the African trade, by the British, for slaves was.....36,621  
Of which the British colonies retained .....15,973

Supplied to foreign settlements, .....20,958

The Ships cleared out in 1787, and since 1794, from Great Britain for the Slave Trade on the coasts of Africa, under limitations, by Acts passed 1789-1799, &c. were (by the Return to the House of Commons, made on the 5th of last April) as follows:

	London.		Bristol.		Liverpool.		Total.		Each Ship carried.
	Ships.	Slaves allowed.	Ships.	Slaves allowed.	Ships.	Slaves allowed.	Ships.	Slaves.	
1787	26	.....	22	.....	73	.....	121	36,000	494
1795	14	5149	6	2102	59	17,647	79	25,198	317
1796	8	2593	1	302	94	29,125	103	32,411	315
1797	12	4225	2	801	90	29,958	104	34,984	336
1798	8	2650	3	1433	149	53,051	160	57,104	356
1799	17	5582	5	2529	184	47,517	156	55,628	356
1800	10	2231	3	717	126	31,844	133	34,722	261
1801	23	6347	2	586	122	36,915	147	37,846	259
1802	39	9011	3	704	123	31,371	155	41,086	266
1803	15	3616	1	355	83	29,954	99	24,925	253
1804	18	5001	3	798	126	31,090	147	36,899	244
10 years	.....	46,405	.....	10,716	.....	323,770	.....	380,893	.....

This table shews the greatest possible extent of the slave trade, as allowed by law; and supposing the whole numbers to be procured and taken from Africa, then for the years 1802-3, there were freighted, as an average number, on board each ship, 260 slaves.

It also appears, that Bristol has of itself nearly abandoned the slave trade:

That London, to the year 1798, was abandoning the trade; but that soon after, as the confignees of the conquered colonies of Demerara, &c. began to speculate on extending

those great continental settlements, and to carry the same into effect, by the annual transport and supply to these foreign provinces of 5336 African slaves in 1801, and of a much larger number in the preceding years; as may be justly inferred from the sudden increase, and extraordinary extent, of the slave trade in the years 1798 and 1799.

It appears, too, that Liverpool, from 1787 to 1804, has more than doubled its share of the slave trade, and actually possesses six-sevenths of the whole trade, as carried on by British traders.

The following were the average Prices of Navigable Canal, Dock, and Fire Office Shares, in October 1806, at the office of Mr. SCOTT, New Bridge-street:—The Staffordshire and Worcesterhire Navigation, dividing 36l. per share net per annum, 600l.—Grand Junction, 96l. to 95l.—Peak Forest, 52s. 10s. to 50l.—Wyrley and Essington, 90l.—Rochdale, 37l. to 36l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 37l. to 39l.—Kennet and Avon New Shares, per share premium, 2l. 15s. to 4l.—West India Dock, 146l. per cent.—East India Dock, 122l. to 124l.—London Dock, 103l.—Imperial Assurance, 12l. per cent. premium.—Globe ditto, 98l. to 99l.

The following are the prices of the principal Stocks:—Omnium,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; 3 per Cent. Consols,  $61\frac{1}{2}$ ; India Stock,  $183\frac{1}{2}$ ; Bank Stock,  $213\frac{1}{2}$ .

### MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE weather being favourable for plowing fallows and clover leys, the farmer has been enabled to put his wheat in the ground in the best condition. Many pea and bean stubbles have also been well ploughed, cleaned, and sown, in the ten country. The grain, which is already above ground, looks healthy and well; and the coltsed, for sheep feed, is in abundance, strong, and luxuriant. Wheat averages, throughout England and Wales, 78s. 8d.; Barley, 42s. 4d.; Oats, 28s.

Turnips, on dry soils, are universally a good crop, and many acres of barley and wheat stubbles have been recently sown with turnips and rye, for spring feed for ewes and lambs. In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. to 5s. per stone; Mutton, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; Pork, 4s. 8d. to 6s.

Potatoes have been taken up, and well secured. The crop, upon an average, is a fair one, sound and good.

Orchard fruit has been all gathered; and in many situations there has been abundance, particularly walnuts, and the common sorts of apples and damsons.

Pastures, for the time of year, look green and well, affording good bite.

At the late fairs, which have been abundantly well supplied with cattle, sheep, and horses, but little variation has been experienced in their prices. Porking pigs are much in request. Cheese and salt butter have been sold at prices somewhat lower than last year.

The wheats which have been recently thrashed yield well to the flail, and the quality found and good, in so much that for many years a crop more free from smut or blight has not been obtained.

### NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

—See the fading, many-colour'd woods,  
Shade deepening over shade, the country round  
Imbrown; a crowded umbrage, dusk, and dun,  
Of every hue, from wan declining green  
To footy dark.

THE verdure of all the country, during the present month, has undergone that change, previously to the shedding of the leaf, which renders the autumn a season so interesting to the painter. The lime trees began to lose their foliage about the middle of September, and many of them are now (17th of October) entirely leafless. These trees are nearly the earliest of the spring, and their foliage is amongst the first which the cold winds and piercing frosts of the autumn bring to the ground.

The hedges are every day losing leaves, and are fast approaching to their wintry state.

In the gardens the woodbines are now (17th of October) flowering the second time. The fruit of the strawberry-tree (*arbutus undedo* of Linnæus) is nearly ripe; and this, with the innumerable, drooping, and flask-like flowers which now also hang from the branches, render these shrubs, at the present season, the most beautiful of any that the gardens can boast.

The *althæa frutex* (*bibiscus syriacus* of Linnæus) has been in flower during the whole of the month.

All the farmers are busily employed in sowing wheat.

During the whole of the month the weather has been exceedingly pleasant and seasonable; however, if there had been a little more rain the dry and gravelly lands would have been benefited by it.

Hitherto, in this county, we have felt so little of the equinoxial gales, that in my memorandum for the month I do not find any remark of the wind having been particularly high.

I am informed that woodcocks were observed for the first time a few days ago, in some parts of Dorsetshire. All the birds of the swallow tribe left us before the 17th of October; I have not observed any of them for several days past, and the immense flocks which a little while ago swarmed around the towers of churches and other high buildings are not now to be seen.

The goat suckers (*caprimulgus europæus*) have likewise taken their leave of us for this year.

Salmon fishing is over for the season, and the herrings are daily expected; but I am informed that none of the shoals have yet been seen in the neighbourhood of our coasts.

The sky-larks, wood-larks, and blackbirds, are all yet occasionally heard to sing.

About the latter end of September I, for the first time, observed the saffron butterfly (*papilio byale* of Linnæus) on wing. I have frequently seen this beautiful and somewhat uncommon insect fluttering about the lanes and hedges since.

The gossamer now floats in the air in considerable abundance; I first remarked that the catkins of the hazel were formed on the 20th of September; and those of the birch I observed a few days afterwards.—Sept. 26, meadow saffron (*colchicum autumnale*) in flower.—Sept. 30, the fruit of the mountain ash, elder, hawthorn, sloe, and bullace trees, either perfectly ripe or very nearly so.—The ivy has been in flower since about the 1st of October, and the berries of some of the trees are now beginning to appear. The fruit of the holly is ripe.

Hampshire.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of September to the 24th of October, 1806, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.		Thermometer.	
Highest 30.38.	Oct. 7.	Wind N.W.	Highest 68°.
Lowest 28.77.	Oct. 22.	Wind N.	Sept. 29.
			Wind S.W.
			Oct. 23.
			Wind N.
Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 1.09 inch.	Between the evenings of the 22d and 23d inst. the mercury rose from 28.9 to 29.99.	Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 16°.	Early in the morning of the 22d, the thermometer was as high as 52°, but at the same hour on the 23d, it was no higher than 36°.

The quantity of rain fallen in the course of this month, is equal to 2.24 inches in depth.

The average height of the barometer for the present month is equal to 29.9 inches; that of the thermometer is 52.5, which is more than 5° higher than it was during the same period of last year. With the exception of a few days, the weather has not only been mild, but the atmosphere has been very clear and bright. A few mornings have been accompanied with fogs, but these have generally given way to the sun's beams by ten or eleven o'clock. On this side of the metropolis, hay was made, and got in tolerably well, as late as the 6th or 7th of October. The only remarkable variation in the barometer is noted above: it rose nearly an inch and a tenth in the course of 24 hours. The mercury had been gradually falling from the 15th instant till the middle of the 22d, it was then as low as 28.77; in this state it did not remain more than about an hour, when it began to rise, at first very gradually, but by the evening of the 23d it stood as high as 29.99.

The wind has been variable; and the number of very bright days have not been fewer than sixteen or seventeen out of the thirty.

The following additional Observations have been communicated by Mr. LOFT.

FROM the 20th of September to the 20th of October, there have been many bright days, and fine star-light nights.

Monday, October 13, a meteor was seen, though not by me, both at Troston and Tamworth (a village about 3 miles S.W. of Troston), about  $\frac{1}{2}$  after 5 in the evening; a full twilight, and before any stars could be seen.

It seems to have first appeared not very much below the zenith of these places; and thence to have descended, with a slow motion, toward the eastern horizon; when it was within not many degrees (perhaps 20 or 25 of the horizon), to have continued a like even and slow motion, nearly parallel to the horizon, northward of the east: its train also nearly parallel with the line of its motion. It was of a very vivid white light resembling a star, but appearing much larger. It was followed by a train, short, but very brilliant; and which, by the best description, was prism-formed, broader next the head of the meteor,

and narrow at the further extremity; but, throughout, well defined. The head vanished, as into a cloud or thick smoke, without appearing to fall; and the train broke into red sparkles, leaving for some time after it the appearance of reddish light.

It was probably not seen higher than 60° by those who noticed it in the situations mentioned. For, unless the eye be purposely directed to celestial phenomena, it rarely sees an object, and especially an unexpected one, at a greater altitude.

The prismatic figure of the train indicates a great concentration of light. The change of colour was probably occasioned by a passage from the higher and more oxygenated regions of the atmosphere into the lower, where there is more of hydrogen.

I suspected that the real height of these meteors above the earth's surface, and consequently their magnitude and real velocity (estimated by their apparent velocity and calculated height), has been considerably under-rated; and I am strengthened in this suspicion, by observing that the illustrious Halley calculated a meteor at 60 miles nearly above the surface, from a comparison of observations.

The probability that some of them at least are permanent revolving bodies, as lately suggested, gives additional interest to the observation of these phenomena.

On the night of the 20th, at near 1 o'clock in the morning, there was either a very luminous meteor, or a most vivid flash of lightning.

Tuesday, October 14, very heavy and long continued rain; and much on the 15th.

The barometer, during most of the days from the 20th to the end of September, was rather low.

Thermometer, in the sun,  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 9, 1st and 2d October, as high as 103, in a southern aspect in the green-houses.

CAPEL LOFFT.

### To CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

ONCE more we earnestly solicit the patience of several OLD and MUCH VALUED Correspondents, for deferring some communications which are not of a temporary nature, but which shall have place with as little delay as is consistent with our paramount duty to the public.

The offer of a distinguished Scholar to enrich our pages with a systematic-series of papers on the Greek and Latin Classics, cannot fail to be acceptable to our readers.

A. Y. could not more oblige us than by sending the poetical compositions of his deceased friend. SUPERIOR POETRY is always acceptable to us, from whatever quarter it may come; and it is the species of literary commodity of which the Editors of a Magazine have generally the smallest stock on their hands.

Our readers will congratulate us on the re-appearance of our old friend THE ENQUIRER, and on the prospect of the frequent repetition of his favours.

The great attention which has been so justly drawn towards the recent conquest made by the British Arms in South America, has occasioned us to insert, in the present number, a CORRECT MAP OF THE COUNTRIES BORDERING ON THE RIVER LA PLATA. It has been accurately reduced from a great Spanish map of South America, few copies of which are to be found in this country.

We continue to receive communications from Members of various Book Societies, in reply to the enquiries of Dr. Simpson, and think it proper to inform those friends that, on account of the length of their several communications, we are under the necessity of referring the whole to our Supplementary Number.

The interesting account of the late controversy, relative to the election of a Mathematical Professor in the University of Edinburgh, shall certainly have place in our next.

The Friends of Humanity, who have entrusted Mr. Phillips with their subscriptions to the family of Palm, are informed that the amount will be paid to the treasurer at LLOYD'S, and their respective contributions be distinctly specified.

### ERRATA.

WE are desired by a correspondent to say, that Lady Dacre, of Lee, daughter of Sir Thomas Fludyer, and widow of Trevor Charles Roper, Baron Dacre, is alive and well; and that it was Lady Dacre of Buckingham, who died a short time since, and about whom we intended to insert some particulars in our Magazine published September the First.

*Errata in Mr. Gleig's Reply to Mr. Laing, in Magazine for September.*

- P. 123, col. 2, line 7 from bottom, for Herbert, read Hubert.  
 P. 124, col. 1, line 14 from top, for the facts, read their facts.  
 P. 125, col. 1, line 20 for alone, read done.  
 ———, col. 2, line 22 for the opinions, read their opinions.  
 P. 126, col. 2, line 11 for Revenge, read Baronagc.  
 PP. 227, col. 2, line 28 for as I, read or.

Also at P. 224, col. 2, line 35, for enchalander, read achalander.



THE  
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 150.]

DECEMBER 1, 1806.

[5 of Vol. 22.]

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making converts, and of giving to their opinions a maximum of influence and celebrity, the most extensively circulated miscellany will repay with the greatest effect the curiosity of those who read either for amusement or instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Each wight who reads not, and but scans and spells,  
Each word-catcher who lives on syllables,  
Ev'n such small critics some regard may claim. POPE.

SIR,

IT is the business of some dull souls to prepare with painful industry the materials which happier geniuses are to turn to account. It is not easy to say of any faithful collection of facts, however apparently trivial, that it may not be profitably employed. In this view I have been led to think that an enumerative classification of the words of our language might not be totally useless. The choice of a source of analysis for this purpose seemed to lie between Johnson and Ash; the latter of whom is perhaps as censurable in point of redundancy as the former is for deficiency, while the superfluities of one do not supply the defects of the other. I have therefore considered it a mark of due respect to take Johnson for my theme, since whose time no sufficient authority on this subject has yet arisen; using his large edition, as fuller than his abridgment. On account however of the great additions to our language by the recent enlargement of science, as well as from the fastidiousness of Johnson, it is obvious that such an undertaking as mine will be considerably imperfect as a test of its absolute copiousness.

An accident has deprived me, for the present, of the minute details of my progress in this enumeration, and of several remarks which in the course of it I had made on particular parts; and as I do not wish to delay any longer sending you this communication, I can only state a few of the latter from memory.

Such compounds as admit of their parts (whether united by Johnson or not) being separately and distinctly written without injury to the sense or the construction, are omitted in my statement. Most of his names of plants particularly are of this description. I could not, for example, persuade myself to call either *redlead*, *all saints day*, or *welcome to our house*, a mere substantive. Compound adjectives, as *high-spirited*, are not often susceptible of this division. It is perhaps difficult to draw the exact line of the distinction, but it is more so

to go through the vocabulary without attempting it. I suppose that I have displaced about two or three hundred words from Johnson's list on this score.

With respect to verbs and other words having, with the same orthography and pronunciation, quite distinct significations and etymologies, he has often repeated them, as separate articles; as in *bill*, *to blow*, and *long* adverb, (see the Dictionary;) but in *pile*, *quarry*, and *roll*, each susceptible of four such divisions, with a great number of others having also two or three, he has inconsistently neglected it. Wherever I found my attention awake to this circumstance, I have enumerated these different branches.

His lists of the indeclinable parts of speech appear often very exceptionable in point of classification; but as I have not before me my notes of the particular instances, my numerical statement is as he gives them, or nearly so.—Some other remarks I shall subjoin to the columns of the Table.

I detail the result of my examination under the individual letters of the alphabet, for the convenience of any of your readers who may wish to verify particular parts of the enumeration: but I must most strongly caution whoever goes over the Dictionary with a view to the parsing, against unwarily taking the words as they appear marked; the errors of printing, in this respect, in the edition which I have used (the recent octavo), being throughout extremely frequent and flagrant.

The elder Scaliger is said to have thanked God for having given to some men a talent and inclination for compiling dictionaries and indexes. I shall be glad if any utility to be derived from my labour in the present instance, should excite a similar sentiment in the mind of a single speculator on the structure of language.

Σ.

THE classes of words, or parts of speech, adopted by Johnson are these: Article; noun substantive; adjective; pronoun; verb active, neuter, passive, defective (or imperfect), auxiliary, and impersonal; verbal noun; participle; participial adjective and noun; adverb; preposition; conjunction; and interjection:—

\* A, an, the.

† In these I have not exactly followed the Dictionary; which marks some as n, s, and gives separate places to the mere plurals of others. Such I cannot bring myself to rank as a pronoun, but have included among the adjectives. *Sight, elfe, and other*, also, I am inclined to think exceptionable as pronouns, though included here.

† *Hight*.

‡ *Meib, ought, quoth, shall, wist*.

§ *May* is the only verb ranked under this name.

¶ *To us, mefems, and mefbinks*. *Reck* also sometimes used impersonally.

\* *Abandoning* is the only word ranked under this name; which however might with equal propriety be made to include the similar formation of every active verb, as is evident from the single example given by Johnson: "he hoped his past meritorious actions might outweigh his present abandoning the thought of future action.—*Clarendon*." It appears to be precisely the gerund.

†† Johnson gives all the irregular participles; but I have taken only the participles that have no verb from which they are formed, as *belov'd*.

‡‡ "An abandoned wretch" is one of the examples of this class of words; but they do not seem to me to be always very clearly distinguished from simple adjectives or participles.

§§ *Abhorring, childbearing, lying*. From the examples however (one of which is "they will have me whipt for lying," Shakspeare), it seems very clearly that a word of this kind may be formed from every verb.

||| I have subdivided the adverbs into two parts, the second of the columns comprising only those ending in *ly* (including *early* and *only*). See *Ly*, and the somewhat similar case of *Un*, in the Dictionary.

art.	n s.	adj.	pron	verbs					partic.	adv.	prep.	conj.	int	Total
				act.	neut.	pas.	def.	aux.						
A	2	1464	590	1	319	99	—	—	—	108	124	18	2	2765
B	—	1154	305	—	530	167	—	—	21	50	10	4	—	2068
C	—	2314	804	—	520	269	—	—	21	201	2	—	—	4136
D	—	1275	487	—	425	148	—	—	8	136	2	—	—	2568
E	—	826	336	3	351	82	—	—	28	72	3	—	—	1706
F	—	970	430	—	247	126	—	—	22	105	5	1	—	1942
G	—	728	195	—	110	100	—	—	3	65	—	—	—	1292
H	—	725	293	6	130	72	—	—	36	71	—	—	—	1386
I	—	759	593	3	287	57	—	—	7	217	2	—	—	1930
J	—	165	37	—	25	31	—	—	2	14	—	—	—	274
K	—	112	25	—	29	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101
L	—	651	279	—	115	78	—	—	19	71	—	—	—	1227
M	—	1058	405	3	229	97	—	—	14	95	—	—	—	1909
N	—	325	145	1	48	16	—	—	20	37	2	—	—	598
O	—	433	201	1	223	35	—	—	23	46	5	—	—	987
P	—	1989	648	—	384	171	—	—	16	165	1	—	—	3281
Q	—	140	52	—	22	24	—	—	3	10	—	—	—	254
R	—	959	335	—	387	178	—	—	4	82	1	—	—	1951
S	1	2314	900	2	568	363	—	—	46	235	2	—	—	4455
T	—	980	387	7	235	131	—	—	45	71	6	—	—	1862
U	—	265	1258	—	204	22	—	—	9	134	7	—	—	1907
V	—	385	174	—	66	31	—	—	5	57	—	—	—	701
W	—	452	157	11	118	93	—	—	43	49	3	—	—	931
X	—	40	18	3	4	9	—	—	8	4	—	—	—	90
Y	—	23	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Z	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	20409	9053	41	5445	2425	1	5	496	2096	69	19	68	40301

7880

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**I**N reading over Mr. Barrow's Voyage to Cochin China, which, from the little it contains of that country, might as well have been called a voyage to any other part of the world, it is impossible not to be struck with the great variety of subjects that are introduced into it. History, travels, botany, chemistry, electricity, political economy, political arithmetic; in short, every science from the highest to the lowest, from the art of governing a state to the art of slaughtering a bullock, are discussed with equal readiness and ability in this multifarious compilation; and the author displays such an immense *superficies* of knowledge as to leave his reader astonished to find "that one small head should carry all he knew." In general, however, it is observed that knowledge becomes attenuated in proportion as it is diversified or extended; and it is possible that some of his readers may be disposed to think that Mr. Barrow forms no exception to this rule. Without entering into this question, which in itself is of little importance, I shall just notice one passage in his work, with the view of doing justice to the memory of the friend who is calumniated in it, rather than from any desire to ascertain either the length or the depth of Mr. Barrow's erudition.

In his account of Madeira, which, considering his short residence in the island, is wonderfully circumstantial, Mr. B. makes the following observation: "I do not remember to have seen or heard of any remarkable instance of longevity; and the chances are that Dr. Price, in speaking of the mortality of this island as one in fifty only of the population, while that of London he considers as one in twenty, is not less inaccurate in those instances than in many others of his calculations." It is much to be wished, that voyagers and travellers would read before they write; so that in eking out their story into a ponderous quarto, they might at least understand the extraneous subjects which are necessary to be introduced for that purpose. Is it possible that any person who ever read Dr. Price's "Essay on the Expectations of Lives in London, &c." should be so ignorant as not to know the authority from which he derived his information respecting the probabilities of life in Madeira? Has he not particularly stated it to have been deduced from the account given by Dr. Thomas Heberden, in the 57th volume

of the Philosophical Transactions? If, therefore, any error has been committed, "the chances are" that it no more belongs to him than the merit of discovering it belongs to Mr. Barrow. The truth however is, that the whole is perfectly correct; and that neither error nor inaccuracy are to be found either in Dr. Heberden's account or in Dr. Price's computations. The former observes, that "from an exact survey made from house to house, the number of inhabitants on the island was found to be 64,614, and that the number of deaths for eight years was 10,351," or about 1294 annually. From these data Dr. Price concludes, as Dr. Heberden had already done, "that a *fiftieth* part of the inhabitants of Madeira die in the year;" and I think it will require more skill in arithmetic than Mr. Barrow possesses to prove this computation to have been wrong. It is very strange that a person, so utterly unacquainted with the subject, should venture to advance his opinions so readily, and to maintain them with so little regard to candour and decency. Had he been instructed even in the first rudiments of political arithmetic, he would have known that the longevity of a few persons in any place affords no *datum* for computing the ratio of mortality amongst its inhabitants; and that this could only be determined in the manner which Dr. Price has pursued. He does not, indeed, appear either to have examined the registers of the births and burials, or to have made the most distant enquiry about the actual number of inhabitants in Madeira; or, in short, to have taken any other method of obtaining information, than merely to read the inscriptions on the tomb-stones, or to count the persons whom he casually met in a state of decrepitude. But even of these latter it is not probable that he should have seen many; for, as he himself previously observes, "the residence of a few days among a foreign people cannot be supposed to furnish much information of their manners, character, and condition." The little information, however, which he did obtain, should have taught him to speak more respectfully of Dr. Price's accuracy, and to form conclusions directly the reverse of those which he has adopted; for in the very next sentence he adds; that "the peasantry, like all other mountaineers, are a strong healthy race of men, whose chief employment consists in the various occupations of agricul-  
ture."

ture." If the men are strong and healthy, I should be glad to know whether it is not more probable that the number of deaths among them should be in a low, than in a high, proportion to the number of the living? In truth, a mortality of one in fifty is by no means so inconsiderable as to argue an uncommon degree of salubrity in Madeira. Instances might be produced in which it is much less; and if Mr. Barrow should think fit to improve his knowledge before he again attempts to write on the subject, he ought to read Dr. Heberden's paper, from which he will learn, that with an annual mortality of one in fifty, the inhabitants do not double themselves oftener than once in 89 years. This, compared with the mortality in some other countries, where they are said to be doubled in less than 25 years, is so far from being small in the extreme, that it produces an increase of the human race so very moderate that I do not believe even Mr. Malthus's apprehensions would be alarmed on account of it.

London, Oct. 20, 1806.

M. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
THE observations which follow are occasioned by a notice, in the number of your valuable Miscellany published on the 1st of July, of "the ladies of Hull having recently established in that town a Repository, or Charitable Institution, intended principally for the benefit of young persons, the daughters of decent parents, who, though not absolutely under the necessity of earning their bread by their labour, may be desirous of contributing to their own maintenance by the commendable exercise and application of their talents and acquirements."

There can be little doubt of the ladies of Hull having been actuated in the establishment of this institution by the most honourable and patriotic motives, and that similar undertakings in other parts of the kingdom have been promoted with equally laudable views; it cannot therefore be deemed invidious by those ladies, to inquire whether the objects they propose to attain can be effected, and the general condition of society remain at the same time uninjured.

If these institutions afford constant employment to young women who wish to be usefully, but not publicly, occupied, and who have dependence for sup-

port but upon their own exertions, they may be considered advantageous:—they open a channel by which the fruits of necessitous industry may be readily disposed of to the consumer, and thus facilitate a reciprocity of interests. That part of the plan, however, of any establishment which admits the productions of individuals who are not under the necessity of earning their subsistence, for the purpose of being exposed to sale, tends to diminish the quantity of labour that would otherwise have been performed by those that labour from necessity. This diminution deprives the necessitous labourers of precisely the amount that such labour would have produced them, and lessens their means of subsistence. It is obvious that the appropriation of the money which the articles may sell for to charitable purposes, does not lessen the perniciousness of the effect; for it would be no satisfaction to the necessitous labourers, if they were informed that the sums thus obtained are expended in charity: their difficulties of obtaining a livelihood would be increased, and they might use with propriety the homely language of an old precept, "Be just before you are generous;" and probably, with no less fitness, although more offensively, they might say, "Do not commit an act of injustice, that its consequences may enable you to appear liberal."

Habitual, as well as general and indiscriminate, charity, are mere inducements to poverty to remain in idleness; and that bounty which seeks a variety of objects on which to dole out trifling sums, serves but to extend their wretchedness by increasing their number. It is not by bestowing sums in mere charity that the evils of poverty can be obviated. The hand that is accustomed to receive the daily or weekly allowances of benevolence, will not be closed till the pittance is withheld; it takes the stated sum not in aid of its endeavours to obtain a sufficiency of support by industry, but it labours in aid of the charity that is incompetent to the full supply of its wants.

The veriest mendicant, the troublesome swarms that dun every well-dressed passenger in the streets of the metropolis, probably received his first alms with reluctance: it might have been the voluntary unfolicited mite of some humane being, who was desirous of alleviating the misery of poverty, without stopping to inquire its origin, or in what way the money

money would be disposed of towards its relief. Excessive indigence might have so enervated this man's mind, that, after the first impulse of gratitude for an unexpected favour, a repetition of the gift injudiciously bestowed effected the destruction of that sense of disgrace on receiving or asking charity which every independent individual dreads to experience. That man or that family which habitually receives charity, whether it be privately or demanded at the parish workhouse, is as much degraded in self-estimation as the pauper who holds out his hat in the street;—the beggary of the mind is complete, and independence of situation and character are gone for ever. Perhaps the only way in which the affluent could most effectually assist the poor, would be by encouraging them whilst young to the practice of economical habits, and inducing them to lay by the savings of their frugality against the common accidents of our nature—infirmity and age: any deficiency of means in industrious individuals, after their utmost endeavours to make a sufficient provision for those contingencies, should then be supplied, not as an eleemosynary, but as a just reward due to those who had done all in their power to preserve their independence.

The patrons of the institutions that have been mentioned, are highly laudable in their endeavours to overcome that delicacy which prevents persons who are in a dependent situation from entering into trade, or employing themselves to advantage. Private individuals would thus be relieved from their support, and society would not be compelled to provide against the chance, at least, of some of these persons becoming a burden to it. It ought, however, to be constantly kept in view, that the articles sold in all institutions of this kind be at the full price which would have been charged for them had they been disposed of at the shops in the regular way; for if they be of as fair a quality, and at an under price, a depreciation will be effected in the value of the same kind of goods elsewhere, and consequently a degree of poverty in proportion to the sum saved to the consumer in the purchase. De Foe says, that “to set people at work on the same thing which other people were employed on before, without increasing the consumption, is giving to one what you take from another.”

Perhaps, after all, the efforts of the

liberal might be exerted still better, by putting the destitute and neglected poor into a way of supplying the wants of each other, and thereby producing an additional degree of comfort, without disturbing any of the present arrangements of trade. Persons who have not been previously in the habit of labour, should be encouraged to manufacture such articles of utility and taste as might be suited to their respective wants and inclinations. If their industry were thus increased by the interchange of their own wants, the introduction of these new labourers into the market would not depreciate the price of labour; and the wants thus supplied by their mutual efforts would leave them without occasion for those pecuniary resources which, by a mistaken application, are now conveyed to them in the form of charity.

The avowed object of all our liberal institutions is to “better the condition of the poor.” I cannot help thinking that a more enlarged object, and a more correct phraseology, would be “to improve the state of society;” and if numbers of our poor are obliged to remain scantily lodged and badly clothed, the advantage society would derive by enabling them to barter all their waste time with each other would far exceed its expense: I should therefore advise, as the most effectual effort of charity, that it should enable the poor to wear more shoes and better clothes, and to have more comfortable dwellings, than they can at present obtain. In order to effect this, let the liberal, instead of bestowing alms upon beggars and idlers, club their humanity for the purpose of enabling those people to make shoes, clothes, &c., which they should be paid for by articles in their own request, and which the other *half-employed* poor should be enabled to make for exchange. The deficiency of a circulating medium amongst them would thus be overcome; and I need not write a syllable more to prove that habits of economy and care would soon put them into possession of that facility.

M. E.

July 7, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I DOUBT whether your Oxford correspondent is serious in his statement of his supposed injury by his neighbour's *bees*. There is a declamation, ascribed to Quintilian (elegant, by whomsoever written),

written); on an injury done the bees by a person who did not like they should visit his garden. It seems to me *Dammum sine injuria*. These aerial trespassers (if trespassers they must be called) are at least privileged by the courtesy of common consent; and if the farmer suffers game on his land, which often he may not taste, the gentleman may with much greater reason suffer the bees of his poorer neighbour. Besides, they hardly confine themselves to his garden: heaths, or fields of clover or buck-wheat, are in most places to be found. If his repugnance to them be not too great, he may keep bees of his own, who will probably defend their territory against invaders.

## EELS.

These, I believe, may be killed by drawing a silk thread dipped in oil of tobacco under the skin near the cheek; as recommended by Henry Baker, in his Account of the Microscope; or by letting them fall their whole length at once, drawn out straight, on a stone-pavement; which I understand, from memory, to be the recommendation of the benevolent Dr. Hawes, the founder of the Humane Society. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

CAPEL LOFFT.

Troston, Nov. 9, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
 MR. Pytches, in his letter to you in your last number, concerning the very important work in which he is engaged of writing a new English dictionary, says "It is a universally received maxim among grammarians, that the first terms of every language were nouns, which were turned into verbs by putting them in action." I confess I do not precisely know what is here meant by putting nouns in action. I have heard different opinions advanced respecting the nature and origin of the verb. Mr. Horn Tooke, the most eminent grammarian of the present age, though he has written much about verbs, has not yet given us his opinion concerning their precise nature and origin; but has promised to do it in his next volume. This is certainly a proof that he thinks it a subject of some difficulty, about which grammarians do not universally agree.

I suppose the first words in every original language to have been nouns, *i. e.* names of things, names of their qua-

lities, and names of their actions; and that the names of actions became verbs by being united with the copula, or verb of existence, *to be, etre, esse*, a word essentially necessary in every language. Thus raining, or rain is, thunder is, hail is, would soon be contracted into rains, thunders, hails. In like manner such words as living, or live is, eat is, drink is, sleep is, sit is, stand is, walk is, &c., would easily become lives, eats, drinks, sleeps, sits, stands, walks, &c. This opinion I ventured to lay before the public in my Dissertation on the English Verb, printed 1789. I then asserted it with some diffidence, I now do it with more confidence; not only because it has been approved by many friends whose judgment I value, but because the same opinion has been very ably maintained by the learned Dr. Vincent, with respect to the Greek verb, in his treatise on that subject; and likewise by Mr. Seyer, particularly with respect to impersonal verbs, in his valuable Syntax of the Latin Verb. I am, &c.

J. PICKBOURN.

Hackney, Oct. 28, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A LETTER from MR. H. TOULMIN, for some years PRINCIPAL SECRETARY to the GOVERNOR and STATE of KENTUCKY; now a DISTRICT JUDGE of the CIRCUIT COURT in the MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY, to MR. G—— of ——.

SIR,

IT was but a few days since I received your letter of April 25th. I should have been happy to have seen you in Kentucky on your first arrival in America; and I shall be glad, when you do come, to render you any services in my power. I will proceed to give you such information respecting this country as you may probably wish; though, as it is likely you are not entirely a stranger to it, I may possibly mention circumstances many of which you are already acquainted with.

You ask me at what price an hundred acres of land, with twenty or thirty cleared, can be obtained?—The prices are very various, from one dollar to ten per acre, according to the situation. Near this place, which is the seat of our government, such a tract would cost from 5 to 600 dollars. At the distance of three or four miles from town, near Lexington, it would be somewhat higher.

But

But if you go into the southern, or rather western, part of the state, I suppose you might obtain such a tract for less than 300 dollars. Indeed, there are still some vacant lands, which are sold to settlers by the public at 20 dollars per hundred acres; but there is not much left which has any timber upon it, though otherwise very good land; but, being destitute of timber, that kind of land is called Barrens.

However, let me advise you, when you come to the state, to be very cautious about buying; or, rather, not to buy at all till you have been some time in the country; or, at least, not without the advice of some friends, in whom you can confide: for Europeans who bring money, and lay it out immediately, are almost sure to be imposed upon.

The general object of farming here is not the same it is in England. Here a man proposes to live by his farm *directly*; there it is *indirectly*: that is, he raises wheat, barley, stock, &c. for sale, consuming but a small proportion in his own family; here he raises almost every thing with a view to family consumption, even his clothing is made at home, and he sells no more than what will serve him to buy salt and a few other articles.

Having travelled some little time in America, you have probably learnt something of our mode of travelling. Englishmen, however, frequently do not learn it till they have spent all their money. But a Kentucky man, if he is alone, and much more if he takes all his family with him, carries his own provisions along with him, or buys them from time to time at private houses, in order to save tavern charges. Nay, they will often sleep in the woods, to avoid the expence of beds: and I know from experience, that a blanket before a good fire out of doors, is much better than an indifferent bed in a dirty house. The route to this place is to Redstone; then down the Ohio river to the mouth of the Kentucky river, about 40 miles from which, on the bank of the river, is the town of Frankfort. Goods from the mouth of the river can be brought to this place, either by water or on horseback.

The prices of sundry articles are as follows: Wheat,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a dollar per bushel; oats,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a dollar ditto; potatoes,  $\frac{1}{3}$  a dollar ditto; beef,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  dollars per hundred weight, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 3d. per pound, Virginia money; pork, 2 dollars or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per hundred weight; smoked bacon,

from 4d. to 6d. per pound; salt, from  $1\frac{1}{4}$  of a dollar to 3 dollars per bushel; country sugar, from  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a dollar per pound, according to the season. Tea about the same as in England.

English and other European manufactures are very dear; at least 50 per cent., in general, more than at the retail shops in England. Bricks now at 5 dollars per thousand: some have lately been sold at  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . There are several brick-makers here, but every man will come in for his share. There are no tile-makers: indeed, tiles are not known with us; though, I think, they would be better than shingles for many kinds of buildings.

Now for a person with 300*l.* to make a comfortable living, must depend altogether upon his wants, and upon his qualifications. The mere interest of 300*l.* though it would go further here than perhaps elsewhere, would not enable a man to live in *such a manner* as it may be supposed that a man who has 300*l.* has been accustomed to. But if he can plough, and do other things appertaining to a farm; and if his wife or his daughter can spin either flax or wool, or cotton, enough to clothe the family, unquestionably he may have an abundance. I suppose you mean 300*l.* sterling, which is 400*l.* of this money. We may suppose it is to be laid out as mentioned underneath:

	Virginia currency.		Sterling.	
	£.	s.	£.	s. d.
80 acres of land, with decent cabbins, and 30 cleared - - -	120	0	90	0 0
2 plough horses - -	30	0	22	10 0
2 cows and calves -	6	0	4	10 0
10 sheep - - -	6	0	4	10 0
1 plough - - -	1	16	1	7 0
Geers and saddle -	6	0	4	10 0
A one-horse cart -	10	0	7	10 0
Household furniture	20	0	15	0 0
One year's provisions, viz. 1000 wt. of pork	6	0	4	10 0
300 weight of beef	2	14	2	0 6
3 bushels of salt -	1	16	1	7 0
40 ditto of wheat -	6	0	4	10 0
80 ditto of Indian corn - - - -	4	16	3	12 0
2000 weight of hay	2	0	1	10 0
20 bush. of potatoes	1	10	1	2 6
Sundries - - - -	6	0	4	10 0
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	230	12	172	19 0

Which will leave 169*l.* 8s. for contingencies,

gencies, and for purchasing outlands for the benefit of his children at a future day. On this 30 acres of land, with domestic manufactures, he may support his family. I should mention that the prevalent religious sects here are baptists and prebysterians. I am, Sir, your's, with every good wish,  
 H. TOULMIN.  
 Frankfort, Kentucky,  
 28 June, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
 LOOKING over your interesting Miscellany for September, I observe an enquiry respecting the best drilling and threshing machines. Being placed in a situation which enables me to gain every information relative to the improvements made in agriculture in this part of the kingdom, I can with confidence recommend the drill invented and made by Mr. Christopher Perkins, of Stockton upon Tees, as the most complete implement of the kind I have seen or heard of, and not liable to any of the objections (mentioned by your correspondent) incident to Mr. Cooke's drill. Those machines having the requisites of cheapness, strength, and durability to recommend them, are become quite general in this and the neighbouring counties. It is necessary to observe, that I have been in the habit of using this drill with most kind of pulse, grain, and seeds for ten years, and must say it has answered my most sanguine expectations. I am also in possession of a threshing-machine, invented and made by the same person, which cost me, at Mr. Perkin's manufactory at York, 38*l.*, including the erection. In addition to which sum, I had to procure timber at home which came to 3*l.* 10*s.* This machine, with the assistance of two horses, two men, and two boys, is capable of threshing eighteen quarters of wheat, or twenty-four of oats, per day of ten hours; provided the straw is not of a very great length, and the yield tolerably good. Though it is certainly advisable to be as careful as possible to prevent stones, or other hard bodies, going through the machine, yet was such to be the case with mine, I apprehend no harm would accrue; for the part the grain is thrashed against would rise proportionally to the size of the stone, &c. Indeed, I once witnessed a large piece of iron, which had been inadvertently laid on the feed-

ing table, come through without doing any damage. With respect to threshing clean, I think the machine very preferable to the flail. I am, Sir,  
 Yours, &c. W. W.  
 Yorkshire, Nov. 7, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
 A HISTORY of the English Colleges from their foundation, with their regulations, burfaries, &c. seems to be a desideratum in English literature. I find, in the 21st volume of Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland, an account of that kind for those of that kingdom. At page 89, I observe a remarkable passage, which as it differs so widely from the following account of each burfary, just given me by a friend, I think it may not be unworthy a place in your excellent repository; and as it circulates very freely in this town, perhaps some of my townsmen may be able to confute or confirm the statement in the statistical account above referred to. The burfaries are reported, by those who drew up the statement (which seems to have been transmitted to Sir John by the members of the University, in 1798), not to be more than 50: from the following account they amount to 80!

A LOOKER-ON.

Aberdeen, Nov. 7, 1806.

- 12 founded for competition by Sir Thomas Burnett of Leys, in 1648
- 3 Leys, presentation, (Sir Thomas Burnett, of Leys), 1648.
- 3 Melville, competition, 1678.
- 12 Redyth, presentation, 10*l.* 10*s.* (Lord Findlater,) 1679.
- 20 founded for competition by Mr. Fullarton, 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in 1692.
- 2 Park, competition, 1692.
- 2 Watson, competition, 1699.
- 8 founded by Mr. Adam, for 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* competition, in 1700.
- 1 Braco, presentation, (Lord Fife), 1706.
- 1 Ogilvie presentation, (David Ogilvie), 1723.
- 1 Mr. Greig, presentation, 1724.
- 2 Glenfarquhar, presentation, (Lord Kintore), 1724.
- 2 Kintore, presentation, (Lord Kintore), 1724.
- 1 Dr. Frazer, presentation, 1730.
- 4 founded by Mr. Moir, for 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* competition, in 1783.
- 2 Mrs. Udney, Duff, (Lord Fife), 1794.
- 1 Grant, presentation, (Rev. Mr. I.) 1797.
- 2 Johnston's presentation



For the Monthly Magazine.

ON FOSSIL BONES, SHELLS, &c.

**C**UVIER, the French naturalist, continues, with undiminished zeal and equal success, to prosecute his researches concerning the fossil remains of different animals.

Some bones of this kind were discovered several years ago in a cavern situated in the county of Green Briar, in Virginia. There are many similar caverns in that province, the soil of which is calcareous, and greatly resembles those cantons of Germany and Hungary where, in similar caverns, bones of bears have been found.

Mr. Jefferson gave a description of these fossil bones, in a Memoir read before the Society of Philadelphia, on the 10th of March, 1797. He has given to the animal to which the bones belonged the name of *megalonix*, conceiving it to have been of the lion tribe.

It appears to have been more than five feet in height, and to have exceeded nine hundred pounds in weight.

Cuvier having received lately from Palissot de Beauvoir one of the teeth of this animal, and from Peale a few models of several of its bones, became convinced that it must have belonged to the genus *bradypus*, Lin., which he proves by giving an accurate description of the bones of these two animals. But its size must have been much more considerable, for it seems to have equalled that of the largest Hungarian bullock.

There are contained in the cabinet of Madrid, large portions of the skeletons of the *megatherium*, which were sent in 1789 by Loretto, Viceroy of Buenos Ayres. By him we are informed that they were found in excavations dug near the banks of the river Luxaro, about a league distant from the village of Luxan, and three leagues from Buenos-Ayres, and thirty feet above the level of the water. By a comparison of these bones, or their figures, with those of the *bradypus*, Cuvier found the resemblance so striking, as to induce him to suppose that the animal in question had belonged to the same genus. The nasal bones are however extremely short, which has induced Professor Lichtenstein to suppose that this animal must have been furnished with a trunk, or proboscis, and might be considered as a fifth species of elephant that inhabited South America. But Cuvier is not of this opinion.

The *megatherium* appears to have a striking resemblance to the *megalonix*,

but it must have been of much larger size.

Dodun has given an account of different fossil bones of mammalia discovered in Languedoc, and particularly of a fine fossil head, at present in the cabinet of Dree, which, according to Cuvier, must have belonged to an animal of that genus, which is now only met with in South America.

Besides the labours of Cuvier on this curious and interesting subject, many distinguished naturalists have been assiduous in their researches respecting fossil shells and vegetables, several of whom have now in their possession very numerous collections of the former, among which we may distinguish that of De France, who has collected more than fourteen hundred species. Those of Lamarck, of Faujas, of Roissy, at Paris, and that of Deluc, at Geneva, are likewise well deserving of notice.

Lamarck has given, in the Annals of the Museum, a Description of the Fossil Shells in the Vicinity of Paris. The following are the results of all the facts at present known in this department of natural history.

1. There are a small number of fossil shells absolutely similar to those of animals at present existing, among which the following are in the possession of Delametherie—1. *Nautilus pompilius*.—2. *Cypræa pediculus*.—3. *Trochus agglutinans*.

2. There are a still greater number of shells which differ very little from the shells of existing animals.

3. The greatest number of fossil shells yet discovered bear no resemblance to the shells of animals existing at the present day, at least to those with which we are acquainted, because the history of conchology is yet in its infancy, and travellers each day enrich our collections with new and unknown species.

Among various fossil vegetables discovered by Faujas, in beds of marle, beneath basaltic strata of more than six hundred feet in thickness, exact resemblances of the following species were recognized:—1. *Populus tremula*, trembling poplar.—2. *Populus alba*, white poplar.—3. *Fagus castanea*, chestnut tree.—4. *Acer Monspessulanum*, Montpellier maple.—5. *Tilia arborea*, lime tree.—6. *Pinus pinca*, stone pine.

With respect to the fossil remains of animals and vegetables, the learned world are at present greatly divided in opinion. Wallerius, Michaelis, and Camper, conceive that the greatest part

of the animals and vegetables whose fossil remains are found buried in the earth, now no longer exist. Others again, as Delametherie, agree with Hunter in thinking that the minute differences perceptible between many fossils and their existing resemblances, are only to be considered as the consequence of a change of climate, temperature, &c., and that much greater differences prevail between the bones of a spaniel, a greyhound, a bulldog, &c.

It has been already observed that fossils frequently display vegetables, insects, shells, fishes, and reptiles, apparently in all respects similar to those that are now in existence. With respect to birds, their *reliquiæ* are too few to enable us to decide how far they are analogous to any of the same class now in being.

The fossil remains of mammalia are more abundant, and frequently so distinctly characterized, as to warrant us in affirming that they are analogous to the bones of the same class of animals at present in existence.

Cuvier himself, who supports the contrary hypothesis, allows that the fossil bones of the hippopotamus are similar to those of the living animal. The same thing may be affirmed of the fossil marmose, or marine opossum, described by the same naturalist. Let any one compare the bones of the fossil and the living marmose, and he will be convinced that the differences between them are much less considerable than those which exist between the skeleton of a handsome white man and that of a Laplander or a Negro of New Guinea, or those which are daily perceived between the varieties of the same species.

The slight differences observable between bones in other respects perfectly similar, cannot then afford sufficient grounds to conclude that they belong to animals of a different species.

The following results are fairly deducible from the facts already known on this interesting subject.

1. There are a considerable number of fossils analogous to existing animals and vegetables.

2. There are likewise a great number of which we have no existing resemblances. But it is probable their living counterpart may at some future period be discovered in regions hitherto unexplored by naturalists.

3. Climate, temperature, food, multiplication of different races, new hybrid species, &c., have in the progress of time

produced considerable changes among existing species.

4. Some new species have been produced, since observers suppose they have discovered new species of animalcules upon the larger species of animals. It is however evident, that all the animalcules must have been produced posteriorly to the animals on which they live.

5. There remains not a doubt that several species have been destroyed by the drying up of extensive lakes and inland seas, by the destructive agency of civilized man, and by particular accidents.

For example, we are informed by Bosc, that the *Dionæa muscipula* has only hitherto been found in the small space of two or three square leagues, in North America, so that by grubbing up its roots, and cultivating this spot of ground, it might be easily destroyed.

The condor, giraffe, &c., are now reduced to a very small number of individuals, and might with the greatest ease be wholly extirpated.

All the feeble species of animals at present existing in New Holland, such as the kangaroo, &c., will, it is highly probable, wholly disappear on the peopling of that country.

On the whole, therefore, geologists ought never to lose sight of these facts, in comparing fossil remains with living animals and vegetables.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
WILLIAM ELLIS, of Hertfordshire, on "the Nature and Use of foreign and British Timber," treats of the grafting, inoculating, character, and use of the horse-chestnut tree, and observes, "it is to be wished that we more universally propagated the horse-chestnut, which being easily increased from layers, grows into a goodly standard, and bears a most glorious flower, even in our cold country."

"This timber is much used for avenues in France, and now in some parts of England too." There were many trees growing in the author's time at Highgate, Fulham, and Chelsea. "This tree was first brought from Constantinople to Vienna, thence into Italy, and so to France, but to us from the Levant."

"It flourishes so well in England, that we have ample encouragement to denizen other strangers among us." It yearly bears a serviceable fruit for sceding deer and swine. The nuts may be made much  
more

more nutritious and serviceable, if they were soaked in water\*: by this means thousands may be made agreeably sweet to cattle in a little time, and for hardly any charge, that before were naturally bitter, and would not answer the purpose of fattening nearly so well. "The sweet or Portugal chestnut tree is (next to oak) one of the most sought after by builders; it formerly furnished good part of the timber in the ancient houses in London, and therefore it is thought to have grown in great plenty in some woods near the metropolis."

"This sweet chestnut affords the best stakes and poles for palisades, pediments for vine-props, and hoops; also for mill-timber and water-works.

"If water touch the roots of the growing trees, it spoils both fruit and timber. These trees are so prevalent against cold, that where they stand they defend other plantations from injuries of the severest frost."

G. B.

November 6, 1806.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN answer to your correspondent J. P.'s enquiry concerning a Drilling-Machine, I beg leave to communicate to him, through the channel of your repository, some information that may not be unacceptable. The writer of this article has invented a machine, either for *drilling*, or a close imitation of *dibbling*, at any distance, and with almost any quantity of grain; and which may, at a small additional expence, be made applicable to the sowing of peas and beans. It is upon a principle very different from that of any other drilling-machine; is totally exempt from those inconveniences stated by J. P.; and if the inventor is not deceived by that fondness which every man is disposed to indulge for his own discoveries, it claims a superiority, in many respects, to any which have been hitherto employed in this branch of husbandry. He has been improving it for several years; a solicitude to render it as perfect as possible has hitherto restrained him from making it public, which he proposes to do after he has made some trivial alterations which still appear desirable.

This information will be received too late for the purposes of the present sea-

son; but if it should be sufficiently important to I. P. to merit farther notice, he will please to send his address to Mr. Richards, secretary to the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, at Hettling House, Bath, in a line addressed to A. B., and he shall be made acquainted with every particular.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. A. B.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*On the CONNECTION of the CLERICAL ORDER with the ADVANCEMENT of CIVILIZATION and LEARNING in the MIDDLE AGES. By PROFESSOR EICHHORN, of GOTTINGEN.*

IN that awful period when the repeated migrations of barbarous nations had destroyed almost every trace of civilization and learning, no condition of men was more called upon to labour for their restoration and revival than the clergy. In the newly-established states, into which Europe was now divided, they had undertaken the important employment of examining the truths and doctrines of Christianity; of initiating the people, and leading them, by instruction, through faith, to morality and virtue; — a truly honourable employment, and adequately designed to promote the great work of forming the minds of men.

Inquiry was the daily duty of the sacred order. The doctrines which they undertook to introduce to the knowledge and belief of men, had sources which lay buried under the learning of ancient times, and which, without knowledge of the ancient languages, and some acquaintance with the government, laws, and customs, of that period when those doctrines were first promulgated, it was impossible for them either to understand or explain. Without such an application of the wrecks of ancient literature, their discovery and preservation had been useless. The religion they were called to examine was founded on events most intimately connected with the history of various nations, the understanding of which made it necessary to work through an immense mass of historical evidence, of which only a superficial survey could not fail of exciting the active powers of the mind. The result of all these inquiries became very early involved with questions of philosophy, which introduced a scientific method, a degree of precision in thinking, in weighing facts, and drawing conclusions, by

\* The author does not say in what manner the nuts are to be soaked for feeding cattle.

which the judgment was strengthened, the penetration sharpened, and all the powers of the mind improved and called into activity. The clergy must, therefore, in consequence of their daily avocations, have possessed more learning and science than any other class of men.

In the mean time a variety of useful knowledge flowed in upon them, not immediately connected with their calling. In the ancient authors whose labours they explored, lay much practical and theoretical wisdom; a rich store of political ideas on the constitution, legislation, and government of states; a treasure of cheap experience for the use both of public and private life, which were as yet a secret in their own hands. The priest was thus qualified, in those times of darkness, to be the best adviser and conductor in all affairs, whether public or private, whether political or domestic.

This enlightening of their understandings made the clergy from an early period a sort of oracle to the laity of every condition. The prince consulted them in things which concerned the state, the citizen on particular occasions in his municipal or private capacity, and the father of a family on his domestic affairs. They were thus counsellors of state, and arbitrators in private concerns, as well as counsellors in affairs of conscience;—offices fully competent to raise men to the highest degree of consideration, who were the depositories of all the human knowledge extant, whether physical, moral, or spiritual; and such was their advancement even in the most northern parts of Europe before the end of the ninth century, that men in every quarter of it might have enjoyed a part of those blessings which were to be looked for from no other order of men, and which they ought to have made it their pleasure, as it was their duty, to spread abroad.

But the selfishness of the clerical order, the savage spirit of the times, and the weakness of the governing powers, deprived all the eastern parts of this signal advantage. Instead of promoting civilization, the clergy threw obstacles in its way. Instead of assisting the noble efforts of the human mind to rise above the darkness that surrounded it, the clergy checked and counteracted them. Instead of assisting the state by promoting a well-judged proportion between its orders, by them was every disproportion

magnified, and every misunderstanding aggravated. Instead of advancing morality, as the ground-work of all human happiness, by the clergy was it corrupted and depraved. That order which might have been a blessing to Europe, proved its curse.

From a regard to the pre-eminence of their talents, kings employed the clergy in temporal affairs. They were gratified by the great influence they acquired over kings and princes, their subjects and vassals, by legislation, or the ordering and superintendance in affairs of state, or by regulations for the order, convenience, and security of society. But by unperceived degrees worldly affairs superseded in the clergy their inquiries into the doctrines of Christianity; and sensible how necessary their assistance was in matters of government, the views which the consciousness of their abilities opened to them, awakened, nourished, and strengthened in them the desire of reigning for themselves.

Their first step was to make themselves by degrees independent of the highest power in the state, and to govern themselves by a particular form of government of their own. They formed an aristocracy round the throne of the monarch, free from his control, and at most acknowledged his supreme authority in feudal matters.

By degrees they withdrew themselves from the performance of those duties which every state is entitled to demand from all its citizens, and asserted not only a personal immunity, but likewise an immunity for their lands and property. Having first assumed the authority of judging their own members, they next extended their jurisdiction over the laity, and regarded their fellow-Christians in the diocese as a community over whom, for the good of their souls, they were entitled to claim, under the prince, an uncontrolled power. In forming their aristocratic constitution, they arrogated to themselves many seigniorial rights, and in some instances even exalted themselves above their sovereign. Thus was a two-fold authority established in every state, a spiritual and a temporal, the former part of which, however, continually threatened the subjugation of the latter.

Ignorance and infidelity had been the grand support of the clergy in their ambitious views, and raised them to the second power in the state, and they found the same means by which they had obtained their extorted authority, the easiest

left wherewith to maintain and increase it; while the sole possession of the learning and science of the times, formed the best bulwark of the hierarchical system.

Assiduously, therefore, did the clergy debar the laity from all the best sources of knowledge. The few clear notions they had before obtained, became more obscure and confused, and at length were entirely lost. Confusion in states, disagreement between their orders, and irregularities in their constitution and executive department, grew greater and greater, and in matters of religion a worse than Egyptian darkness overshadowed the understandings of the laity of every degree. Among the clergy themselves remained a partial light, but its rays were so scattered over a multitude of worldly concerns, that the spirit of inquiry in religion soon died away, and the small measure of information they had acquired, for want of new accessions, continually decreased, till at last universal ignorance and barbarism overwhelmed both clergy and people.

Under the protection of this mental darkness was it that the order which the state had received into its bosom, to be, under its inspection, an instructor of its subjects in morals, in spiritual and temporal affairs, erected their aristocratical form of government, and reigned with tyrannic sway among princes and nobles, till one of their order, more enterprising than the rest, started up an independent ecclesiastical prince, and in the western, northern, and southern parts of Christendom, employed the labours of his former brethren to extend his despotism.

Long already had the plan been laid for this new usurpation. The Decretals of the false Isidore had long taught, that all powers, both spiritual and temporal, were subject to the apotolical authority of Rome. This newly-erected sovereign bore the pastoral staff in the name of God, and with it assumed the right of directing kings; of sitting in judgment on their actions, and punishing their disobedience at pleasure, by dethroning, or subjecting them to the anathema of the Church. With this they protected the wealth, the liberties, the privileges, and the immunities of the church, regulated the episcopal order, punished the disobedient, and, in more desperate cases, expelled them from their sees, but guarded the worthy and obedient as the apple of their eye, and protected them from violence. Thus did the Romish Pontiffs already in the ninth century, elevate them-

selves above all kings and princes, and on the wrecks of the ghostly aristocracy found an ecclesiastical and temporal despotism.

The most important materials for the new structure were furnished by the able hand of the false Isidore, who did not however bring it to perfection; that perhaps required another hand: an active and daring one soon presented itself to the work, and behold the substantial part of the monstrous colossus of papal power complete with all its terrors!

Gregory VII. first compelled the Western World to acknowledge an ecclesiastical monarchy, standing alone, independent of all lay authority. Rome he fixed on for its seat and capital, and the chair of the Romish bishop for its throne, the wealth of the Christian church for its possessions, the bishops for its vassals, the kings and princes of the Western World, together with their people, for its subjects, and the countless host of monks and clergy for its standing-army:—a monstrous design, to the complete execution of which neither the power nor duration of one reign was equal, however restless and enterprising, though on every side patient tools had offered themselves to the work. At this time the enlightened mind extols the boldness and temerity of the undertakers; for, notwithstanding the mental darkness and universal torpidity which prevailed, against decisive opposition was it commenced, and in spite of that opposition carried into effect. It cost the Roman see a struggle of 150 years before it was completed; and if the proud design was not accomplished in all its gigantic aims, yet went it far enough for the destruction of all order, and fixing on the neck of the whole Western World the iron yoke of servitude.

This new empire of the world, which now fixed its head-quarters at Rome for the second time, was in a particular manner the work of four daring men, Gregory VII., Adrian IV., Alexander III., and Innocent III., (from 1074 till 1276.) It attained its greatest height under Innocent III., (from 1198 to 1216,) and maintained for eighty years (from 1216 to 1296,) the elevation to which he had raised it. As Boniface VIII. was attempting a still farther extension of its power, the springs which had kept this monstrous state-machine in motion suddenly gave way, and one part after another fell to ruin and decay.

Gregory VII., while, under the name

of Hildebrand, Archdeacon of Rome, limited the interference of the lay-powers in the election of the pope to the College of Cardinals. As pope, he rendered the influence of kings disputable even in the disposal of archbishoprics, bishoprics, and abbeys, and bound the archbishops, before they received the mantle, to take an exclusive oath of vassalage to the Roman see. He attempted to render the prohibition of marriage to the clergy general through the Church, and by that mean to make the whole body of the clergy more dependent on him, and himself and successors, by degrees, the heirs of all their rich possessions. In every kingdom he was present by his confidential ministers, and by their assistance kept every rank in a systematical subjection, kings, princes, and the whole body of the clergy, from the metropolitan to the lay-porter of a monastery.

Scarcely had thirty years passed away from the commencement of this new power, when all the states in Christendom of any importance, — Germany, France, England, were struck with terror at its despotism. Henry IV. in Germany, (1076,) Philip I. in France, (1094,) saw themselves degraded by an interdict, and an ignominious and open expiation of their offences; Henry V. in Germany, (1122,) and Henry I. in England, (1107,) robbed of a substantial right of royalty; the ecclesiastical investiture of their bishops; and Duke Roger, the new potentate in Sicily, in the year 1100 found himself constrained to take on himself the title of legate, to avoid a visitation of the papal minister.

For several years after this (till the year 1154,) was the renovated temporal dominion of Rome so firmly established, that none of the surrounding states, even the most powerful and enterprising, dared rise up in opposition to it. How did Adrian IV. harass, for nearly half a century, the ambitious and resolute Frederick I.; and when Frederick at last was admitted to terms of peace, he was received into favour by Alexander III. like a returning prodigal son. How ignominiously was Henry II. of England treated at Becket's tomb by the same pope, after having long endured excommunication!

Setting themselves above all human ordinances, and in despite of all rights, the Roman pontiffs opposed prince against prince, subjects against their sovereigns; excommunicated monarchs at their pleasure, and absolved their sub-

jects from their oath of allegiance; de-throned kings, and gave away kingdoms. The maxims of government they openly avowed were, that no king's or emperor's title was valid till ratified by the consent of the pope.

After 125 years of continued active and successful employment of every favourable conjuncture for strengthening their power, Innocent III., as I before observed, brought the papal authority to its highest pitch of greatness. Ever-dissatisfied Rome was by him brought to obedience. He took possession of the apostolical estates of Mathildis, (the foundation of the modern ecclesiastical state :) he opened to the apostolic chamber an inexhaustible source of wealth in the sale of dispensations: and lastly, what alone remained to be done to complete the subjection of the higher orders of the clergy, he exacted an oath of vassalage from the bishops. He sent whole colonies of his creatures in all directions over every kingdom in Europe, and established them in benefices at his pleasure. By means of legates, who acted as his ministers, a vast tribe of archiepiscopal vassals, and a countless host of needy priests and friars, to whom he gave preference; his dominion was complete. But this aspiring pontiff did not confine his ambition to Western Christendom. Under him a Latin kingdom was established at Constantinople, where also he reigned over every age, sex, and degree with uncontrolled power; over kings as well as subjects; and to render the former more submissive, he added new terrors to the anathema, by the addition of the interdict. All bowed before him in reverential awe. He compelled Alphonsus X. and Philip Augustus to annul their marriages, and afterwards divided their dominions between Peter of Arragon and the savage Bulgarian Carlo John. Armenia paid him only a hollow submission; but he held the Emperor of the Romans in a state of absolute vassalage, as by an hereditary right attached to the apostolic chair; and while, where he could make no such pretensions, the care of souls did not lie very near his heart, yet for the salvation of monarchs whose crowns he hoped to grasp one after another, he betrayed all the anxiety of a tender father for his first-born. John of England is an example of this, whom he so humbled, that at last he was a king without territory and without subjects; and how arrogantly at last did he consent to replace him

him on the throne, on his offering to receive his kingdom from the pope's hands, as a sief from the holy see.

This new fabric of government was now extended as far as it was destined to be: Rome had now for the second time plundered the world; not, as formerly, with armed legions, but by hosts in frocks and cowls; not with the edge of the sword, but with bulls and decretals, with interdict and excommunication. Again was Rome mistress of the world; but she had exchanged the throne for a bishop's chair, and the sceptre for a pastoral staff; instead of armies to execute her absolute decrees, the performance of them was equally ensured by the alternate application of curses and benedictions.

While all Christendom lay in quiet submission to his sect, his yoke was more grievous to be borne than that of any Oriental despot; yet from the great mass of the public no complaint or remonstrance was heard. If here and there the deep voice of an heretic raised itself against him, and broke through the terrific silence, the holy father soon hurled the anathema at his head; the heretic and his heresy expired together; and a general silence again pervaded the whole of Christendom.

Political and religious freedom fell together. The liberty of thinking, of inquiry, and of private judgment, were restricted to sophistical defences of the existing tyranny, or giving a colour of right to its usurpation. On every other subject the holy see saved them the trouble of thinking: articles of faith and rules of life were there determined: the rights of the church, and the duties of its subjects, ascertained; and heaven itself declared to be only attainable by the purchased favour of the successor to St. Peter's key.

Was the Church embroiled? the bishop put on his helmet and cuirass, and rushed into the contest: at home he preached duties and enjoined penances, which he forgot in his chamber. The parish-priest sat in his confessional, and laid a contribution on the sins of his parishioners, for the benefit of the cloister's strong-box; and bishop, priest, and lay-brother, in their turn, fleeced the flock committed to their care. The monk, in his voluntary seclusion from the world, had abjured all worldly concerns, and left to the lay-brother the management of all temporal affairs; but the enjoyments purchased by wealth were not of

too temporal a nature for him. The layman might count his beads, and indulge in all the sensual gratifications; and when the measure of his sins was full, he hastened to the confessional to get rid of the load. Was he poor, his body must pay the penalty; was he rich, his purse. The holy father thought not alone for his children here below; but those who were well endowed with worldly possessions, might, through him, secure their happiness for time and for eternity.

The greatest part therefore of the confusion and error both in the politics and religion of the middle ages,—a confusion which beggars all description,—was the work of the clergy during their usurpation of temporal authority. In every connexion in which we consider them, in connexion with the church or the state, being in the sole possession of all the learning of the time, their whole labours tended to the deterioration of society.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**N addition to the ingenious and judicious communications on the anomalous orthography of our language that have been made to Mr. Pytches, through the medium of your valuable miscellany, permit an obscure individual to contribute some remarks that he has made on the same subject.

It has long appeared to me a matter of astonishment, that no writer in the English language, so far as I have observed, has attempted to adjust the orthography of three words, *exceed*, *proceed*, and *succeed*, to the analogy of the other Latin derivatives from *cedo*, which in our language are ever written *concede*, *intercede*, *precede*, *recede*, and *secede*: the only change the original words have undergone is that of changing the *o* into *e*, as *concedo* to *concede*, &c.; but for what reason the other three compounds should not fall in with this rule, and be spelled *excede*, *procede*, and *succede*, I have not been able to discover. This anomaly has not, perhaps, escaped the scrutinizing eye of our lexicographer. The other compounds of *cedo*, which are *antecedo*, *decedo*, *discedo*, and *retrocedo*, do not appear to be transferred to our language, at least in the verbal form.

A regard to the same analogy would induce us to spell *concele* and *recele* (from *concelo* and *revelo*), not *conceal* and *reveal*.

veal. So too *repete* (from *repeto*), not *repeat*; and several others.

In retaining the *e* in judgement, abridgement, and acknowledgement, he has made a rule of orthography universal, as these words appeared to be the only exceptions to it. And this, if I mistake not, was the way in which Bishop Lowth uniformly spelled them.

Mr. Pytches, in substituting wholly for wholly, will, I presume, be approved by every English scholar.

I might ask why counselling, levelling, reveling, &c. should have the *l* doubled when the accent is not on the second syllable of the radical? But the orthography of our language is so indeterminate and fluctuating, that many such questions may be proposed.

It may not appear expedient to Mr. Pytches to depart, in the Vocabulary of his Dictionary, from the general usage; but these hints may serve as the foundation of some remarks in his Prolegomena.

Permit me once more to ask whether *ceiling*, if derived from the French *ciel*, heaven, the upper regions, should not be written *cieling*; and if derived from the Latin *celo*, to hide or cover, should not be written *ceeling*? I would also write *Maur*, a Mauritanian, a man of black complexion, and not *Moor*.

Mr. Pytches will, I trust, accept these ideas thus loosely thrown together, as a humble but well-meant endeavour to promote the truly laudable and arduous undertaking in which he is engaged.

ZENAS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to join the number of your Querists, in search of some few particulars relating to the history and introduction of Sugar. The time when it was first refined I have not been able to discover; though the art seems to have been known at least as early as the reign of Henry VIII. A roll of provisions of that period mentions,

“Two loaves of sugar, weighing 16 lb. 12 oz. at 7d. per lb.

Mr. Whitaker however, in the History of Whalley, p. 109, quotes an earlier instance, in 1497, from a computus of Whalley Abbey.

“Pro succaro inrolat. et al. specus. xiv.”

A manuscript letter from Sir Edward Wotton to Lord Cobham, dated Calais, March 6th, 1546, advertises him that Sir Edward had taken up for his lordship twenty-five sugar loaves, at six shillings a loaf, “whiche is eighte pence a pounce.”

Mr. Whitaker's authority seems to place the refining of sugar anterior to the discovery of America.

Yours, AN ANTIQUARY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a country like ours, where civilization and improvement of every species have made such rapid and extensive advances, it is both singular and reprehensible that any of its inhabited parts should be deficient in that prime necessary of life, and medium of health, cleanliness, and comfort, *pure and good water*. Nor have I often found any legitimate or valid excuse for the defaulters, who are, in many parts, indolently content to drink in the summer season from the corrupt, stagnated, and muddy bottoms of pools and ditches, when they might enjoy the pure, cool, and luxurious beverage of the well, would they be at the pains and the profitable expence to dig one. They who have so little sensibility of taste and cleanliness, cannot be supposed much alive to the certain, although gradual and imperceptible, ill consequences to their own health, and that of their servants and animals, from the constant internal use of foul water. Intermittents, liver complaints, colics, fluxes, and putrid fevers; may indeed now and then play their parts; but the patients are too wise and too resigned to trouble their heads about causes, and as to effects, they are the proper affair of the village doctor. As to making tea or beer with a substitute composed of one part water, and the residue of earthy and animal matter, the *cruvia* of insects, the spawn of frogs and toads, and the dung of beasts, it is, I will acknowledge, a mere nothing to those accustomed to it, and that which does not immediately poison may fatten; but the stranger and the guest may not wish to volunteer the risk of being either poisoned or fattened.

To those who are disposed to view this matter in a serious light, and who love plenty of pure water, not only for internal use, but for the necessary and delightful purposes of bodily ablution, an

enquiry



enquiry into the readiest and cheapest means of obtaining water where it is deficient will doubtless be acceptable. And to this enquiry, with your permission, Mr. Editor, I invite such readers and correspondents of the Magazine as may have obtained scientific or practical and local experience on the subject; and who may be thence enabled to afford those useful and cautionary instructions, so extremely valuable at the commencement of any work of improvement. My view, in this essay, is to put the subject fairly afloat, to offer the little information thereon which I already possess, and to obtain an addition to my own stock, through the channel of a *Miscellany* which has long had the most extensive circulation of any other, and is especially devoted to useful subjects.

To proceed methodically, this matter must be viewed in several different lights, induced by peculiar local circumstances of the soil and situation, or of the inhabitants themselves. In the first place, there are but two practicable expedients of obtaining water artificially; which are, through the medium of wells, and of cisterns and tanks, in which, the most salubrious of all, rain-water may be preserved. Wells in some situations may be extremely expensive to work, and individual proprietors, or tenants, may be unable to afford the needful expence; or the water, when found at great depth and heavy charge, may be of hard and insalubrious quality, and in quantity not sufficiently considerable. Digging wells in sandy soils is frequently attended with considerable danger to the workmen. To these considerations may be added, the best and cheapest mode of fabricating cisterns, and of artificial ponds for the use of cattle. On all the above and various other discussions of the subject, which will easily suggest themselves to the experienced, apt and particular instructions are desirable to the country.

No expence which can be borne by a single proprietor, or several in vicinity conjointly, is too much for a well of good water; and in the circumstance of constant and considerable scarcity in a neighbourhood, it might prove a profitable speculation to sink a well for general use, since water is an article of such importance, that no resident within reasonable distance, who had a family and cattle to supply, but would willingly allow a handsome contribution for the convenience of being well supplied. Such an undertaking might probably cost an hun-

dred pounds, but could scarcely fail of making an annual return of more than twenty per cent., beside rendering a most acceptable and important service to the neighbourhood, and exhibiting a laudable example to the whole district. Calculations on such a plan, with as many practical hints as possible, the water supposed to lie at considerable depth, would be esteemed a favour by the writer of this article, who has a particular situation in his view.

But in many parts, from the nature of the soil or of the strata through which the water passes, it contracts properties very injurious to the health of the inhabitants who constantly drink of it; and the evidence of facts, intitled to far greater consideration than any medical opinions, even of the latest fashion, indisputably proves that in certain stony districts, in which well-water is generally drunk and made into beer, the inhabitants are peculiarly liable to nephritic complaints. Many years since, this point was the subject of literary controversy among the medical faculty, the most eminent of whom turned the shafts of ridicule against a well known common-sense doctor, who found a powerful argument in the case of a gentleman perpetually tormented with the stone and gravel in his own country, which was remarkable for the hardness of the water and beer, but who in London was ever free from those complaints; on which account, at length, he was under the positive necessity of bidding a final adieu to his native soil. Such defect is, however, fortunately by no means inherent in every species of hard water, some of which are peculiarly salubrious and corroborative; but when ill effects are to be apprehended, the only remedy consists in percolation of the water through certain purifying materials, a permanent convenience of which kind may be had at no great expence of either money or attention. A wooden or bricked and terraced cistern adjoining the well, will serve the salutary purpose of filtration. The bottom may be lined with chalk, or chalk rubbish, or the chippings of free stone reduced to the size of eggs, upon which may be laid a stratum of pebbles or slints, and upon that a top stratum of sandy gravel: some chuse to surmount this with a covering of turfs, which is a matter of indifference. The well-water being thrown upon these strata, may be afterwards drawn from the bottom of the receptacle, perfectly filtrated and puri-

fied from its noxious qualities, and sufficiently soft for the purposes of brewing, washing, and tea-making. It is necessary to remark, that such receptacles should be thoroughly cleaned, and the materials for filtration renewed at sufficiently frequent periods.

Rain-water, so valuable from its superior purity, is perhaps no where made the most of in this country. It is affirmed that the most excellent and wholesome beer is made from this water: and farther, that it will produce the greatest quantity of beer from a given quantity of malt. The roofs of the dwellings and of all the out-houses should be at first constructed in the most advantageous mode for catching the rain, and afterwards kept in a clean and unobstructed state, cisterns being prepared for the preservation of the water. In Portugal, channels are made on the tops of the garden walls, and in the walks, in order to obtain every possible supply of the necessary fluid.

With respect to the discovery of springs it has been said, that in England you may find water any where, provided you go deep enough. Doubtless people are often deterred by the labour and expence, setting those perhaps at a needless excess, and thence subjecting themselves to shifts and inconveniences which might be avoided. The discovery of springs is a practical point in geology very well known. They may be generally found above any moist or marshy plain, the moisture of which shews that springs exist on the strata beneath. Rushes, coltsfoot, and the various aquatic herbs, are certain indications of springs at no very considerable depth from the surface. In any case, the experimental application of the *borer* will determine the degree of success which may be expected, and where labour may be most profitably expended. Where the water rises with great force through holes pierced by the borer into a deep stratum, it is liable to bring up along with it much sand, so as sometimes to obstruct its passage; which sand, in this case, must be frequently removed for a few days, in order to the re-application of the auger. For a remarkable instance of this, see a late volume of the Philosophical Transactions. Mr. Wulliamy sunk a well 256 feet deep, and 4 feet wide; and on their boring a few feet lower, with a five inch borer, so much sand arose, with a violent stream of water, as to fill up the whole well, which was repeatedly cleared away

by buckets in its fluid state, and at last the water ran over the surface to the amount of 46 gallons in a minute. In sinking the King's-well at Sheerness, the water rose 300 feet above its source in the well (Phil. Transf. vol. 74). At Hartford, Connecticut in America, a well was dug 70 feet before water was found; when on boring an auger-hole through a rock, the water rose so quick as to induce great difficulty in keeping it dry by pumps until the whole could be blown larger by gunpowder; which was no sooner accomplished, than the well filled and ran over, and has been a brook nearly a century. In Lancashire, Yorkshire, Surrey and Sussex, they are accustomed to bore for water to a certain depth; when found, it rises high enough to flow over the surface: whence it is highly probable, that such artificial springs, subservient both to domestic and agricultural purposes, might be produced whenever wanted, at no unreasonable and forbidding expence, and even at a cheap rate in many favourable situations.

In a situation where water may be found with no great difficulty, the sinking a well is so common a business, that few villages are without an engineer capable of the task, and the only wonder is that the want should exist of a convenience so easily attainable. But the case is widely different where, from the unfavourable nature of the ground to be worked upon, to obtain an adequate supply of water must require much labour and expence, and considerable skill. Here the first expence (in the common phrase) is ever the best, and most truly economical; and the measure proper to be pursued is, at once to engage an engineer of reputation from one of those districts where similar works of difficulty have been skillfully and successfully completed. I speak feelingly in this case; having more than once thrown away considerable sums in certain works, from not taking decisive measures in the first instance.

It has been observed, that digging wells in sandy and crumbling soils is often attended with considerable danger to the labourers, and indeed fatal accidents have so happened. The following secure method has been in use, probably for a century or more, in some parts of the country: it may yet be unknown in others, or improvements may have arisen and superseded the ancient method. The ground was first opened on the surface to the proposed circumference of the

bottom

bottom or cistern of the well, and made considerably wider and more extensive than the shaft, that it might contain the greater quantity of water. The earth was then dug to the depth of eight or nine feet, or any depth which did not endanger its falling in, when a large, solid, green elm frame or kirk, consisting of four pieces well and strongly jointed, was placed around the aforesaid circumference; and on the summit of the ground or well another temporary frame of any sort of wood of tolerable strength. Next were fixed a proper quantity of strong slabs, somewhat longer than the distance between the two kirks; at one end of which, behind the lower kirk, slabs or planks were placed, and strongly pegged, or otherwise fastened to the upper kirk, so that the shaft was lined with slabs or planks.

The workmen then began to wall on the lower kirk, until they had raised their work to the height of three feet; that done, they dug a foot or two lower, and with a mattock or pick-axe undermined the kirk, which immediately sank from the superincumbent weight: the walling was then continued to be raised as before, until it became necessary to undermine and sink the kirk again: so they proceeded alternately to sink the bottom and raise the wall, until the well was sunk to the desired depth, and completed.

As the well sinks, it becomes necessary invariably to contract the shaft within a narrower compass, and to lay some of the earth from the bottom between the walling and the solid ground, filling up the vacancy by pressing in the earth close. Thus a safe foundation may be laid, and a well sunk considerably deeper, than when a loose foundation is to be made after the water is found; and if the windlafs and other tackle hold firm, the workmen are equally safe as in laying a floor.

In order to avoid the considerable expence of sinking wells, the inhabitants of some districts are content with such water as they can preserve in cisterns, and in ponds purposely excavated, bottomed and made water-tight with proper binding materials. This resource can, however, be by no means equally certain in very dry seasons; nor can the purity of the water from artificial ponds be much depended on for domestic use: in fact, when these last become dry in a very parching season, a good deep well will be a certain resource. Dr. Grew

observed, of old, that "foul water breeds the pep in hens, and lice and scabs in kine."

Autumn is the proper season for digging and lining artificial ponds. The most useful is the basin form, the sides gradually shelving towards the centre or deep. The situation of the pond should be such, if possible, as to receive contributions of water from higher ground, or from artificial channels; and the extent sufficient to hold all the water which may be expected, or a communication made with some other reservoir by an outlet, kept constantly clean and pervious. Chalk rammed hard, and covered with a thick coat of gravel, is sometimes found a sufficiently secure bottom for these pools; but in a loose and pervious soil, to make a permanent reservoir, it will be found necessary to clay and plaster the bottom and sides. The clay for this use ought to be pure, perfectly free from sticks, stones, or dirt, and the coat from three to six inches in thickness. Where clay can be easily obtained, it may be advantageous in the end to lay on two coats, which must be well rammed and worked into perfect and impervious leaves or sheets, previously to being covered with the plaster, which also should be of the best materials. Clay by itself, and undefended by plaster, will always crack both from heat and frost, and will besides be liable to the perforations of worms; whence it is necessary to lay a foundation for it with lime, clinkers, and coal-ashes, as well as to cover it with cement; the finishing stroke is to defend the plastered clay from the tread of animals, in the first place with a coat of earth, and lastly with a good substantial surface covering of stones and rough binding gravel. I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

AQUARIUS.

#### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT of the SETTLEMENT of the ANGLO-SAXONS in BRITAIN. *Extracted and translated from DANMARK'S HISTORIE ved P. F. SUHM.\**

† IN the year 501 one Porta (uncertain whether a Jute, an Angle, or a Saxon), with his two sons, Beida and

\* What was inserted under this article in our number for September last, was taken from the same author, vol. i. p. 302-305, and p. 306-308.

† In the insertion of this article, p. 116-117 of the Monthly Magazine for September last, the following passage has been omitted, which

Mægla, went over to Britain in two very large ships. They landed at a place which after Porta was called Portsmouth; where they slew a young Briton of great family who governed there, put the inhabitants to flight, and possessed themselves of the territory; which as we find to have been peopled by Jutes, it is probable that Porta and his son were of that nation. In the same year, Cerdic circumnavigated the whole of that part of Britain, which afterwards was called Wexsex. Some years after Cerdic and his son Cenric, Porta and his sons, Ofa king of Kent, and Olla king of Suffex, who was then considered as the supreme head of all the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes in Britain, raised a great united army, with which (A. D. 508) they advanced against the British king Natanleog, who was slain, with 5000 of his Britons. Thenceforth that part of the country as far as Cerdicesford, was called Natanleog. The issue of the battle was, however, dubious for some time; for Natanleog put the right wing, which was commanded by Cerdic, to flight: but the left, conducted by Cenric, fell upon his back and slew him. In addition to this misfortune of the Britons, the fugitive princes, Oeta and Eofa, came the next year (A. D. 509) with a very great fleet, and a numberless host from Anglia, to the northern parts of Britain, committing great ravages in Albain, or Scotland. Aurelius was then confined by illness, on which account he sent against them Lot, alderman of Liur, from the county of Louthan\* in Scotland, a man of con-

duct and valour. He was married to Anna, the daughter of Aurelius. He had many skirmishes with the Angles, and fought with various fortune. Sometimes he lost; sometimes the advantage was equal on both sides; sometimes he compelled them to retreat to their ships, or to the woods. In this manner the war was carried on for three years; when the Angles at length pushed forward to Verolanium\*. In this extremity Aurelius collected all his forces, and, himself carried upon a chair, advanced against those formidable enemies, (A. D. 512). The Angles, hearing of his illness, despised him, and entered the city, leaving the gates open. But for this contempt they had likely to have paid dear; for the Britons were very near forcing their way into the city, and were repelled with the greatest difficulty. Therefore, on the next day the Angles withdrew from the city, and a desperate battle was fought, in which the Britons were at length victorious, after Oeta and Eofa had been slain. Nevertheless, the Angles continued to sway the northern parts of Britain, whither Aurelius would have pursued them, but was prevented by his illness. (Vol. i. p. 322-324.)

There lived at this time (A. D. 512) one Guitlach, a subordinate king in Funen, whose name has been strangely perverted by foreign historians: they have called him Cochilaicus, Rhodolaicus, Cochilagus, and Chodilaicus. This Guitlach was engaged in war with the Britons and the French†, which was occasioned in the following manner. Berinus, or Belin, the brother of the British king Aurelius, went to Alfrece, king of Flordeland in Norway, who lived at Alfrek-stad, to court his daughter, whom he obtained, and carried with him to Britain. Guitlach, who was in love with her, pursued him, and took away his bride, together with the ship in which she was. But a storm dispersing his fleet, he with difficulty saved himself on the coast of Northumberland with three ships, where he and all his people and the queen were taken prisoners by Aurelius; and the latter not being will-

which is to follow immediately after the last words: *carried devastation before them every where.*

[destroying the churches, murdering the priests at the altars, burning the sacred books, and filling up the tombs of the martyrs with earth. Yet the Britons again made head against them, and a battle was fought (A. D. 465) at Wyppedes Flod in Kent, so named after the valorous Angle Wypped who fell there; notwithstanding which, Hengst and his son Ofa were victorious, and twelve British aldermen, or leaders, were left on the field. Hengst was so much affected by the death of Wypped, that for some years he desisted from hostilities, with which the Britons were well satisfied. Perhaps also his intention was internally to establish and strengthen his state. But at length he and Ofa again attacked the Britons, obtained a complete victory, and made a great booty (A. D. 473).]

\* Now Louthian, the ancient seat of the

Picts, where Edinburgh lies.—*Camdeni Britannia*, p. 687-690.

† This city is known from the time of the Romans, it lies in Hertfordshire, near St. Albans.—*Camdeni Brit.* p. 292.

† His expedition to France has nothing to do with the history of England, it is therefore omitted in this extract.—*Transfluxor.*

ing to set her free again, it came to a conflict between the brothers, near the Caledonian forest, in which 1500 Norwegians were killed, and the rest fled to their ships. Aurelius availed himself of this opportunity, to prevent any farther migrations of the Angles and their allies into Britain. He treated Guilach with kindness, and gave him and the queen their liberty; but on condition that he should promise on oath to remain faithful to his interest, and to pay him an annual tribute, and that he should surrender the sons of his principal men as hostages. Berinus, who had taken refuge among the northern Saxons (in the present Holstein), was so enraged at this, that, with the assistance of those people, he made an irruption into Funen, but met with no success. He then repaired to the Thyringians, where he married the daughter of duke Segne. This Berinus is said to have made an expedition into Gascony with 21,000 men. The mother of Aurelius and Berinus is, on this occasion, named *Conuenna*,\* which means a handsome woman, whence it is probable that she was of Danish or Norwegian descent †. (Vol. i. p. 329-330).

About this time ‡ Aurelius died, and Arthur, his son, a brave and intelligent prince, succeeded to the throne, being then only fifteen years of age. Etchild and his brother, whose name is not mentioned, the sons of Guilach, were then kings of Funen. The latter of them refused to pay the promised tribute to Arthur, probably from contempt of his youth. But Arthur came with an army, and slew him; and is said at the same time to have conquered also the island of Gulland, or perhaps rather Jutland, if that is meant by *Goland* in Galfrid of Monmouth. It is related, that Arthur was married with Gunvos, the daughter of duke Kaddor: from the name we must conclude that she was a northern princess, but it is uncertain whether she was a Dane or a Norwegian,

\* *Kone*, in Danish, signifies woman and wife; *wenn*, pronounced *wehn*, is a word of the Norwegian dialect, signifying bandage. — *Translator*.

† From what follows in the original, it appears that this transaction happened some time before the year 509. — *Translator*.

‡ The author has just before related the death of Frode V. king of Leire, which occurred in the year 520. — *Translator*.

§ Guilach lost his life in Flanders on his French expedition. — *Translator*.

for Arthur had many transactions in Norway as well as in Denmark; and these his expeditions into our northern countries are, in my opinion, as certain as I look upon those to be fabulous which he is said to have made into Gaul and Italy. Nay, the obligations of the kings of Funen to Arthur were so great, that a long time after this, namely in the year 542, Etchild went to his assistance, which must have been done with the consent of Rolf\*, otherwise this prince was powerful enough to have prevented it. But all the circumstances shew, that the increasing power of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain has much displeas'd the Danish kings: for as they had conquered Jutland and Anglia, there was reason to fear that those people might one day, from Britain, make an attempt to recover their native countries. (Vol. i. p. 337-338).

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the WRITINGS of HISTORIANS of all AGES and COUNTRIES, chiefly with a VIEW to the ACCURACY of their MILITARY DESCRIPTIONS, and their KNOWLEDGE of the ART of WAR.

By GENERAL ANDREOSI.

WHEN printing was first invented, the editors of the ancient historians strenuously endeavoured to correct, in the press, the errors of their national manuscripts; but the generality of them not being conversant with the art of war, were unqualified to refine these corrupt idioms. Translators, instead of releasing us from this maze, have multiplied our difficulties. They even recur to former ambiguities in their military details, a decided proof of their ignorance.

The art of war, like every other art, has its peculiar and distinguishing phrases. The ancients carefully treasured up their original definitions, and we have fragments of a vocabulary by Urbicius relating to the Phalanx, and of Modestus relating to the Legion: the translators, however, disheartened, no doubt, by the apparent sterility of the research, have not thought proper even to notice this circumstance.

When letters were revived, many distinguished persons devoted themselves, with indefatigable zeal, to the restoration of all such documents as were calculated

\* King of Leire, and supreme king of all Denmark, a brave and potent prince, who had reduced under his power Anglia (now Sleswic), and the whole of what was then called Denmark. — *Translator*.

to throw infallible lights upon the ancient system of warfare. Aware that so arduous an undertaking could not be accomplished without an infinity of labour, in exploring the records of Greek and Roman antiquity, they left us valuable commentaries which clearly define the subject. Casaubon has revised Polybius, Athénæus, Strabo, &c. &c., and has removed the mystery which formerly obscured their works. Du Choul, who ought to be distinguished as the most celebrated antiquary of his day, has written a very learned, as well as critical, review on the Roman exercises, their discipline, and camp-manœuvres.

In those remote ages, when the untutored conquerors of the Roman empire spread the veil of ignorance around them, every thing vegetated in confusion: they compiled their histories with as little method as they conducted their wars: a labyrinth of disordered materials heaped into an unconnected mass, formed the summit of their efforts.

THE ITALIANS, in the 14th and 15th centuries, were the first to attempt regularity, and to reduce objects to practical theory. They were great advocates for the Emperor Leo's tactics, which have been finely translated by Philip Pegafetta, and enriched with excellent notes.

In the 16th century, GUICHARDIN established a lasting reputation, as the elegant historian of wars of his native country: his style is charming, and his impartiality, when not speaking of the French, exemplarily severe.

MACHIAVEL, in his account of the City of Florence, displays more talent as a politician than as a soldier. Notwithstanding, he has written a military treatise, tending to enforce the necessity of combining ancient with modern tactics. This work appears in dialogue between two celebrated characters, Rucelli and Fabricio Colonne, both Italians. With the exception of the general principles then adopted, this treatise has little merit, and certainly confirms the criticisms made by Folard. The name of Machiavel, and the gratification of that curiosity which leads us to draw comparative views of things, are the only merits of this work. In the episode we perceive the touches of a great master, as he delineates the causes which produce great men, and the effects which inflame or repress national ardour in the pursuit of military glory.

PAULUS JOVIUS, Bishop of Nocera, in a very entertaining work, the scenery of which presents itself successively in Europe, Asia, and Africa, elucidates with great perspicuity the tactics of the 15th and 16th centuries.

BUNAMICI has written several excellent histories of different wars, which will hereafter occupy our attention.

The unfortunate GIANINI explains to us, in his History of Naples, the various military movements of that kingdom.

The Jesuit MARIANA was well qualified to have given posterity a view of the internal situation of Spain, during the frequent revolutions it suffered, had he not marred his narrative with tedious digressions on disputes among the cloisters, and the intrigues of the court.

During the last century, the Marquis DE SANTA CRUZ published a memoir, containing regulations on the various branches which composed the art of war, which he entitled "Reflexions on Military Tactics," and supports his opinions by the authority of renowned leaders. This work appears to be the result of long service and experience, and of a remarkable memory. There are too many political reflexions interspersed throughout; but the author takes every occasion to shew his attachment to discipline. The engineer and artillery departments are too lightly passed over. It is singular that the Spaniards, always a warlike nation, should have written so little on the art of war.

THE ENGLISH, although perpetually involving themselves in continental wars, have no military characteristic to distinguish them. Their military memoirs contain no matter either interesting or instructive to the land service; if we except those bloody wars which, for three centuries, were the fatal consequences of the impolitic divorce of Eleanor of Aquitaine by Louis VII. Previously, indeed, war was without science: but in the reigns of Louis XIV. and XV. the English armies distinguished themselves from among their allies in their battles with the French; their particular exploits, however, are confounded with the general accounts of the war, as given in the History of Europe.

LORD CRAWFORD wrote a very interesting Memoir of the battle of Fontenoy, essential to the history of that war. The famous dissensions between the houses of York and Lancaster, which so long deluged England in blood, occupy a large portion

portion of its history, and are highly descriptive of the miseries of a civil war.

**RAPIN-THOYRAS**, as an historian, evinces very profound penetration, without one grain of taste.

**DAVID HUME** is a better critic, and his style more flowing. His work is divided into periods descriptive of the different reigns.

**SMOLLETT**, a party writer, knew nothing of military affairs; but having been at sea, his descriptions of naval actions are free from gross blunders.

**BELSHAM**, who has written with spirit and accuracy the History of England from the Revolution till our own times, has few national partialities. His predilection for freedom will always render him popular in England, notwithstanding he has with so much honesty arraigned the military councils of his government.

**BUCHANAN**, the Scotch historian, possesses a superior genius, founded on the ancient school. He is said to have violated truth in several instances.

**ROBERTSON** has the art of penetrating objects and of connecting facts with so much skill, that the imagination, in contemplating the action, parleys with the actor. In his Introduction to the History of Charles V. this talent is eminently conspicuous. In his narratives he is exact; in his criticisms, just; and in his style, appropriate. He is, at once, a sound philosopher and an impartial critic; but as a painter, he is certainly deficient.

In his History of America he gives an account of the navigation of the ancients, its progress, and of the discoveries made by Columbus, concluding with the physical and moral character of the New World. His facts are deduced from Spanish authorities.

**GIBBON** has written the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, in which he follows the footsteps of Hume and Robertson. The best historians, at least for the last century, have been English.

**SOLIMAN** was the first Turkish sultan who established a regular military code in his empire; and this work is so venerated by the Turks, that they have classed it with the Alcoran. We have no other account of their tactics than those to be found in foreign authors.

**MARSZIGLI** has compiled a Statement of the Ottoman forces, with a correct description of Turkish discipline; but their field manoeuvres are not noticed. His

remarks on the course of the Danube form a fine ground-work for future military operations on that river; and his sketches of the ruins of a Roman camp, taken on the spot, enhance considerably the value of his publication: his picture, however, is too confined.

**CANTIMIR** improves on Marfigli; and describes the manner of receiving a Turkish assault, which, in itself, proves his ignorance of their tactics. By allowing them time to arrange their attack, to advance their cannon, and to form their lines, which they do of extraordinary depth, he removes the possibility of withstanding the impetuosity of their onset. Cantimir, like all other historians, when speaking of a remote nation, does so at random: his Turkish and Russian tactics are, therefore, founded in error.

It has been remarked, by Major General Warnery, that the Turkish trenches are almost impenetrable; and that the besieging party cannot guard too vigilantly against the effects of their frequent sorties, in which service they impress all who are capable of bearing arms. He advises, that an enemy should never attack them by a regular siege; but harasses them in all directions, wherever they may be found; to attack with horse and foot indiscriminately, but in good order, and by rapid movements; and, above all, to beware of leaving the least opening in his lines, as the natural bravery of the Turks, added to their skill in wielding the sabre, often gives them the victory when engaged hand to hand.

By observing these cautions, General Warnery asserts confidently, that an army of 30,000 men is equal to route an army of Turks, be their number whatever it may, and to force their march into Constantinople. These plans were adopted, and with success, by Count de Romanzow. Speaking of the Russians, he says, they excel all other nations in the fluency and correctness with which they talk French; that their Generals distinguish themselves on every occasion; that patriotism, or rather religious frenzy, the skill, and the temperance, habitual among their troops, give the Russians a decided superiority. He subjoins the detail of their military force, and their progress in arms, interspersed with portraits of their subjugated allies.

Warnery has also written a treatise on cavalry, in which, according to custom, he ridicules the writings of all who differ in opinion from him. He contends that the cavalry should use no other arms but

the sabre; and that every dragoon ought, like the Turks, to be scientifically trained in the broad-sword exercise, without reflecting that such qualifications might make the soldiers quarrelsome.

The BARON DE TOTT, who passed fifteen years among the Turks in teaching them European discipline and manœuvres, has written a Memoir more explanatory than any other on the real state of Turkish tactics.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHOLLY occupied in the country for some weeks past in my profession, I have yet had no further leisure for calculations on the subject of the meteor of the 17th of July, or for combining the valuable observations of Mr. Singleton and Mrs. Cobbold in your September Magazine (pages 143 and 144) with those which I have been able to collect, so as to determine several places of this curious *satellitula* in its course over England, with the precision which is now, I think, attainable; I am, also, still not without hope of seeing further communications from your ingenious correspondents, which, by multiplying the points determined in its orbit, may enable us to ascertain the excentricity and dimensions of the ellipsis, within near limits, in which this *satellitula* was moving. It appears probable, that the meteor, when it seemed to vanish, was quitting the oxygenous parts of our atmosphere, and its combustion ceasing in consequence; on which account some sets of observations made near the northern parts of its visible course would be very important, and may, I hope, yet be communicated, through the medium of your very valuable miscellany.

On my return to town, on Saturday evening last, the 11th of October, about seven o'clock in the evening, the stars shining bright, and a light wind blowing from the S. E., a bright meteor was seen by myself and several others, about 15½ miles from London on the St. Alban's road, near the bright star *atair* in the Eagle, descending with rather a slow motion towards the W. It first appeared to us about 8° to the W. of the S. meridian, at 47° of elevation, and after a course of about 55°, disappeared at once in the clear part of the hemisphere, as though suddenly extinguished; being then 62° W. of the S., and at about 15° of elevation, as I roughly calculate from

the position of the small star near which it vanished. I followed the course of the meteor with my eye, and did not perceive any tail or streak of light left by it, although most of the gentlemen present described different appearances of this kind which it assumed to them: it seemed of about twice or three times the size of Jupiter (which planet was within about 27° of its course), but far brighter; the duration of its appearance to us could not, I think, exceed two seconds, but having had no opportunity of seeing tracing the course, and observing a stop-watch, this is uncertain.

I am happy to observe, from M. Lalande's History of Astronomy for the past year (page 223 of your last number), that Messrs. Benzenberg and Brandes, at the distance of 75 miles from each other, have made corresponding observations on shooting-stars, and thereby found their distances to be 15 to 195 miles: from the observations of Mr. Bevan and myself, in 1801, (mentioned page 144 of the September Magazine,) these are to be understood, I expect, as their direct or hypothensal distances, and not as their perpendicular heights above the earth; but I should feel much obliged to either of the gentlemen above mentioned (should they see this), or to any other reader of your Magazine, who would communicate the detail of their observations, or of others, which may have a tendency to determine the orbits, periodic-times, &c. of any of the *satellitulae*, or to shew that shooting-stars, meteors, and meteoric-stones, have any other origin than in the perpetually revolving masses of matter, which I have so named.

Yours, &c.

JOHN FAREY.

12, Upper Crown-street, Westminster,  
14th October, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF I had not been ashamed to couple the consideration of my own verses with the vindication of those of Milton, I should have said a few words, in a former paper, upon the subject of an established inaccuracy of typography; illustrations of which are exhibited in the printed copy of Anacreontic Stanzas, which appeared in your Magazine of June: I mean the frequent elision of the vowel, as in "wint'ry" for "wintéry," and "th' autumnal" for "thé autumnal."



nal.\* I might add, indeed, (if Dr. Johnson did not stare me in the face,) "remembrance" for "rememb'rance:" for most assuredly every elegant speaker would pronounce the vowel, whatever the lexicographer may order us to write.†

This elision is, in reality, one of the most glaring defects of modern typography; and when attended to, as it too frequently is, by the reader, it will sometimes reduce a verse of the sweetest euphony to a kind of clattering cacophony, that would not be tolerated in the most careless and unornamented prose. It has originated, most undoubtedly, in that spirit of pedantic criticism which attempts to scan the rhythmus of verse upon the fingers, because it is incompetent to appreciate it by the ear; to that barbarous confusion in the language and ideas of modern prosodists, which confounding together the distinctions of heavy and light with those of long and short, and insensible to the happy flexibility and almost infinite varieties in the quantity of English syllables, have not had mathematics enough in their ears to perceive that  $2 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$  are equal to  $2 + 1$ . Such, however, were not the perceptions of the great master of rhythmical harmony, our immortal Milton; an essential part of the excellence of whose versification appears to consist in that admirable dexterity with which he has so frequently enriched his lines with supernumerary syllables:—syllables that, in many instances, set at defiance all the mechanical expedients of elision, and secure a rich variety of mellifluous rhythmus, which no succession of lines uniformly composed of ten syllables ever can pretend to rival. In this respect, weak

follower as I am, I have endeavoured, at humble distance, to tread in the footsteps of my illustrious master: and believing a due mixture of short notes (provided the equal measure of the cadences be not interrupted) to be as essential a grace in the music of speech, as it is in the ordinary music of instruments and song, I have sedulously interperfed the few compositions of my riper years with verses partly composed of such words, and such successions of words, (wherever the nature of the sentiment and the echo of the sense would permit), as might present this variety in the most unequivocal form. Accordingly, in the three first lines of the Anacreontic in question I have presumed to introduce no less than four of these supernumerary syllables, and twelve more will be found in the nine ensuing stanzas: yet I should hope that no one of the lines in which the supposed redundancies occur, when measured by the nice perceptions of an accurate ear, will be found to trespass against the strict laws of cadential quantity and proportion. And surely, if we may have "An-ac-rë-on's shell," and not "An-ac-r'on's shell,"—"In-ëb-rî-ate with the wanton lay," and not "In-ëb-r'ate," &c.; we may also have "thë-au-tum-nal," and not "th'au-tum-nal fire." If we may read "low-ër-ing (or hov-ër-ing) near," and not "low-'ring" or "hov-'ring;" if, without offence to the measure, we may preserve "rap-tû-rous shell,"—"The visions that in mem-ö-ry roll,"—"The draft on mem-ö-ry's tablet true," &c., can there be any necessity or reason for rejecting "wint-ër-y snows,"—"cords of sweet rein-emb-ë-rance," &c.? I am aware, however, that there are many who would print, and not a few who would even read, in all these instances, *wint'ry*, *hov'ring*, *rapt'rous*, *mem'ry*, *th'autumnal*, &c.: but such printing may I seldom behold; such reading of my poor verses may I never be condemned to hear!

Every observer will presently be convinced, that in the spontaneous flow of elegant conversation such barbarous elisions are never heard; and I cannot admit that any combination of syllables ought to be regarded as an English verse, that cannot be at once recognized as such when pronounced, through every syllable, within the strictest limits of conversational propriety. Many of our syllables indeed will be found, even in ordinary delivery, to be liable to a considerable degree of latitude, both in *quantity*

\* In the second line there is a more important inaccuracy, "lowering near" for "hovering near."

† So, also, our best speakers in the House of Commons, &c. uniformly pronounce *Hen'ry*, not *Henry*; nor can there be any reason in common sense or etymology why it should not so be written. Those who appreciate the euphony of the English language not by the ear, but by mechanical calculations, would do well to consider how many vowels we pronounce which we do not write, as well as how many we write which we do not pronounce. I observe also, with much satisfaction, that a few of our parliamentary orators, of most acknowledged taste and erudition, pronounce the word *India*, &c. as three syllables, *In-dî ä*; and leave *In-jee* to the natives of Hibernia and their imitators, and *In-dë* to the country gentlemen.

time; these, when they occur in prose, we humour according to our convenience, our taste, or our caprice; in verse, on the contrary, their flexible qualities become fixed and ascertained, by the selection and arrangement of the poet. Still, however, the freedom of his election extends no further than the limits of conversational usage; and the printer, or the reader, should take it for granted, if the author in reality be worthy of his types or of his breath, that when he most strictly conforms himself to the limits thus prescribed, he most efficiently represents the species of harmony the poet intended to produce.

The egotism of these remarks may, perhaps, require some apology; but as a matter of general application, I presume to hope that the principles suggested may not be thought unworthy the attention of your readers. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

J. THELWALL.

*Bedford Place, Russell-square,  
4th October, 1806.*

In my last communication I find the following errata:—Line 8, *cavil* for *cavils*. In l. 5 of the second paragraph, the omission of the dash after the words “be denied;—” throws an unnecessary difficulty in the way of the reader: (properly used, perhaps, the dash—is one of the most useful indications of our whole system of typographical notation). P. 212, col. 1, l. 14, “rythmus and construction *has* been,” &c. for “rythmus and construction *have*—”

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

OBSERVATIONS made during a TOUR  
through the UNITED STATES OF AME-  
RICA.—NO. XII.

**I**MEDIATELY after the conclusion of Wayne's treaty, the United States took possession of the country ceded thereby; and the state of Pennsylvania divided that portion of territory which was within her limits into five counties, one of which is Beavor, the chief town and seat of justice in which is denominated Beavor Town. The original lots were 120 feet front, and 300 deep. These were sold by auction for the benefit of the state, and averaged 30 dollars each: they are now estimated at 60 dollars. Land in the vicinity sells as high as 30 dollars the acre, and is generally rich. There is a small island in the Beavor, and situate near the bar, which may contain about eight or ten acres of land; the proprietor demanded 2400 dollars for it. One day it will be infinitely valuable, as the bar prevents vessels

which navigate the Beavor from passing into the Ohio. Of course the produce of the country through which the Beavor meanders, must be first landed at this island, and then put on board the vessels which go down the Ohio. Beavor is laid out on a large scale, though at present its population is scanty, and the houses widely severed from each other. It however bids fair, one day, to become a town of considerable commercial importance. The tavern at which we stopped was mean, the linen dirty: we had a wretched supper, and four of us, viz. our party and a stranger, were crammed into a small room, and three beds. On our return, however, we found a much better house, and more agreeable accommodations. When this country was in possession of the British, they had a fort here, called Fort Mackintosh, and a garrison. This town was badly supplied with water, until the inhabitants, much to their honour, introduced some of an excellent quality from the highlands about a mile from the town. Many of the houses are neat, and the gardens on the banks of the creek are prettily laid out. It may be worthy of remark, that here we parted with the Lombardy poplar. This tree, now so great a favourite in the United States, and so plentifully distributed through the more cultivated parts of them, was unknown till after the conclusion of our revolutionary war, when a merchant imported a few into New York; by some accident they were thrown into a lumber-room, and for a long time forgotten or neglected; at last, they were planted, and from these parent stocks are descended all the Lombardy poplars in the United States. They do not seem to deserve the favour they receive: it is true they grow rapidly, but they afford but little shade, and are very injurious to the soil; as a street-tree they are very improper, as the cattle are greedy of their bark, and their horizontal roots force up the pavement. Whilst on this subject, permit me to regret that the English horse-chestnut is unknown, at least in those parts of the United States with which I am acquainted. That it would flourish here I have no doubt, and its beauty would render it highly ornamental.

Hitherto we had pursued a north-westerly course; we now left the Ohio, following the windings of Beavor Creek and a northerly direction, passed through a country beautifully diversified with hill and dale, and crossed Brady's Creek, which

which empties into the Beevor about two miles from the town of that name. This creek is called after an officer, who commanded a body of United States' troops, and who were here utterly destroyed by the Indians. From Brady's Creek to Greerburgh, where we dined, about 26 miles, the country is very waving, the soil indifferent and clayey, and, what is even worse, almost all the titles of the land are litigated. Greerburgh is a flourishing little town; and though not commenced till about three years before my visit to it, then contained between 30 and 40 houses; and there were at that time 12 buildings. Lots of 160 feet front and 140 deep were sold, when the town was laid out, at 12 dollars each: they were estimated when we were there, at 40 dollars. Land in the neighbourhood sold at nine dollars the acre. As we had a long stage to make this evening, we did not stop to have any thing cooked at Greerburgh, but fed our horses, and refreshed ourselves with cyder, bread, cheese, and butter. In quitting this town, we also passed the last brick house we saw on our journey, until we returned to the same spot. It is 16 miles from Greerburgh to the line which separates the state of Pennsylvania from that of Ohio. This line is nothing more than trees, cut down in a straight course from north to south, about 12 to 15 yards wide, and extending from Lake Erie to Virginia. It passes through a country at present thinly settled; and, from what I could learn, possessing but little better than a middling soil. The land ceded by the Indians to the United States by Wayne's treaty, and which was within the limits of the now state of Ohio, has since been divided into four counties, and into farms of from 150 to 200 acres each, and sold for the benefit of the public. The county of Columbiana was the only one of these which we passed through, and which afforded no object worthy particular notice; or, at least, none which will not be equally described when I come to Trumbull: for new countries much resemble each other. Poland, where we arrived at about seven o'clock in the evening, is the first township in the county of Trumbull, abutting on that of Columbiana; here we slept that night, and as my readers may require similar repose, I shall conclude this letter with the assurance of the respect of

RICHARD DINMORE.

*Alexandria, 17th April, 1806.*

P. S. However foreign it may be to the business of my letters, permit me to put you

and your countrymen right on an important subject, which, as well as most others relative to the United States, Englishmen appear much misinformed about:—I mean the facility with which foreign sailors, in the service of the United States, are said to receive protections. The fact is, none can procure them, except they be citizens of the United States. To acquire this honourable distinction, the applicant must have resided at least five years in the United States, and two years at least within the state or territory in which he is naturalized; and further, he must satisfy the court, that during that time he has conducted himself as a man of good moral conduct. To procure his protection, he must prove, by one (at least) affidavit, that he is a citizen of the United States. The protection then designates his name and person, his height, the colour of his hair and eyes, and the various particulars which distinguish man from man. But you say these protections are fraudulently purchased. Without entering into their defence, or even enquiring whether the British nation would permit their vessels to be examined, and men violently forced out of them, and compelled to fight the allies of their country, I certainly may ask, how should a protection describing so minutely, as I have stated above, one man, be rendered useful to another?

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LONDINIANA.

NO. VII.

HANGING THE STREETS WITH TAPESTRY.

WE find this ceremony practised at the entrance of Lady Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII., into the city of London. "Al the strets ther whiche she shulde passe by wer clenly dressed and besene with cloth of tapestrye and arras, and some strettes, as Chepe, hanged with riche clothes of golde, velvettes, and silkes." This was in the year 1431. (See Leland, Coll. in Opuscul, p. 220. cdit. 1770.)

LONDON BRIDGE WATER-WORKS.

The Thames water was first conveyed into the city by a machine erected in an arch of the bridge by Peter Maurice, a German engineer, in 1582. Bevis Bulmar, twelve years after, set up a large horse-engine of four pumps, at Broken Wharf, Thames-street, which soon proved too expensive to be worked. The works at the bridge are particularly described by Henry Beighton, in No. 417 of the Philosophical Transactions. (Camden's Britannia, Ed. Gough, 1789, vol. i. p. 27.)

ST. MAGNUS.

Peacham, in his "Graphice," Lond. 1612, having mentioned the high prices which

which had been paid to artists, adds (p. 9,) "I have also heard what a round summe was offered by strangers for the altar-cloth of St. Magnus in London."

DEAN STREET, SOHO.

When Theodore, the unfortunate King of Corfica, was so reduced as to lodge in a garret in Dean-street, a number of gentlemen made a collection for his relief. The chairman of the committee informed him by letter, that on the following day, at twelve o'clock, two gentlemen would wait upon him with the money. To give his *attic* apartment an appearance of royalty, the poor monarch placed an arm-chair on his half-testered bed, and seating himself under the scanty canopy, gave what he thought might serve as the representation of a throne. When his two visitors entered the room, he graciously held out his right hand, that they might have the honour of killing it. (Ireland's Hogarth, vol. i. p. 12.)

ABBATIAL RESIDENCIES IN THE METROPOLIS.

Previous to the dissolution of religious houses under Henry the VIIIth., the superior of every great monastery had a residence in town. The following occur in the histories and other works relating to the Antiquities of London.

The abbot of St. Austin's, Canterbury, had a house in the parish of St. Olave's, Southwark.

The abbot of Evesham, near Billeter-lane, in the parish of St. Catherine Cree.

The abbot of Reading, near Baynard's Castle, in St. Andrew's Wardrobe parish.

The abbot of St. Mary's, York, at St. Peter's Place, nigh Paul's Wharf.

The abbots of Leicester and Glastonbury, in the parish of St. Sepulchre's, Smithfield.

The abbot of Hyde, at St. Mary Hill

The abbot of Ramsey, in Whitecross-street.

The abbot of Bury, near Aldgate, in the parish of St. Mary in the Papey (now Bevis Marks).

The abbot of Peterborough, at Peterborough Place, near St. Paul's.

The abbot of Salop, in Smithfield.

The prior of Tortington, in Swithin's-lane.

The prior of Sempringham, in Cow-lane, Smithfield.

The prior of Okeburne, in Castle-lane.

The prior of Lewes and the abbot of Battle, in Southwark.

The abbot of Vale Royal, in Fleet-street: and

The abbot of Waltham, at Billingsgate.

These, added to the residences of the nobility, the city halls, and the monasteries, must have rendered London a more splendid, if not a more interesting, scene than even at the present day.

CLERKENWELL.

In the church of Dingley, in Northamptonshire, is a brass plate with this inscription:

"Here resteth the bodye of Anne Boroghe, seconde daughter of Nicholas Boroghe, of Stanmer in the countye of Middlesexe, Esquier, *sonetyme professed of Clerkenwell* nere London, who died the 9th of Aprill, in the yere of oure Lord God 1577, after she had lyved 75 yeares; to the great losse of the poore who divers ways were by her relieved."

A VOWESS.

A vowess, the widow of Robert Large, a former mayor of London, had taken the mantle and ring, and the vow to live chaste to God for the term of her life: but in 1444 remarrying to John Gedney, draper, and twice lord mayor, they were both troubled by the church, and forced to do penance for it. (See Strype's edition of Stowe's Survey, vol. i. lib. ii. p. 123.) The history of the vowesses may, perhaps, be best illustrated by a reference to Saint-Foix's Historical Essays upon Paris. In France, those were called *vowesses* or *recluses*, whether maids or widows, who built themselves a little chamber joining to the wall of some church. The ceremony of their reclusion was performed with great pomp, the church was hung with tapestry, the bishop celebrated mass pontifically, preached, and afterwards went himself to seal the door of the little chamber, after having copiously sprinkled it with holy water. There remained nothing but a little window, through which the pious solitary heard the offices of the church, and received the necessaries of life.

PAUL'S GATE.

Paul's Gate, which was one of the principal gates of the Cathedral-Close, occurs in a chartulary of St. Giles's hospital, as early as 1187. It stood at the entrance into Cheapside, a few yards from the top of Paternoster-row.

Stowe says, that at the reception of Margaret, wife of Henry VI., in London, in the year 1445, several pageants were

were exhibited at Paul's-gate, with verses written by Lydgate, on the following lemmata: "*Ingreddimini et replete terram.*" "*Non amplius irascar super terram.*" "*Madam Grace chancellor de Dieu.*" Five wife and five foolish virgins. Of St. Margaret, &c. (Chron. p. 385, ed. Howes.) It does not appear whether these poems were spoken, or only affixed to the pageants. Fabyan (Chron. tom. ii. fol. 398) says, that in those pageants "there was resemblance of diverse old historyes:" perhaps tapestry.

The exact time when Paul's-gate was destroyed does not appear: it probably was not till the reign of Mary. Raftall, the printer, dates a book from it in 1525.

#### MARYBONE GARDENS.

Behind Oxford House, at Marybone, was a well known place of entertainment, called Marybone Gardens. In the reign of Queen Anne there had been a noted tavern in this place, with bowling-greens, much frequented by persons of the first rank. It afterwards grew into disrepute, and is made by Gay the scene of Macheath's debauches. About the year 1740, Marybone Gardens were famed for public breakfasts and evening concerts. Some of the first fingers were generally engaged there, and fire-works were frequently exhibited. In 1777, or 1778, the gardens were shut up, and the site let to builders. The ground is now occupied by Beaumont-street, part of Devonshire-street, and part of Devonshire-place. (See Lyons's Environs of London, vol. iii. p. 295.)

#### ST. LAURENCE POUNTNEY.

In the choir of the collegiate church of St. Laurence Pountney was buried Juliana, the wife of Nicholas Ploket, for whose soul whoever should say a paternoster and an ave, the Bishop of Ely granted an indulgence of forty days.

#### THE DEVIL TAVERN,

Near Temple Bar stood, till within these few years, the Devil Tavern; so called from its sign of St. Dunstan seizing the evil spirit by the nose with a pair of hot tongs. Ben Jonson has immortalized it by his *Leges Convivales*, which he wrote for the regulation of a club of wits held here in a room he dedicated to Apollo, over the chimney-piece of which they were preserved. The tavern was in his days kept by Simon Wadloe; whom, in a copy of verses over the door of the Apollo, he dignified with the title of *King of Shinkers*. It was purchased by Child's banking-house, and other build-

ings have been erected on the site, (Pennant, p. 171.)

#### HOCKLEY IN THE HOLE.

Of what description were the entertainments of Hockley in the Hole within a century ago, we may gather from the following hand-bill, which was surmounted by the royal arms:

"At the Bear-garden in Hockley in the Hole, 1710.

"This is to give notice, to all gentlemen, gamesters, and others, that on this present Monday is a match to be fought by two dogs, one from Newgate market against one of Honey-lane market, at a bull, for a guinea to be spent; five let-goes out off hand, which goes fairest and farthest in wins all; likewise a *green bull* to be baited, which was never baited before; and a bull to be turned loose, with fire-works all over him: also a mad ass to be baited; with variety of bull-baiting and bear-baiting; and a dog to be drawn up with fire-works.

"\* \* \* Beginning exactly at three of the clock."

#### BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.

Why the Borough High-street was so well furnished in former times with inns, is too obvious to require a single line of illustration: most of them are very ancient, and one has been particularly handed down to observation by the father of English poetry. The *Tubard*, whose sign is now perverted to the *Talbot*, was the rendezvous of the jolly pilgrims whom Chaucer describes as fallying out to pay their devotions at the shrine of *Becket*, a saint who for a long time superseded almost every other.

#### ELSYNGE SPITAL.

But a small portion of Elsyng Spital now remains: it consists of a large pointed arch in part visible from Sion College. Stowe tells us it was anciently a nunnery; but falling to decay, William Elsyng, mercer, refounded it in 1331, for a warden, priests, and poor blind people: six years after which he obtained leave to change his priests for canons regular of the order of St. Austin. Among the manuscripts in the British Museum is a parchment roll, containing an inventory of the goods, &c. belonging to the house in the time of Henry VI. (See Malcolm's Londinium Redivivum.)

#### OLD ST. PAUL'S.

William of Worcester, who wrote and travelled in 1478, and whose Itinerary has been already quoted, gives the following as the dimensions of Old St. Paul's.

“Longitudo navis ecclesiæ Sancti Pauli de steppys meis computatis 180 gradus.

“Latitudo brachiorum a meridie in boriam de gradibus five anglice dictis steppys meis 160 gradus.

“Latitudo navis ecclesiæ cum duabus elys continet de gradibus meis ut supra, 48 gradus.

“Longitudo chori dictæ ecclesiæ cum capella Sanctæ Mariæ continet de gradibus meis 130 gradus.

“Latitudo dicti chori continet de gradibus meis 48 gradus.

#### PETTICOAT LANE.

Petticoat-lane extends from White-chapel into Spitalfields. On both sides of this lane were anciently hedges and rows of elm trees, and the pleasantness of the neighbouring fields induced several gentlemen to build their houses here, among whom was the Spanish ambassador, whom Strype supposes to be Gondomar: but at length many French refugees settling in that part of the lane near Spitalfields, in order to follow their trades, which in general was weaving of silk, it soon became a row of contiguous buildings. Some years ago, it was the chief residence of the horners, who prepared horns for other petty manufacturers. (London and its Environs described.)

#### THE SANCTUARY.

Not far from Westminster abbey stood the Sanctuary, instituted as a place of safety for such malefactors as were not guilty of notorious crimes. Stowe says, the privilege was first granted by Sebert, the restorer of the monastery; afterwards increased by Edgar, King of the West Saxons; and finally renewed and confirmed by Edward the Confessor. The building of the latter, as Dr. Stukely thought, was composed of two churches, one over another, each in the form of a cross. (See the *Archæologia*, vol. i. p. 41.) Within its precincts was born Edward V.; and here his unhappy mother took refuge with her younger son Richard, to secure him from his cruel uncle, who had already possession of the elder brother. The register of this place was bought at the auction of Sir Henry Spelman's manuscripts for Lord Weymouth, and placed in his library at Longleat.

The sanctuary itself was pulled down about 1750, to make room for a new market place.

#### WAX-CHAUDLERS.

In days of old, when gratitude to saints called so frequently for lights, the

wax-chaudlers were a flourishing company: they were incorporated in 1484, and the following more frugal than elegant repast was given on the occasion:

	l.	s.	d.
Two loins of mutton, and two			
loins of veal - - - - -	0	1	4
A loin of beef - - - - -	0	0	4
A leg of mutton - - - - -	0	0	2½
A pig - - - - -	0	0	4
A capon - - - - -	0	0	6
A coney - - - - -	0	0	2
One dozen of pigeons - - -	0	0	7
A hundred eggs - - - - -	0	0	8½
A goose - - - - -	0	0	6
A gallon of red wine - - -	0	0	8
A kilderkin of ale - - - - -	0	0	8
	0	7	0

(See Pennant, p. 437.)

#### QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Till of late years a picture of Queen Elizabeth, lying on her tomb, was common in many of the London churches. One was remaining against the north wall of the channel of St. Martin Outwich, when it was rebuilt in 1797; and another is preserved in the church of St. Olave Jewry. More instances may be found in Strype. The good queen was perpetuated by her subjects in the same manner as the royal martyr was in the succeeding century.

#### SILK-SHOPS.

“Until the 10th or 12th year of Queen Elizabeth, there were but few silk-shops in London, and those only kept by women, not by men as they now are; and at that time there was not so much silk in all the silk-shops, or so many sorts of gold or silver thread and lace, as at this day are to be found in several particular shops in Cheapside and other places. At which time above-mentioned, and for three or four years afterwards, the citizen's wives in general were constrained to wear knit caps of woollen yarn, unless their husbands were possessed of great value in the Queen's books, or could prove themselves gentlemen by descent. And then (adds Stowe) ceased the wearing of *minoror* caps (otherwise three-cornered caps), which in former times was the usual head dress for the ladies and matrons.” (Stowe's *Chron.*, fol. 1038, Strutt's *Manners and Customs*, vol. iii. p. 93.)

#### BAYNARD'S CASTLE.

Baynard's Castle was situated upon the very bank of the river, near the west end of Thames-street, and took its name from a Norman nobleman who erected the

the original fortrefs there, which was forfeited by him, or one of his descendants, in 1111, and granted to Robert Fitzrichard, fon of Gilbert Earl of Clare, in whose family it remained for three centuries. In 1428, being then (probably by another forfeiture) a part of the royal poffeffions, it was almost entirely destroyed by fire; but was soon after granted to, and rebuilt by, Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, by whose attainder it again reverted to the crown, and falling into the hands of Richard Duke of York, was used on many occasions of formality as a regal palace, till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to whom, and to her fucceffor, the Earls of Pembroke appear to have been tenants at will. (Lodge's Illustr. of British History, vol. iii. p. 344.) The family of the Earls of Shrewsbury refided in it till the great fire.

## ST. MARTIN OUTWICH.

The donations toward rebuilding the church of St. Martin Outwich were, from the city of London, 200*l.*, from the South Sea Company, 200*l.*, and from the Merchant Taylor's Company, 500*l.* A copper-plate, on which the foundation stone was laid, had the following infcription:

“The first stone for rebuilding the parish-church of St. Martin, Outwich, was laid this fourth day of May, 1796, by the worshipful company of

Merchant-taylors.

Mr. John Rogers - Master.

Geo. Vander Nuenberg

Thomas Walters

Thomas Bell

William Cooper

} Wardens

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE committee of that most excellent institution, the Philanthropic Society, in St. George's Fields, Surry, having occasion for “*a common seal*,” in consequence of the Act of Parliament lately obtained; and having, as I understand, invited the communications of the ingenious as to a suitable device: give me leave to offer them, through the medium of your entertaining miscellany, the following, which, if I mistake not, will admit of a very picturesque representation, and express the objects and practices of the society, in as small a compass as the case will admit of.

“Benevolence, clad in the mantle of Christianity, approaching the doors of the Philanthropic Institution, leading an infant culprit in one hand and the half-

naked child of a convict in the other: the former in shackles to shew his criminality, and with downcast looks to imply his penitence and capability of reform; the other looking innocently up in the face of his benefactress, and at the same time pointing to a ship under sail at a distance, indicating the transportation of the parents that should have protected his infant years.” The motto—“*Preserved to our country.*”

Perhaps Benevolence, personified by a female figure having a slender cross, like those of the crusaders, in her hand, or having a small cross marked on the shoulder of her robe, would be a competent allusion to this part of the subject.

As I know the committee are anxious to gain information on this head, I am certain that they would feel themselves obliged to any ingenious gentleman or artist who would communicate any thing more appropriate than I have ventured to suggest. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

St. Paul's Coffee-house, A SUBSCRIBER.  
13th October, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to state a few facts, for the purpose of correcting the conclusion of an Enquiry into the Establishment of the Sinking Fund, inserted in your Magazine, page 139.

The appropriation of a portion of the revenue for the purpose of gradually reducing the public debts, is a measure which had been adopted in other countries long before any necessity for it existed in England: a provision of this kind had been established in Holland in 1655, and in the Ecclesiastical States in 1685; and both these sinking funds originated in a reduction of the interest payable on the debts, which was the means afterwards adopted for establishing a similar fund in this country.

During the reign of King William the public loans were chiefly raised on terminable annuities, which are in themselves a species of sinking fund; but when the present mode of borrowing on perpetual annuities was preferred, it soon became evident that a continual accumulation of such debts would involve the government in certain difficulty, if it did not produce still worse consequences. Various projects were therefore offered for the discharge of the public debts, or for confining them within moderate bounds; and among others, the plan of such a sinking fund as was afterwards, actually

actually established was plainly laid down in a pamphlet, entitled "A Letter to a Member of the late Parliament concerning the Debts of the Nation," published in 1701.

Sir Robert Walpole claimed great merit as the father of the sinking fund established by Parliament in 1716, though it is evident that it required very little knowledge or invention to copy a plan which had been found successful in other countries, and which had been publicly recommended several years before: but whatever claims Sir R. Walpole might have to the formation of the plan, he indisputably has all the disgrace of having perverted and destroyed it. The period of its strict appropriation to the purposes for which it was established was only about sixteen years; after which it was only occasionally and irregularly applied to the reduction of the debt, and at length the sinking fund became a mere nominal distinction.

It thus appears clearly, that the idea of paying off the national debt by the constant and increasing operation of a sinking fund, is by no means a new invention; it certainly did not originate with the gentlemen of Glasgow alluded to by your correspondent, nor with any writer or projector of the last hundred years.

About the year 1769, Dr. Price first offered to the public some observations on the national debt, in the third chapter of his *Observations on Reverfionary Payments*. He strongly pointed out the tendency of the funding system, and that, rather than to continue to contract debts without providing for their redemption, it would be better to raise no money but upon terminable annuities; by which means, time would do that necessarily for the public which, if trusted to ministers, might never be done: but the object which he particularly recommended was the establishment of a permanent sinking fund, on the principle of the fund that had been formerly established, and so soon destroyed. In 1771, in an *Appeal to the Public on the subject of the National Debt*, he shewed that the best scheme for paying off the national debt was that which had long been known, which had been established, but unhappily crushed in its infancy; and in 1773, in the preface to the third edition of his *Treatise on Reverfionary Payments*, he took the opportunity of again enforcing the necessity of restoring the plan formerly established, and securing

it from future perversion. This advice was repeatedly urged on subsequent occasions; and in 1783, when Mr. Pitt was deliberating on the best means of establishing a new sinking fund, he particularly sought the advice and assistance of Dr. Price, who communicated three plans which he conceived to be best adapted for carrying into execution a measure he had so long and so earnestly recommended. It was one of the three plans thus communicated which was actually adopted, but with some alterations which considerably affected its efficacy, and which it has since been found necessary to correct.

From these circumstances, I trust, your correspondent will be convinced that he has gone a little too far in asserting that Dr. Price's ideas on this subject were "wholly overlooked or disregarded by government, as being theoretical and impracticable;" and that, if his friends had not come from Glasgow to London to propose a tax, objectionable on many grounds, and peculiarly unfit for the purpose to which it was to be applied, "the present sinking fund, in all probability, would never have existed."

October 13, 1806.

J. J. G.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

AS the controversy respecting the late election of a Mathematical Professor in the University of Edinburgh has attracted very general attention, and is indeed a subject not a little interesting, inasmuch as it has branched out into several particulars of some importance and much curiosity, a brief review of it, it is presumed, will not be unacceptable to our readers.

The controversy is comprized in a short statement of facts by Professor Stewart, an Examination of Mr. Stewart's Pamphlet by a minister of Edinburgh, and a Letter to the Author of this Examination, by Mr. John Playfair, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.

The most prominent and curious feature of this controversy is, that even in the present age of unbounded investigation on all subjects, a particular sect, or rather a particular party of a religious sect, claims the privilege of superintending the proceedings, and deciding concerning the doctrines of a very celebrated University: a privilege which had been suffered to lie dormant for half a century. It was understood, we had imagined, that divines and philosophers



had entered into a tacit compact, according to the advice of Lord Bacon, to give to reason what belongs to reason, and to yield to faith what is due to faith: for otherwise, by intermixing religious tenets with philosophical speculations, they would run into the danger of becoming either bad divines or bad philosophers.

It is not unreasonable to presume, that since the time when presbytery was established in Scotland, philosophy, in its progress, has diverged into some paths into which the presbytery, though composed of lay brethren as well as ecclesiastics, is not sufficiently prepared to accompany them.

What has happened in the presbytery and university of Edinburgh, recalls to my imagination a scene in physiology, that is often witnessed. If the eggs of a duck be put under a brooding hen, she never dreams but they are her own, and tends and provides for the young with maternal care and fondness, as long as they are on dry ground. But no sooner do the young ducklings come to a piece of water, than they rush into it, and quit, at least for a time, the vexed, alarmed, and fluttering mother, who calls them back by incessant cries, in vain: for herself, however, she is too wise to venture beyond her depth.

Mr. Stewart's Short Statement branches forth into general questions in philosophy, as well as into the intriguing spirit which is incident to all bodies of men, even theologians not excepted; and into several particulars which serve to contrast the present spirit of Scotland with that of the times of the Covenant and the Lords of the Congregation. Of this last spirit, a small faction in the church endeavoured to assume, for a particular purpose, the air and manner. They found, and put on, an old cloak of Calvin's: but it was too short for a grown-up philosopher of the nineteenth century; it did not reach the length of their own cloven feet.

On the 30th of January, 1805, a vacancy took place in the mathematical chair of the university of Edinburgh. The right of election is vested in the lord provost, magistrates, and town-council of that city. The first candidate that appeared was the Rev. Thomas Macknight, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, who had been occasionally employed by the defunct professor of natural philosophy, Mr. Robinson, as an assistant. Mr. Macknight's aim was, to hold both his parochial charge and the pro-

fessorship. Mr. Stewart, alarmed, as well as many others of his colleagues, at these circumstances, resolved to address himself directly by a letter to the chief magistrate. A zeal for the interests of the university of Edinburgh was natural to Mr. Stewart, and in him peculiarly graceful: it was hereditary, and confirmed by the habits and pursuits of his life. Nor was his opposition to a plurality of benefices in the university, in him, less peculiarly becoming. He had taught in different schools in the college, at the same period, with great success and applause: yet he never dreamt of holding two different professorships. After mentioning some circumstances, tending with great force to impress the lord provost's mind with a peculiar concern for the prosperity of the university, he demonstrates the disadvantageous and pernicious consequences to be apprehended from uniting professorships with ecclesiastical livings. At the same time, he was far from having any wish to exclude from the Scotch universities those ministers of the church of Scotland, whose literary attainments or taste for the sciences might lead them to prefer the duties of an academical life to those connected with the exercise of the clerical function.

The considerations briefly stated by Professor Stewart were seconded at greater length, and with very great ability, by Professor Playfair, who, in a Letter also to the Provost, among a variety of remarks very close to the purpose, observes "That a professor of mathematics in the university will have a great deal more to do, than merely to give lectures. He will dedicate a large portion of his time to his own improvement, to the study of those improvements that have been made, and that are continually making over all Europe; and he will seek to extend the bounds of science by new and original investigations. This is the only way of discharging his duty, so as to improve knowledge, and do credit to the university and himself. The professor who takes this view of the matter, and is a real lover of science, will not feel much desire to have more work put into his hands, or to have the number of his avocations increased. Indeed it is the man who is best qualified to be a professor of mathematics, who will find the duties of his office the fullest occupation for him; and the more he is fitted to discharge them well, the less leisure he will find for other pursuits."

The different candidates had enjoyed an opportunity of collecting whatever testimonies they could, when Mr. John Leslie, author of an Experimental Enquiry concerning Heat, was elected into the mathematical chair, Mr. Playfair being translated to that of natural philosophy. Reports had already been propagated against Mr. Leslie's religious principles, by the friends of Mr. Macknight and their faction in the presbytery of Edinburgh. And a day or two before the election, a discovery was made of a dangerous doctrine inculcated in a note subjoined to his "Enquiry:" a note, it was said, which involved all the atheistical principles of Mr. Hume's philosophy. The passage is this:

"Mr. Hume is the first, as far as I know, who has treated causation in a truly philosophical manner. His Essay on necessary Connexion seems a clear model of accurate reasoning. But it was wanted only to dispel the cloud of mystery which had so long darkened that important subject. The unsophisticated sentiments of mankind are in perfect unison with the deductions of logic, and imply nothing more, at bottom, in the relation of cause and effect, than a *constant and invariable sequence*. This will distinctly appear from a critical examination of language."

On this Mr. Stewart observes, that "if Mr. Leslie had qualified the first sentence of his extract by saying, that Mr. Hume's Essay on necessary Connexion (so far as it relates to physical causes and effects merely) is a model of clear and accurate reasoning, the slightest objection could not be made to his assertion: but it was of physical causes alone that Mr. Leslie could be supposed to speak. His argument is directed against the unphilosophical supposition of the agency of some invisible *INTERMEDIA*, to account for the phenomena of gravitation; a supposition, by the way, which has always been considered hitherto as one of the most dangerous weapons of atheism."

Mr. Leslie, the moment he received intelligence of an intended meeting of the ministers of Edinburgh to oppose his election, transmitted a letter to the Rev. Dr. Hunter, professor of divinity in the university of Edinburgh; in which he declares that the note in question, above-stated, referred entirely to the relation between cause and effect, considered as an object of physical investigation. Professor Hunter was satisfied.

But the ministers of Edinburgh remonstrated against the election of a professor of mathematics, till the advice of the presbytery of Edinburgh should be regularly received; alleging that they, as the legal superintendants of the university, possessed, in the election of professors, a right of *avilamentum*; and they particularly remonstrated and protested, in the most solemn manner, against the election of Mr. Leslie, who had avouched to the world, and endeavoured to support by arguments, an opinion calculated to undermine the foundation of all religion, both natural and revealed. Mr. Leslie, they said, having with Mr. Hume denied all *such necessary connexion between cause and effect* as implies an operating principle in the cause, had, of course, laid a foundation for rejecting all the argument that is derived from the works of God, to prove either his being or attributes.

The general subject of this Edinburgh Controversy, as it has been called, may be divided into three heads; under one or other of which all that is any wise important may be comprehended.

First, does the doctrine maintained by Mr. Leslie, respecting the relation between *cause and effect*, lead to atheism?

Secondly, is it for the interests of the university of Edinburgh, that professorships should be united with church livings?

Thirdly, were the ministers of Edinburgh, in their opposition to Mr. Leslie, actuated solely by a regard to what they conceived to be the interests of religion and their ministerial duty, or by private and factious motives?

On the first of these heads, Mr. Leslie is defended with great learning, metaphysical acumen, and animated eloquence, by Mr. Stewart; though in a very proper application of his learning to the subject in hand, he unavoidably exposes Mr. Leslie's unacquaintance with a very important matter of fact in the history of philosophy. Having shewn that there is a uniform connexion between what we call causes and effects, but no *necessary connexion*, in support of the system which rejects all invisible *intermedia*, as *vibrations, aethers, &c.*; Mr. Stewart produces the authority of Lord Bacon, and a whole cohort of English divines of the highest celebrity as philosophers; to whom he might have added the illustrious physician, Sydenham.

Mr. Stewart's reasoning in defence of Mr.

Mr. Leslie is impugned in the Examination of his Pamphlet, by a minister of Edinburgh.

Mr. Stewart contends, that when Mr. Leslie's offensive note "is compared with the passage in the text which it professes to illustrate, it is evident, to a demonstration, that it was of *physical* causes alone that Mr. Leslie could be supposed to speak;" assuming, that the subject of a note is confined to that of the text precisely. But the minister shews, to my satisfaction, that this is not always the case. Indeed, if Mr. Leslie had not solemnly declared that he referred only to physical or natural causes, we should have supposed that he meant all those causes, all that causation of which Mr. Hume speaks.

A philosophical correspondent of Mr. Stewart's, in London, animadverts on that part of the presbytery's criticism on Mr. Leslie's note which charges him with denying all that *necessary connexion between cause and effect*, as implies an *operating principle in the cause*, as follows: "The principle then is distinct from the cause, and necessarily results from it. It is the principle that operates, and not the cause. What is a cause that operates not by itself, but by a principle in it?" &c. This the minister fairly shews is a mere cavilling about words, "If I say that in a father I have a protector and a friend, does it follow that the protector or the friend is distinct from the father?"

Mr. Stewart retorts the charge of atheism on the ministers, or at least of a tendency of their doctrine, on the subject of causation, by atheism. The ministers stoutly deny that they are atheists, or that their doctrine has any tendency to atheism. But for this controversy I must refer your readers, if they have any curiosity about the matter, to Mr. Stewart's pamphlet, and that of his Examiner.

The Examiner observes, p. 91, "that the laws of human thought do not permit the natural philosopher to regard the objects around him as altogether loose and unconnected. He certainly requires more than *sequence* to constitute the relation of cause and effect. He does not consider day as the cause of night, nor the flux of the tide as the cause of its reflux, nor the appearance of swallows as the cause of the budding of trees; though there has been, in these and a thousand similar instances, a constant and invariable sequence from the beginning of the world to the present day."

But the natural philosopher, by the very nature of his studies or pursuits, supposes that there is such a thing as power or necessary connexion between things in nature, when he enquires into the LAWS OF NATURE; though he cannot penetrate into efficient causes, or, more properly speaking, the great EFFICIENT CAUSE. Mr. Leslie says, that "the unsophisticated sentiments of mankind are in perfect unison with the deductions of logic, and imply nothing more, at bottom, in the relation of cause and effect, than a constant and *invariable sequence*." Mr. Leslie may be understood to affirm, not that there is nothing more at the bottom of the universe, which has no bottom, but only that there is nothing more at the bottom of men's conceptions of cause and effect. And even if Mr. Leslie were to extend his reasoning from natural to metaphysical subjects, to things within as well as to things without the soul, to the operations of the mind, it does not necessarily follow that he is an atheist, or that he denies the agency of one first and great cause; although all that we can know of the works and ways of that first cause, by the mere exercise of reason, is from experiment and observation on the succession of ideas and of objects. But, whatever might have been conjectured concerning Mr. Leslie's meaning or intentions, his own declaration on that point should be accounted sufficient. It is not found ecclesiastical policy in the ministers of Edinburgh, to betray such invincible suspicions that Mr. Leslie is not a christian. The truth of Christianity is demonstrable, and it is a very palatable doctrine. But Leslie is capable of following any argument or demonstration; and, I presume, likes good things as well as his neighbours, *especially when they cost nothing*. Mr. Leslie is as capable of weighing evidence as they are; and the joys of the future life must naturally awaken a desire in his breast to partake of them, as well as in theirs. If, after all, any whirligig has got into his head, as happens not unfrequently to men of genius, though they may entertain doubts of his sincerity, they should not express them. The apostle Paul, somewhere, says, "If thou hast faith, have it to thyself." He would doubtless, in like manner, have said, and for a like reason, to the ministers of Edinburgh, "If ye have doubts, have them to yourselves." I have a great respect for the conduct of

thé Rev. Dr. Hunter, professor of divinity; it was truly apostolical and paternal.

If there were really pretty good ground for suspecting Leslie of atheism, he might still be a very good teacher of mathematics; though not of divinity, pneumatology, moral philosophy, or even, perhaps, of the dead languages. Archimedes was not a christian; nor Apollonius, nor Euclid. The authors of discoveries and inventions were not all of them christians, nor even theists. Agriculture, the most useful of all the arts, was first taught by the hog: the uncommon luxuriance of the vegetables that sprang up in his furrows, first taught man to till the ground and sow seeds. Now this is no disparagement to Professor Coventry.

After all that has been urged in defence of Mr. Leslie's note, I must say of this what he says of Sir Isaac's invisible æthers: it was in an evil hour that he threw out this hasty note, for which there does not appear to have been any necessity.

As to the question, whether it be for the interests of the university of Edinburgh that professorships should be united with church-livings, it is decided in the negative, beyond all possibility of doubt, by Mr. Playfair's admirable Letter on the subject to the lord provost of Edinburgh, above quoted. But Mr. Playfair's reasoning, whatever conviction it may have produced in the mind of the Examiner of Mr. Stewart's pamphlet, does not silence him; though he cannot be said to reason fairly with Mr. Playfair, nor even, properly speaking, to wrangle. He only nibbles, and, as well as he can, keeps up a gabble. Were all that the examining minister contends for conceded to him, the position, that it is not for the interest of the university that professorships should be united with church-livings, would remain incontrovertible. The proverbial phrase, *Materiam superabat opus*, was never so applicable as to Mr. Playfair's Letter to the Examiner. It is a piece of pure reasoning, animated, though unmix'd with any degree of malignant passion. There is, indeed, not a little satire in it; and wit or ridicule too. Not that the professor seems to aim designedly at either; but his conclusions are so fair and pointed, so sharpened by the antithesis of truth and error, right and wrong, and the artifice, inconsistency,

and absurdity of his adversary are so neatly exposed, that laughter is sometimes unavoidable. It may be called the wit of reason. The points in question are of very little general importance; but the pamphlet, as a candid, acute, and satisfactory piece of reasoning, is calculated to afford entertainment to all who can be entertained by the beauty of a demonstration.

The third question of any importance, treated of in the three pamphlets, relates, as we have already observed, to the motives by which the ministers, in their opposition to Mr. Leslie, were actuated.

Mr. Playfair, in his Letter to the Provost, maintains that, if the practice of uniting professorships with church-livings should gain ground, laymen would be almost necessarily excluded from the university of Edinburgh; and, when they came forward as candidates, would almost always have a powerful combination of ministers in Edinburgh against them. The Examiner affirms, that no such combination existed; and that it is uncandid to suppose them capable of combination. Mr. Playfair, in his Letter to the Examiner, says, among other things, "Is it not notorious, Sir, to all the world that the ministers of Edinburgh have combined?—that they have combined to oppose Mr. Leslie's election by means that it is impossible to justify? Still you affirm that they have not. They unite in writing a pamphlet, and virtually set their names to it, in order to support the measures in question: and yet, with this *Round Robin* in your hands, you come forward exclaiming that there is no combination; you advance at the head of this ecclesiastical phalanx, crying, Woe to him that says we have combined together! There can hardly be a greater outrage on common sense, than such conduct as this. The more loudly you raise your voice, the more anger and violence you betray, the more difficult do you render it to give credit to your assertions. If any of the combinations for raising wages, that happen to be the objects of legal animadversion, were proved with half the evidence that this admits of, the punishment of the ringleaders would be inevitable." p. 39. —" You remark, with much warmth, that it has been thought necessary to stigmatize such charges against the ministers of Edinburgh with the epithets they deserve;

serve; and you accordingly make use of some of the harsh terms which you are so willing to bestow on others, and so studious to merit for yourselves. But the stigmas and anathemas of ignorance or prejudice have been long known to bear no proportion to the offences against which they are directed. "God confound you," said one grammarian to another, "for your theory of impersonal verbs;" and much in the same manner do you rebuke Mr. Stewart for his *theory* of the ministers of Edinburgh." p. 31.

It could have no purpose to enter further into this question. That the ministers of Edinburgh, in their opposition to Mr. Leslie, were not actuated by pure and disinterested, and consequently that they combined against him from selfish or factious motives, is quite apparent from their concealment of Mr. Leslie's letter in explanation or justification of his note to Dr. Hunter, from the town-council. The Examiner says, p. 63, "That this letter actually was one of the subjects of conference between the town-council, and the committee of ministers at the council-board. The written remonstrance was no sooner read than the lord provost introduced the subject of the letter."

"Now, Sir," says Mr. Playfair, in his letter to the Examiner, p. 51, "it is not said in Mr. Stewart's statement, that this subject was not mentioned in the council; it is only signified that *you did not introduce it*, and that you gave no reason to suppose that you intended doing so. This is what you admit yourselves, and is the foundation of the credit which, as we have just seen, you consider as due to you\* ; and you would not surely take merit both from keeping back the letter, and from acknowledging it." This is unanswerable. There is another ground referred to by the Examiner, in defending the concealment of Mr. Leslie's letter: if they had laid it before the council, they might have displeased Dr. Hunter. For they afterwards discovered that he was "very careful, very soon to recover possession of the letter; and when, in the course of the *future proceedings* at a meeting of the ministers of Edinburgh, he was formally asked, whether he would not now put them in

possession of it, it was not without *seeming hesitation* that he agreed to deliver it."—An Examination, &c. p. 69.

If any one, after all this, entertains any doubt whether there was in reality any combination against Mr. Leslie, we refer him, for clearing up his doubts, to Mr. Playfair's Letter to the Author of the Examination of Professor Stewart's Short Statement of Facts.

On the whole, I am of opinion, notwithstanding the learned and ingenious defence by Professor Stewart of the doctrine contained in Mr. Leslie's note, that it might not unnaturally have given birth to a suspicion of a leaning towards scepticism in matters of religion. There was no occasion to drag in the name of Mr. Hume here, especially as he was by no means the first, nor second, nor tenth, nor twelfth, &c. that had mentioned the same doctrine. But Mr. Leslie's restriction of that doctrine to physical subjects, was sufficient.

As to the two other points, I perfectly agree in opinion with Mr. Stewart and Mr. Playfair.

It is no part of my plan to enter into verbal criticism; but I cannot help noticing, in the ministers' pamphlet, the ridiculous expression of *small capitals*, which very often recurs. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
UNDER the word "nut-hook" Johnson says, "It was anciently, I know not why, a name of contempt;" and gives the speech of Doll Tear-sheet to one of Falstaff's followers, "Nuthook, nuthook, you lie." One of the common editions of Shakespeare, in a note in the Merry Wives of Windsor, approaches the mark, but unconsciously, as follows: "Nuthook was a term of reproach in cant strain; and 'If you run the nuthook's humour on me,' is in plain English, 'If you say I am a thief.'" Now it seems very easy to shew that "thief" was the precise idea expressed by the word: for Johnson gives as his first definition of it, "A stick with a hook at the end, to pull down boughs that the nuts may be gathered;" and it is still a vulgar phrase applied to a person addicted to pilfering, that "his fingers are like fish-hooks" (catching up every thing that comes in their way).

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

\* The ministers pretended that they had concealed Mr. Leslie's unguarded vindication, so fear it should aggravate his offence.

## THE ANTIQUARY.

NO. XI.

## KENILWORTH CASTLE.

**A**MONG the ruined structures which form a valuable comment, not only on the disposition, but the history of our ancient fortresses, is the Castle of Kenilworth near Warwick; famed in the middle centuries for its strength; and at a later period, as the last scene of that heroic gallantry so conspicuous in the annals of Elizabeth.

Sir William Dugdale says, that Kenilworth had a castle previous to the Conquest. But it appears to have stood in a different situation from the present, and to have been demolished in the wars between Edmund and Canute. We have no notice of such a structure in the Domesday Survey.

The new building was erected soon after 1100, by Geoffrey de Clinton, treasurer and chamberlain to Henry I., who also founded the priory; but it was of such uncommon strength and extent that it did not long continue with his family. According to the pipe-rolls, so early as 1165 the sheriff accounted to the crown for the profit of the park; and eight years after, in the 19th of Henry II., we find it possessed and garrisoned by the King, during the unnatural rebellion of his sons. The following were the stores laid in:

100 quarters of bread corn	-	8	3	2
20 quarters of barley	-	1	13	4
100 hogs	-	7	10	0
40 cows salted	-	4	0	0
120 cheeces	-	2	5	0
25 quarters of salt	-	1	10	0

Geoffrey de Clinton, the son, from a deed in one of the Priory Registers, seems afterward to have recovered the possession of it; though he did not hold it seven years: for in the 27th of Henry II., 1181, we find the sheriff again accounting to the king for the ward of it. Rent also was paid by divers persons who lived within it, as Sir William Dugdale supposes, for the safety both of themselves and of their goods in those turbulent and licentious times. Still, however, the possession of it does not seem to have been entirely vested in the crown, as in the beginning of John's reign Henry de Clinton, the grandson of the founder, released to the king all his right in it, as well as in the woods and pools about it. After this time we find considerable sums laid out in repairing, extending, and improving the fortifications; and the alterations

which were made in the 26th of Henry III., 1242, are expressly enumerated. The chapel was ceiled, wainscotted, and adorned with painting; handsome seats made for the king and queen; the bell-tower repaired; the queen's chamber enlarged and painted; and the walls on the south side, next the pool, entirely rebuilt. The same year, Gilbert de Segrave was made governor during the royal pleasure; but under terms which implied some fear of foreign enemies. Soon after this, however, the king bestowed it upon Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and Eleanor his wife, during their lives. This earl, taking part with the rebellious barons, was slain, with his eldest son, at the battle of Evesham, August 4, 1265; but his castle of Kenilworth held out against the royal forces for six months. The works were defended with considerable resolution, and the besiegers assailed with stones of great weight from military engines, which, added to frequent sallies, occasioned Henry to change the siege into a blockade; till, tired of wasting time before it, he resolved to take it by storm. But, in the meanwhile, famine and disease determined Henry de Hastings, who commanded it, to surrender on conditions. It was during the blockade that the king, having assembled a parliament, made the *Distum de Kenilworth*, found among our old statutes. After the siege, the king bestowed the castle on his son Edmund, granting him free chase and warren in all his demesne lands and woods belonging to it; with a weekly market and an annual fair.

In the reign of Edward I. we find Kenilworth remarkable for different scenes. Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, with a gallant assembly of an hundred knights and as many ladies, held a round table here, diverting themselves with tournaments and other feats of chivalry. In the 15th of Edward II., by the attainder of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, the castle again escheated to the crown; and soon after became the prison of the king. Edward, having been deposed by his queen, and taken prisoner in Wales, was brought hither, where he made the resignation of his crown; whence being removed in the night by his keepers, Sir John Maltravers and Sir Thomas Berkeley, to Berkeley castle, he was murdered.

In the 13th of Edward III.'s reign, Henry, the brother of the Earl of Lancaster, had his citates, and among them this castle, restored. On a partition, it afterwards

afterwards fell to Blanch, his grand-daughter, who married John of Gaunt; who in the 15th year of Richard II., on his return from Spain, made considerable additions to the works. In the possession of his son, it once more reverted to the crown; and remained a royal palace till 1562. Henry V. and Henry VIII. appear to have made some few additions, the greater part of which may be easily distinguished at the present hour.

In 1563, Elizabeth granted it, with all its royalties, to Robert Dudley, third son to the Duke of Northumberland, whom she afterwards created Earl of Leicester.

By him no money was spared in making alterations, additions, and improvements in the castle. The chace became extended, and even the back part of the castle was made the front, with a handsome gatehouse at the entrance.

In 1570, we are told by Strype, as well as in some of the court-letters of the day, that plots and disturbances had so awakened the Earl of Leicester, that, whether it were for his own safe recess, or the queen's, or for the bringing of the Queen of Scots thither, he had now many workmen at his seat at Kenilworth to make it strong, and had furnished it with armour, munition, and all necessaries for defence. (See Strype's Annals, vol. i. p. 579; and Lodge's Illustrations of British History, vol. ii. p. 49.)

In 1572, in her progress to Warwick, we find Elizabeth paying a short visit here to her favourite; but her capital visit was in 1575, on which Leicester exerted his whole magnificence, in a manner so splendid, says Bishop Hurd (Dialogues Moral and Political, p. 125), as to claim a remembrance even in the annals of our country. Accounts of it were given at the time in two very scarce and curious tracts, which have been reprinted in "Queen Elizabeth's Progresses;" one by Laneham, and the other by George Gascoigne: the latter entitled "The Princely Pleasures of Kenilworth Castle."

At the queen's first entrance, which appears to have been by what is called the Gallery Tower, a floating island was discerned upon the pool, glittering with torches, on which sat the Lady of the Lake, attended by two nymphs, who addressed her Majesty in verse with an historical account of the antiquity and owners of the castle; and the speech was closed with the sound of cornets,

and other instruments of loud music. Within the base-court was erected a stately bridge, 20 feet wide and 70 long, over which the queen was to pass; and on each side stood columns, with presents upon them to her Majesty from the gods. Silvanus offered a cage of wild-fowl, and Pomona divers sorts of fruits; Ceres gave corn, and Bacchus wine; Neptune presented sea-fish; Mars the habiliments of war; and Phoebus all kinds of musical instruments. During the rest of her stay, a variety of sports and shows were daily exhibited. In the chace was a savage man with satyrs; there were bear-baitings and fire-works, Italian tumblers, and a country bride-ale, running at the quintin, and morricco-dancing. And, that no sort of diversion might be omitted, hither came the Coventry men, and acted the ancient play, so long since used in their city, called Hocks-Tuesday, representing the destruction of the Danes in the reign of King Ethelred; which proved so agreeable to her Majesty, that she ordered them a brace of bucks, and five marks in money to defray the charges of the feast. There were besides, on the pool, a Triton on a mermaid 18 feet long, and Arion upon a dolphin. To grace the entertainment, the queen here knighted Sir Thomas Cecil, eldest son to the lord treasurer; Sir Henry Cobham, brother to the Lord Cobham; Sir Francis Stanhope, and Sir Thomas Treham. An estimate may be formed of the expence from the quantity of ordinary beer that was drank on the occasion, amounting 320 hogheads. (See the Life of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, 1727, p. 92, Dugd. Warw. &c.) The queen staid here nineteen days; during which time, besides the expence of the recreations, the castle appears to have been still further furnished with artillery and ammunition from some of the royal arsenals. The former, it is particularly said by Strype, were never carried back. Here also Elizabeth touched nine persons for the evil. The verses, plays, and pageants, were devised by the most ingenious writers of the time.

It was in particular allusion to the scenes here depicted that Mr. Warton, in describing the great features in the poetry of the age, observes, that "the books of antiquity being familiarised to the great, every thing was tinged with ancient history and mythology. The heathen gods, although discountenanced by the Calvinists, on a suspicion of their  
tending

tending to cherish and revive a spirit of idolatry, came into general vogue. When the queen paraded through a country town, almost every pageant was a pantheon. When she paid a visit at the house of any of her nobility, at entering the hall she was saluted by the Penates, and conducted to her privy chamber by Mercury. Even the pastry-cooks were expert mythologists. At dinner, select transformations of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* were exhibited in confectionary; and the splendid icing of an immense historic plumb-cake was embossed with a delicious basso-relievo of the destruction of Troy. In the afternoon, when she condescended to walk in the garden, the lake was covered with Tritons and Nereids; the pages of the family were converted into wood-nymphs, who peeped from every bower; and the footmen gambled over the lawns in the figure of satyrs. I speak it, (says Mr. Warton,) without designing to insinuate any unfavourable suspicions, but it seems difficult to say why Elizabeth's virginity should have been made the theme of perpetual and excessive panegyric; nor does it immediately appear, that there is less merit or glory in a married than a maiden queen. Yet the next morning, after sleeping in a room hung with the tapestry of the voyage of Eneas, when her majesty hunted in the park, she was met by Diana, who pronouncing our royal prude to be the brightest paragon of unspotted chastity, invited her to groves free from the intrusions of Acton."

Lord Leicester continued to make Kenilworth an occasional residence till his death; when, by an inventory taken the 14th day of November, 1538, his goods and chattels in the castle amounted to 2684*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* Having no issue by his wife, he bequeathed the castle to his brother Ambrose, Earl of Warwick, and in reversion to Sir Robert Dudley, who was by some thought to have been his legitimate son. Sir Robert Dudley, offending King James by not returning from his travels when summoned, his possessions at Kenilworth were seized, by virtue of the statute of fugitives, to the king's use. In the survey which was made on the occasion, the walls of the castle are represented to have been 15 feet in thickness; the park-ground to contain 789 acres, and the pool to cover 111. The circuit of the castle, manors, parks, and chase is rated at from 19 to 20 miles; and the value of the whole at 88,554*l.* 15*s.*

Not long after this, the agents of Prince Henry agreed to give Sir Robert 14,500*l.* for his right in the castle and its appendages. Of this 3000*l.* alone were paid; but into the hands of a merchant who broke, so that no money ever reached Sir Robert Dudley. On the death of Prince Henry, his brother Charles claimed the castle, as his heir; and retained possession of it till his accession to the throne. In the first year of his reign, he granted it to Robert Earl of Monmouth, Henry Lord Carey, his eldest son, and Thomas Carey, Esq., for their lives. The inheritance was afterwards granted to Lawrence Viscount Hyde, of Kenilworth, in whose descendants, the Earls of Clarendon, the property is still vested.

Dilapidated as the castle now is, sufficient may be traced among its ruins to give us some notions of its former splendour. The present entrance is nearly in the centre of the north side, through the gate-house erected by Lord Leicester, which is now the only inhabited remain. R. L. is seen in the spandrils of the door; and the same letters, with the Garter, appear on each side the fireplace of one of the rooms, with ragged staves and "*Droit il loyal.*" Between every pannel of the wainscot, the ragged staff is repeated.

For the appropriation of the other buildings we are principally indebted to Sir William Dugdale's History, whose plan of the castle still furnishes the best clue both to the antiquary and the traveller in tracing its remains.

Passing from the gate-house, the vestiges of what was once the garden may be clearly seen; with the ancient stables at a considerable distance to the left, against the east wall which bounds the base court of the castle. A little further, on the right, stands Caesar's tower, a square building, strengthened by four small towers at the corners. This is not only the most massive, but, in its main structure, the most ancient remnant of the fortress. It seems to have been the castle as it was erected in the time of Henry I., with a few alterations by the Earl of Leicester. Close beyond the western side, but detached from the tower, are seen the remains of the kitchens; joined by a smaller, though not so strong a tower as the former, at the north-west corner. Nearly the whole of the western side is occupied by the hall; the windows, walls, &c. of which are ornamented with the richest tracery, though



though now, for the greater part, wound round with ivy; but exhibiting, with some of the adjoining buildings, the principal improvements which were made to the castle when inhabited by John of Gaunt, in the days of Richard II. The privy chamber, the presence chamber, Leicester's buildings, and Sir Robert Dudley's lobby, are the additions on the south-east and eastern sides of the inner court, which were made between 1563 and 1575. King Henry's lodgings form perhaps the only portion of the main structure which was built by Henry VIII.; the *Pleſans en Marys*, which he erected near the Swan tower, was only removed from the tail of the pool, where it had been built by Henry V. The outer walls, which occupy within their circuit seven acres, are strengthened at proper distances by very ancient towers. At

the south-west angle is the fally-port; in the corner, on the north-west, the swan-tower; on the north, the gate-house; at the north-east corner, Lun's-tower; on the east side the stables, and beyond them the water-tower; and lastly, on the south-east, Mortimer's-tower (rebuilt by Leicester) leading through the tilt-yard to the gallery-tower, which, as we have before mentioned, appears in ancient times to have been the grand entrance of the castle. But even beyond this, at a considerable distance toward the Warwick road, are other fortifications, which do not appear to have been noticed by the writers on the castle. The pool, or lake, we have so frequently mentioned, is now quite dry; and both the earth-works and the ruins fast decaying. R.

## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT of the LIFE and WRITINGS of  
the late MR. VAHL, PROFESSOR of BO-  
TANY at COPENHAGEN.

MARTIN VAHL, the most eminent naturalist of Denmark, and one of the greatest botanists of his age, was born at Bergen, in Norway, on the 10th of October, 1749.

From the earliest age when external things make an impression on man, the contemplation of nature was the favorite object of his mind, and until that period when every thing becomes indifferent to us, he remained true to this inclination.

His application was assisted by uncommon talents, and his merits were rewarded with universal esteem.

Till 1766 he was educated at the school and seminary at Bergen, and then entered himself a student at the University of Copenhagen, where he passed one year, attending the lectures of Zoega on the Plants of the Botanical Garden. The years from 1767 to 1769 he passed in Norway, partly at the house of his father, a merchant in Bergen, whose liberality towards his son must endear his memory to every cultivator of the sciences; but mostly with Professor Ström, a clergyman in the country, whose eminent skill in natural history, especially in botany, could not but be peculiarly attractive to young Vahl.

In 1769 he went to Upsala, where he enjoyed for very near five years the instruction; conversation, friendship, and

confidence of the immortal Linnæus. From 1774, when he returned to Copenhagen, he continued to devote the whole of his time to natural history, especially to botany, and was in 1779, by the king appointed lecturer in the Botanical Garden of that place. In pursuance of a royal order, he set out in the beginning of 1783 on a journey through Holland, France, Spain, Barbary, Italy, Switzerland, and England, where he made himself equally esteemed and beloved by the cultivators of botany and natural history, and, in short, of scientific men in general. Van Royen, Jussieu, Lamarck, Desfontaines, Monnier, Cyrillo, La Chènal, Banks, Dryander, and others, the most famous botanists of Europe, were captivated by his conversation, and often mentioned him as the Linnæus of Denmark. He acquired fame by the learning displayed in his conversation with these eminent men, but still more by his writings.

On his return in the latter end of 1785, he was honoured with the title of Professor, and appointed to publish a *Flora Danica*. He immediately went to Norway to make collections for this work. He went through and searched the most considerable mountains and wastes of that country, even to its utmost northern extremity; and this *Flora Danica*, and several tracts in the Memoirs of the Copenhagen Society of Natural History, prove that he travelled with skilful application. In

In 1789 he was, by the abovementioned society, appointed its first professor, in which employment, by his excellent lectures, and his condescending and instructive conversation, he formed many young men, who now too soon deplore the loss of their father and friend.

In 1799-1800 he made, at the expence of government, another journey to Paris and Holland, where he was received with marks of esteem, only equalled by his merits. From the Directory, then at the head of the French government, he received, as an offering they thought due to his celebrity, the scarce work *Plantes du Roi*, which Malesherbes had intended for him already in the time of the monarchy. Every public and private collection was opened to him. The drawings of Plunier, the considerable botanical collections of Vaillant, Tournesort, Isnard, Joseph Justieu, Commerçon, Haller, and others, there preserved, were again, with increased knowledge, critically examined by him; and what is still more, all vied with each other to present him with contributions towards increasing of his own collection. The same was also the case in Holland. On his return he was made professor of botany at the botanical garden, the plants of which were classed under his superintendance, and a catalogue of them was printed; and through his extensive acquaintance, the institution obtained considerable presents of plants and seeds from abroad. Ever since the death of Linnæus he had been sensible how much the System of Plants wanted an improvement, which its father had taken in hand, but not completed; he was aware how many species were not described, or imperfectly described, how many genera were to be formed or transformed; how vague the characters were often found, how inconstant the synonyms; how little those had seen, and how superficially they had observed, that published the works of Linnæus. He therefore, at an early period, formed an idea of dispelling, if possible, that chaos, which threatened to obscure the science of botany. His attention, his researches, his correspondence, his meditations, were from that time, especially bent upon this object, but hardly would his modesty have allowed him to make known the results, had not friends, on whose judgment and sincerity he could rely, not only encouraged him to it, but even held it out to him as a duty which he owed them and the science; consequently, after his return from his

last journey he was constantly employed with increased, and perhaps too persevering, application to put his extracts, annotations, and botanical collections, in proper order for this purpose. And in 1804 he began the execution of this plan, in the work *Enumeratio Plantarum*, of which, to the irreparable loss of botany, only ten had been printed before his death; and with the second volume, which was ready for the press, at the time of his death, the work will probably be discontinued. Shortly before that time he received, in a most flattering manner, from the French Empress Josephine, a present of the volumes that were printed of *Jardin de la Malmaison* and *Redouté's Liliacées*.

Thus devoting himself chiefly to botany, he did not however neglect the other branches of natural history. His lectures, his different treatises on that subject, and his instructive collections, prove his knowledge of zoology to have been very extensive. Part of *Zoologia Danica*, still in MSS., is by him; and of the continuation of *Afcani Icones* he also supplied a part. Cuvier received from him many contributions to the Natural History of Quadrupedes, and Fabricius to that of Insects.

By herborizing himself from Vardø (the extremity of Norway,) to Portugal, in several islands of the Mediterranean, and in Barbary, he had already collected a considerable herbarium. But this was greatly augmented by the liberality of his friends. At an early period he received plants from Linnæus himself. Mr. Rotböll gave him the duplicates of Forstål's collection. Mr. Marsfeldt presented him with his whole collection from the West-Indies. Afterwards he received Siberian plants from Pallas, Meyer, and Count Puelin; East-Indian from König, Rötler, and Ström; South-Sea plants from Forster, through Fabricius; North-American from Michaux, Barton, Krohn; West-Indian from Rohr, Ryan, West, Pheug. Plants from the Cape were sent him by Thunberg and Bylow; from Morocco by Schowboe; from Madeira by Rathke; from Guinea by Thonning. When in England, he received much from the patron of the sciences, Sir J. Banks. But the greatest augmentation his collection obtained was during his last journey, when it was enlarged with about four thousand species, for which he was indebted to Justieu, Lamarck, Richard, Trouin, Royen, and many others. Professor Cavanilles sent him

many curious plants from the South-American Spanish provinces; and the French botanists lately communicated to him the new discoveries made in the South-Sea under Captain Baudin. Thus his collection was increased to an uncommon number, and certainly it is not equalled by any other with regard to the number of the species and their true designation.

In order to keep pace with the discoveries with which other naturalists enriched the science, he did not think it enough to receive their plants,—he also wished to possess their often very expensive publications. On this he spent considerable sums, and thereby collected an uncommonly complete botanical library. Also had he a most extensive knowledge of the literature of natural history. And many have in that respect had occasion to admire the strength of his memory. If any person who wanted to know what had been written on some branch or other of that science, applied to Vahl, he never applied in vain. The professor had read astonishingly much; not even a book of travels, that contained any thing on natural history, but he was intimately acquainted with it: his application was unequalled.

His writings are, besides the *Flora Danica*, 6 vols., and a great many tracts in the Memoirs of the Society of Natural History, *Symbola Botanica*, 3 vols.; *Eclogæ Americanae*, 2 vols., (the third volume is ready for the press;) *Decades Iconum*, 3 vols.; and last of all, *Enumeratio Plantarum vel ab ipso vel ab aliis observatarum*, of which it may in more than one respect be said, *non plus ultra*.

This being the last of his works, and indeed the ripe result of the researches of his whole life, it will not be improper here to say a few words of its nature and importance. The full title of it is, *Martini Vahlis Enumeratio Plantarum, vel ab aliis vel ab ipso observatarum, cum earum Differentiis specificis, Synonymis selectis et Descriptionibus succinctis*, vol. 1, Havnia, 1804. The second volume has likewise been published since his death.

About fifty years ago Linnaeus gave to the lovers of botany the first truly systematic, and, according to the knowledge of his time, complete Catalogue of Plants, founded on firm principles. Six thousand species which it contained raised the astonishment of the age; and the conception, planning, and execution of the work, justly gained immortality to its author. Linnaeus himself lived to see this

number doubled, and in the same proportion the knowledge of plants has been enlarged since his death, so that it will hardly be saying too much, if we maintain that the number of different species now known amounts to more than thirty thousand.

While new discoveries in different parts of the world thus gave a wider scope to the science of botany, Reichart, Murray, Willdenow, and others, endeavoured to collect these discoveries in new editions of the Works of Linnæus; but what pains soever they took to collect all the species, it was soon perceived not only that their works were far from being complete, but even that the system, on account of the increase, wanted considerable improvements. But it was no easy matter to remedy this want; to collect all into a uniform whole, to model the system according to the amazingly increasing number, to determine the value of the different classes, to form new stable genera, to discriminate real species from varieties produced by incidental circumstances,—this was not within the reach of every one's capacity; this required an uncommon indefatigable application, united to an unconquerable attachment to the science, a discerning and comprehensive eye, a fund of knowledge drawn from nature, acquaintance with the discoveries of others, and many favourable circumstances,—this required another Linnæus, a man like Martin Vahl. The author, therefore, is perfectly right when, in the Preface to the *Enumeratio*, he says, that it is “*opus arduum: genera firma condere, species ad propria genera referre, differentias specificas concinnas, stabiles, perspicuas formare, species a varietatibus discernere, synonymiam selectam et veram eruere, adumbrationem ulteriori distinctioni specierum inferenturam elaborare.*” This *opus arduum* is begun in the volume before us, and little must he be able to appreciate a work of that nature, who does not here discern the comprehensive systematic spirit of Linnæus, the rigid criticism of Haller, the acuteness of Jusieu and Gärtner in forming genera, and finally a fund of knowledge and materials only to be acquired by him, who, furnished with those qualities, had the good fortune to enjoy, through a series of years, the confidence of the founder of the system; to travel through most of the provinces of Europe, and several of those of Africa; to have free access to the most considerable herbariums; to be personally acquainted with the most distinguished

distinguished botanists, and carry on a most extensive epistolary correspondence, through which every new idea for the improvement, and every new discovery for the enlargement of the system, was communicated to him.

Mr. Vahl gave his work the modest title of *Enumeratio Plantarum*, convinced that no one was able to write a *Species Plantarum*. Nor did he publish it as an enlarged edition of *Linnaei Species*, as in fact it would be absurd to call that his which in point of size and plan is so different from what derives its name from him.

Thus much of the work in general. We shall now only point out the most important alterations and improvements which the author has made in the systematic divisions, as appears partly from the two classes contained in this volume, partly from the Preface to it.

The system of Linnaeus consists, as every botanist knows, of twenty-four classes. Of these Mr. Vahl has thrown out two, the *dodecandria* and *polygania*; the former, because hardly any plant is found that has constantly twelve stamens, and those few genera which it contains may, without infringing the principles of the system, be referred to the class *polyandria*: the latter, because it is more agreeable to nature, and eases the task of the student, to reduce its genera to *monandria*, *diandria*, &c., an alteration which Linnaeus himself had conceived to be necessary.

As to the subdivisions, several important improvements are found in this work. The first class the whole natural order *scitamineæ* is expunged, and from the Preface it appears that it was the intention of the author to reduce it to the class *gymndria*, a transposition occasioned by his own, König's, and Swartz's observations, and which no doubt will meet with the approbation of every competent judge. The class *monandria* has thereby lost more than half of what it contained, which is the reason that it is not so numerous here as in Willdenow's *Species Plantarum*. Besides the order *scitamineæ*, the class *monandria* has also lost the genera *cinna*, (referred to *agrostis*), *miriarum*, and *Boerhavia*, (referred to *diandria*), *callitriche*, (referred to *monosia*), and *mitridateu*. On the contrary, here are found the genera *magnifera*, (before under *pentandria*), and *zostera*, (before under *gymndria*). Of new genera, which Willdenow has not adopted, here are found *Hoppea* and *Salmonea*. The new species are, of *cucularia*, 1;

*magnifera*, 1; *salicornia*, 3; *corispermum*, 2; *lacistemais*, referred to *monandria trigynia*.

In the class *diandria* the additions are far more numerous. Genera not formerly adopted in the system are, *Cadarium*, *Maytenus*, *Forlythia*, *Sarmientha*, *Micranthema*, *Sanchetzia*, *Chatochilus*, *Rütlera*, *Schizanthus*, *Garanga*, *Elytraria*, *Stachytarpheta*, *Hoflundia*, (a new genus from Guinea, found by a Danish traveller, Mr. Thonning, who enriched Mr. Vahl with nearly three hundred new species); *Columellia*, *Margynicarpus*. Of new species here are found, of *Jasminum*, 3; *Olea*, 3; *Linociera*, (of which Willdenow has but 1), 4; *Veronica*, 16; *Gratiola*, 17; *Justicia*, 59; *Calceolaria*, (of which Linnaeus knew but 4, and Willdenow 9), has obtained an addition of 45 species; *Pinguicula*, 23, &c. Upon the whole this class contains 328 species, whereas only 442 are found in Willdenow, who has nevertheless retained several numerous genera which Vahl has transferred to other classes.

Besides a great degree of completeness, sufficiently proved by the above statements, this work boasts another uncommon merit for giving ample descriptions, fixed characteristics to every species, and true synonymes.

To every species which the author himself possessed or had seen, or which had been described by able botanists, an ample and accurate description is added, mostly from specimens growing wild. Here again the true botanist is discovered; nothing material is omitted, nothing superfluous quoted. The keen discriminating eye of Linnaeus is here again perceived in him, who, amongst all his scholars, was the only one destined to finish his work.

This quick perception, discriminating and comparing with equal clearness, is still more displayed in those short, expressive characteristics, that distinguish the species, and in those marks of distinction, taken from the more essential parts, that form the different genera.

The true application of the synonymes is certainly not among the easiest tasks of such a work. In that respect the *Enumeratio* has likewise an advantage corresponding to the rest, that proves its author's intimate acquaintance with ancient and modern writers, and his critical skill in appreciating their different worth.

From this it will be seen what incalculable advantages would have resulted to the science of botany from the continuation

uation of this work, if the author had lived to finish it.

Shortly before his death, Mr. Vahl received a letter from the Governors of the Fund *ad Ujos Publicos*, stating in very flattering expressions, that the King, in consideration of his persevering and honourable efforts towards the improvement of botany, had been pleased most graciously to grant him, out of that fund, a gratification of 500 rixdollars, as an encouragement to the continuation of his *Enumeratio Plantarum*.

His great herbarium and botanical library, comprising nearly 3000 volumes, and his manuscripts, have been purchased by the Danish Government, for 3000 rixdollars, and an annuity of 400 rixdollars to his widow, and 100 rixdollars to each of his six surviving children, for life. The manuscripts, which Mrs. Vahl is permitted to have published on her own account by the scientific friends of the deceased, are,—1. Materials for the work *Enumeratio*, &c.—2. A *Systema Vegetabilium*, in which all the plants known to Vahl are given in systematic order, with their specific characteristics.—3. Third volume of *Eclogæ Americanae*, with prints.—4. Lectures in Danish on Zoology, on the Botanical Terms, and on some other Branches of Botany.—5. Drawings and Annotations collected by Ascanius, illustrating the Zoology of Denmark and Norway.

ACCOUNT of FRANCES SCANAGATTI, a MILANESE YOUNG LADY, who served with REPUTATION as an ENSIGN and LIEUTENANT of three different AUSTRIAN REGIMENTS during the last WAR.

FRANCES SCANAGATTI was born at Milan, and baptized at the parish of St. Eusebius the 14th of September, 1781. In her infancy she made considerable progress in the German and French languages under a Strasburg governess named Madame Dupuis. This lady having in her youth belonged to a company of the *Comédie Française*, possessed some information, and engaged her pupil to apply to study with pleasure, by the amusing means she employed of reciting and explaining, sometimes in the one, and sometimes in the other language, such small pieces of comedy and romance as were within her reach, and obliging her to repeat the same by degrees. It is not improbable, in consequence of so many comic and romantic ideas arising from these amusing studies, that this young

lady insensibly conceived a passion for the military profession, and adopted as a maxim, that women might run the course of glory and science as well as men, if they entered on them with equal advantages of instruction and emulation.

At ten years of age she was put under the charge of the Nuns of the *Vintauon*, an institution in high repute throughout Italy for the education of young ladies; and here she conducted herself so as to obtain and deserve the esteem and friendship of the whole house, for her sweet, amiable, and engaging disposition. Such are the very expressions made use of by the venerable and distinguished superior, Madame de Bayanne, to convey her approbation, and the general sense of the nuns of this respectable establishment.

Towards the end of 1794 her father, Mr. Joseph Scanagatti, resolved to send his daughter to Vienna as a boarder with a widow lady, in order to improve her in the knowledge of the German language, and to qualify her in the details of house-keeping. On the journey she was dressed in boy's clothes to avoid trouble and impertinence, and she was accompanied by one of her brothers, who intended to stop at Neustadt, in order to attend a course of military studies in the Academy of that town, which is esteemed the nursery of the best officers in the Austrian army. The pupils, to the number of four hundred, mostly officers' sons, are maintained and educated by the Imperial Court, and, besides the military exercises, are instructed in languages, mathematics, and the *belles-lettres*.

During the journey the brother fell sick, and acknowledged to his sister, what he had not had the courage to avow to his father, that he had neither taste nor inclination for a military life. His sister then strenuously urged him to return home with the servant to re-establish his health: and having obtained from him the letter of recommendation he carried to M. de Haller, surgeon on the staff of the Academy, and at whose house he was to have been boarded, she had the intrepidity to introduce herself, under its sanction, to the gentleman as the recommended boy, and as such received the kindest welcome. In a short time she had the good fortune to gain the friendship of M. de Haller, his wife, and two lovely daughters, so as to be considered as one of the family. Giving daily proofs of an amiable character and a strong disposition to be instructed, she obtained from Court permission to attend the lectures

at the Academy, and so conspicuously distinguished herself by her exemplary conduct and her progress, that she bore away the prizes of distinction in both the years 1795 and 1796 that she remained there.

At this Academy she perfected herself in the knowledge of German and French, and also acquired a knowledge of the English language under Mr. Plunket, a clergyman from Ireland, one of the professors of the institution, who declares that he never had the smallest suspicion of young Scanagatti being a girl, but considered her as a very mild and accomplished boy, of uncommon prudence. Here also she made the most successful application to fencing and military tactics, as well as to the various branches of the mathematics.

In the month of February, 1797, she resolved to address the Supreme Council of War at Vienna to be admitted an officer in the army, supporting her application by the most honourable testimonials of conduct and talents, which the Academy could not refuse her, and accompanying these with more eloquent vouchers, namely, the prizes awarded her during the two preceding years.

The Supreme Council being at this time particularly in want of good officers, to replace the great numbers who had fallen in the preceding campaigns, readily appointed her to an ensigncy in the regiment of St. George.

Her promotion being notified to her through the channel of the Academy, she immediately set out for Vienna, whence she received orders to join a transport of recruits in Hungary, and proceed with it to the Upper Rhine, where the battalion lay to which she was appointed. This battalion was composed of Waradiners, and was commanded by Major Seitel. It was stationed on the right bank of the Rhine, in the neighbourhood of Kehl, and at the extremest outposts, when she joined it, but shortly after was obliged to retire to the town of Mannheim, the enemy having passed the Rhine between Killtett and Deerhem.

At length the peace of Campo Formio put an end to the campaign, and Madeirofelle Scaganatti having passed about sixteen months in different cantonments in the Empire, Silesia, and Stiria, received an order to repair to Poland, to join the fourth battalion of the regiment of Wenzel Colloredo, then commanded by Major Deeber.

She was now stationed in the town of

Sandomir; and here she experienced the most distressing inquietudes, through the dread of her sex being discovered. As she frequented the Casino, where the most select company associated, some of ladies who assembled there, either through the conformation of her body, or her reserved manners, conceived and communicated their suspicions. And accordingly one day a young gentleman belonging to the town said to her ingenuously, "Do you know, Ensign, what these ladies observe of you?" She immediately suspected where the blow was directed; but, concealing her alarm, she answered, she should be glad to know in what respect she had attracted their notice. "Why, (replied the gentleman,) they observe in you the air and manner of a lady." On this she fell a laughing, and, with an arch and lively air, rejoined, "In this case, Sir, as the decision of the question is competent to a lady, I beg leave to select your wife for my judge." This proposal, however, he did not think proper to accept, and, wishing to disengage himself, protested that he was far from believing any such thing, and only hinted at what Mesdames N. N. had suspected. She withdrew earlier than usual that day, and passed rather an uneasy night. But, having fully meditated on her situation, she resolved to bear herself through, put on a good face, appear at the Casino next day, and there hold the most gallant and free discourse with the ladies, in order to remove, if possible, their suspicions. Accordingly, after complimenting them, she brought the matter on the carpet, and declared, that, far from being offended, she found herself highly flattered, in hopes that the opinion they entertained would render them less difficult to favour her with a verification to enable them to pronounce their judgment with greater certainty. This produced the effect she wished: the ladies, astonished by this military air of frankness, immediately retracted their opinion, saying, "You are too gallant, Ensign, for us to presume doing you any farther the injury of believing you a lady:" and thus the matter dropt.

Some time after, having received orders to proceed to Chelm, she had the good fortune to escape the prying looks of the fair-sex there, who obliged her to use uncommon circumspection. But she fell sick on the road, and was obliged to stop at Lubin, the head-quarters of the battalion. On this occasion she was under much obligation to Captain Tauber,

of the same regiment, who shewed her uncommon marks of humanity, attention, and kindness, in a country where she was quite a stranger. Here also she had some difficulty to conceal her sex; for, being affected with a general debility, she was obliged to commit herself in all her wants to the care of a soldier who was her servant, but who happily for her was a young man of such simplicity, that she ran no risk from his penetration.

She had scarcely recovered, when, having received notice that the Council of War had transferred her to the regiment of Bannat, she reported herself ready immediately to join; and, notwithstanding the advice of her present Commander to suspend her journey until she had sufficiently recruited her strength, she persisted in undertaking it, and arrived on the 6th of May, 1799, at Penezona, in the Bannat, where the staff were stationed.

Some promotions were at this crisis taking place in the regiment, and being one of the oldest ensigns, she expected to be promoted to a lieutenancy, but was no less surprized than hurt to find two younger ensigns preferred to her. Being sure of her ground, in so far as to know that the conduct-list given in her favour by the régiments in which she had before served had left not the smallest room for reproach, notwithstanding her mild and patient character she presented very sharp remonstrances, protesting that she should be ashamed to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment, if it did not repair the injury done her. In answer to this remonstrance she received a rescript of the 13th of July, which entirely satisfied her, the regiment declaring that the mistake proceeded from not having known that Ensign Scanagatti had been transferred to it when the promotions were proposed, but that they would not fail to take the first opportunity of doing justice to his merit; and in fact she obtained a lieutenancy on the 1st of March following.

She was now placed in the battalion of reserve, which generally remains inactive in cantonment, and was then under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Einsfeld. But anxious to share in the glory of the campaign, she solicited to be transferred to one of the battalions of the same regiment which were then acting against the enemy in Italy, and she was in consequence appointed to the sixth, then encamped on the mountains to the east of Genoa, which she joined without delay.

Here she was encamped with her battalion, commanded by Major Paulich, and sharp skirmishes and actions more frequently took place than at any other of the outposts. She fought under that officer particularly in two battles that took place on the 14th and 15th of December, 1799, in the neighbourhood of Scosera, and at Torriglia, where she had the satisfaction of penetrating first into the enemy's intrenched redoubts, which the enemy were then forced to abandon, but which they retook next day, through the superiority of force with which they renewed the attack.

In this unfortunate affair the brave Major Paulich being severely wounded and made prisoner, with a part of his battalion, the main body of the army in that neighbourhood, under the command of General Count de Klenau, was obliged immediately to retire. Ensign Scanagatti was then ordered to post himself at Barba Gelata, with a small detachment, in order to cover the retreat on that side; and on the 25th of the same month received orders to join the battalion lying at Campiano and Castelbardi, districts belonging to the Duke of Parma.

Captain Golubowish, and after him Captain Kliunowich, succeeded to the command of the battalion, which, about the end of February, 1800, was sent into quarters at Leghorn. At this time Ensign Scanagatti having been dispatched on regimental business to Venice, Mantua, and Milan, had the satisfaction to revisit her family in passing through Cremona, of which town her father was then Intendant.

Here she stopt a day and two nights. Her mother during all that time never quitted her sight; and having remarked in the morning, that, when dressing, she laced her chest very straightly, to efface every exterior sign of her sex, and that so strong a compression had there already produced a certain degree of mortification and some lividity, Madame Scanagatti communicated her fears to her husband, that their child would soon fall a victim to a cancer if they delayed longer obliging her to quit the service.

The father, from the moment the news reached him, that his daughter had introduced herself to the Academy as a boy, had never ceased to importune her to return to the avocations of her sex; but at the same time carefully concealed this transaction of a daughter of whom he received the most satisfactory reports, and

from

from whose spirit he had also to expect some imprudent resolution if counteracted by violent means. He now reflected seriously on the most efficient means to be employed to calm the uneasiness of his wife, and, if possible, to withdraw his daughter without irritating her feelings. He renewed the attempt to engage her voluntary compliance, insisting strongly, among many other dangers to which she was exposed, on the discovery made by her mother, and offering to accommodate her in his house with every thing that could give her satisfaction.

This attempt was however fruitless. She answered respectfully, that she would not fail to pay attention to what her mother had remarked respecting her; nor would she hesitate a moment to fly to the bosom of her family (always dear to her,) as soon as peace should take place, and which could not be a great distance; but she begged him to reflect, that she would lose the little merit she had acquired in her career if she should quit it at that crisis. Lastly, that he might perfectly tranquillize himself on her account, seeing that, in the course of three years and an half, she had been able happily to support her character in the midst of an army, and in a variety of critical situations. In this manner she took leave of her parents, and proceeded to execute the remainder of her commissions.

Meanwhile her father resolved to go to Milan, and in this dilemma to be guided entirely by Count Cocatieli, a nobleman who had much regard for him, and who, being Commissary General of his Imperial Majesty in Lombardy, and near the Army of Italy, could be of service to him in an affair of such delicacy.

In consequence of this advice, and through the medium of the Count, he addressed a memorial to his Excellency Baron Melas, disclosing the story of his daughter, and soliciting for her an honourable discharge.

The lady in the mean time having executed her commissions, while her father was, unknown to her, engaged in this scheme, returned to her regiment, which she found at the outposts of the blockade of Genoa, encamped on Monte-Becco, and near Monte-Faccio. On the same day that this latter place capitulated, she received notice that the Commander-in-Chief had sent an order to the battalion

to permit Lieutenant Scanagatti to proceed to join his family at Milan. This permission, unsolicited by her, was equally disagreeable and unexpected. She immediately perceived that it must have come through her parents; but, though cruelly disappointed, she consoled herself that she was not discovered to be a girl, but was treated as an officer in the very order of the Commander-in-Chief; and what confirmed her in this flattering idea was, that next day being at dinner with General Baron de Gotthheim, commanding the division of the Imperial army in this neighbourhood, she was always addressed by the title of lieutenant, and nothing occurred that gave her the smallest suspicion that her sex was known.

Amidst these reflections she resolved, on the 3d of June, 1800, to proceed on her journey towards her paternal mansion, but on the 8th of the same month having learnt at Bologna that the enemy had just entered the Milanese, she thought it adviseable to direct her route to Verona, to which the staff of the Austrian army was then transferred. She there applied for and obtained a new route for Venice, where her father then was, and where she remained, tired of an inactive life, till the peace of Luneville permitted her to return with safety to her country. And it was with no small regret that she left off a uniform obtained through the most signal merit, and supported in the most honourable and exemplary manner.

To attest the truth of which, and the well-merited opinion of her zealous and faithful services, the Commander-in-Chief, General Baron Melas, in a rescript of the 23d of May, 1801, announced to the Supreme Council of War, that on the 11th of July, 1800, he had conferred her lieutenancy on her brother, who was then a cadet in the regiment of Belgiojoso.

It is only necessary to add, that this adventurous young lady having refused her sex, in the bosom of her family is no less a pattern now of female merit, than she had formerly been of military conduct, fulfilling, with unexampled sweetness and equanimity of temper, the office of governess to her younger sisters, and otherwise assisting her venerable mother in the details of family management.



## ORIGINAL POETRY.

TRANSLATION OF A CELEBRATED  
FRAGMENT BY SIMONIDES.

[The following Satire was the subject of a very interesting paper in the Spectator, and is there introduced by judicious and elegant observations.

“Simonides, a poet famous in his generation, is, I think, author of the oldest satire that is now extant; and, as some say, of the first that was ever written. This poet flourished about four hundred years after the siege of Troy; and shews, by his way of writing, the simplicity, or rather coarseness, of the age in which he lived. I have taken notice, in a former speculation, that the rule of observing what the French call the *Bienfaisance* in an allusion, has been found out of latter years; and that the ancients, provided there was a likeness in their similitude, did not much trouble themselves about the decency of the comparison. The satire or iambics of Simonides, with which I shall entertain my readers in the present paper, are a remarkable instance of what I formerly advanced. The subject of this satire is a woman. He describes the sex in their several characters, which he derives to them from a fanciful supposition raised upon the doctrine of præ-existence. He tells us, that the gods formed the souls of women out of those seeds and principles which compose several kinds of animals and elements; and that their good or bad dispositions arise in them according as such and such seeds and principles predominate in their constitutions.”

These excellent remarks preclude the necessity of any further introduction. If I need any apology for presenting a translation of what is so avowedly contrary to *bienfaisance*, I hope it will be admitted that where Mr. Addison has discovered so much force and such felicity of expression as to deserve a literal version, there must be enough of poetical merit to justify an attempt to preserve the spirit, as well as the sense, of the original.]

A PART from man, to no one rule confin'd,  
Has changeful nature form'd the female mind.

This moulded from the swine's polluted breed,  
Slut in her house, and glutton in her feed,  
Unclean in person, negligent in dress,  
Wallows in self-created nastiness.

That from the essence of the fox was made:  
Discerning woman! to whose mind, display'd,  
MONTHLY MAG., No. 150.

The various forms of vice and virtue lie  
Well mark'd by her all-penetrating eye;  
Who yet, as interest rules, or passion burns,  
Is wise and good, and weak and bad, by turns.

One from a prying bitch her race betrays,  
Eager to know and learn the hidden ways,  
Who throws about her keen enquiring eyes,  
And barks for ever, though she nothing spies.  
Threaten—you'll not the more her tongue  
refrain;  
Knock out her teeth with stones—you toil in vain:

The milder arts of soft persuasion try,  
—Yet, let her walk, or ride, or stand, or lie,  
Rings in your ears, by no remorse kept back,  
And still will ring th'un governable clack.

This for her husband's everlasting bane,  
Born of the earth, the angry gods ordain.  
Nor good nor ill this senseless creature feels,  
Yet shews unequal'd judgment in her meals;  
And, when the sky descends in wintry snows,  
Creeps nearer to the fire to warm her toes.

Now bring the sea-bred creature to your mind.  
To day, she smiles on all, to all is kind,  
And the pleas'd guest, delighted with her care,  
Thinks none more good, more affable, or fair.  
To-morrow, clouds that heav'nly form disgrace,  
Frowns clothe her forehead, passions dim her face;  
Strong, and more strong, her causeless fury glows,  
Alike awaken'd by her friends and foes.  
As, when the summer-sun shines fair and free,  
To joyful sailors smiles the tranquil sea,  
But soon, when wintry clouds the sky deform,  
Swell to the thunders of the hideous storm.

One of the *asps* the patient image shews,  
Who, not till urg'd by hunger, thirst, and blows,  
At length performs each several task assign'd,  
And ends each labour to the master's mind.  
Yet she, both day and night, by stealth is fed,  
Nor over-faithful to her husband's bed.

The weazel forms a sad and wretched race,  
With joyless eye, and beauty-lacking face,  
Who feel no passion, nor excite desire,  
Guiltless alike of Love and Fancy's fire  
And every art, but how to cheat a friend,  
Defraud the poor, and save a candle's end.

The *high-fed steed*, who proud, with flowing mane,  
Scorns the low labours of the dray and wain,  
Marks one class more, which neither spin nor sew,  
Nor deign to cast one careful glance below;  
Nor parent's care, nor wife's affection prove,  
Chain'd to the toilet by a stronger love.  
More pressing duties streams of fragrance pour,  
Wreath the bright locks, and chase the  
    matching flow'r,  
Till she at last in all her lustre burit,  
The world's great idol, but—a wife accurst.

Deform'd alike in manner as in shape,  
Next come the hateful children of the *ape*,  
Where'er they walk, who raise a general shout,  
And fix, where'er they stop, the gazing rout;  
With narrow hips, thin chest, and droop'd waist.  
(Unhappy man, by such a wife embrac'd!)  
Cunning and trick engage the ditty broud,  
Perpetual guile, and base ingratitude.

### SONNET ON CHARLES JAMES FOX,

NAT. XIII. JAN. MDCCXLIX,

DE NAT. XIII. SEPT. MDCCCVI.

FOX, thou hast liv'd!—The helm in our  
    blest days  
Of sunshine and of calm thou didst not take:  
But when the tempest made the firm earth  
    shake,  
And gloom and horror reign'd.—This be thy  
    praise,  
That in no hour to listen flattering lays  
That steerage boldest pilots dar'd not make,  
And who long govern'd hasten'd to forsake,  
Thine hand accepted. Hence thy country pays  
    With love and veneration that firm zeal,  
That life a victim to the public weal,  
That spirit, active, comprehensive, kind;  
That energy, on renovated base  
    Which fix'd the Rights of Juries; and the  
    race  
Of Afric liberates; and fought the world in  
    peace to bind.  
September 17, 1806.                      C. LOFFT.

### ON THE DEATH OF THE RIGHT HON. C. J. FOX.

WHAT plaints are those that pour upon  
    the breeze?  
And tell such sorrowing tales to Chiswick's  
    groves,  
While Thames' banks reverberate the sounds?  
Alas! they dwell upon a theme of woe,  
And bear the tidings of no common grief,  
That Fox—the eloquent, the patriot Fox,  
The firm supporter of his country's rights,  
The constitution's and the people's friend,—

Was, by the arrows of insatiate Death,  
Untimely hasten'd to the silent tomb!  
Humanity, alas! and Peace itself,  
With the best, noblest Charities of Heav'n,  
In him have lost a parent, and must wander  
Upon the surface of a dreary world,  
As orphans and as outcasts: Liberty,  
The hallow'd genius of fair Albion's shores,  
Has lost in him an ardent advocate.  
Long, long may Africa, repiete with woe,  
Weep o'er the fate of her still-suffering sons:  
For Fox is dead—and Slavery remains!  
What though a faction, fraught with splen-  
    did crimes,  
Had scorn'd his eloquent prophetic voice,  
And branded long his great illustrious name  
For deeds his noble mind could ne'er approve,  
Too late 'twas found his counsels were too just;  
For he was call'd to hold the reins of state:  
And hardly had he gain'd that height of  
    pow'r,  
Whilst offering to the world the robe of  
    peace,  
That Providence which gave him life and  
    breath,  
And sent him here on earth to bless mankind,  
For some wise purpose cut his thread of life,  
(Perhaps to prove how vain are human hopes,)  
And left the nations round to weep their fate.  
Sunderland.                                      R.

### WILLIAM AND KATE OF THE VALE.

LITTLE Kate of the valley was lovely as  
    May,  
And a stranger to sorrows and cares;  
Singing blithe at her wheel she would sit the  
    whole day,  
And at eve she was wont 'mid the lambkins  
    to fray,  
With footsteps as guileless as theirs.  
And Kate of the Valley was lov'd by a  
    swain,  
Who valued her far beyond life;  
And so closely he press'd her, that Kitty was  
    fain  
To acknowledge to William she lov'd him  
    again,  
And soon he should call her his wife.  
For young William had long and incessantly  
    trove  
Her bosom with love to assail;  
And their parents would pray to the pow'r  
    that's above  
To shelter from peril the innocent love  
    Of William and Kate of the Vale!  
And now to the altar see Kitty repair,  
To join in the wedded embrace:  
But how nearly to bliss stands the demon  
    Despair;  
For, lo! at the altar—no bridegroom was  
    there,  
And no one his pathway could trace!

Nor in cottage or village could William be found,  
 Though fought for from morning till night;  
 And in vain was he call'd on the neighbour-  
 hood round,  
 For the neighbouring hills but re-echoed the  
 sound;  
 And Kate was half wild with affright.

As she call'd on her lover, despairing, forlorn,  
 Poor William, as luckless as she,  
 From his home and his hopes by a pres-  
 ging was torn,  
 And on board the tall ship was exultingly  
 borne,—  
 For William had once been at sea.

By the pitiless crew was no sympathy shewn,  
 His grief they but turn'd into jest;  
 And in vain to their leader his wrongs he  
 made known,  
 For their leader, by custom, quite callous  
 was grown,  
 And pity was banish'd his breast.

The disastrous news, reaching Kitty at last,  
 Make her bosom the harbour of care;  
 For her William she trembles at every blast;  
 And memory, telling of joys that are past,  
 But adds a fresh gloom to despair.

Thus days, weeks, and months had continu-  
 ed their flight,  
 When "Vict'ry" resounds through the  
 air!  
 Oh God! how poor Kate strain'd her bright  
 balls of sight  
 To gaze on their names who were slain in the  
 fight,  
 And, dreadful—her William was there!

Broken-hearted, she sank from this turbulent  
 fate;  
 Her death-bell was rung in the dale;  
 She's entomb'd where she stood to be marry'd  
 of late,  
 And where all who pass by heave a sigh o'er  
 the fate  
 Of William and Kate of the Vale! C.

MARY MARTON.

A BALLAD.

By JOHN MAYNE.

POOR William was landed at bonny Dum-  
 barton,  
 Where the streams from Lochlomond run  
 into the sea;  
 At home, in sweet Ireland, he left Mary  
 Marton,  
 With a child at her foot, and a babe on her  
 knee!  
 The regiment march'd off when the passage  
 was over;  
 The route was for England, by land all  
 the way;

No, never to halt; but, at Ramsgate or  
 Dover,  
 Embark in the ships that were then in the  
 Bay.

Fond Mary, the while, in her spirit quite  
 broken,  
 Disturb'd in her sleep, and perplex'd in her  
 mind,  
 No letter from William, no tidings, no token,  
 Resolv'd to set out in all weather and  
 wind!

O! what, in this world, can deter a true  
 lover?  
 It is not long journeys by land or by sea:  
 Intent on her love, in a boat without cover,  
 She cross'd to Portpatrick from Dun-  
 ghadee!

The Irish are true to humanity's claims,  
 And the Scots and the English are never  
 unkind,  
 Poor Mary found friends from the Boyne to  
 the Thames,  
 As she trudg'd with her babes in a wallet  
 behind!

Arriv'd at the coast—by her sorrowful tale,  
 She soften'd the captain to let her on  
 board;  
 And never, O! never did mariner fail  
 With a couple like William to Mary re-  
 stor'd!

August 23, 1806.

LINES

ADDRESSED TO MR. MONTGOMERY

AUTHOR OF A VOLUME OF POEMS  
 LATELY PUBLISHED.

THO' Misery stole thee at thy birth,  
 Tho' Faction marked thee for his prey,  
 And Envy, sickening at thy worth,  
 Obscured with clouds thine opening day.

Enchanting minstrel! thou could'st sing,  
 Tho' scowling dæmons gazed around;  
 And touch the intermingling string  
 In the lone prison's cheerless bound.

With lengthened notes, and mellower strain,  
 Now proudly soaring in thy might,  
 I hail thee, wondrous youth! again,  
 Exulting in thy loftier flight.

Whether I give thine awful "Grave"  
 The tear of penitential woe;  
 Skim thy rich "Ocean's" varying wave,  
 Or feel the "Joy of Grief" overflow.

Now with the aged Swifs extend  
 My new-nerved arm in frantic heat;  
 Or weeping o'er thy "Pillow" bend,  
 Till agony itself is sweet.

I love thy genius! blest thy lyre!  
 By Sorrow's sacred hand 'twas given;  
 "Baptized by her refining fire:"  
 A fire sublime that fell from heaven.

Amidst its hallowed beams I trace  
 Religion's mild and genuine ray,  
 Enlightening with resistless grace  
 The scene, the spirit, of the lay.

Exalted sufferer! yes, 'tis thine  
 To prove the Bard's divinest art,  
 To prove that every living line  
 Can charm, and melt, and mend the heart.

Then guard, with holy fondness guard,  
 This! the true poet's noblest aim:  
 And oh! be thine the great reward,  
 Of endless bliss with endless fame.

C. A.

## THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. RICHARD WILCOX'S (LAMBETH), for certain Machinery for glazing and graining Leather.

THIS invention is performed by so disposing a number or series of small rollers forming a circle round a large roller, which are placed in such a manner that one, two, or three of the said rollers shall be on the skin at one time, by which means a pressure is effected without breaking or injuring the skin. The rollers are so arranged, that at every rotation of the large roller the small ones commence their operations on the middle part of the skin, and work from the centre outward. When six rollers are used, three of them turn to the right and the others to the left. In order to produce the grain, the skin is first placed in a seasoned or damp state between the rollers, and after glazing the skin without any grain, it is placed in contact with a copper plate previously engraved so as to produce an impression similar to that wrought on the skin by hand, and then the skin and plate are passed between the rollers of a press. Elastic varnish is used to finish the skin, by which means a most beautiful impression and polish is given to it.

The most convenient size for the large roller is about four feet six inches long, and one foot in diameter, which is to be divided longitudinally into fifty equal parts or divisions; the circumference is also divided into fifty parts. When the small roller is placed for graining and glazing the leather, which is about two inches and a half diameter, fixed into a spring about ten inches long, and equal to carry two hundred weight, bent so as to form a circle about fourteen inches diameter; which spring and glazing rollers are placed on the iron roller, divided as above described. The first spring is fixed on the centre division marked on the iron roller, the second spring is fixed

on the third line, and the third spring on the fifth, and so on, drawn longitudinally on the iron roller; but, on the contrary, each roller is to be fixed to every line successively drawn round the circumference on the iron roller. Hence when the first set of rollers is fixed to the iron roller, it will cover it longitudinally, and but half way in circumference. The second series of rollers is placed beginning on the second longitudinal line, mixed by the first series of rollers, and so on successively; but in a direct line where the first series of rollers terminated; so that as soon as the first series shall have passed the skin, the second series shall then commence: thus, as the rollers are nearly twice the width of the spaces marked on the iron roller, and cross each other's track, they lap or cover each other during every revolution about three quarters of an inch, by which means the whole skin is completely grained and glazed. In order to adjust the said small rollers into a regular line, so that they may press on the bed, an adjusting screw is placed tapped into the springs holding the small glazing rollers; and as the end of the adjusting screw comes in contact with the iron cylinder, the said springs and rollers are readily and speedily adjusted. The rollers are grooved or fluted, and the skin prepared and worked by the machine in a similar manner to those skins worked by the hand; and the rollers are turned, and the skin moved forward and turned by any of the simple methods of machinery. The patentee does not confine his specification to any particular proportions; his great object is to produce the following effects: first, that not more than two or three graining and glazing rollers be on the skin at one time; secondly, that they tend to smooth the skin; thirdly, that the second tier or series of rollers cover the spaces left by

the first; and, fourthly, that the rollers follow each other in succession so close as not to come upon the skin suddenly or with a blow, but to glide or slide easily on the skin.

**MR. HENRY MAUDSLAY'S** (MARGARET-STREET), *for a Press upon an improved Construction for printing Calicoes and various other Articles.*

The specification of this invention is wholly taken up in the description and explanation of the figures attached to it. In the process steam is made use of for producing heat, by which the colours are dried as soon as they are printed. One of the cylinders made use of may be converted into a hot press for various purposes, by letting steam into the bottom as well as the top cylinder; and in case the colour should dry into the plates owing to the heat, cold water may be made to pass through the cylinder, which will always keep it cool. The manner of letting in the steam is clearly exhibited in one of the figures, by which it appears that the pipe may be communicated with the boiler or a small boiler on purpose, which will serve one, two, or more presses each, having stop cocks at convenient distances.

**MR. R. W. KING'S** (KIRBY-STREET), *for a Method of manufacturing Tin Plates into Covers for Dishes, &c.*

The figures attached to this specification display the nature of the invention. The sides or body of a cover are of entire pieces, and are hollowed, and planished, and grooved together, in a manner already practised for making dish covers. The body is left of a sufficient depth for making the improved mouldings at the base, instead of adding a rim to the same by the method now practised. The depth is, of course, regulated according to the moulding required. The body of the cover is brought together, and soldered while the top is yet off; it is then laid on a block having a hollow place sunk into it, and with a bouge hammer a hollow is sunk on the body of the cover, and which is either higher or lower according to the form or depth of the moulding wanted. This hollow may be produced by a tool the shape of the bouge; but Mr. King prefers the hammer and block as being less liable to injure the metal plates. It is then placed between the swage or tool, to form a moulding according to the pattern desired. When the cover is swaged,

the sides are foldered to the bottom, a wire put round it, and the top is grooved in the ordinary way.

The swage is made of iron or other hard metal, consisting of a hammer having its face cut according to the required moulding. The bed of the swage having its face cut to answer the indentation on the hammer. The hammer works on a pivot, being guided by a ferrol by which the depth of the moulding is regulated, and is moved backward or forward at the will of the workman, and fixed to the intended place by means of a screw. The shank of the swage, which is also made of iron, is of length to raise the body of the cover from the block on which the swage is fixed.

**MR. WILLIAM DEVERELL'S** (BLACKFRIARS) *for certain Improvements in the mode of giving Motion to Hammers, &c. without the Application of Wheel-pinion or any other relative Motion by Means of Powers now in Use.*

The improvements here described are made by means of steam. To the steam cylinder is fitted a piston with a rod in it; at the end of the rod that comes out of the cylinder is a hammer made fast to it. The steam is let in underneath the piston; the air at the top of the piston will, of course, be then compressed by means of the pressure of the steam underneath. After the piston has been raised to a given height, there will be an opening made on the under side of the piston to a vacuum formed in the common way, or the steam may be let out into the air. The compressed air on the top of the piston will then drive down the hammer with a velocity equal to what it may be compressed. There may be a vessel partly full of water, the top of which is made to communicate with the cylinder. At the upper side of the piston there must be contrivances to adjust the water, so that the air may be compressed in proportion to the velocity of the hammer. The hammer may be worked by steam, or any other kind of spring; the weight of the hammer must be regulated as necessity requires. Hammers may be worked from both ends of the cylinder, and the air may be compressed in the cylinder, or in any other convenient vessel.

The stampers may be worked in the same manner as the hammers. The method made use of by the patentee for working presses is as follows:—he has a lever, or compound lever, with one end of which working on a fulcrum or joint,

with the piston-rod attached to one end of the same lever or levers; and as the steam is let on the piston from the steam-boiler, it will lift or compress the lever or levers as may be required. The lever or levers may be fixed so as to work perpendicularly, horizontally, or in any other required direction. The shape, size, or form of the press may be varied, agreeably to existing circumstances. The knives may be made fast to the piston-rod, or any convenient thing connected with the piston-rod; or otherwise the piston-rod may be made fast to the lever or levers, or knife or knives, or other levers made be used if found necessary so as to work the knives; but those knives may be fixed in various other ways, so

as to chip fusick, logwood, and other woods; and may also be fixed to any proper thing which will work to and again by the piston-rod being attached to some part thereof. The shears may be worked by the piston-rod being attached to the end of the shears-lever; or there may be a second lever, or more if required, so that the piston-rod may be attached to some convenient part thereof, in order to give motion to the shears. Mr. Deverell applies the same mode for the working or giving motion to bellows. In that case the piston-rod may be attached or made fast to the back part of the bellows, or separate levers may be made use of, which may be made fast to any part of the bellows.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### NATIONAL INSTITUTE of FRANCE.

**C**OUNT RUMFORD, has lately laid before this learned Society, an account of some curious and interesting experiments with observations on the adhesion of the particles of water to each other. He sets out with observing "that we often see small bodies of a specific gravity, much exceeding that of water, float upon the surface of that fluid. Such for example, are very small grains of sand, fine filings of the metals, and even small sewing needles. So extraordinary a phenomenon has not failed to excite the attention of philosophers, and as this is intimately connected with a subject of research upon which I have been long employed, I shall here give an account of some experiments I have made to elucidate the same, and which have afforded results of considerable interest. Suspecting that the presence of air adhering to these small floating bodies, which is generally considered as the cause of their suspension, is not indispensably necessary for the success of the experiment, I made the following experiment:—Having half filled with water, a wine glass one inch and a half diameter at its edge, I poured on the surface of the water a stratum of sulphuric ether, one inch and a half in thickness; and when the whole was perfectly still, I took a very small sewing needle with a pair of pincers, which I introduced below the ether, where holding it horizontally at a small distance from the surface of the water, I let it fall. The needle de-

scended to the water and there floated on its surface. I made the next experiment with granulated tin, which descended through the ether, and when it arrived at the surface of the water it remained floating. I then reduced a drop of mercury into spherules of about one-sixtieth of an inch in diameter which I carefully conveyed into the stratum of ether, through which it descended to the surface of the water and there remained floating.

"When the eye was placed lower than the surface of the water, and the spherule was observed by looking upwards through the glass, it appeared suspended in a kind of bag, a little below the level of the surface. Having placed a second spherule of mercury on the surface of the water, it immediately moved towards the former, and approaching it with an accelerated motion, fell down into the same cavity, which then became longer; but the two spherules did not unite. Having placed a third spherule on the surface of the water, it joined the two others, but the weight of these three spherules together being too great to be supported by the kind of pellicle which is formed at the surface of the water, the bag was broken, and the spherules descended through the water to the bottom of the vessel. When the experiment was made with a spherule of mercury, a little larger, namely about the fortieth or fiftieth of an inch, it never failed to break the pellicle of the water, and to descend through that liquid to the bottom of the glass. But when the viscosity of the water was increased by dis-

solving

olving a small quantity of gum arabic in it, still larger spherules of mercury were supported at the surface of the liquid.

"The experiments succeed equally well when oil is poured on the water instead of ether, but they will not answer with alcohol. In order to examine the kind of film which is formed at the surface of the water, the following experiment was made: Into a cylindrical glass about an inch and a half in diameter, and ten inches in height, was poured some very clear water to the height of nine inches. On the water was placed a stratum of ether a quarter of an inch thick, a number of small solid bodies, such as a spherule of mercury, some pieces of extremely fine silver wire, and a little powder of tin which remained suspended. They continued in the same state after the vessel had been turned round on its axis several times with considerable rapidity. All the small bodies suspended at the surface of the water, turned round along with the glass and stopped when it was stopped: but the liquid water below the surface did not at first, begin to turn along with the glass, and its motion of rotation did not cease all at once upon stopping that of the vessel. In fact, all the appearances shewed that there was a real pellicle at the surface of the water, and that this pellicle was strongly attached to the sides of the glass so as to move along with it.

"Upon examining with a good magnifier through the stratum of ether, the small bodies which were supported at the surface of the water, the existence of this pellicle could no longer be doubted; more particularly when it was touched with the point of a needle. For in this case all the small bodies were observed to tremble at the same time.

"Having left this small apparatus at repose in a quiet chamber until the stratum of ether was entirely evaporated, I examined it again with a magnifier. The surface of the water was precisely in the same state; the small solid bodies were still there, in the same situation, and at the same distances from each other.

"When this experiment was made with a cylindrical glass of much larger diameter, the effects of the adhesion of the pellicle of the water to the sides of the vessel, were much less sensible, with regard to those parts of the same which were situated near the axis. It was difficult to prevent the small bodies which floated on the surface of the water from uniting, and when united they often formed masses too heavy to continue to be supported;

and having broke the pellicle of the water, they fell to the bottom of the vessel. If the particles of water adhere strongly to each other, it appears as a necessary consequence that a kind of pellicle will be formed at the surface of the liquid. When a small solid body placed on the surface of water, becomes wetted, it immediately descends beneath the pellicle. Then the viscosity of the water begins to manifest itself in a different manner, but with much less effect than when it acts at the boundaries of the liquid.

"With a view to render sensible the resistance which the pellicle of the inferior surface of the stratum of water opposes to a solid body which passes through that stratum falling freely downwards, the following experiment was made. Having filled a wine glass to about half its height with very pure mercury, a stratum of water a quarter of an inch thick was poured upon it, and upon that a stratum of ether one-sixth of an inch thick. When the whole was at rest a spherule of mercury was let fall through the ether, which, being too heavy to be supported by the pellicle at the superior surface of the water, broke it, and descended; but upon its arrival at the inferior surface it was stopped, and remained there preserving its pellicle form. It was no doubt the pellicle of the inferior surface of the water which presented this contact, and as this pellicle was supported by the mercury it is not surprising that it could support without being broken, a spherule of mercury much larger than the pellicle of the superior surface could support. The experiment was then tried with a solution of gum arabic in water in the place of pure water. And it was found that much larger spherules of water were supported when the viscosity of the water was thus increased.

"To prove this fact in another manner, the experiment was varied by placing a stratum of ether immediately upon the mercury. The particles of this liquid appear to have very little adhesion to each other; for which reason it was imagined that the kind of film that would be formed at its surface, must have very little force. The result of the experiment fully confirmed this conjecture.

"The very smallest spherules of mercury let fall through this liquid seldom failed to mix immediately with the mass of mercury on arriving at its surface, where they entirely disappeared; and the Count never succeeded in causing either a spherule of mercury, or the smallest metallic particle, nor any other body of greater specific

specific gravity than ether, to swim upon its surface. The results of the experiment were not perceptibly different when alcohol was substituted in the place of ether.

“The objects which are before our eyes from the earliest periods of our lives seldom employ our meditation, and not often our attention. We see, without surprise, immense masses of dust raised by the wind, and carried to great distances; and at the same time we know that every particle of this powder is really a stone, almost three times as heavy as water, and of a size so considerable, that its form may be perfectly seen by means of a good microscope. And we see also, without surprise, that water, which is much lighter than dust, and is composed of particles incomparably smaller, is not carried off by the winds in the same manner.

“In order to convince ourselves that the particles of water do strongly adhere to each other, and that they require to do so in order to prevent the greatest confusion in the universe, we need only figure to ourselves the inevitable consequences that would result from the want of such an adhesion. The particles of water would be raised and carried off by the winds with infinitely more facility than the finest and lightest dust. Every strong breeze setting in from the ocean would bring with it a great inundation. Navigation would be impossible, and the banks of all the seas, lakes, and large rivers would be uninhabitable.

“The adhesion of the particles of water to each other is the cause of the preservation of that liquid in masses. It covers

the surface with a very strong pellicle, which defends and prevents it from being dispersed by the winds. Without this adhesion, water would be more volatile than ether, and more fugitive than dust. But the adhesion is also the cause of other phenomena, which are of the greatest importance in the phenomena of nature. The viscosity which results from the mutual adhesion of the particles of water renders this fluid proper to hold all kinds of bodies in solution; as well the most heavy as the lightest; provided always that they be reduced to very minute particles.

“It has been found by a calculation, founded on facts which appear to be decisive, that a solid spherule of pure gold, of the diameter of one 300,000th of an inch, would be suspended in water by the effect of its viscosity; even though this small body should be completely wetted and submerged in a tranquil mass of the fluid. This viscosity, or want of perfect fluidity, which causes it to hold every kind of substance in solution, renders it eminently proper to become the vehicle of nourishment to plants and animals; and we accordingly see, that it is exclusively employed in this office. If the adhesion of the particles of water to each other were to cease, and the fluidity of this body were to become perfect, every living being would perish by inanition. May I be permitted (says the Count) to remark the simplicity of the means employed by nature in all her operations. May I be permitted to express my profound admiration and adoration of the author of so many wonders!”

## LIST OF 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 Work. (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE

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A TREATISE on Forming, Improving, and Managing Country Residences; and on the choice of Situation appropriate to every class of Purchasers: with an Appendix. By John Loudon, Esq. F. L. S. 2 vols. 4to., 3l. 3s. boards.

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The West India Common-Place Book; shewing the State and Value of the British Sugar Colonies. By Sir William Young, Bart. M. P. F. R. S. 11. 5s. 4to. boards.

Traacts, Historical and Philosophical, relative to the important Discussions which lately took place between the Members of the University and the Presbytery of Edinburgh, respecting the Election of Mr. Leslie to the Professorship of Mathematics in that University. 2 vols. 11. 11s. 6d.

The Comforts of Human Life; or, Smiles and hearty Laughs of Charles Chearful and Martin Merryfellow. 6s.

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Charles Ellis, or the Friends. By Robert Semple. 2 vols. 9s. boards.

The Children of Error. 2 vols. 7s. sewed.

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Donald. 3 vols. 12mo. 13s. 6d.

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Songs and Ballads, Tragic, Humorous, and Miscellaneous; from Tradition, Manuscripts, and scarce Editions; with Translations of similar Pieces from the Ancient Danish Language, and a few Originals by the Editor. By R. Jamieson, A. M. F. A. S. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s. boards.

New Myrtle and Vine, or complete Vocal Library; containing several Thousand of the

most Popular Songs. By T. Tegg, M. A. No. I., 1s., in 12 numbers.

An Elegy on the Death of H. K. White (who died at St. John's College, Cambridge, Oct. 19, 1806), Author of "Clifton Grove," and other Poems. 1s.

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Mr. Fox's Titles to Patriot and Man of the People disputed; and the Political Conduct of Mr. Sheridan and his Adherents, in both Houses of Parliament, accurately scrutinized, in a Letter to the Duke of Norfolk. 2s. 6d.

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A New Testament, or the New Covenant according to Luke, Paul, and John; published in conformity to the Plan of the late Rev. Edward Evanfon. 8s. boards.

The Cottage Library of Christian Knowledge: a New Series of Religious Tracts. Vol. II. 2s. 6d. bound.

A New Selection of Seven Hundred Evangelical Hymns (many Original), intended as a Supplement to Dr. Watts' Psalms and Hymns. By J. Dobell. 4s. 6d. bound.

Remarks on Two Sermons on Justification by Faith and the Witness of the Spirit, lately published by Mr. Joseph Cooke; in Five Letters addressed to the Author, by E. Hare. 1s.

The Leading Features of the Gospel delineated, in an Attempt to expose some Unscriptural Errors; particularly the Absurd Tenet that Mistakes in Religion are of trifling Consequences. 7s. 6d. boards.

Important Trial in the Court of Conscience. By J. Jamieson, D. D. F. R. S. A. S. S. 2s. 6d.

Interesting Conversations on Moral and Religious Subjects, interspersed with Narrative. By a Lady. 5s

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## TOPOGRAPHY

The History and Beauties of Clifton Hotwells and Vicinity, near Bristol. By G. W. Manby, Esq. 8vo. 5s. 6d. with Views.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

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

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

THE late Mrs. CHARLOTTE SMITH having drawn up Memoirs of Part of her Literary Life, the same, accompanied by a Collection of her Letters, will shortly be presented to the world by one of the members of her family.

The first Fasciculus of Dr. SMITH's long expected *Flora Græca Sibthorpiana* will appear in the present month. It is already known to the public that this truly magnificent work is to contain one thousand plants collected by the late Professor Sibthorpe in Greece, accurately coloured after nature, with descriptions, &c. by Dr. Smith.

At the same time will appear a half volume of the *Prodromus Floræ Græcæ*, which work will contain descriptions, &c. without figures, of all the plants to be found in modern Greece, compiled by Dr. Smith from the papers of Dr. Sibthorpe.

Sir JOHN SINCLAIR has nearly ready for publication, in four volumes octavo, his long promised Code of Health and Longevity; consisting of a detail of the circumstances which tend to promote health and longevity, with rules for preserving health.

Mr. BOLINGBROKE, of Norwich, who has recently returned from Demerara, after a residence of five years in that and the adjoining colonies, intends to publish an Account of his Voyage; including new and interesting particulars of the present condition of the various European settlements on that coast of South America.

KOTZEBUE's Novellettes will appear within the first half of the month. This distinguished writer has for a considerable time resided at Berlin, and has there published a periodical paper, partly literary and partly political, calculated to infuse into the Germans some degree of public spirit, by which the encroachments of France might be resisted. The shower of stones, however, to which he alluded in the preface to his French Travels, has reached him in the Prussian capital; and he has been forced to fly with his family to Riga, where he will, we hope, not be again overtaken by the French volcano.

The Life of Washington, drawn up from his own papers by the Chief Justice of the United States, will be completed early in the month by the publication of

the fifth and last volume. A variety of plans of battles, sieges, and other military operations, drawn by the General himself, or under his immediate direction, will be given with this last volume; combining, with the other features of the work, to render it the most perfect, as well as the most important piece of historical biography extant in any language.

Mr. PRATT is about to present the public with an edition of his poem on "Sympathy," in an elegant pocket volume, ornamented with original engravings from designs of the most eminent masters. It is intended to be accompanied by a new-modelled edition of his "Cottage Pictures," embellished likewise with interesting sketches.

Mr. FRENCH's Evening Amusements will make their appearance early in December, on the same plan as those of the preceding years.

A Dissertation on the Hebrew Roots, pointing out their general influence on all known languages, an ingenious work, left in readiness for the press by the late Mr. PIRIE of Newburgh, will be published in a few days.

The second volume of *Oriental Customs*, by the Rev. S. BURDER of St. Albans, is finished, and will be published immediately. A new edition of the former volume will be ready for delivery in a few weeks, in royal and demy octavo.

Mr. CUMBERLAND's interesting Memoirs are about to appear in a cheaper and more portable form.

There is at present printing at Edinburgh an Account of a Tour through the Orkney and Shetland Islands, by Mr. NEILL, Secretary to the Natural History Society of Edinburgh. The author, after describing the objects of natural history which occurred in his progress, treats fully of the state of agriculture and the fisheries in those much neglected and interesting islands. The Tour is to be followed by a Mineralogical Survey of Shetland, from the pen of Dr. TRAILL of Liverpool, who lately visited those northern islands.

The Rev. DAVID BOGUE of Gosport, and the Rev. JAMES BENNET of Rumsey, are preparing a History of the Dissenters from the Revolution, to be comprised in four volumes.

The Lectures at the Royal Institution are again commenced. Mr. DAVY delivered an admirable discourse, on Wednesday the 19th of November, introductory to a course of lectures on vegetable chemistry, in which he gave an outline of the subject; shewed the use and relations of this to the other departments of science; and laid down a plan of the proper method of studying it. He examined the works of all the best writers on the subject, appreciating their various merits and defects. To Mr. Knight and Mr. Hatchet he paid the highest compliments. The works of Henry and Thompson, and the 7th and 8th volumes of Fourcroy, he recommended to the peculiar notice of those who would wish to be benefited by attending upon his lectures.

The effluvia of the precipitate of platinum by muriate of ammonia, have been observed to occasion the same effects on the eyes, nostrils, throat, and lungs, as a catarrh. "Every time," says the gentleman who noticed it, "I have had occasion to open a paper of the precipitate, although I only touched it with my fingers, or even when I did not touch it, but merely inspected it for a minute or two, I was in a few minutes affected with an uneasy sensation in my eyes, nostrils, throat, and lungs, exacting a discharge of tears, sneezing, with running at the nose as in a catarrh, shortness of breath, attended with an itching and heat of the face, with sometimes the redness of it, as from erythema."

The Seatonian prize at Cambridge is this year adjudged to the Rev. CHARLES HOYLE, of Trinity College, for his poem on Paul and Barnabas at Lystra.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S manuscripts, which are speedily to be sold by public auction, form one of the richest collections of original state-papers which have ever been possessed by an individual. A large portion of them were Lord Burleigh's; from whose secretary, till they came into the hands of Lord Shelburne, their descent may be regularly traced. Among other curiosities, they contain a great many royal letters, mostly, if not all, originals.

Mr. S. WOODBURN, of St. Martin's-lane, is about to publish a hundred views of churches in the neighbourhood of London, accompanied by descriptions drawn from the best authorities, both manuscript and printed. They will appear fifty in a volume; and the first volume is expected to be published in March 1807.

Mr. SAWREY will shortly lay before the public an account of a newly-discovered membrane of the eye, with some observations on the cure of the fistula lachrymalis.

#### Russia.

It has been long known that water is best preserved in casks that have been charred: it has now been ascertained that salted provisions may be kept in this way for a great length of time. The crews of two Russian ships which lately sailed round the world, were so healthy that only two men died during the voyage. They lived entirely on provisions kept in charred casks; and the beef, at the end of three years, was as pleasant as when they first went out.

The Emperor ALEXANDER has suppressed the Imperial Seminary for the reception of young ladies, founded by the Empress Elizabeth on the same model as the convent of St. Cyr in France. In the preamble of his edict he declares, that those funds may be used to greater advantage, if applied to the education of those youths who are intended to serve their country; and that the education of a female, being limited to domestic management, she will learn it sooner in her father's house, than in a sumptuous establishment, where it is vainly attempted to teach the sciences, the knowledge of which Nature forbids them.

#### Sweden.

Colonel SKIÖDELJEBRAND, the master of the Italian name! Acerbi, has lately published an Account of their Journey to the North Cape, in one volume 8vo. This work does not contain the same details as that of Acerbi, but is considered as being entitled to more credit.

#### Germany.

M. LEOPOLD DE BUCH, member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and the friend of Baron Humboldt, has gone to Iceland for the purpose of making physical and geological researches.

Dr. BOZZINI, of Frankfort, has invented an instrument, which he denominates the *light-spreeder*. It is intended to afford an inspection of the interior of wounds, or the various parts of the human body, such as œsophagus, the vagina, the uterus, &c. The inventor is preparing for the press drawings and descriptions of this curious instrument.

VON MECHTEL is occupied, in company with Messrs. Humbolt and De Buch, the travellers, Tralles the mathematician, and Bode the astronomer, in preparing

a grand work for publication. It is to be a copper-plate, which will exhibit a general picture of 150 of the highest mountains on the globe, with an exact measurement of their several heights above the level of the sea.—Mr. RIDDEL is doing the same thing in England from his own original materials.

M. FISCHER, of Vienna, has discovered a new process to whiten straw. He dresses it in muriatic acid, saturated with pot-ash. The straw thus prepared never turns yellow; is of a most shining white; and acquires great flexibility.

The Easter catalogue at Leipzig contained 3,077 articles, among which there were 257 of divinity; 231 of jurisprudence, including political economy; 66 of philosophy; 177 on education; 59 on natural history; 88 on mathematics; and 77 on geography and relations of travels.—The last Michaelmas fair was less abundant: the catalogue did not exceed 644 articles. The works contained in the Michaelmas catalogue are, Morality, 31; Education, 79; Belles Lettres, 29; The Fine Arts, 15; Ancient and Modern Languages, 58; Divinity and Sermons, 88; Law, 55; Physic and Surgery, &c. 93; Mathematics, 30; Natural History, &c., 45; Rural Economy, &c. 49; Economy, Useful Arts, &c. 50; Commerce, 11; Political Economy, 21; History, 31; Biography, 19; Literary History, 8; Geography and Topography, 28; Travels, 16; Statistics, 5; Novels, &c. 63; Almanacks, 61; Genealogy, and Chronology, 2.

Professor KLAPROTH has taken great pains to investigate the component parts of native cinnabar; and he finds, as results of his experiments, that Japan cinnabar, exclusive of its foreign parts, contains

Mercury	-	84.50
Sulphur	-	14.75
		99.25

But that the cinnabar from Neumaerckel, in Carniola, consists of

Mercury	-	85.00
Sulphur	-	14.25
		99.25

#### France.

Professor PLOUST has discovered that the nitrate of soda is an economical article for fire-works, in the following proportions: five parts of the nitrate, one of charcoal, and one of sulphur, afford a powder which gives a flame of a reddish yellow, of considerable beauty; and

the mixture burned in a metallic tube, will last three times as long as the same charge of common powder.

The same chemist has examined the birds' nests of the East, and finds them to consist merely of a single cartilage, uniform in its texture. He boiled one in water, which became soft, but was not separated in its parts, and lost only four hundredths of its weight.

Messrs. VAUQUELIN and ROBIQUET have discovered a new vegetable principle in asparagus, which is crystallizable like the salts; but is neither acid nor neutral, and of which the solution in water is not affected by any of the reagents usually employed to ascertain the presence and nature of the salts dissolved in water. They have also discovered another principle, which seems to resemble manna.

PORTALIS, the minister for public worship, is sending missionaries to China, and they are to set off this year, accompanied by a skilful astronomer.

It is known that L'Histoire de la Médecine, by LE CLERC, was not printed in France. It is become very scarce, and is only to be found in a few libraries. M. Amoureux, desirous of doing service to young practitioners, is preparing a new edition, which will be embellished with remarks and plates. He likewise intends publishing, in continuation of that work, a new edition of Freund's History of Physic, with plates and observations appropriate to the present times.

We congratulate our country on the ascendancy of English literature at Paris, and on the commencement of a Monthly Repertory of English Literature to be printed there in English. It will contain a catalogue of all the books published in Great Britain, and reviews at large of every work deserving notice (party politics excepted), together with the proceedings of learned societies; the progress of the fine-arts; theatrical productions; patents for new discoveries; biographical memoirs of remarkable persons deceased; reports on the state of agriculture, commerce, &c. &c., reprinted chiefly from the Monthly Magazine. Such a publication has, we learn, been long wished for in France, where the readers of English authors have increased ten-fold within these few years; and where, we are also enabled to state, that, in spite of political differences, the English nation and character are respected by all ranks more than they ever were.

The class of mathematical and physical sciences of the National Institute of France, at its meeting on the 7th of July last, proposed a prize, to consist of a gold medal of the value of 6000 francs (250*l.* sterling), for the best theory of the perturbations of the planet Pallas discovered by Dr. Olbers. The motives for proposing this subject, and the plan of operation recommended to the competitors, are explained in the following observations: "Geometricians have given the theory of perturbations with sufficient extent and accuracy for all the planets formerly known, and for all such as may still be discovered, as long as they are contained in the same zodiac, and have only an inconsiderable eccentricity. Mercury was till our time the most eccentric of planets, and had also the greatest inclination: but its small size, and its situation at one of the limits of the planetary system, render it incapable of causing any very great alterations in the motions of the other planets. The Georgium Sidus, discovered twenty-five years ago by Dr. Herschell, is at the extremity of the system. With a diminutive mass and a moderate eccentricity, it has the smallest of all known inclinations: so that the formula which had served for Jupiter and Saturn were more than sufficient for this modern planet. Ceres, discovered five years since by M. Piazzi, having, with an eccentricity as considerable, an inclination of  $10^{\circ} 38'$ , ought to be subject to greater and more numerous inequalities. It nevertheless appears, that all the astronomers who have endeavoured to determine them, have been satisfied with known formulæ, the development of which does not exceed the produce of three dimensions of the eccentricities and inclinations. Those of five dimensions have been employed in the *Mechanique Celeste*, after a form of M. Burckhardt. The same astronomer has since presented to the Institute the general and complete development of the third, fourth, and fifth orders; but this degree of precision would not be sufficient for Pallas, whose eccentricity is greater than even that of Mercury, and the inclination  $34^{\circ} 38'$ , that is five times as great as that of any of the old planets. Nay, it is difficult to conjecture what powers and what dimensions of the products it might be allowable to neglect; the calculations, therefore, might be of such length; and the formulæ so complex,

as to deter the geometricians and astronomers who are best able to execute such an undertaking. This consideration induced the class, two years ago, to propose this subject for the prize to be adjudged in August 1806: but the time appearing too short, and the number of planets having been increased by the discovery of Juno by M. Harding, whose eccentricity seems to be still greater than that of Pallas, and whose inclination of  $13^{\circ}$  exceeds that of all the other planets, excepting Pallas; the class thought fit to renew the subject with certain modifications, and a double premium. Accordingly, it invites geometricians and astronomers to a complete discussion of all the points of this theory, so as not to omit any inequality that can possibly be of any consequence; and as these inequalities cannot be accurately determined unless the elliptical elements are perfectly well known, it is indispensably necessary that the competitors should not confine themselves to a statement of the numerical co-efficients of the equations: it is the analytical formulæ which it is of the most importance to know, that the more exact amounts of the mean distance of the eccentricity, of the perihelion, and of the inclination, may be successively substituted in their stead, in proportion as those elements shall be perfected. The competitors may even dispense with giving any numerical amount, provided the analytical expressions be presented in a manner sufficiently detailed to enable an intelligent calculator to follow their development, and to reduce them into tables. From these general formulæ will result another advantage; namely, that the planets Ceres, Pallas, and Juno, being at distances from the sun so nearly alike, that it cannot yet be decided with any certainty which of the three is the farthest or the nearest, the formula given for Pallas may likewise serve for the two others, as well as for any other planet that may hereafter be discovered, and whose eccentricity and inclination may be contained within the same limits. The memoirs intended for the competition must be written in French or Latin, and will not be received after the 1st of October, 1808. The prize will be adjudged on the first Monday in January 1809.

A discovery has been made at Lyons of a highly interesting piece of mosaic-work, representing chariot and horse

aces in a circus. It is fourteen feet and a half in length, and nine and a half in breadth. M. ARTAUD has made a drawing of it, which is in the hands of the engraver. He observes, that the tails of the horses are here represented as docked in the English fashion, and imagines that this is the only instance of the kind that can be produced on antique basso-relievos. He supposes that this monument must have belonged to the house of Ligurius, superintendent of the public sports in Lyons, and pontifex maximus of the temple of Augustus, from which his habitation could not have been far distant. It is well known that he gave sports of this kind to all the corporations of the city, who in gratitude engraved for him an inscription, which is still extant, and contains these words: *Ludos Circenses dedit.*

M. LEBRUN has invented a method of coating the inside of trumpets with a lac, which unites to smoothness, tenacity, without any injury to the sound of the instrument. By this means he prevents the deleterious consequences arising from the oxides of copper being collected in the insides of trumpets, and thus inhaled into the lungs.

M. MONGOLFIER has invented a machine which he denominates a *calorimeter*, or apparatus for determining the degree of heat, and of the saving that may be made in the fuel employed. This apparatus will serve for various purposes, such as to boil water at a small expence. It is useful in domestic economy. To render its effect complete, the smoke, or rather burnt air, should be deprived as much as possible of its caloric, which ought to be entirely employed in augmenting gradually the temperature of the water which envelopes the chimney. The air thus cooled, being heavier than that of the atmosphere, determines the current of air in the furnace, which can only be obtained in upright chimnies by sacrificing a very considerable quantity of heat.

DR. HAGER has been appointed Professor of the Oriental Languages in the University of Pavia, the first school of learning in Italy.

M. BOMPOIX, chief apothecary to the French military hospital at Genoa, lately sent to M. Parmentier at Paris some coffee-cups of uncommon lightness and beauty. They were glazed with a varnish which is held in great estimation in that country, and the composition of

which is kept a profound secret. M. Bompoix, at the earnest request of M. Parmentier, obtained a knowledge of this secret from the artificer at the manufactory, through the medium of one of his pupils, and he has succeeded in making a varnish in every respect equal to that in question. It consists of linseed oil,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.; amber, 1 lb.; litharge in powder, minium in powder, and ceruse in powder, each 5 oz. The linseed oil must be boiled in an unglazed earthen vessel; with the litharge, minium, and ceruse, inclosed in a linen bag, suspended in it during this process, so as not to come in contact with the bottom of the vessel. When the oil begins to turn brown, the bag must be taken out; a clove of garlic, freed from the skin, thrown into the vessel, and the boiling continued. When the garlic is dried away, another and another must be put in, to the amount of six or seven. In the mean time, the amber should be melted in another unglazed vessel, in the manner hereafter described; and when the oil is sufficiently boiled, the fused amber must be poured into it. In order to soften the amber, and assist its fusion, two ounces of linseed oil must be added to it. When the amber is wholly melted, it must be added to the linseed oil prepared as above, and the whole boiled for about the space of two minutes; after which the fluid must be strained through a coarse cloth; and when cold, put into a bottle well corked, to prevent it from drying. The amber ought to be fused over a very brisk fire. The piece intended to be varnished must be previously well polished, and the varnish applied in the following manner:—The varnish must be mixed with a small quantity of turpentine, and a little lamp black; after which one coat is to be laid on the piece by means of a hair-pencil; when this is dry, another must be laid on in the same manner, and the process repeated until four coats have been applied, taking care that each be completely dry before the application of the next; after which the piece must be put into a stove, or oven, and, when the drying is completed, polished with pumice and Tripoli powder. The cups ought to be made of hazel, alder, or cherry-tree, which are preferable to other woods for this purpose, from their being porous when perfectly dry, and not liable to warp. The cups, or other articles, must be dried in an oven, and finely polished, previous

to the application of the varnish. A red ground may be given to the article by mixing a little minium, or rather cinabar, with the varnish; or any other colour may be mixed with it as may best suit the fancy of the operator.

#### Turkey.

The Grand Signior's press, established at Scutari, has produced the following works:—1. A Commentary on a book called "The Revelation of Mysteries," 267 pages, in small 4to.—2. A Commentary on the Book of the Hundred Regents, 88 pages, small 4to.—3. An Arabic Grammar, from Yrub Awamel, 118 pages, in small 4to.—The Books of Euclid, in the Arabic language, with the Commentaries of Bonnycastle.

#### America.

The following is said to be a correct list of the periodical works now publishing in the United States:—

The Literary Miscellany, quarterly, at Cambridge.

The Literary Magazine and American Register, monthly, at Philadelphia.

The Mathematical Correspondent, New York.

The Assembly's Missionary Magazine, or Evangelical Intelligencer; Philadelphia, monthly, with portraits.

The Monthly Anthology and Boston Review, containing original sketches and reports of literature, religion, history, arts, and manners; at Boston.

The Medical Repository, quarterly, New York.

Collections of the Historical Society, published at Boston annually.

Transactions of the American Philosophical Society.

Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The Polyanthus, Boston, monthly, with plates.

The Medical and Agricultural Register, monthly.

The Monthly Register and Review of the United States, at Charlestown.

The Connecticut Evangelical Magazine, at Hartford, monthly.

The Massachusetts's Missionary Magazine, at Boston, monthly.

The Piscataqua Evangelical Magazine, at Portsmouth, every two months.

The Massachusetts's Baptist Missionary Magazine, occasionally, at Boston.

The Christian's Magazine, New York, quarterly.

The Christian Monitor, quarterly, Boston.

The Panoplist, Boston.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*The Five Lovers! a Comic Opera, now performing with universal Applause at the Theatre Royal, Dublin. Composed by T. Cooke, and dedicated to the Dukes of Bedford.* 10s. 6d.

**I**N the overture and other music of the *Five Lovers*, we find much novelty of idea, a cast or style of melody perfectly dramatic, and in the basses and combinations a respectable portion of science. The variety and relief of the several airs bespeak great judgment, as well as a fertile conception; and well merit the favourable reception with which the music of this favourite piece has been distinguished in Dublin.

*The Glorious Battle of Trafalgar, in descriptive Music, &c. Composed by John Watler, Esq.*

Mr. Watler commences this sea-piece with "The Cruizing of the British Fleet off Cadiz;" he then gives us the "Signals;" we are then led successively to the circumstances of the "Bearing down in two Columns on the Enemy, Clearing the Ships for Action, Drums beating to Quarters, Lord Nelson's Signal, the En-

agement, Boarding, &c. &c.:" the whole concluding with an "Elegy on the Death of the British Commander." We find in this production a great variety of matter, the greater part of which is perfectly appropriate, and well expresses the situations to which it is applied, and the sentiments it is wont to inspire. The modulation, if not profound, is easy and unaffected; and the bass is, for the most part, chosen with judgment.

*Poor Stolen Mary. Written by Mr. E. Button; set to Music by F. H. Barthelemon, Esq.* 1s. 6d.

Mr. Barthelemon has not only set the words of this song in an impressive and affecting style, but has displayed much judgment and science in the harmony and modulation; especially in the *canon* in the *fifth* and *eighth*, to which he has repeated the poetry in the last page. We here find much of that ingenuity and contrivance for which the masters of the old school were famed, and of which we see very few specimens in the productions of modern times.

*The Ghost, an Elegy, with Accompaniments for the Piano-Forte and German Flute. The Words taken from the Erse, by Mr. Derrick. The Music composed by R. Lowe, Kidderminster. 1s. 6d.*

We cannot announce this little composition as free from defects, yet must in candour allow that it is far from being destitute of merit. Indeed, when we consider it as the production of a young man, and a young man *self-taught*, we not only feel inclined to speak of it with tenderness, but consider it a justice due to the author to give him that encouragement, and to recommend to him that perseverance, which cannot but tend to place him hereafter in one of the respectable ranks of vocal composers.

*Dr. Watts's Divine and Moral Songs for Children. Set to Music in Twenty-four familiar Airs, by T. Purday. 4s.*

These hymns are professedly adapted to the practice of juvenile performers, and to that class of practitioners will be found highly acceptable. The melodies are in general simple, yet expressive, and the basses are arranged with ability. We are such friends to the domestic use of sacred music on the Lord's Day, that we cannot but recommend this little work to the notice of all musical families, nor withhold the expression of our wish to see such publications more general.

*"The Anchor of Hope is the Harbour of Love," a Sea Ballad, sung by Mr. Hill, of Covent-Garden Theatre. Composed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by John Monro. 1s.*

The melody of this ballad is easy and natural in its style, and conveys the sentiment of the poetry with force and justness. The words are by Mr. Rannie, whose labours are so well known to the lovers of lyric verse, and by whom the public has been just obliged with a volume consisting of ingenious and interesting musical dramas, select poems, ballads, &c. &c.

*"My Mother," a Song. The Music composed by Mr. Watler, and inscribed to Miss Corwell and Miss Augusta Corwell. 1s. 6d.*

We are much pleased with the ease and simplicity of the melody now before us. The words of this song have more than once come under our notice with other music, but not with any that has appeared more analogous than the present; yet we cannot pass unnoticed the

plagiarism with which it opens, and which, indeed, must strike every one who has ever heard a certain well known evening hymn.

*The Thirsty Family, a favourite Comic Song, dedicated to all the Odd Fellows in the United Kingdom. Written by S. Finley, Esq., composed by John Birch. 1s.*

The "Thirsty Family" is a song of low humour, not without merit, yet, perhaps, little calculated for genteel society. The air has the praise of being adapted to the words; and the general effect will prove agreeable to the lovers of whim and broad mirth.

*Song, with Piano-forte, Violin, and Trumpet Accompaniments. The Words by W. Hamber, Esq. of Birmingham; the Music by W. Howgill, Organist, Whitehaven. 2s.*

Mr. Howgill has acquitted himself in this song with considerable ability. The several passages and harmonic transitions are well suited to the sentiments of the poetry, and produce all that varied effect for which a judicious composer would be solicitous.

*The Duke of Bedford's Grand, Slow, and Quick Marches. Composed and arranged for the Harp or Piano-forte, by T. Cooke, of the Theatre Royal, Dublin. 2s.*

These marches are composed in a style highly creditable to Mr. Cooke's talents. In the first we find much martial dignity, and in the second a liveliness of imagination particularly appropriate to the quick step.

*Zephyrs mist on Sportive Wing, sung by Mr. Gibbon, at the Theatre Royal Drury-lane, and at Private Concerts in London and Margate. The Words written by John Kennedy, Esq.; the Music by John Birch. 1s.*

Mr. Birch has set this song with much taste and expression. The melody is easy and graceful, and the symphonies are fanciful and flowing; while the bass is agreeably and judiciously varied.

*Tom Larboard, sung with unbanded Applause by Mr. Gibbon at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. Written by Mr. Boden, and set by Mr. J. Birch. 1s.*

"Tom Larboard" is one of those broad simple ballads which cannot fail to please the lovers of nature in her genuine attire. The sentiments are as open and free, and the melody is as bold and plain, as the heart of a British sailor could wish.



## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

\* \* *The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.*

*The Taje Mabel Agra.*

*Ditto, taken from the Garden.*

*Drawn, engraved, and published by W. Daniell.*

THESE form a part of the splendid and excellent series of East Indian views, painted, engraved, and published by Mr. Daniell; and display a most beautiful specimen of Indian architecture, which, however strongly it exhibits the original genius of that people, is unlike any thing in Europe. In the richness and profusion of ornament, it perhaps resembles the florid gothic more than any other architecture. We do not mean to ground this remark on a similarity in the form; but it appears to be dictated by a something of a congenial taste. This series of views are in the highest degree valuable, not only from the superior genius displayed in their execution, but as they illustrate the history and manners of a country so important and intimately connected with our own.

*Miscellaneous Irish Scenery. Wa'msley pinxt., Cartwright sculpt. Published by J. Daniell, 481, Strand.*

*Plate I. Muckrofs Abbey, Killarney.*

*II. White Abbey, near Limerick.*

*III. Trim Castle.*

*IV. Roughty Bridge, County of Kerry.*

These views are of that description which pleases and interests various classes among the admirers of the fine arts. To a native of the place where the views are taken, they must necessarily be highly gratifying; and to the curious of any other country they furnish an inexhaustible amusement. The points of view are selected with Mr. Walmsley's usual taste; they are executed in a very respectable manner; and form, we believe, the second number of *Miscellaneous Irish Views*.

*A Pair of Prints. The Stag at Bay, and Whipping-off the Hounds. The Fox Chase, or View Hallo. Howitt del., Ellis aquatint., Pollard sculpt.*

The animals designed by Howitt are generally marked with spirit and taste: but in these designs the horses are not quite equal to what we should have expected from his pencil. When a great personage, several years ago, did the late Mr. Whitbread the honour of taking a

survey of his brewhouse, and was shewn a dray-horse which was considered as the most perfect animal of that class, his Majesty, after examining all the proportions with great attention, remarked that *it was a very fine horse, but had too much bone and too little muscle*. This is not precisely the case with the horses in these prints. They are deficient in bone and muscle too: they are neither large enough nor strong enough for hunters. The landscape is very appropriate; extremely well designed, and very well engraved; and, considered on the whole, both the engravings are entitled to a superior rank in the class of what are generally denominated furniture prints.

*Husbandmen housing Corn.*

*The Cottage Door—Which is the Way?*

*The Alehouse Door—Come, let's be going!*

*From Drawings by George Morland. Engraved and published by Thomas Williamson, 21, Chalon-street, Semmer's Town.*

It may be necessary to explain that the inscriptions, "*Which is the Way?*" &c. allude to the scenes delineated: one of them represents a traveller enquiring his road from some cottagers; and the other, a trio of English boors seated on a bench, and taking their parting cup of British Burgundy (*vulgo*, ale) at an alehouse door. They are drawn in Morland's usual style, and display a natural and truly English representation of the characters delineated; are engraved in the chalk manner in a very respectable style; and extremely well calculated for a drawing book, for which they are intended.

*The Wreck of the Lady Burgess East India Ship, Captain Richard Swinton, amongst the Cape de Verde Islands, April 21, 1806. R. Sartorius pinxt.; H. Merke sculpt. Published by Orme, Bond-street.*

Out of one hundred and eighty persons who were aboard at the time of this dreadful wreck, thirty perished. The view is taken at day-break, three hours previous to the ships going to pieces, and represents the point of time when the female passengers were saved. The singular effect of the waves foaming against the concealed rocks, and the impression which the representation of such a scene must make upon the mind of every spectator, render it an interesting print:

but the effect might have been still more heightened, by more force in the engraving, which is in aquatint.

The picture of the Death of Lord Nelson, which Mr. Devis has nearly finished for Messrs. Boydell and Co., contains portraits of all the persons that were present when that lamented event took place; and, as it is intended to be an exact representation of the scene, a model taken from that part of the vessel is copied, and no other persons are introduced except those that were really present, viz. Dr. Scott, chaplain; Mr. Beatty, surgeon; the surgeon's mate; Captain Yeld, who was first Lieutenant in the Victory; Sir Thomas Hardy; Lieutenant Collingwood; Mr. Burke, purser; Lord Nelson's servant. This is building painting upon truth; and had this superstructure been more generally built upon by the painters of other times, their pictures would have been a valuable record of many places, persons, and things, which are now involved in obscurity: for *fiction*, however finely imagined, must remain *fiction*; but *truth*, though in some few instances it may not be quite so picturesque, is still *truth*,—and truth is immutable.

We are gratified to learn, that Mr. Bromley, whose works we have had frequent occasion to notice as entitled to rank very high in the arts, has engaged to engrave it.

Mr. Charles Knight's large engraving of Lord Nelson, from Mrs. Damer's bust, is found to have a very good effect in several large rooms in which it has been placed. To such corporate bodies as wish to exhibit a memorial of this great man in their town-halls, or other public buildings, it will not perhaps be easy to fix upon a delineation so well calculated for the purpose.

Random and Co., of Bloomsbury, have published a very neat cast of a miniature model of a bust of Lord Nelson's head. It is a profile in *alto relief*, and very like some of the portraits that are esteemed the most striking resemblances of the gallant Admiral. He is placed on a blue ground, in a deep ebony oval frame: it has a very pretty effect; though, we think, it would have had a much better if the pedestal, which is inscribed *Trafulgar*, had been broader.

A picture, by Mr. James Howe, a young artist, whose genius has rendered him a happy painter of horses, dogs, and

other animals, may be seen, between the hours of ten and three in the afternoon, at No. 10, Percy-street, Rathbone Place. The picture, which is as large as life, is of a handsome and spirited cream-coloured horse, the property of his Majesty, at Windsor—with a spaniel, or lap-dog, as his companion. The horse, who had been painted without perceiving it, on being afterwards moved from the stall, saw his likeness at some distance, and being instantly fired with a love-fit in all its symptoms, as for a beautiful female of his own species brought to him, his eager ardour to make an *assault* could hardly be restrained by the efforts of the attending groom and others present.

Some of the readers of our last Retrospect having expressed a wish to know who was the inventor of the art of *Polyautography*, or taking impressions from original drawings made on stone, we have made the enquiry, and find it is ascribed to Aloys Senefelder, a German; though by some it is said to be of a more ancient date. Be this as it may, thus multiplying the drawing of a great master, without losing a particle of that spirit, freedom, and characteristic touch, which constitutes its great merit, is surely a most valuable discovery in the fine arts; and brings the artist, in one branch, upon a par with the author more than he was heretofore considered to be: as Addison remarked in the Spectator, No. 166, "The circumstance which gives authors an advantage above all these great masters, is this, that they can multiply their originals; or rather, can make copies of their works to what number they please, which shall be as valuable as the originals themselves."

The election of a President for the Royal Academy takes place this month. The public have for some time past been much agitated by *elections*; and an election, previous to its commencement, or during its continuance, is rather a ticklish subject, we may be permitted to express a hope that, whatever may have been their former conduct, the R. A.'s will keep in recollection the motto which their respectable secretary for foreign correspondence has prefixed to the last number of *Academic Annals*.

—"Ours are the plans of peace;  
To live like brothers, and, conjunctive all,  
Embellish life."

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN NOVEMBER.

*Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.*

## GERMANY.

*First Bulletin of the Grand Army.\***“ Bamberg, Oct. 8.*

“ The injurious conduct of Prussia towards France commenced at a very distant period. First, she took up arms with a view of profiting by the internal disorders of France. She was seen ready to come forward at the moment of the invasion of Holland by the Duke of York; and, notwithstanding the events of the last war, although she had no cause of complaint against France, she took up arms again, and signed, the 1st of October, 1805, the famous treaty of Potsdam, which was, in less than a month, superseded by the Treaty of Vienna.

“ Towards Russia she acted injuriously. Who can forget the non-execution of the Treaty of Potsdam, or the subsequent conclusion of that of Vienna?

“ Her injurious conduct towards the Emperor of Germany and the whole Germanic Body, is more aggravated, and of longer date, as is generally known. She always acted in opposition to the Diet. When the Empire was at war, she took care to be at peace with its enemies. Her treaties with Austria were never faithfully executed; she uniformly studied to embroil other powers, in the view of gaining some advantage, at the expence of either or both of the contending parties.

“ Those who suppose that such an interested versatility of conduct was solely to be attributed to the reigning Sovereign, are greatly mistaken. During an interval of fifteen years, the Court of Berlin has been a kind of stage, upon which different parties tried their strength, and in their turns obtained the ascendancy. On one day the decision was for War: on another for Peace. The least important political circumstance—the slightest incident—often gave the advantage to one of the parties; and the King, in the midst of these opposing Councils, in a very labyrinth of intrigue, was fickle and undecided, with the greatest intentional rectitude.

“ It was known at Paris, that the advocates for peace in Prussia had really been alarmed in consequence of the most audacious falsehoods and deceitful appearances, and that they had totally lost their influence; while the War Faction, taking advantage of their errors and dependancy, redoubled their exertions, alleged provocation on provocation, and accumulated insults; so that things were brought to such a point, that war became inevitable.

“ The Emperor was then convinced, that circumstances would oblige him to take up arms against an Ally. He therefore ordered preparations.

“ Troops marched with the greatest rapidity from Berlin. The Prussian army entered Saxony. They advanced to the frontiers of the Confederation, and insulted their outposts.

“ On the 24th of September, the Imperial Guard quitted Paris for Bamberg, where it arrived on the 6th of October. Orders were issued for the army to march, and it immediately began to advance.

“ The Emperor set out from Paris the 25th of September; the 28th he arrived at Mentz; the 2d of October at Wurzburg; and the 6th at Bamberg.

“ The same day two shots were fired by the Prussian hussars at a French Field-Officer, in view of the armies.

“ On the 7th, his Majesty the Emperor received a Courier from Mentz, sent by the Prince of Benevento (Talleyrand), with two important dispatches. One was a letter from the King of Prussia, containing twenty pages, which, in fact, was nothing but a paltry pamphlet against France, such as those produced by the writers of the English Cabinet at five hundred pounds per annum! The Emperor, before he finished the reading, turned to those about him, and said, ‘ I pity my Brother the King of Prussia!—he understands not French.—Surely, he cannot have read this rhapsody?’ This Letter was accompanied by the celebrated Note of M. de Knobelsdorff.—‘ Marshal!’ said the Emperor to Berthier, ‘ they give us a rendezvous of honour for the 8th.—They say a handsome Queen is there, who desires to see battles, let us be polite, and march without delay for Saxony?’ The Emperor was correctly informed: for the Queen of Prussia is with the Army equipped like an Amazon, wearing the uniform of her regiment of dragoons, and writing twenty letters a day to all parts of the kingdom, to excite the inhabitants against the French. It appears like the conduct of the frenzied Armida, setting fire to her own palace. Next to her Majesty, Prince Louis of Prussia, a brave young man, incited by the War Faction, vainly hopes to gain honour and renown in the vicissitudes of war. Following the example of those two great personages, all the adherents of the court seem eager for War. But when War shall present itself in all its horrors, the feelings and the language of all these will be widely different; they will each then be desirous of vindicating themselves from the charge of having drawn down the thunders of war upon the peaceable provinces of the North: then, by a natural consequence,

\* To illustrate the operations of the French Armies, we have introduced a correct Map of the Seat of War.

will be seen those very persons, now so clamorous for war, not only eager to exculpate themselves, but incensed at the results of their own conduct; and even attempting to throw the odium of the measures upon the King, who was merely the dupe of their own intrigues and artifices."

*Second Bulletin.*

"Auma, Oct. 12.

"The Emperor set out from Bamberg the 8th, at three o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Cronach at nine. His Majesty traversed the Forest of Franconia at day-break; on the 9th proceeded to Eberdorff, and thence to Schleitz, where he was present at the first Action of the Campaign. He returned to lie at Eberdorff; he proceeded on the 10th to Schleitz, and arrived the 11th at Auma, where he lay, after passing the day at Gera. Headquarters have just been transferred to Gera. All the orders of the Emperor have been most successfully executed.

"On the 7th Marshal Soult advanced to Bayreuth. The 9th he pushed on to Hoff, where he took possession of the enemy's magazines, and made several prisoners. He advanced to Plauen on the 10th. Marshal Ney followed in his rear, at the distance of half a day's march.

"On the 8th, the Grand-Duke of Berg (Murat) advanced with the light cavalry from Cronach towards Saalburg—he was attended by the 25th regiment of light infantry. One Prussian regiment appeared inclined to defend the passage of the Saale; but after a cannonade of half an hour, apprehensive of being turned, it abandoned its position.

"The 9th, the Grand-Duke of Berg advanced upon Schleitz, where a Prussian General with 10,000 men was posted. The Emperor arrived at noon, and ordered the Prince De Ponte-Corvo to attack and take possession of the village, which he deemed of importance. The Prince disposed his columns in order, and advanced at their head. He carried the village, and pursued the flying enemy. In the course of the night a great number of prisoners were taken. General Watier, with the 4th regiment of hussars, and the 5th of chasseurs, made a fine and spirited charge against three Prussian regiments. Four companies of the 27th light infantry, which were posted in a plain, were charged by the Prussian hussars;—but they were received in such a stile as became French infantry coping with Prussian cavalry!—200 horsemen lay on the field of battle!—the French infantry were commanded by General Maisons. A Colonel of the enemy was among the dead, two pieces of cannon taken, 300 were made prisoners, and in the whole 400 men were killed; our loss was trifling. The Prussian infantry threw down their arms, and fled trembling from the French bayonets! The Grand-Duke led several of the charges sword in hand.

"On the 10th, the Prince De Ponte-Corvo

removed his head-quarters to Auma. The 14th, the Grand-Duke of Berg arrived at Gora. Lefalle, General of Brigade of the cavalry of reserve, cut off an escort of the enemy's baggage; 500 covered waggons and open carriages were captured; they contained several articles highly important to the operations of a campaign.

"The left wing has been equally successful. Marshal Lannes entered Coburg on the 8th, and advanced against Grafenthal on the 9th. He attacked on the 10th, the advanced guard of Prince Hohenlohe, which was commanded by Prince Louis of Prussia, one of the leaders of the War Faction. The cannonade did not last above two hours; it proceeded only from a half of the division of General Suchet. The Prussian cavalry was cut off by the 9th and 10th regiments of hussars. The Prussian infantry were unable to make an orderly retreat; part were cut off in a marsh, the remainder found shelter in the woods. We made 1000 prisoners, 600 were left dead on the field, and 30 pieces of cannon fell into our hands.

"Prince Louis of Prussia, a brave and loyal soldier, seeing the rout of his corps, opposed himself singly to a Marshal Des Logis, of the 10th regiment of hussars. 'Surrender, Colonel,' said the hussar, 'or you are a dead man!' The Prince answered by a blow of his sabre—his antagonist ran him through the body, on which the Prince instantly fell dead. If the last days of his life were those of a bad Citizen, his death was glorious, though to be regretted. His end was such as he desired, that of a good soldier! Two of his Aids-du-Camp were killed near him. On his person were found some letters from Berlin, from which it appeared the project of the enemy had been to commence operations immediately, and that the War Faction, at the head of which were the Queen and the young Prince, had always feared the pacific intentions of the King, whose love for his subjects they thought would induce him to temporise. It may now be said, the very outset of war has destroyed one of its authors!

"Neither Dresden nor Berlin are covered by an army. Turned on its left, taken in the fact at the moment when it committed itself to the most hazardous operations, the Prussian army at the very outset is placed in the most critical situation. On the 12th it occupied Eifenach, Gotha, Erfurt, Weimar. The French army occupied Saalfeld and Gera, and was about to advance to Naumburg and Jena. Parties of light cavalry sweep the plains of Leipzig!"

*Fifth Bulletin.*

**BATTLE OF JENA.**

"Jena, Oct. 15.

"The battle of Jena has wiped away the disgrace of the battle of Rosbach, and in seven days concluded a campaign which has wholly quieted all the dreadful preparations for war with which the Prussian heads were so much possessed.

"The

“The following was the position of the army on the 13th:—

“The Grand-Duke of Berg and Marshal Davoust were with their corps of their army at Naumburg, having a part at Leipzig and Halle.

“The corps of Marshal Prince Ponte-Corvo was on the march to come up to Naumburg.

“The corps of Marshal Lannes advanced to Jena; the corps of Marshal Augereau was placed in the position of Khala.

“The corps of Marshal Ney was at Rotha.

“The head-quarters were at Gera.

“The Emperor was on the march to proceed to Jena.

“The corps of Marshal Soult was on the march from Gera, to take a more convenient position upon the straight road from Naumburg to Jena.

“The position of the enemy was the following:—

“The King of Prussia wished to commence hostilities on the 9th of October, by bearing down his right wing on Frankfort, with his centre on Wurtzburg, and his left wing on Bamberg. All the divisions of his army were disposed for the accomplishment of this plan; but the French army turning him upon the extremity of his left wing, was found in a few days at Saalburg, at Lobenstein, at Schleitz, at Gera, and at Naumburg. The Prussian army seeing itself turned, occupied the days of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, in calling in their detachments, and on the 13th formed itself in order of battle between Capelsdorff and Auerstadt, being about 150,000 men strong.

“On the 13th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Emperor came to Jena, and on a small elevated flat, beset by our advanced guard, reconnoitred the positions of the enemy, in order to manœuvre in such a way as next day to force the different passes on the Saal, and so to fall on. The enemy made a vigorous opposition, and seemed by their dispositions, on an inaccessible position on the highway between Jena and Weimar, to think that the French could not stretch out upon the plain without previously forcing that passage. It did not appear possible, in fact, to bring the artillery upon the flat, which was so small, that four battalions could scarcely open out their ranks upon it.

“The men were set at work the whole night to make a way over the ruts, and at length succeeded in bringing the artillery upon the height.

“Marshal Davoust received orders to defile near Naumburg, for the purpose of defending the defiles of Koesen, as the enemy wanted to march upon Naumburg, in order to reach Apolda, and fall upon his rear in case he remained in the situation he then was.

“The corps of Marshal Prince Ponte-Corvo was destined to stretch out by Naumburg, in order to fall upon the rear guard of the enemy, in case he bent strongly toward Naumburg or Jena.

“The heavy cavalry, which had not yet come up with the army, could not be entirely brought on by mid-day. The cavalry of the Imperial Guard was at the distance of thirty-six hours march, notwithstanding the heavy journey which it had performed since it left Paris; but it was come to that moment of the war, when no single consideration should outweigh to deprive them of the advantage of being the first to meet and fall upon the enemy.

“The Emperor placed the whole corps of Marshal Lannes in order of battle upon the level height, which the enemy seemed to overlook (they occupied a position over against it). This corps was placed under the care of General Victor; each division formed a wing. Marshal Lefebvre ordered the Imperial Guard into a square battalion upon the highest point. The Emperor kept the watch in the midst of his brave men. The night presented a remarkable spectacle: two armies, the one of which extended its front upon a line of six hours march, fired the air with its lights; the other, the lights of which seemed to be brought into one small point; and in the one, as well as in the other, all watchfulness and motion. The lights of the two armies were at half cannon shot distance respectively; the sentinels were almost touching; and there was not a single motion on either side, which could not be heard from the other.

The divisions of Marshals Ney and Soult took up the whole night in marching. At break of day the whole army was under arms. Gazan's division was disposed in three ranks; the left on the level height; Suchet's division formed the right; the Imperial Guards occupied the summit of a height. Each of these corps had their artillery in the little spaces between.

“From the town and neighbouring vallies the passes had been discovered by which the troops, which could not be placed upon the level height, might extend themselves in the easiest manner; and this is surely the first occasion when an army had to defile through so small a pass.

“A thick fog obscured the day. The Emperor passed before the different lines: he commanded his soldiers to take care of the Prussian cavalry, which had been described as being so formidable; he bade them remember that a year was not elapsed since Ulm was taken; that the Prussian army, like the Austrian then, was surrounded—had been driven from their line of operations, and lost their magazines; that they at the present moment no longer fought for honour, but for a retreat; that they alone sought to make themselves an opening upon different points, and that the corps of the army, which should let them pass, would lose its honour and its glory.

“To these inspiring words the soldiers answered, with a loud cry of “*Let us onward!*” The light troops began the action. They opened

opened a very brisk fire. Good as was the position of the enemy, he was nevertheless driven out; and the French army marched out in the plain, and began to form in the order of battle.

"The enemy's army, which on their side had no other view than to fall on whenever the fog should have cleared up, took up their arms. An army of 50,000 men from the left wing posted itself to cover the defiles of Naumburg, and to get possession of the passes of Koefen. But this was already anticipated by Marshal Davoust. The two other armies, one amounting to 80,000 men strong, placed themselves before the French army, which was opening out from the level height of Jena. The mist hung over both armies, lasting two hours; but at length was dissipated by the brightness of the sun. The two armies mutually beheld each other at the distance of less than cannon-shot. The left wing of the French army supporting itself against a village and the woods, was commanded by Marshal Augereau. The Imperial guard shewed their fire upon the centre, which was maintained by Marshal Lannes; the right wing was drawn together out of the corps of Marshal Soult, who had only a small corps of 3000 men, purely composed of troops which had arrived of his light corps.

"The enemy's army was numerous, and displayed a fine cavalry; their manœuvres were exactly and rapidly executed. The Emperor had chosen to delay coming to an engagement for two hours, in order to watch the positions which the enemy should take after the action of the morning, and to give the necessary orders to the troops, especially the cavalry, which required the greatest care. But the impetuosity of the French was too ardent for him. Several battalions had begun to engage in the village of Hollstedt. He saw that the enemy was in motion to drive them out; he gave immediate orders to Marshal Lannes to march with expedition to the support of the village. Marshal Soult had attacked a wood on the right. The enemy having made a movement with his right wing upon our left, Marshal Augereau was commanded to repulse them, and in less than an hour the action was general. Two hundred and fifty, or three hundred thousand men, with seven or eight hundred pieces of artillery, scattered death in every direction, and exhibited one of the most awful events ever witnessed on the theatre of history. On one side, as well as on the other, every manœuvre was performed as if it were on a parade.

"Among our troops there was not for a moment the least disorder; the victory was not uncertain for an instant. The Emperor had all along by him, besides his Imperial Guard, a large body of troops, as a reserve to act in unforeseen events.

"Marshal Soult having got possession of the wood, which occupied him two hours,

made a movement in advance. At that instant the Emperor gave orders that the division of French cavalry in reserve should begin to take post, and that the two new divisions from the army of Marshal Ney should take station upon the field of battle by the rear. All the troops of the reserve were advanced to the foremost line, which being thus strengthened, threw the enemy into disorder, and they instantly retired.

"They retrieved themselves during the last hour; but were cast into dreadful confusion, at the moment when our division of dragoons and cuirassiers having the Grand Duke of Berg at their head, were able to take a part in the engagement. These brave cavaliers, fearing that the fate of the day would be determined without their assistance, then, bore the Prussians down before them in great confusion wherever they met them. The Prussian cavalry and infantry could not withstand the shock. In vain did they form themselves into a square: five of their battalions were put to the rout—artillery, cavalry, infantry, all were surprised and taken. The French came at the same instant to Weimar as the enemy, who found themselves pursued for six hours.

"On our right wing, Marshal Davoust did wonders. Not only did he maintain his ground, but he followed fighting for the space of three hours against the great body of the enemy's troops from the defiles of Koefen.

"This Officer to a distinguished bravery joins a vast deal of firmness, the first recommendation of a warrior. He was supported by Generals Gudin, Friant, Morand, Daultranne, Chief of the General Staff, and by the steady intrepidity of his brave light corps.

"The result of the battle is from 30 to 40,000 prisoners of war, and more are continually coming in; three hundred pieces of cannon, immense magazines, and quantities of provisions. Among the prisoners are more than twenty Generals; among others several Lieutenant-Generals; one is Lieutenant-General Schmeitau. The amount of the loss of the Prussian army is enormous; it is estimated at above 20,000 killed and wounded. Marshal Mollendorff is wounded; the Duke of Brunswick and General Ruchel are killed, and Prince Henry of Prussia is wounded desperately. According to the account of deserters, prisoners of war, and flags of truce, the disorder and confusion in the remainder of the enemy's army is at the utmost.

"On our side, we have only to lament the loss of Brigadier-General De Belli, a brave soldier; and the wound of Brigade General Couroux. Among the killed are Colonels Verges of the 12th Infantry of the Line, Lamotte of the 36th, Barbenegre of the 9th regiment of Hussars, Marigny of the 28th Chasseurs, Harispe of the 16th Light Infantry, Dalembois of the 1st Dragoons, Nicholas of the 61st of the Line, Viala, of the 81st, and Higonet of the 108th.

"The

“The Hussars and Chasseurs displayed a valour on this day, which entitles them to the highest praise. The Prussian cavalry were never able to stand against them, and all the attacks they made upon the Infantry were successful.

“Of the French Infantry we shall say nothing. It is known long since that it is the best Infantry in the world. The Emperor declares, that the French Cavalry, after the experience of the two last campaigns and last battle, has not its like.

“The Prussian army has, in this campaign, lost every point of retreat in its line of operations. Its left wing, followed by Marshal Davoust, begins its retreat to Weimar, at the same time that its right wing and centre take their retreat from Weimar towards Naumburg. The confusion was therefore extraordinary. The King was forced to retreat across the field at the head of his regiment of cavalry.

“Our loss is 1000 to 1100 men killed, and 3000 wounded. The Grand-Duke of Berg is at this moment close up to Erfurt, where is a corps of the enemy commanded by Marshal Mollendorff and the Prince of Orange.

“The General Staff is occupied in preparing an official relation which shall make known with every detail all the different Corps and Regiments that have distinguished themselves; to entitle them to the esteem and acknowledgements of the nation: if any thing were wanting, they have testified it amply in the enthusiasm and love they have shewn for their Emperor in the thickest of the fight.

“At one moment there was room for a doubt; every mouth at once was filled with the universal cry of ‘*Long live the Emperor!*’ a sentiment which ran through every heart in the midst of the battle. The Emperor seeing his wings threatened by the cavalry, set forward at full gallop to the spot, to direct other manœuvres, and order a change of front.

“He was every moment annoyed with the shouts of ‘*Long live the Emperor!*’ The Imperial Foot Guards, enraged not to be allowed to press on while they saw that every other corps was in motion, and that they were left inactive, several voices among them cried out ‘*Forward!*’—‘What is this?’ said the Emperor: ‘This can come from none other but some beardless boy that will give orders independent of me: let him wait till he has commanded in thirty battles before he takes upon him to advise me.’

“In the heaviest of the fire, when the enemy had lost almost all his Generals, it might be seen what Providence had done for us, which had spared our army. Not a man of distinction, on the side of the French, is injured or wounded. Marshal Lasnes is grazed by a musket bullet on the breast, but escaped unhurt. Marshal Davoust had his hat and clothes shot through in several places with small bullets. The Emperor was con-

tinually surrounded, wherever he appeared by the Prince of Neufchatel, Marshal Bessieres; the Grand Marshal of the Palace, Duroc; the Grand Master of the Horse, Caulincourt; his Aides-de-Camp, and Equerry in Waiting. A part of the army did not fire a single shot,

“Erfurt is taken; the Prince of Orange-Fulda, Marshal Mollendorff, several other Generals, and a considerable number of the troops, are prisoners of war.”

*Fourteenth Bulletin.*

“*Dessau, Oct 22, 1206.*

“Marshal Davoust arrived on the 20th at Wittenberg, and took by surprise the bridge on the Elbe, just as the enemy were setting fire to it.

“Marshal Lasnes is arrived at Dessau. The bridge was burnt. He set people to repair it immediately.

“The Marquis Lucchefini appeared before the advanced posts, with a letter from the King of Prussia. The Emperor sent the Grand Marshal of his Palace, Duroc, to confer with him.

“Magdeburg is blockaded. The General of Division Legrand, in his march to Magdeburg, has made some prisoners. Marshal Soul has his posts round the city. The Grand-Duke of Berg has sent thither General Belliard, the Chief of his Staff. This general saw there the Prince of Hohenlohe. The language of the Prussian Officers was much changed. They loudly demand peace. ‘What does your Emperor want?’ said they to us. ‘Will he pursue us continually, so closely? We have not had a moment’s repose since the battle.’ These Gentlemen, were, doubtless, accustomed to the manœuvres of the seven years war. They wanted to ask three days to bury their dead. ‘Think of the living,’ said the Emperor, ‘leave to us the care of burying the dead; there is no need of a truce for that.’

“The confusion in Berlin is extreme. All the good Citizens who groaned under the false direction given to the politics of their country, reproach the fire-brands kindled by England, with the sad effects of their intrigues. There is but one cry in all the country—against the Queen. The enemy appears to be endeavouring to rally behind the Oder.

“The Sovereign of Saxony has thanked the Emperor for the generosity with which he has treated him, and who is about to snatch him from the Prussian influence. However, a great number of his soldiers have perished in this squabble.”

*Fifteenth Bulletin.*

“*Wittenberg, Oct. 28.*

“Here is the intelligence we have collected concerning the causes of this strange war. General Schmettau (dead, a prisoner at Weimar) drew up a memorial, written with much force, in which he maintained that the Prussian army ought to regard itself as dishonoured;

honoured; that it was, notwithstanding, in a state to beat the French; and that it was necessary to make war.

“General Ruchel (killed) and Blücher (who only saved himself by a subterfuge, and by abusing the French good faith) subscribed this memoir, which was drawn up in the form of a petition to the King. Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia (killed) supported it by every species of sarcasm. The flame spread through every head. The Duke of Brunswick (wounded very badly), a man known only to be without a will, and without decision, was enrolled in the war faction. In short, the memoir, thus supported, was presented to the King. The Queen undertook to dispose the mind of the King, and to make known to him what was thought of him. She reported to him that he was not thought brave, and that if he did not make war, it was because he was afraid of putting himself at the head of his army. The King, really as brave as any Prussian Prince, gave way, without ceasing to preserve the opinion that he committed a great fault.

“We should signalize the men who have not partaken of the illusions of the war partisans. These are the respectable Field Marshal Mollendorf and General Kalkreuth.

“We are assured, that after the fine charge of the 9th and 10th Regiments of Hussars, at Saalfeld, the king said, ‘You pretended that the French cavalry was good for nothing; see, nevertheless, what the light cavalry is doing, and judge what Cuirassiers will do. These troops have acquired their superiority by fifteen years fighting. As many are necessary in order to equal them; but who among us could be so much the enemy of Prussia as to desire this terrible proof?’

“The Emperor, already master of the communications and magazines of the enemy, wrote, on the 12th of this month, the letter which is annexed, which he sent to the King of Prussia, by the Orderly Officer, Montequiou. This Officer arrived at four in the afternoon of the 13th, at the quarters of General Hohenlohe, who kept him there, and took the letter of which he was the bearer.

“The camp of the King of Prussia was about two leagues behind. The King should, therefore, have received the letter of the Emperor at six in the evening at the latest. We are, however, assured that he did not receive it till nine o'clock in the morning, on the 14th; that is to say, when the battle was already begun.

“It is also mentioned, that the King of Prussia said then—‘If this letter had arrived sooner, perhaps we might not have fought; but these young men’s heads are so high, that if there had been a question here of peace yesterday, I should not have led back a third of my army to Berlin.

“The King of Prussia had two horses shot under him, and received a musket-ball in his sleeve. The Duke of Brunswick has had all the blame in this war. He has ill con-

ceived, and ill directed, the movements of the army. He thought the Emperor was at Paris when he found him on his flanks; he thought to have the lead in the movements, and he found himself already turned.

“As for the rest, on the morning of the battle consternation was already among the Chiefs. They perceived that they were ill posted, and that they were going to play the last stroke of the monarchy. They all said, ‘Well! we shall pay in person!’ the common sentiment of men who preserve little hope. The Queen was always to be found at the head-quarters at Weimar. It was necessary at last to tell her that circumstances were serious, and that on the morrow great events for the Prussian monarchy might occur. She was desirous that the King should bid her go away, and in effect she was reduced to the necessity of going away.

“Lord Morpeth, sent by the Court of London to buy the Prussian blood—a mission really unworthy of a man like him—arrived, on the 11th, at Weimar, charged to make seducing offers, and to propose considerable subsidies. The horizon was already very cloudy; the Cabinet was not willing to see this envoy; he was told, that perhaps there was little safety for his person, and they engaged him to return to Hamburgh, there to wait the event. What would the Dukes of Devonshire have said, had she seen her kinsman, charged with spreading the flame of war, and coming to offer poisoned gold, obliged sadly to retrace his steps in so great haste? One cannot repress one’s indignation to see England compromise the rank of respectable agents, and play a part so odious. We have, as yet, no news of a treaty between Prussia and Russia, and it is certain, that up to this day, no Russian has appeared in the Prussian territory. In other respects, the army desire much to see them; they will find another Austerlitz in Prussia.

“Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia, and the other Generals who have fallen under the first blows of the French, are at present mentioned as the principal movers in this incredible frenzy. The King, who has run all the chances of it, and who supports all the misfortunes which have been the results of it, is of all men who have been drawn in by it, he who would have remained the most foreign to it.

“There is at Leipzig such a quantity of English goods, that sixty millions have been already offered to redeem them. It is asked what will England gain by all this? She might have recovered Hanover; kept the Cape of Good Hope; preserved Malta; made an honourable peace; and restored tranquillity to the world. She was willing to excite Prussia against France—to provoke the Emperor and France:—Well! she has conducted Prussia to her ruin, procured greater glory for the Emperor, and greater power for France; and the time approaches when we may declare England in a state of continental blockade.



blockade. Is it then with blood that the English hoped to feed their commerce and reanimate their industry? Great mischief may come upon England; Europe will attribute them to the loss of that honest man and minister, who wished to govern by great and liberal ideas, and whom the English people will one day deplore with tears of blood.

"The French columns are already marching upon Potsdam and Berlin. Deputies from Potsdam are arrived to request protection.

*Letter to the King of Prussia, carried by Monsieur De Montesquiou, Captain, who set out from Gera the 13th of October, 1806, at ten o'clock in the morning, and arrived at the camp of General Hohenlobe at four o'clock in the afternoon.*

"SIRE, MY BROTHER,

"I have only received upon the 7th your Majesty's letter of the 25th of September. I am sorry that you have been induced to sign a pamphlet of that kind\*. I only answer your Majesty's letter for the purpose of assuring you, that I shall never attribute to your Majesty the things contained in it. Every thing in it is contrary to the character of your Majesty, and to the honour of us both. I pity and despise those who have been the authors of such a production. I have received immediately afterwards the note of your minister, dated the 1st of October. It has given me the rendezvous for the 8th. As a true Knight, I have kept my word, and am now in the middle of Saxony. Let your Majesty believe me, I have such a force, that all your Majesty's forces cannot keep the victory long doubtful. But why should we shed so much blood? For what purpose is it? I shall use to your Majesty the same language that I used to the Emperor Alexander, before the battle of Austerlitz. May Heaven grant, that corrupt men and fanatics, who are more the enemies of you and your throne, than they can be of me and my nation, may not give you the same advice, to bring you to the same result!

"Sire, I have been your friend for these six years. I do not wish to profit by this kind of vertigo which animates your councils, and which has made you commit errors in politics with which Europe is quite astonished, and errors in a military point of view, with which Europe will soon refund. If your Majesty had, in your note, demanded

\* "This alludes to a letter of the King of Prussia, consisting of 20 pages, which was a mere rhapsody, that the King, most certainly, could not have read nor understood. We cannot print it, because whatever relates to the private correspondence of Sovereigns, remains in the Port-folio of the Emperor, and does not come before the public. If we publish that of his Majesty, it is because many copies of it having been made at the Prussian Head Quarters (where it was much admired), one copy has fallen into our hands."

MONTHLY MAG. No. 150.

any things that were possible for me to grant, I should have granted them: you have asked what would be dishonour to me, and therefore you might be sure about what would be my reply. War is, therefore, declared between us, and the alliance broken for ever. But why should we shed the blood of our subjects? I set no value upon a victory which is purchased by the lives of a number of my children. If I were now beginning my military career, and if I could fear the changes of war, this language would be out of its place. Sire, your Majesty will be conquered: You will have compromised the peace of your life, and the existence of your subjects, without even the shadow of a pretext. This day you are unbroke, and may treat with me in a manner suitable to your rank: your Majesty may treat with me before a month is over, but in a situation very different. Your Majesty has permitted yourself to use irritating expressions, which have been artfully prepared. You have told me that you have often rendered me services. Well, then, I shall give you a great proof of the recollection that I have of them. It is now in your power to save your subjects from the ravages of war. It has hardly now begun, and you may finish it, and Europe will be much indebted to you. If your Majesty shall listen to those frantic persons, who, fourteen years ago, wished to take Paris, and who now have induced you to embark in a war, and in offensive projects equally inconceivable, your Majesty will do an injury to your people, that the remainder of your life will not be able to heal. Sire, I have nothing to gain in a contest with your Majesty: I want nothing, nor ever did want any thing, from you. The present war is a most impolitic one. I feel that, perhaps, by this letter, I am irritating that sensibility which naturally belongs to every Sovereign; but the present circumstances admit of no disguise. I tell your Majesty what I think. Let your Majesty moreover permit me to tell you, that it is no great discovery to Europe to learn, that France is three times more populous, and as brave and warlike, as the States of your Majesty. I have not given you any real subject for war. Let your Majesty then order this swarm of malevolent and inconsiderate persons to be silent, with that respect that is due to your throne, and restore that tranquillity that is due to yourself and to your dominions. If you will never again find an ally in me, you will find a man who is desirous of never waging any wars that are not indispensable for the interests of my people, and of never shedding blood in a contest with Sovereigns who have no opposite interest to me from industry, commerce, and political system. I pray your Majesty to see in this letter only the desire I have to spare the effusion of human blood, and to save a nation, that, from its geographical position, cannot be an enemy to mine, from the bitter repentance which it would have to feel, from having listened too

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much

much to those momentary passions which are so easily roused and appeased among all nations.

"Sire, my Brother, I pray God that he may have you in his worthy and holy keeping.

"Your Majesty's good Brother,

"NAPOLEON."

*Sixteenth Bulletin.*

"From my Imperial Camp, at Gera,

*October 12, 1806."*

"The Duke of Brunswick has sent his Marshal of the Palace to the Emperor. The officer was entrusted with a letter, in which the Duke recommended his States to the protection of his Majesty. The Emperor said to him, 'If I were to demolish the city of Brunswick, and if I did not leave one stone upon another, what would your Prince say? Does not the law of retaliation authorize me to do at Brunswick what he would have done in my capital? To threaten to destroy cities may be merely the act of madness; but to attempt to deprive an whole army of brave men of their honour—to propose to them to quit Germany at stated marches, is what posterity will hardly credit. The Duke of Brunswick ought not to have committed such an outrage. Men who have grown grey under arms, should respect the honour of military men; it was not in the plains of Champagne that the General acquired the right to treat the French colours with such contempt. Such a summons only dishonours the soldier who makes it. That dishonour does not belong to the King of Prussia: it attaches to the Chief of his military council—to the General to whom, in difficult circumstances, he had confided his affairs. It is the Duke of Brunswick alone whom France and Prussia can accuse of the war. The frenzy of which that old General set the example, encouraged a set of turbulent young men, and hurried on the King contrary to his own disposition and conviction. Sir, tell the inhabitants of the country of Brunswick, that they will find the French generous enemies; that I wish to soften the rigours of war with regard to them; and that the inconvenience which the passage of troops may occasion, will be against my inclination. Tell General Brunswick that he shall be treated with all the attention due to a Prussian officer, but that I cannot recognise a Sovereign in a Prussian General. If the House of Brunswick lose the sovereignty of its ancestors, it can only be ascribed to the author of two wars,—who, in one, would have sapped the Great Capital to its foundation; and who, in the other, attempted to dishonour two hundred thousand brave men, who perhaps might be conquered, but who would never be surprised out of the path of honour and glory. Much blood has been shed in a few days. Great disasters press upon the Prussian monarchy. How blameable is the man, who, by a single word, might have prevented them,

if, like Nestor, rising in the midst of the councils, he had said, 'Be silent, ye inconsiderate youth? Women, return to your spindles, and to the management of your domestic concerns! And you, Sire, believe the companion of the most illustrious of your predecessors; since the Emperor Napoleon does not wish for war, do not place him in the alternative of war or dishonour. Do not engage yourselves in a dangerous contest with an army, that boasts of fifteen years spent in glorious labours, and that victory has accustomed to every sacrifice.' Instead of holding this language, which agreed so well with the prudence of his years, and with the experience of so long a career, he has been the first to raise the cry of war; he has even been faithless to the ties of consanguinity, in arming a son against a father: he has threatened to place his colours on the Palace of Stutgard, and accompanying those proceedings with universal invectives against France; he was the declared author of that frantic Manifesto, which he has denied for these fourteen years, although he could not deny that he had given it the sanction of his signature."

"It has been remarked, that during this conversation, the Emperor, with that warmth with which he is often animated, often repeated, 'to overturn and destroy the habitations of peaceable citizens, is a crime which can be repaired by time and expence; but to dishonour an army, to wish that it should fly from Germany before the Prussian Eagle, is a baseness that none but the person who advised it, could be capable of committing.'"

*Eighteenth Bulletin,*

*"Potsdam, Oct. 26.*

"The Emperor has reviewed the Imperial Foot-guards, consisting of ten battalions, and sixty pieces of cannon, served by the riding artillery. These troops, which have undergone so much fatigue, had the same appearance as when they were at Paris.

"The General of Division, Victor, received a musket-shot in the battle of Jena, and was obliged to keep his bed some days. The General of Brigade, Gardannes, Aid-de-Camp to the Emperor, had a horse killed, and is slightly wounded.—Some Officers of rank are wounded; others have had horses killed under them; but all of them were anxious to distinguish themselves by valour and courage.

"The Emperor has been to view the tomb of Frederick the Great. The remains of this great man are enclosed in a wooden coffin covered with copper. It is placed in a vault, without any ornaments, any trophies of victory; without any distinction to recal the memory of his great and heroic actions.

"The Emperor has presented to the Hotel of the Invalids at Paris, the sword of the Great Frederick, the ribbon of his order, the Black Eagle, and also the colours which he took in the seven year's war. The old invalids of the Hanoverian army will receive every

every thing with a kind of religious veneration which belongs to one of the greatest Generals in the annals of history.

“Lord Morpeth, the English Envoy to the Prussian Court, was only six hours distance from the field of battle on the 14th. He heard the firing. A Courier informed him that the battle was lost, and in a moment after he was surrounded by fugitives pouring in upon him on all sides. He ran away exclaiming, “*I must not be taken*” He offered sixty guineas for a horse: he obtained one and fled.

“The citadel of Spandau, three miles from Berlin, and four from Potsdam, strong by its situation, in the midst of water, having a garrison of 1200 men, and a great quantity of ammunition and provisions, was surrounded in the night of the 24th. General Bertrand, the Emperor’s Aid-de-Camp, had previously reconnoitred the place. The cannon was ready to open upon it, and the garrison began to be alarmed, when Marshal Lannes proposed a capitulation, to be signed by the commandant.

“Large magazines of tents, cloathing, &c. have been found at Berlin; we are employed in taking inventories.”

*Nineteenth Bulletin.*

“*Charlottenburg, Oct. 27.*

“The Emperor left Potsdam at twelve o’clock to inspect the fortress of Spandau. He has charged General Chasseloup, Commandant of the Engineers, with improving the fortifications of that place. This is a fine piece of work: the magazines are magnificent, and meal, oats, &c. have been found in them sufficient to serve the army for two months; besides ammunition sufficient to double the provision for the whole artillery. This fortification upon the Spree, two miles from Berlin, is an incalculable advantage. In our hands, it would have sustained a siege of two months after the trenches had been opened. The reason why the Prussian Commandant did not defend it, was because he had not received any orders; and the French having arrived before he had received information of the defeat of the Prussians at Jena, the batteries were not in readiness, and the place, in a manner, disarmed.

“To give an idea of the uncommon confusion which prevailed in the Prussian Monarchy, it is sufficient to say, that the Queen, upon her return from her ridiculous and lamentable journey to Erfurt and Weimar, passed a whole night at Berlin without seeing a single person; that the people were, for a long time, without knowing where the King was; that no person took any care for the safety of the capital; and that the citizens were compelled to unite, in order to form a Provisional Government.

“Contempt for the authors of the war has reached the highest point. The Manifesto, which the people of Berlin call a scandalous libel, and in which not one single complaint

is brought forward, has inflamed the public mind against its author, a needy scribbler of the name of Gentz; one of those men devoid of honour, who suffer themselves to be bought with gold.

“The whole of the world is witness, that the Queen has been the cause of all the reverses to which the Russians have been exposed. Every where we hear it said, ‘A year ago she was so good, so kind; but how is she changed since the fatal meeting between the Emperor Alexander and his Prussian Majesty?’

“In the Palaces there was not the least order observed, so that the sword of the Great Frederick was easily found at Potsdam, together with the scarf which he wore during the seven year’s War; also the insignia of the Black Eagle. The Emperor took these trophies with transport, saying, ‘I would rather have these than twenty millions;’ then pausing a little, he added, ‘I shall send these to my old soldiers, who served in the war of Hanover—I shall present them to the Governor of Invalids: in that Hotel they shall remain.’

“After the Queen withdrew from Potsdam, the portrait of the Emperor of Russia was found, which she had received from that Monarch. At Charlottenburg was found the Correspondence between the Emperor of Russia and the King for three years past, together with some Memorials written by English authors, to prove that nations were under no obligations to observe any Treaty made with the Emperor Napoleon, that it was necessary for every power to range itself on the side of the Emperor of Russia. These documents ought to form historical records: they shew, if it was necessary, how unfortunate Princes are when they suffer women to interfere in state affairs. The Notes, Reports, and State-papers were scented with musk, and lay mingled together upon the Queen’s toilette. This Princess had turned the heads of all the women in Berlin. But now another change has succeeded. The first fugitives that took refuge there were received with contempt, and they were reminded of the day when they flourished their swords upon the plains of Berlin, and pretended to cut down all that opposed them.

“General Savary, sent off with a detachment of cavalry to seek the enemy, has informed us that Prince Hohenlohe, compelled to leave Magdeburg, was on the 25th between Rathenau and Rupin, retreating to Stettin.

“Marshal Lannes is already at Zehdenick: and it is probable that the remains of the enemy will not escape without being attacked.

“This morning a corps of Bavarians were to enter Dresden; but we have not yet received any advices upon the subject.

“Prince Louis Ferdinand, who was killed at the opening of the campaign, was publicly  
nicknamed

nicknamed the little Duke of Orleans, at Berlin. This young man abused the King's goodness to such a degree, that he even scandalized him. He was one who with some other young Officers, broke the windows of Count Haugwitz, on the night when that Minister returned from Paris. We are at a loss to know which to admire most, the audacity or the weakness of this young man.

"A great part of the effects, sent away from Berlin to Magdeburg, and embarked upon the Oder, has been intercepted by the light cavalry. Upwards of sixty schuyts have been brought back loaded with cloathing, meal, and artillery. Some of the regiments of hussars have made prizes to the amount of 500,000 francs; and it is reported that they exchange their silver for gold, with a loss of fifty per cent.

"The palace of Charlottenburg, where the Emperor resides, is situated one mile from Berlin, upon the Spree."

*Twenty-first Bulletin.*

*Berlin, Oct. 28.*

"Yesterday the Emperor made his public entry into this city; he was attended by the Prince of Neuchâtel, the Marshals Davoust and Angereau. Marshal Lefebvre headed the train with the Imperial Foot Guards. The Cuirassiers of Nanfouy's division were drawn up in order of battle along the road. The Emperor marched between the Grenadiers and Horse Yagers, belonging to his Life Guard. At three in the afternoon he alighted at the Palace, where he was received by the Grand Marshal Duroc.

"A vast concourse of people had assembled, as spectators of this ceremony.

"The road from Charlottenburgh to Berlin is very good, and the entrance through the gate is superb. It was a most beautiful day. The whole of the Civil Administration, presented by General Hulen, came to offer the keys to the Emperor. This body immediately waited upon his Majesty. The General Prince Hatzfeldt was at their head.

"On the 28th, at nine in the forenoon, the Envoys of Bavaria, Spain, Portugal, and the Ottoman Porte, resident at Berlin, were admitted to an audience of his Majesty. His Majesty ordered the Turkish Envoy to send a Courier to Constantinople to inform his Court of what had taken place, and to declare that now the Russians should not enter Moldavia, nor undertake any thing against the Turkish empire.

"Afterwards his Majesty received the whole of the Lutheran and Reformed Confessories. There are upwards of twelve thousand French at Berlin, whose predecessors took refuge there in consequence of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His Majesty conversed with the principal persons among these Protestants, and told them that they had a just claim upon his protection, and that their privileges

and the exercise of their worship should be secured to them. His Majesty advised them to concern themselves with their own affairs, to remain peaceable, and pay obedience and respect to the Sovereign.

"The Courts of Justice were presented. His Majesty conversed with the Members of the Courts of Appeal, and gave them some instruction as to the manner in which justice should be administered.

"Count Van Neale coming into the hall of audience, the Emperor said to him, 'Well, Sir, your Ladies wished for war, and they have been gratified; it becomes you to manage your household better.' (Letters had been intercepted from the Count's daughter.) 'Napoleon (reading these letters) will not continue the war; let others carry on the war against him.' His Majesty said to Count Van Neale, 'No: I will carry on no war. Not that I doubt of my powers, as you have suggested; but in order to spare the blood of my subjects, which is dear to me; and because it is prescribed to me by my first duty; only to shed the same for their honour and safety. But the good people of Berlin have been the sacrifice of the war; while those who excited it have left them, and are become fugitives. I shall reduce those noble Courtiers to such extremities, that they shall be compelled to beg their bread.

"The Emperor ordered that twenty-four of the best Burghers should be assembled at the Town-house, in order to select a third of their number to take upon them the civil government of the place. Each of the twenty wards is to furnish a guard of 60 men; so that 1200 of the best Burghers will be entrusted with the care of the city and the management of the police.

"The Emperor said to Prince Hatzfeldt, 'Do not appear in my presence; I have no need of your services: retire to your estates.'

"The Emperor gave audience to the Chancellor and the Ministers of the King of Prussia.

"In giving instructions to the Civil Administration of the City, the Emperor said, 'I will not suffer any windows to be broken. My brother the King of Prussia ceased to be a King from the day when Prince Louis Ferdinand was bold enough to break the windows of his Majesty's Ministers. His Majesty should have ordered him to be hanged.'

"This day, the 28th, his Majesty mounted his horse to review Marshal Davoust's corps. To-morrow that under Marshal Angereau will pass in review before him.

"The Grand Duke of Berg, Marshal Lannes, and the Prince of Pomo Corvo, are pursuing Prince Hohenlohe.—After the gallant affair with the cavalry at Zendenick, the Grand Duke of Berg advanced to Templin, where he found a great quantity of provisions, and the dinners for the Prussian Generals and their troops ready dressed.

"At Granzee Prince Hohenlohe changed

his route, and took the road to Furstemberg. It is probable that being cut off from the Oder, he will be surrounded and made prisoner.

“The Duke of Weimar is in a similar situation with respect to Marshal Sout. The Duke seemed to wish to cross the Elbe at Tangermunde, in order to approach the Oder.

On the 25th Marshal Sout anticipated him. If we come up with him, not a man will escape; if he succeeds in crossing the Oder, he will fall into the hands of the Grand Duke of Berg, Marshal Lannes, and the Prince of Ponte Corvo. A part of our troops are upon the Oder. The King of Prussia has passed the Vistula.”

## 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.*

<b>DIARRHŒA</b> .....	19
Dysentery .....	2
Dyspepsia .....	10
Ophthalmia .....	2
Hepatitis .....	5
Hydrops .....	7
Dispnœa .....	3
Amenorrhœa .....	12
Menorrhagia .....	4
Epilepsia .....	1
Paralysis .....	3
Asthœnia .....	14
Morbi Cutanei .....	7
Morbi Infantiles .....	13
Catarrhus .....	18
Phthisis pulmonalis .....	9
Rheumatismus .....	8
Podagra .....	1
Apoplexia .....	5
Hysteria .....	2
Scarlatina .....	5

no point of greater importance to attend to, than to preserve the regularity of the alvine discharges.

A number of consumptive patients have occurred, but none have been marked by any important peculiarity.

Hyosciamus has of late been tried by the Reporter in this disease as a substitute for opium, being equally calculated to secure repose, at the same time that it is not apt to occasion the costiveness, and other inconvenient consequences, which arise from the employment of the latter. Hyosciamus has been regarded as a poison, so has arsenic, which, however, is now found to be, when properly applied, one of the most useful articles of the materia medica, and, under certain circumstances, one of the most salutary, instead of the most obnoxious, agents upon the human frame that are to be found in the reservoir of nature. There is in nature no such thing as abstractedly a poison: it is to an inaccurate acquaintance with its properties, or an incapacity to regulate its administration, or suitably to apply it, that we are to attribute to any thing its poisonous operation.

In the hands of an empiric there is not any thing which may not prove a poison; but, there is nothing perhaps, on the other hand, employed by a skilful physician, which he may not convert to some salutary purpose.

Of the two cases of ophthalmia alluded to in the catalogue, one appeared to be a syphilitic affection, and the other not properly a disease of the eye itself, so much as of the nervous system in general, with the state of which the visual nerve, from its peculiarly exquisite sensibility, is more particularly apt to sympathise. The latter of which, therefore, was not to be cured by merely local applications; the former by a long protracted

Bowel complaints are at present extremely prevalent, so as to be almost regarded as epidemic; but of their symptoms, or mode of treatment, nothing further occurs than what during the course of these Reports has been frequently stated and explained.

Out of the three cases of paralytic affection, one was that of a young man, whose habits of intemperance had for several years produced scarcely any other effect than a morbid irritability and relaxation of the stomach and intestinal canal; but of late, an indiscreet indulgence in spirituous liquors has, in lieu of this effect, been followed almost invariably by a semi-paralytic affection, accompanied with feelings of the head and other parts, which threatened every moment a decided and fatal apoplexy. The seasonable application of a potent and active purgative, by inducing his former diarrhœa, has averted the approaching paroxysm. Not in palsy merely, but in epilepsy, melancholy, and perhaps all other diseases belonging to the nervous class, there is

but very gentle use of mercury. It ought to be in general observed, that when a considerable quantity of this or any other powerful medicine is required, its individual doses ought to be small. Violence precludes the possibility of permanence: by employing a remedy to excess, in the first instance, we are prevented from continuing its use sufficiently long to answer radically the intended purpose. No important or permanent reformation can be effected in the human, any more than in the political, constitution, by too impetuous or premature attempts at revolution.

About a fortnight since, the writer of this article was applied to for his opinion with regard to the *reality* of a person's

infanity, who, under that pretence, had been shut up in a private madhouse, over the walls of which, a little before, he had almost miraculously escaped. During a considerable length of conversation with him, no symptom betrayed itself of the slightest approach to intellectual alienation. This fact has become the subject of a legal prosecution, which, it is to be hoped, will be perilled in so far as to ascertain whether or not there was a conspiracy, and if there were, to bring the agents in it to condign and exemplary punishment.

J. REID.

*Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,*  
Nov. 26, 1806.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of October and the 20th of November, extracted from the *London Gazette*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

**ALDERSEY** Peter, Liverpool, grocer. (Blacklock, 59, Mildred's court)  
**Applby** Matthew, Royal Exchange, woollen draper. (Comyn, Bush lane)  
**Aulton** Thomas, Blackburn, dealer and chapman. (Clarke and Richards, Chancery lane)  
**Alker** Margaret, jun. and Elizabeth Alker, Preston, milliners. (Barrett's, Holborn court)  
**Bell** Joseph, Cañor, mercer. (Leigh and Mañon, New Bridge street)  
**Browne** Robert, Lloyd's coffee-house, insurance broker. (Teasdale and Co. Bishopgate street)  
**Byrne** Edward, jun. Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, John street)  
**Bateman** Charnel, Derby, money scrivener. (Lawten, Temple)  
**Baillie** George, and John Jaffey, Fitzbury place, merchants. (Barrow, Thread Needle street)  
**Barron** John, Pancras lane, warehouseman. (Atkinson, Falcon square)  
**Browne** John, Newman street, tailor. (Langley, Plumtree street)  
**Cowperwhite** William, and James Waring, Manchester. (Ellis, Curitor street)  
**Coufins** George, Gray's inn lane, merchant. (Hudson, Winkworth buildings)  
**Carfrae** James, and Robert Hillo, Liverpool, drapers. (Foord, Liverpool)  
**Clayton** William, Dockhead, grocer. (Jackson, Walbrook)  
**Crundall** John, Clapham road, carpenter. (Godmund, Bridge court)  
**Crane** William, Bridge street, cheesemonger. (Senior, Long-acre)  
**Culins** Anthony, Mile End road ship owner. (Noy, Mancing lane)  
**Carter** Thomas, Kingston upon Hull, victualler. (Evans, Thavies inn)  
**Carden** Thomas Corahill, insurance broker. (Nind, Pilefoot street)  
**Davies** Thomas Kinderton, wine and spirit merchant. (Sanders, Hor on, and Co. Craue court)  
**Davey** Richard, Ruffel court, linen draper. (Adams, Old Jewry)  
**Doerik** William Everald Baron Von, Borough of Warwick, soap manufacturer. (Sheppard and Co, Seaford row)  
**Edwards** William, Little Newport street, toyman. (Oldham, Nag's-head-court)  
**Farrar** Thomas, Fudica, clothier. (Evans, Thavies inn)  
**Farrar** Edward, Fudica, clothier. (Evans, Thavies inn)  
**Flude** Charles, Blington, coal merchant. (Dixon, Old B eaon street)  
**Humble** John, South Shields, linen draper. (Bell and Broodick, Bow lane)  
**Hutton** William, jun, Fremington, lime burner. (Luxmoore, Red Lyon square)  
**Holland** Ross, Great Wrotham, farmer. (Giles, Great Shire lane)  
**Howard** Edmund, Henrietta street, money scrivener. (Smith, Temple)  
**Hemming** John, Worcester, whitesmith. (Cardale and Co, Gray's inn)

**Hibbert** William, Halingwood, victualler. (Milne and Co, Old Jewry)  
**Jones** Mary, and Edward Jones, Wrexham, Denbigh, drapers. (Ellis, Curitor street)  
**Keyworth** Richard, Grimsby, mercer. (Pearson, Holborn court)  
**King** William, Hammermith, victualler. (Field, Richmond by Kings)  
**Lowcock** Elizabeth, Skipton, innkeeper. (Heclis, Staples inn)  
**Longtree** John, Noble street, warehouseman. (Courteen, Colledge hill)  
**Norcliffe** James, Robert Town, clothier. (Edmunds and son, Lincoln's inn)  
**Perkins** John, Hertford, carpenter. (Crawford, Craven buildings)  
**Palmer** Robert, Carleton road, miller. (Baxters and Co, Furnivall's inn)  
**Phillips** William, Rochester. (Jones, Milman place)  
**Rofs** Bernard, New City Chambers, merchant. (Parthier and Son, London)  
**Royle** James, Manchester, fadler. (Edge, Manchester)  
**Rofs** George, Piccadilly, wine merchant. (Harrison, Craven street)  
**Randell** Joseph, Birmingham, cotton spinner. (Swaine and Co, Old Jewry)  
**Sandwich** William, and Joshua Fox, Salford, dyers. (Sharpe and Eccles, Manchester)  
**Schneider** Richard William Uric, White Lyon court, merchant. (Davies, Angel court)  
**Strutt** Thomas Lindley, James Strutt and Thomas Littlewood, Oldfield manufacturers. (Bottie, Chancery lane)  
**Shearatt** William, Birmingham, carrier. (Nicholls, Tavlock place)  
**Sinclair** Archibald, Birchin lane, merchant. (Pearce and son, Swithin's lane)  
**Smith** Joseph, Almonbury, clothier. (Batty, Chancery lane)  
**Taylor** Thomas, Birmingham, gun barrel maker. (Kendray and Co Symond's inn)  
**Toube** John, Milton, dealer and chapman. (Walker, Lincoln's inn)  
**Thrupp** Harry, Highgate, corn and seed factor. (Evitt and Six n, Hayton square)  
**Vincombe** William, Satin umbrella manufacturer. (Sheppard and Adington, Bedford row)  
**Woollicroft** Robert, and William Woollicroft, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Edmunds, Lincoln's inn)  
**Worrall** John, Warrington, flour dealer. (Leigh and Mañon, New Bridge street)  
**Weaver** William, Gray's, inn lane, victualler. (Hughes, Cliford's inn)  
**Weber** John Christopher, White Chapel road, baker. (Sheehan, Hart street)  
**Wakefield** John, Beverie street, wine merchant. (Murphy Bouverie street)  
**Wood** Robert, Liverpool, grocer. (Blacklock, Foultry)  
**Warcup** William, Ilmington green, broker. (Harman, Cowent garden)  
**Webb** John, Plymouth, tinman. (Drew and Loxham, New inn)  
**Yates** William, Handsworth, bicacher. (Jackson, Hare court, Temple)

DIVIDENDS

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Atkinson Edward, Billinge, fusian manufactory, November 21  
 Affion Isaac, Little Green, dyer, December 10  
 Atkinson Richard, Henry Watters, and William Ord, Fenchurch Street, wine merchants, December 9  
 Beattie William, St. Paul's Church yard, pocket book maker, December 6  
 Radcock John, Pater-noster row, bookfeller, November 29  
 Brimhead William, Stamford, ironmonger, November 27  
 Betts Benjamin, and Ann Smith, Basinghall Street, factors, November 21  
 Berry William, Bucklersbury, warehousman, December 9  
 Braithwaite Hodgson, Aiskew, maltster, December 13, final  
 Bent Robert, Lincoln's inn fields, merchant, December 23  
 Bennett James, Gregory linen draper, December 1  
 Browne George, Old City chambers, merchant, November 11  
 Bunn Samuel, Great Charlotte Street, merchant, December 9  
 Barton Elias, Whitechurch, linen draper, December 6  
 Bell William, Leeds, grocer, December 11  
 Curling Benjamin, Stephen, Clapham road, stone mason, November 29  
 Clark Christopher, Carlisle, mercer, November 19  
 Carlier John, and William Wilkinson, Stockport, muslin manufacturers, November 22  
 Cox Benjamin, Stourbridge, timber merchant, November 28  
 Cook John Christian, and Thomas Christian Cooker, Leadenhall Street, linen draper, November 13  
 Cheap Andrew, and Andrew Loughman, New court, merchant, December 9  
 Chapman Thomas, Sheffield, butcher, December 12  
 Chierotti William, Waltham, grocer, November 28, final  
 Clark William Hythe, tailor, December 3  
 Carrist Edward, Louth, factor, December 1  
 Cox John, and Frederick Heuck, New court, merchants, December 13, final  
 Char ton Thomas, Eccles, innkeeper, December 8, final  
 Durdall Philip, Portica, pork butcher, November 13  
 Dury Peter, Newmarket, wine merchant, December 29  
 Dawson Robert, Hurston, outwold, miller, November 22  
 Durham Alexander, Birmingham, grocer, December 23  
 Dawson John, late of Liverpool, merchant, December 9  
 Dornford Thomas, Philip lane, wine merchant, December 9  
 Drury Thomas, and Richard Gilbert, Broad Street, ribbon weavers, December 30, final  
 Dawson James, Copthall buildings, warehousman, December 13  
 Downie John, Old Broad Street, merchant, December 2  
 Deyers George, Redoubt, straw hat manufacturer, December 27  
 Earle William, and John Keinet, Alchemarle Street, bookfeller, December 27  
 Ellis William, Fleet Street, warehousman, December 9  
 Field Simon, Plymouth dock, wine merchant, December 9  
 Fairweather John, Oxford, Street, linen draper, December 29  
 Faulkner Stephen, Lin Dillon, and John Hart, Bolton-in-le-Moors, cotton spinners, December 4  
 Fletcher Joseph, Rockport, fishman, December 6  
 Guy Robert, shore-itch, victualler, November 4  
 Coring John Florian, and Elizabeth Johnkin, St. Mary-Axe, merchant, November 25, final  
 Gaff James, and Patrick Dempsey Foley, Tower royal, merchants, November 22  
 Gandon Peter, Westworth Street, cooper, November 25  
 Gregory Thomas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, dry salter, December 9  
 Glover David, Guter Lane, merchant, November 8  
 Gilbert Charles, St. George's fields, back maker, January 27  
 Gillatt John, Joseph Hawkefworth, and William Gillatt, Sheffield, common sewers, December 10, final  
 Henuell Robert, and William, Sother lane, ribbon manufacturers, November 25  
 Haneman Christopher, 4th Holborn, November 25  
 Harris George, Manchester, warehouse keeper, December 16, final  
 Humphry William, sen. and William Humphrys, jun. Old Fish Street, grocers, November 11  
 Hobson Thomas, South Friar, December 4, final  
 Harcourt John, Knottingley, mercer, December 22  
 Hill George, Oxford Street, linen draper, December 16  
 Hickey John, Worcester, caver, December 9

Judin Frederick, Angel court, merchant, November 25  
 Jeffries Humphry, Lower Thames Street, ironmonger, December 16, final  
 Jacks Walter, Bristol, merchant, December 19  
 Kennell William, Manchester Street, builder, December 20  
 Logan William, and Robert Slater, Newgate Street, linen draper, December 15, final  
 Lingard Levi Samuel, and William Henry Lingins, Green 1, etic lane, merchants, December 1  
 Lyon James, Savage gardens, merchant, December 19  
 Lock n John, Worcester Street, Southwark, millwright, November 29  
 Lindo Isaac, Great St Helens, merchant, December 15  
 Minnieville Peter John, Liverpool, merchant, November 24, final  
 Moore Peter, Doglock Graam, corn dealer, December 4, final  
 Macfarland John, East Retford, hardwareman, December 11  
 Mercer John, Uxbridge and Nicholas Mercer, Chatham place, draiman, December 1  
 Medway John, Rawlins, yeoman, December 18, final  
 Nichols Samuel, jun. Bath, upholsterer, November 1  
 Nutter John, Alackman Street, cheesemonger, November 8, final  
 Ogilvie William and James, Saville row, army agents, November 22  
 Oliver Claude, Bouverie Street, lace merchant, December 11  
 Purcas George, Leadenhall market, poultryer, December 2  
 Pricteley John, sen. Fieldhead, John Pricteley, jun. Amelia Pricteley, Upper Clapton, and John Pricteley, Great St. Helens, merchants, November 17, final  
 Pink William, and John Birch, Charles Street, tailors, December 6  
 Powney Daniel, jun. Shertorn, victualler, November 26, final  
 Partridge Thomas, Dover, sail maker, November 25  
 Pepper James, Bishop's Hatfield, linen draper, November 29  
 Parker Benjamin, Birmingham, money scrivener, December 19  
 Parker John, Chancery lane, cotton manufacturer, December 7  
 Powell William, Broad Street, linen draper, November 12  
 Pereira Abraham, Mendez, and Hermenegild Castellain, Old Bethlem, merchants, December 30  
 Paffian John, Doncaster, machine maker, December 9  
 Ravencliffe William, Michael Edwin Fell, and James Entwistle, Manchester, December 16  
 Roberson David, in Newgate without, tailor, December 2  
 Sargeant Robert, Ruffia court, warehousman, November 21  
 Steffox George, Rudheath Lordship, maltster, November 29, final  
 Stride John, Emfworth, grocer, November 26  
 Stevens John, Chester place, mariner, December 6  
 Simons Thomas, and Nottingham simpson, Northallerton, merchants, December 14  
 Sargeant Joseph, Ruffia court, warehousman, December 2  
 Simons Solomon, Lynn, Rivermouth, January 24, final  
 Smeaton Robert, jun. Louth, Stationer, December 10  
 Sauterlin Abraham, Ratchiffe Cross, coal merchant, December 11  
 Thomas Anthony, Duke Street, feather manufacturer, December 11  
 Tatterfall John, Burrowford, cotton manufacturer, December 11, final  
 Teatdale Christopher, and William, Upper Thames Street, brokers, December 9  
 Uther John William, Bowling-green lane, victualler, November 22  
 Woodard John, Oxford Street, cheesemonger, November 25  
 Willington Thomas Gibbs, Rutherford, mariner, January 6  
 Weedin Daniel Nathaniel, White Chapel road, brush maker, December 2  
 Walker David, Holborn, bookfeller, November 25  
 Watson Jacob, Elton, cotton spinner, December 2  
 Waters Joseph, Sturminster, Newton, grazier, December 9  
 Watred James Napier, Birmingham, woollen draper, December 12  
 Winn William, Lancaster, linen draper, December 5  
 Wilson Joseph, Strang, woollen cloth maker, November 23  
 Young James, Southampton, linen draper, November 2, final

*Errata in Mr. Elton's Poem, p. 365, of the last Number.*

In the Title, for ruin, read root-house;  
 Line 11, for fleet, read feet.

## MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

## MARRIED.

JOHN Kettle, esq., of Overseal, Leicestershire, to Miss Mackenzie, daughter of the late Captain M., of the 60th regiment.

Captain Williams, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Williams, of Cannon Street.

At Lambeth, Richard Nisbett, esq., to Miss Nisbett, of Kew.—R. Mutrie, esq., of Glasgow, to Miss Hopkins, of Sawford, Berks.

At Camberwell, Mr. John Tucker, of the Custom House, to Miss Rebecca Havill, daughter of Thomas H., esq.

John Charles Terling, esq., to Miss Middleton, second daughter of Nathaniel M., esq., of Townhill near Southampton.

T. A. Hillas, esq., of Soho square, to Miss S. Dowling, of Holles street.

D. Hume, esq., of Dunse Perwick, to Miss Margaret Connroy, of Shadwell.

Captain George Marshall, of the Marines, to Miss Mary Kepp, eldest daughter of Richard K. esq., of the New Road.

Mr. John Aldington Perry, of the Minories, to Miss F. Colebatch, eldest daughter of E. C. esq., of the same place.

The Rev. Thomas Wiggzell, rector of Wixoe in Suffolk, to Mrs. Cooper, of Leatherhead, Surrey.

W. C. Knowlys, esq., of Mincing Lane to Mrs. Doughty, of Southampton Row, widow of John D., esq., of Aldermanbury.

Stanley Stokes, esq., of Doctors' Commons, to Miss Manton, of Dover street.

Lieutenant Colonel Berkeley, of the royal marines, to Miss Julia Maria Newte, eldest daughter of the late Thomas N., of Grove-house, Brompton, and of Duval, in Devonshire, esq.

At Teddington, William Dale Farr, esq., Captain in the South Hants militia, to Miss Lukin, only daughter of James L., esq.

Archibald Gloster, esq., his majesty's Attorney General for the island of Trinidad, to Miss Thompson, of Lower Tooting, Surrey.

Mr. Kerby, bookfeller, of Stafford street, to Miss Billing, only daughter of the late James B., esq., of St. John's place, Battersea.

Mr. Charles L. Hoggart, of Old Broad street, to Miss Susannah Aston, second daughter of Thomas A., esq., of Billiter lane.

Joseph Timperon, esq., of Upper Harley street, to Miss Kyte, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Kyte.

At Edmonton, the Rev. J. Morgan, late chaplain of his Majesty's ship San Josef, and secretary to Vice Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, bart., to Miss Freeman, of Southgate, eldest daughter of the late John F., esq., of Newington green.

Mr. Joseph Cradock, son of Marmaduke C., esq., of Gainford, Durham, to Miss Redman, of Newark on Trent.

John Fothergill, esq., of Selby, Yorkshire, to Miss Read.

Mr. John Taylor, of the copper works, Shoreditch, to Miss Mary Harthorne, only daughter of Anthony H., esq., late of Bow.

Mr. M. N. Rothschild, merchant, of Manchester, to Miss H. Cohns, daughter of L. B. C. esq.

## DIED.

In Brook street, *Horace Hays, esq.*, one of the commissioners of taxes.

At Hampstead, *J. Mears, esq.*, of Clifford's inn.

In Mortimer street, *George Wye, esq.*, formerly of Oporto, 65.

At a very advanced age, *Lady Alva*, grandmother to the Marchioness of Stafford.

In Great Rufiel street, *Mrs. Elizabeth Williamson*, relict of Timothy W., esq.

At Finchley, *Miss Frances Wardell*, third daughter of the late James W., esq.

In Upper Charlotte street, Fitzroy square, the *Lady* of Sir Alexander Hamilton.

In Great James street, Bedford row, *Mrs. Dickens*, 87, widow of the late Robert B., esq., one of the masters of the High Court of Chancery.

In Charlotte street, *Lady Hamilton*, of the Retreat, near Exeter.

At his son-in-law's, Mr. Goodbehere, Lambeth, *Henry Wood, esq.*, one of the Court of Burgesses for the city and liberty of Westminster.

At Grove-house, Hackney, in the 91st year of his age, *Thomas Braidwood, esq.*, formerly of Edinburgh, eminently distinguished for the discovery and successful practice of the art of instructing the deaf and dumb. *We shall be glad to receive a particular account of the life and labours of this gentleman.*

At Hackney, *William Nicholson, esq.*, late of Cornhill, 56. He served the office of sheriff of London in 1789.

In Montague street, *Lady Elizabeth Digby*, sister of Earl D., 25.

At Newington Butts, *Alexander Fraser, esq.*, late of Grenada.

In Harley street, *Mrs. Broadbead*, wife of Captain B., and daughter of the late General Rofs. She had been married only fifteen weeks.

At Layton, *Miss E. Mesfeman*, second daughter of William M., esq.

At his house in Seymour place, the *Right Hon. William Brabazon Ponsonby*, Baron Ponsonby, of Imakilly, in the county of Cork, Ireland. He bore a severe illness of two years, with the same equanimity that governed all his actions; nor did it forsake him in his last moments. His bed was surrounded by his distressed relatives; Viscount and Viscountess Howick, the Hon. George and Frederick



Frederick Ponsonby, his lordship's younger sons, and Lady Lisfmore, all of whom sat up with him the preceding night. Aware that death was approaching, he took an affectionate leave of each, shook hands with them, and, turning on his pillow, died without a groan. Lady Ponsonby, worn out by fatigue and incessant watching, had been carried out of the room. His lordship had just entered his sixty-third year. He was the eldest son of the Right Hon. John Ponsonby, youngest son of the late Earl of Belborough, and many years Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, by Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, daughter of the late Duke of Devonshire. He was a man of the most active and lively mind, remarkably fond of the chase, and kept the best hunting establishment in Ireland, at his seat, Bishop's-court, county of Kildare, where he lived in the most hospitable and princely style. There was no man more beloved by his relatives and friends; he was an affectionate husband, the fondest father, the kindest and most indulgent landlord and master. Nor was his political character less amiable; he was a man of strong mind and sound sense, and in the many parliaments, in which he represented the county of Kilkenny, never gave a vote his conscience did not approve. He was the early and steady friend of the late Mr. Fox, whose principles he adopted on every occasion. While Ireland had a parliament of her own, his lordship, (then Mr. Ponsonby) was one of its most distinguished members, and was engaged in all the interesting scenes which have taken place there, for the last twenty years. At the Union, he still continued to represent the county of Kilkenny; till, on the change of administration in February, 1806, he was elevated to the dignity of the peerage. In 1769, he married the Hon. Louisa Moleworth, daughter of the third Viscount M., and one of the most accomplished and amiable women of the age, by whom he had several children. He has left a daughter, the lady of Viscount Howick, and four sons, John, now Lord Ponsonby, married to Lady Frances Villiers, daughter to the late Earl of Jersey; the Hon. and Rev. Richard P., who resides at his living in the county of Kildare; and the Hon. George and Frederick P. The Right Hon. George Ponsonby, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, is his lordship's only brother; the Countess of Shannon, and Lady Lisfmore, are his surviving sisters.

At his seat, Galloway-house, near Dumfries, of the gout in his stomach, *John, Earl of Galloway*, Viscount Garlies, and in 1796, created Baron Stewart in Great Britain, Knight of the Thistle, and Lord Lieutenant of Wigtownshire. He succeeded to the honours and estates of his father in 1773. His first wife was Lady Charlotte Mary Greyville, daughter of the first Earl of Warwick, by whom he had one son, who did not long survive his mother. His lordship married secondly, Anne, daughter of the late Sir James

Dashwood, bart., by whom he has had issue, eight sons and eight daughters; Alexander, who died young; George Viscount Garlies, married to a daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge; Levifon, died young; William, a colonel in the army, married to the daughter of the Hon. John Douglas; Charles James; Montgomery Granville John; Edward Richard, married to a daughter of Lord Elcho; James. The daughters were, Catharine, married to Sir James Graham; Susan, married to the Marquis of Blandford; Harriet, married to Lord Spencer Stanley Chichester; Elizabeth, married to W. P. Inge, esq.; Georgiana, who died in 1804; Caroline, married to the Hon. and Rev. George Ruihout; Charlotte, married to Sir Edward Crofton. Of this numerous family his lordship enjoyed the peculiar satisfaction of hearing this testimony borne, "that all the sons were brave, and all the daughters virtuous." The deceased nobleman was much devoted to agricultural pursuits, and was long admired for his taste for music. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son Viscount Garlies.

In St. Luke's workhouse, at the advanced age of 94, *Thomas Troughton*, a painter, remarkable for a wen in his eye. He had been for some years past a pauper on the town, and was the last survivor of the unfortunate crew of the *Inspector Privateer*, which was wrecked in Tangier Bay, January 4, 1745-6. Of these, only 96 were saved from drowning, and immediately carried into slavery up to Fez in Morocco; where, after suffering incredible hardships for near five years, 52, the whole surviving remainder were redeemed by the bounty of his late Majesty, George the Second, from the Morocco Emperor. On their return home, they had 5l. each, and Mr. Rich, of Covent Garden, gave them a benefit, as did the proprietor of Sadler's Wells, where they appeared in their iron chains and collars, as they worked in slavery. The Jews were also particularly generous to them, and gave them clothing. Troughton published a book, entitled "Barbarian Cruelty," displayed with cuts, which he sold by subscription in 1751, in which he was assisted by one Peter Lebau, a fellow sufferer, who died about 20 years ago. This latter kept a well known public-house, in Spital-fields, with the sign of the Turkish Slave, in the late Sir Benjamin Truman's trade.

{*Further particulars of Sir Wilfred Lawson, bart., whose death is mentioned at p. 85 of Number 146.* Sir Wilfred Lawson, was one of those estimable men who, in the calm of domestic life, and the enjoyment of private society, derive pleasure from the discharge of their duties. He had not the ambition to shine upon the turf, or to figure at the gaming-table. But he was deservedly beloved in his own neighbourhood, although a stranger to ostentation and the arts of popularity. Instead of spending his time and fortune in the dissipation of the metropolis, he lived in the old British style upon his estates, giving employ-

ment to numbers of industrious men, in the various improvements which he planned and executed. Brayton-house, near Cocker-mouth, was his favourite residence. The gothic hall which he built there, was furnished with the military trophies, armour, and weapons of his ancestors. Their original portraits, arrayed in the costume of their time, were hung upon the walls. These interesting objects, tinged by the warm light from the stained glass windows, had a grand characteristic effect. He also erected a noble library, which he enriched with a copious selection of the best ancient and modern writers. He added an aviary and menagerie, upon a commodious scale, and a commanding range of out-offices; which latter were unluckily destroyed by fire last Spring. His grounds were judiciously laid out; and, when the ornamental plantations reach their due growth, notwithstanding some local disadvantages, the whole will form a pleasing and varied prospect. His moral character was irreproachable. In the first year of his marriage his lady miscarried, in consequence of a fright; and she long remained in a lingering state, during which she experienced the tender attentions of an affectionate husband. He was a kind master, an indulgent landlord, affable and humane to all. His tradesmen, tenants, and domestics, heavily deplore his loss. He was equally free from the vices and the affectation of his time. Too many of our nobleman and gentlemen pretend to speak with disdain of the productions of their own country, and to hold in contempt the works of every British artist. Sir Wilfred L. had the courage to think for himself, and to rise above these senseless and disgraceful prejudices. He neither sought the reputation of a connoisseur, nor did he attempt to decide, in a peremptory tone, on the merits of pictures. He did not purchase a composition because it was ancient or modern, or because of the celebrated name of the master, but because it gave him pleasure as a work of merit. His apartments were decorated with paintings, including a few good Flemish and Italian pictures, and a fine collection of the works of living English masters. He was for many years a liberal patron of that admirable artist Reinagle; and he had a few choice productions by the pencil of our English Snyders, Northcote. In his collection of engravings he manifested the same independent taste. He had in his possession the works of Albert Durer, Marc Antonio, Rembrandt, and their schools; of Nanteuil, Edelink, the Audrans, and all the best old masters; but he also collected the works of Strange, Vivares, Woollett, and Bartolozzi; with the publications of Boydell, Macklin, Bowyer, Burn, and all the works of our other good English engravers. He was respected as a conscientious magistrate, who lent a ready ear to the complaints of the poor, and administered justice according to the merits of the case before him. He was a sincere friend to the British constitution, and a loyal subject,

but an enemy to party politics. When the country was threatened with invasion, he accepted a military command, and his attention to the Cumberland rangers was equally creditable to his character as an officer and a patriot. Unfortunately, the early attacks of an hereditary gout proved a serious obstacle to his active exertions. To alleviate the severity of this disorder, he was advised by his physicians to visit Bath, for which place he quitted Brayton-house early in March last. After having used the waters there for some time, he removed to Cheltenham, where, to the inexpressible regret of all his friends, he died on the 14th of June, in his 43d year.]

[*Further particulars of the Hon. William Bouverie, whose death is mentioned at p. 305, of Number 118.* He was a gentleman eminently distinguished by the polished elegance of his manners, the urbanity of his disposition, and his literary acquirements. There were few subjects on which he was not accurately informed; and on which he could not discourse in a manner the most interesting and instructive: so that his society was much courted, particularly by men of science. The depth and soundness of his judgment, and the extent of his knowledge, attracted their admiration and respect; while the goodness of his heart secured their esteem and reverence. Among other sciences he was particularly attached to the study of medicine, and lived in constant habits of the most friendly intimacy and association with some of the most distinguished characters in that profession, particularly the celebrated Dr. Moseley, in whom he placed great confidence, and for whom he always expressed the sincerest regard. As a politician, he was firmly and honestly attached to the Whig interest, not from the selfish view of personal aggrandisement or advantage, but on the sound, liberal, and consistent principles of integrity and conviction. Mr. B. had for some years laboured under infirm health. He was a member of University college, Oxford; and married in 1777, the Lady Bridget Douglas, daughter of James late Earl of Morton, and sister of the present earl, by whom he had issue a son, now a captain in the army, and three daughters, who, having been educated under the immediate eye of a most affectionate father, and with the brightest example before them of every conjugal and maternal excellence in their truly amiable mother, are deservedly ranked among the most elegant and accomplished young ladies in England.]

[*Further particulars of the late Lord Thurlow, whose death is recorded at p. 354, in our last number.* As Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Courtney were coming out of the House of Lords, after the Chancellor's famous speech on the Regency Bill, which he concluded with the emphatic sentence—"When I forget my King, may God forget me!" the former observed, "that it would be a good thing if God would forget him."—"No, no, (replied Courtney), you mistake

take Thurlow's character entirely, he would sooner be damned than overlooked!" A very amusing account of Thurlow and Lord Roslyn, then Attorney and Solicitor-General, is given in Gibbon's posthumous works, where that author very appropriately describes them, as the Lion and the Unicorn supporting the King's arms, represented by Lord North, who generally sat between them in a drowsy state, unless roused from his *carus*\* by the thunders of Thurlow's stentorian voice. The department of apologies and excuses (very well known in the technical phraseology of the House of Commons) was generally consigned to the smooth tongued, supple Wedderburn, while the more arduous task of beating down young prattling members, or bullying the experienced practitioners, was entrusted to the stern and threatening Thurlow. It was owing to this latter circumstance, that Lord North usually distinguished him by the striking appellation of the *masque de fer*, a personage, who, at that time occupied the attention of most of the historians of Europe. To Lord Thurlow was committed the difficult task of defending the ministers for the innumerable blunders in America. To a friend, who asked him what possible justification he could offer for a repetition of the same mistakes, he replied—"Oh! that is very easy. Because one damned fool did a damned foolish thing, that's the best reason in the world, why another damned fool should do another damned foolish thing." "I like Thurlow, (said Dr. Johnson), he always sets to work at an argument like a man who is in earnest;" and so he really did.—It formed the leading feature of his character. A few years ago, Lord Thurlow expressed a wish to meet Mr. Horne Tooke, and they dined together at a gentleman's house. The latter was ill, out of spirits, and cut no great figure, and they parted with no very high opinion of each other. After dinner Mr. Tooke having observed, that, notwithstanding the English constitution had been so dreadfully mangled, there was yet enough left to make it well worth any man's while to die on the scaffold in its defence. "Perhaps so, (replied Thurlow) but you must not talk in that manner Mr. Tooke, or your friend Sir Francis will laugh at you." In a word, the character which Lord Clarendon has drawn of one of the statesmen of his time, has a good deal of resemblance to that of Lord Thurlow.—"Of a morose and cynical temper, just in his administration, but vicious under the appearances of virtue, learned beyond any man of his profession, but intractable, stiff, and obstinate, proud and jealous."—It has been said, that Lord Thurlow never trembled but once in his life, and that memorable event oc-

curred when he took his seat on the Chancery Bench. While the oaths were administering, he shewed evident signs of confusion, pulling out alternately two large gold snuff boxes, which he usually carried in his waistcoat pockets, until at last his hand shook so much, that he could not put on the lids, the boxes fell into the middle of the court, and his state robes were covered with snuff; nor was it until an oath was seen quivering on his lips, like the muttering of distant thunder, that he regained his composure.]

[Further particulars of the Countess of Kenmare, whose death is noticed in our last Number. She was one of the few in the world of fashion, whose conduct was never sullied by the breath of malicious envy or secret calumny. Although contributing more freely than any other lady in the gay world, to all the pleasures of high life, there was yet in her conduct and deportment, something which awed licentious revelry into decorum, and abashed even those most careless of propriety and of character. Her house was perpetually open, and the loss of her Sunday evening *conversations* will be severely felt by many who there found a relief, in harmless intercourse, after the more serious duties of the day. Strict in the performance of every religious duty, and confident in the purity of her own mind, she neither saw or felt any impropriety in that day, which is set apart for rest, being appropriated, after the discharge of its sacred duties, to harmless intercourse and instructive conversation. On Sunday evenings therefore, her house was always the resort of the most respectable and fashionable families in town, and those who recollect these well combined parties, may utter the sigh of regret, that such lively and interesting assemblies are gone for ever. Lady Kenmare's family was one of the oldest and most respectable in the County of Kildare, but it has sunk beneath the name of modern influence, and the princely mansion of the Aylmer's has fallen to the upstart creatures of the times. There was something romantically singular in her ladyship's life. At an early period she became acquainted with the Earl of Kenmare; they saw and loved; but the powerful persuasion of his lordship's interested friends prevented the match, and he married another. Miss Aylmer however, never swerved from her attachment, for her heart was devoted solely to him, and without a murmur she resigned herself to that single state which then became most congenial to her feelings. In the course of a few years however, Lord Kenmare became a widower, and on his return from the continent, he met with the object first dear to his heart, all his former love returned, and he and Miss Aylmer were married. From that moment they lived in the most uninterrupted felicity, until the recent melancholy event, which has probably driven his lordship from society for ever. Her ladyship has left him a family of four sons, and two lovely daughters, the eldest of whom is Lady Mary Anne Browne.]

\* *Carus est somnus altissimus, vix, aut ne vix excitabilis, sine stertore, cum respiratione tacita pacatissima, semi-apertis oculis plerumque dormiunt omnino immobiles.* .Sagar syst. morborum. This disease is also common to some university librarians.

# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

*Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**T**HE foundation-stone of the new quay and market-place at North Shields, was lately laid under a triple discharge of nine pieces of ordnance. The Duke of Northumberland's bailiff for Tynemouth, Mr. Stephenson the architect, and a vast concourse of spectators attended. The ships displayed their colours; and the afternoon was spent at the Half-Moon inn, in harmony and festivity, by a number of friends to this important improvement, worthy of the house of Percy.

*Married.*] At Newcastle, Mr. Robert Taylor, to Miss Sands.—Mr. Richard Happle, furgeon, of Staindrop, to Miss Proctor, daughter of Wm. P. esq.—Mr. H. Monro, to Miss Elizabeth Fairlamb, daughter of the late John F. esq. of Yarm, Yorkshire.—Captain Mellersh, of the Sussex militia, to Miss Walker.

At Berwick, Mr. Hugh Moffit, to Miss Eleanor Mark.

At Stockton, Mr. Bellamy, formerly of the Theatre Royal, Newcastle, to Miss Walker, of the theatre Stockton, and only daughter of Mr. W. innkeeper, Durham.

At Hunmanby, Mr. John Ward, agent to H. Obaldeston, esq., to Miss Ann Fawcett, of Darlington.

At Sledmere, Mr. George Searle, of Leeds, druggist, to Miss Mary Turnbull, only daughter of Mr. T. of Whityby.

*Died.*] Mr. John Hume, youngest brother to Joseph H. esq. of Ninewells, Berwickshire, and nephew of the late David H. the celebrated historian. He put an end to his life, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, in a field on his brother's estate.

At Newcastle, Mr. John Newton, 43.—Mrs. Margaret Hewitson, wife of Mr. Lawrence H.—Mrs. Manners, relict of Mr. M. late town-marshal of the corporation.—Mr. John Wright, 25.—Mr. S. Simpson, master of a vessel from Arbroath.

At Berwick, Mr. Edward Keen, 55.—Mrs. Stow, a maiden lady, far advanced in years, sister to Blake Stowe Lundie, esq. of Scotch Spittal.

At Durham, Mr. Gibson Yarrow, 21.—Mrs. Paxton, of the City Tavern, 37.

At Darlington, the Rev. Francis Dodsworth.

At North Shields, in the prime of life, Mr. Richard Cornforth, shipowner. He was

found dead in his bed, to which he had retired in apparent good health.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Fleming, wife of Mr. Mark F.—Mrs. Rowntree, wife of Mr. Robert R.—Mrs. Brads.—Mr. T. Thompion.—Mrs. Mary Rane, 71.—Mrs. Hannah Haffwell, 99.—Mr. Wm. Corner, ship-owner.—Mrs. Cook, of the Balloon public-house.

At Eyemouth, Mr. Andrew Edgar, merchant.

At Hexham, Mrs. Fleming, wife of Mr. F.

At Lanchester, Durham, the Rev. Joseph Walker, 47. His unfeigned piety, and unremitting attention to the discharge of his parochial duties, added to friendliness of disposition; and that affability and cheerfulness of temper, for which he was remarkable, gained him the sincere esteem and affection of his parishioners.

At Broome Park, Northumberland, Bryan Burrell, esq. 78.

At the Hermitage, near Chester-le-street, Marmaduke Featherstonchaugh, esq.

At Alnwick Castle, Charles Williams, esq. formerly master of the ceremonies at the assemblies in Newcastle.

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The late meeting of the Kendal Agricultural Society was very numerously, as well as respectably, attended. The show of cattle was thought to be superior to any since the institution of the society, and to afford evident proof of improvement.

*Married.*] At Kirkby Lonsdale, Mr. Frederick Hare, second son of the Rev. Edward H. of Docking Hall, Norfolk, to Miss Agnes Scales, youngest daughter of the late John S. esq. of Thwaite Head, near Ulverston.

At Dean, Mr. William Penny, of Old Field, to Miss Rachael Rudd, third daughter of Mr. Robert R.

At Pardshaw, Mr. Rooke, mercer and draper in Newcastle, to Miss Sarah Dixon, of Bottom, in the parish of Loweswat r.

At Carlisle, Mr. Matthew Young, to Miss Topping.—Mr. John Tomlinson, to Miss Ann Philipson.

*Died.*] At Walby, Miss James, daughter of Mr. Hugh J. 23.

At Egremont, Mrs. Roberts, wife of Mr. R. 53.

At Whelpside, Mrs. Fullerton, mother of the Rev. Joseph F. 73.

At Sechofe, near Workington, Mr. Thos. Thornton;

Thornton, of Church Town, near Garstang, Lancashire, 28.

At Seaton iron works, Mr. Richard Jackson, 61.

At Penrith, Mrs. Harrison, relict of Anthony H. esq., an eminent medical practitioner of that place.

At Kendal, Mrs. Elizabeth Breaks, wife of Mr. Wm. B. 45.

At Maryport, Mr. Caleb Wheelwright, merchant.

At North Row, in Bassenthwaite, Mrs. Mary Rooke, 86.

At Carlisle, Mr. John Beaumont, 59.

At Wigton, Mrs. Simpson, sister of the late Mr. S. of Ubergam Hall, 72.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Filkin, relict of the Rev. Mr. F.

#### YORKSHIRE.

The committee for the establishment of Charity Schools in Hull, have published the following concise statement of the objects which they have in view: 1, A school for the training up of female servants. The girls to be lodged and boarded, and taught household work, plain cooking, washing and ironing, plain work, reading, &c.—2, Two pretty large day schools for younger girls: the one for those of from six to ten, the other for those of from ten to twelve or thirteen years old. Reading, knitting, plain work, spinning, &c. to be the occupations of these schools.—3, When the necessary steps shall have been taken, a day school for boys on an extensive scale. In all the day schools it is intended to adopt the method of teaching, which has been successfully employed in London, &c., and which is so satisfactorily recommended by Mr. Lancafter and Mr. Colquhoun. On that plan, some hundreds of children may be well taught under the direction of only one master or mistress. In all the schools, moral and religious instruction, and the good conduct of the children, to be regarded as principal objects of attention. The schools to be visited, and the scholars examined, by ladies and gentlemen.—The management to be veiled in two committees; the one of ladies, the other of gentlemen: open to annual subscribers of two guineas, and to benefactors of twenty guineas. This plan having been adopted by the subscribers to the spinning schools, in the place of that on which they have hitherto acted, the whole of their committee are members of the new committee of gentlemen. Besides this, the plan has obtained the most respectable patronage among the ladies of the town and neighbourhood: and confident hopes are entertained that the public will come forward, in a liberal manner, in support of institutions which, it is presumed, promise extensive and permanent usefulness of the most important kind.

*Married.*] At Weiton, Charles Smith, esq., of Summer Castle, near Rochdale, to Miss Berkin, youngest daughter of the late Wm. B. esq., of Sutton, Surrey.

William Rawson, jun. esq., of Mill House, to Miss Priestley, only daughter of the late John P. esq., of Thorpe, near Halifax.—And the same day, John Rawson, jun. esq., of Halifax, brother to the above gentleman, to Miss Elizabeth Markland, second daughter of Edward M. esq., of Leeds.

At Sutton, near Hull, Nicholas Walton, esq., of Sculcoates, to Miss Haigh, of Doncaster.

At Hull, Mr. Blenkin, surgeon, of Saltfleet, Lincolnshire, to Miss Lee, eldest daughter of Mr. L. merchant.

At Fingal, in the North Riding, William Bourne, esq., of Hull, to Miss Mary Anne Rolleston, youngest daughter of Robert R. esq., of London.

At Halifax, Mr. Thomas Cooke, merchant, of Manchester, to Miss Sarah E. Lord, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Samuel L.

*Died.*] At Shipton, near York, Mr. John Hutchinson. He was particularly eminent as a breeder of race horses; amongst many others, the following were either bred by him, or purchased when very young, viz. Beningbrough, Hambletonian, Overton, Oberon, Traveller, and Tickle Toby.

At Hull, Mrs. Agar, 33.—Mr. Adamson, surgeon and apothecary, 24.—Mrs. Lane, wife of Mr. Francis L. late of the Ship Tavern, 36.—Mrs. Dudley, wife of Lieutenant D. of the Warwickshire militia, 56.—Mrs. Robinson.—Mr. Ralph Rider, 75.—Mrs. Ferraby, wife of Mr. Joseph F.—Mrs. Pearson, wife of Mr. John P. 21.—Mrs. Ringrose, relict of Mr. William R. 82.—John Melling, esq., senior alderman of the corporation, 85.—Mr. John Brocklebank, 83.

At Barnsley, Mrs. Crookes, relict of R. C. esq., formerly of Kirkstall Forge.

At Welton, Mrs. Thompson, relict of Colonel T. of Hull, 58.

At Whitby, Mr. Richard Lockwood, insurance broker, 50.

At Thoralby, near Askrigg, George Wray, esq., captain in the Loyal Dales Volunteers.

At Ripon, Mrs. Dove, wife of Mr. John D. 30.

At Bolton Hall, near Leyburn, Mrs. Sadler, wife of Mr. William S. steward to Lord Bolton.

At Halifax, Mr. Benjamin Townend, of the Angel Inn.—Mrs. Knight, relict of the Rev. Mr. K. 76.—Serjeant Manks, of the volunteers of this town. His death was occasioned by a stone falling on his head in a stone-quarry.

At Leeds, Mrs. Hannah Carr, 82.—Mr. J. Taylor.—Richard Jaques, esq.—Mr. Mark Appleyard.

At Ripon, Mrs. Diana Eyre, sister of the late Anthony E. esq., of Grove, Nottinghamshire, 83.—Mrs. Dering, daughter of the late Rev. Heneage D. dean of that church.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Milnes, wife of J. M. esq. 34.

At York, Miss Dale, of Eridlington.—Mr. W.

W. H. Lucas, dancing-master at the Green Assembly Room, 37.—Mr. Thomas Smith, 56.—Mrs. Isabella Todd, wife of Mr. Thos. T. 51.—Mr. Henry Huntress, of Sherburn.

At Ripley, the Rev. C. Sampson, rector of that place.

At Plomer Hill, Mrs. Hickes, wife of John H. esq. of Bradenham, Bucks, and eldest daughter of the late John Wilkinson, esq. of Potterley, in the West Riding.

At Beverley, Mr. Daniel Merritt, 72.—Mr. Michael Ellis, 66.

## LANCASHIRE.

At a general meeting of the Manchester Agricultural Society, held at Altrincham on the 29th of October, the following premiums were adjudged:—To George Wilbraham, esq. of Delamere Lodge, for ploughing fifty acres of land with two horses abreast, without a driver, a silver medal.—To James Leigh, of Aspull, for unroofing five roods of thatched buildings, and covering the same with slate, a silver cup, value seven guineas.—To Thomas Eccleston, esq. of Scarisbrick, for plashing 400 perches of fence in the best manner, a silver medal.—To Wm. Cooper, of Blackrod, for plashing 160 perches of fences, a silver cup, value five guineas.—To Adam Howarth, of Lostock, for a short-horned bull, a silver cup, value five guineas.—To Thomas Remer, of Hill Top, for the best ram, a silver cup, value seven guineas.—To Richard Taylor, of Baguley Hall, for the best stallion, a silver cup, value ten guineas.—To Richard Taylor, of Baguley Hall, for the best boar, a silver cup, value five guineas.

*Married.*] At Liverpool, Llewellyn Lloyd, esq. younger brother of Sir Edward Pryce L. bart. to Miss Falkner, daughter of Edward F. esq. of Fairfield.

At Aughton, near Ormskirk, John Shacklady, esq. of Lydiate, aged 81, to Miss Sutton, 19.

At Lancaster, Mr. Thomas Townson, to Miss Ann Longrigg.—Mr. George Dixon, to Miss Hannah Townley.

At Broughton-in-Furness, Mr. George Cooper, of Preston, to Miss M. W. Gilpin, second daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah G. of Bolton le Moors.

At Leyland, the Rev. Philip Stanhope Smelt, A. M. rector of Aston Abbots, Bucks, to Miss Maria Matthews, third daughter of John M. esq. of Tynemouth.

At Manchester, Mr. Reddith, bookseller, to Mrs. Evans.—Mr. Joseph Edwards, to Miss Sarah Taylor, each aged only 15 years.

At Prescot, Gilbert M<sup>r</sup>Leod, late of the East India Company's civil service in Bengal, to Miss Baillie, daughter of the late Mr. John B. of Liverpool, merchant.

*Died.*] At Morecambe Lodge, near Lancaster, Captain Collinson.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Ann Atkinson, sister to the late Anthony A. esq. 81.

At Manchester, Mr. Benjamin Barlow,

84.—Mr. Dennis Brow, one of the singing men of the collegiate church.—Mr. John Billington.—Mrs. Tuer.—Miss Ann Wilson, daughter of Mrs. W.—Mr. Docker, merchant.—Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. S. cotton merchant.—Mrs. Rowley, wife of Mr. John R. 26.—Mr. John Morley, 50.—Mr. Robert Butterworth, formerly an eminent dyer.

At Blackburn, Mrs. Holden, wife of Mr. H. of the Eagle and Child public house.

At Bowden, Mr. William Warburton, nearly forty years schoolmaster of that place, 66.

At Cheetham, Miss Livezey.

At Liverpool, Mr. John Taylor, son of Mrs. T.—Mr. Anthony Lonsdale, of the Cumberland Coffee House, 37.—Mrs. M<sup>r</sup>Lean.—Mr. Peter Peele, navy agent.—Mr. John Perry, 60.—Mrs. Margaret Woodward, 79. Miss Hannah Mellor, 25.—Miss E. Conning, 17.—Mr. Thomas Bartington, 53.

## CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chester, Mr. Jones, surgeon, of Wrexham, to Miss Denison.—Mr. Robert Johnson, to Miss Ann Hughes.—Mr. Percival, of Warrington, to Miss Haswell, of the Hop-pole Inn.

At Groppenhall, Thomas Kenyon, esq. to Miss Bibby, both of Latchford.

*Died.*] At Middlewich, Mrs. Leigh, wife of Mr. George L. 33.

At Craig Hall, near Macclesfield, Mr. R. Palfreyman.

At the Bowling-green Inn, near Chester, Mr. Francis Barclay, one of the partners in the house of Barclay and Steven, of Manchester, linen-merchants, who had just commenced his career with the fairest prospect of rising to eminence in the commercial world.

At Chester, Mrs. Bailey, widow of Mr. William B. formerly of London, wine-merchant, 88.—Mr. Jointon, 74.—Mrs. Harrison, wife of Mr. H. an alderman of the corporation.—Mr. Pearson.

At Sandbach, Wm. Lowndes, esq.

At Edge, near Malpas, Mrs. Brookes, wife of A. B. esq.

## DERBYSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Birdholne, Thomas Windfor Hunloke, esq. uncle to Sir Windfor H. 81.

At Harlethorpe, the Rev. John C. Forrest, head-master of the Free Grammar School, Nottingham, 48.

At Derby, Mrs. Mason, wife of Mr. Joseph M. 45.—Mrs. Elizabeth Whittingham, 54.—Mr. Francis Wright, 51.—Mrs. Daniel, wife of Mr. Jos. D.

At Cheshamfield, Mrs. Crefwick, wife of Mr. Wm. C. 47.

At Youlgrave, Mrs. Briddon, wife of Mr. John B.

At Kirk Ireton, Mr. Thomas Holmes.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Newark, Wm. Edward Tallents, esq. to Miss Eliz. Tomlinson, third daughter of Wm. T. esq.

At Greasley, George Spencer, of Kimberley, gent. to Miss Lindley.

At Nottingham, Mr. Baker, to Miss Perry.—Mr. Richard Hardy, to Miss Thorpe.—Mr. J. B. Smith, solicitor, of Newark, to Miss Huish, daughter of Mark H. esq.

*Died*] At Nottingham, Cornelius Lauder, esq. 88. He was a deputy lieutenant of the county, and one of the junior counsel of the corporation of Nottingham; and high sheriff in 1775.—Mr. Edward Spurr.—Mrs. Simpson.—Mr. Joseph Colclough.—Mrs. Stokes, a maiden lady.—Mr. Richard Atkins, 72.

At Elton, near Bingham, Miss Brown, daughter of the Rev. Matthew B. rector of that village.

At East Leake, John Hardy, gent.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Stamford, Mr. Judd, to Miss Louisa Anne Woollett; and Captain Macartney, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Woollett; daughters of the late Nicholas W. esq. of Sittingbourne, Kent.

At Braceborough, the Rev. Thomas Teller Hurst, A. M. rector of Carlby and Braceborough, to Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. Wm. S. of Stamford.

At Grantham, Mr. P. Bullivant, solicitor, to Miss Ann Huffy Coles.

Joseph Champney, esq. to Miss Ogilby, daughter of Wm. O. esq. of Brigg.

*Died.*] At Lincoln, Mr. John Plumpton, of Bristol, 64.

At Grantham, Mr. Wilson.

At Donington, Mr. Smith.

At Ferry, near Gainborough, Mr. William Holt, jun. of Nottingham.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Blisset, wife of Mr. B.—Mrs. Clarke, relict of Mr. John C.—Mrs. Codd, wife of Mr. John C. attorney.

At Sleaford, Mr. John Elkington.

At Alford, Mr. Richard Lucas, of Louth.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At the anniversary meeting of the Leicestershire and Rutlandshire Agricultural Society, lately held at Leicester, prizes were adjudged to Mr. Watkinson, of Woodhouse, for a pen of shear hogs; Mr. Oldakers, of Kirkby, for a pen of two shear sheep; and to Mr. Nixon, of Belgrave, for a pen of ewes. Upwards of forty new members were admitted; and after dinner, the subject of abuses attendant on the present mode of conducting the sale of wool was taken into consideration. The chairman, Sir Edmund Hartopp, Mr. Keck, Mr. Burnaby, and Colonel Crump, severally addressed the meeting, and urged the necessity, as well as policy, of holding an annual meeting, which appeared to be admitted by all present. Such a meeting would establish a direct communication between the wool-stapler and the grower, and could not fail to produce advantage to both. A letter, received from a gentleman of consideration in Oxfordshire, was produced and read; stating

that the attempt to establish a similar meeting in that neighbourhood had met with opposition, but, being persevered in, was ultimately successful, and had been productive of much benefit to all the parties. The members for both counties deserve great praise from every class of graziers, for their endeavours to conciliate the wool-staplers to the proposed scheme of a wool meeting, which, it is presumed, will be found to answer the same beneficial purpose to the growers and traders, as has been found to result from similar establishments in other counties. At the above meeting a store-hog was exhibited, fed by Mr. Pallet, of Keythorpe. It was from the breed of Colonel Crump, of Alexton-hall, and weighed 64 stone, of 14 lbs. to the stone, although not nearly fed.

*Married.*] At Misterton, Mr. J. B. Woodhouse, of Walcote, to Miss S. Burrowes, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Basset B.

At Leicester, Mr. Jonathan Blackwell, of Wigton, to Miss Ellis

At Burbage, Mr. Woodhouse, of Nottingham, to Miss Bentley, daughter of John B. esq.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mr. Smith, of the Old Three Cranes.

At Burton Lazars, Mr. Henry Snow.

At Anty, Mr. William Wood, 41.

At Loughborough, Miss Pochin, only sister of C. W. Pochin, esq. 27.

At Hinckley, Mrs. Elizabeth Birch, wife of Mr. Thomas B.

Miss Meynell, eldest daughter of the late Hugo M. of Quorndon, esq. 20.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Penn, near Wolverhampton, Mr. Wm. Osborne, of Birmingham, to Mrs. Clarke, relict of Mr. Jos. C.

At Handsworth, Mr. Robert Spur, to Miss M. A. Thompson, both of Birmingham.

At Stafford, Mr. Browne, of Birmingham, to Miss Bratt.

*Died.*] At Newcastle under Line, Mrs. Manners, widow.

At Norton Hall, Richard Gildart, esq. who served the office of high sheriff for the county, in 1783.

At Lichfield, Mrs. Elizabeth Webb, widow of Mr. John W.

The Rev. Sampson Webb, forty years vicar of Lapley.

At Rugeley, the Rev. John Lander, rector of Colton, 71.

At Handsworth, Mrs. Lee, widow of Mr. John L.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Child.—Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. R. Walker, jun.—Miss Holland.

At Madeley, Mrs. Younge, wife of Weston Y. esq. and youngest daughter of the late Rev. G. Gretton, rector of Norton, Salop.—Mr. Joseph Elkington, the celebrated agriculturist, and particularly distinguished for the attention he had bestowed on the subject of draining, 66.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

The Committee of the Birmingham Sunday Schools report, that though the number of children now in attendance in these schools be considerable, it is certainly small in proportion to the population of the town, and to the aggregate of children in schools not connected with the established church. From whatever causes this may arise, the fact itself will be contemplated with deep interest by every real friend to the church of England. These establishments are rapidly extending, and their moral and political influence is becoming every year more important:—important in guiding the sentiments and determining the future connexions of a large proportion of the population of the country. They therefore earnestly request the friends of this institution to take a more active part in its concerns. The number of children now in the different schools is 1249, viz. boys 799, girls 450. The expence incurred by the education of these children, in the year ending October 15th, 1806, is 2521. 8s. 6d., exceeding the sums received by 61. 12s. 1d.

*Married*] At Birmingham, the Rev. Francis Pelly, rector of Siston, Gloucestershire, to Miss Nutt, only daughter of George Anson N. esq.—Mr. James Blount, surgeon, to Miss Jane Francis.—Thomas Forrest, esq. to Miss Carless, niece of Joseph C. esq. banker. Salop.

At Warwick, Mr. John Russell, son of Mr. R. banker, to Miss Kench.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, at the house of his son-in-law Lieut.-Col. Gordon, Mr. Wm. Walley, of Lichfield, many years an alderman of that city, 61.—Mr. Samuel Smith, serjeant in the first regiment of Foot Guards.—Mr. John Richards, attorney.—Mr. John Saunders.—Mr. Jacob Briscoe, 79.—Mr. John Adams, 88.—Mr. Charles Ferral, brother of Mr. F. printer, 21.—Mr. Richard Bruce, 75.

At West Bromwich, Miss Rebecca Hadley, eldest daughter of Joseph H. esq. 30

At Coventry, Mrs. Bourne, 73.—Mr. W. Lines.—Mrs. Rew, wife of Mr. R.

At Ailsted, Mr. Michael Perry, 72.

At Warwick, Mr. William Bruce.

At Tooley Park, Joseph Boulthée, esq. of Baxterley, 68.

## SHROPSHIRE.

*Married*] At Whitechurch, Mr. Craik, druggist, of Broseley, to Miss Parker.—The Rev. James Herleman, M. A. fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and vicar of Whipmead, Bedfordshire, to Miss Harriet Jones, third daughter of the late Mr. J. surgeon.

At Wellington, Mr. John Roberts, aged 83, to Mrs. Mary Donnington, 47

Mr. Joseph Allen, of the Bank House, to Miss Eliz. Morrice, of Hammer.

At Wem, Thomas Maddocks, esq. of Bronington House, Flintshire, to Miss Mulrenor.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, John Corbett, esq. one of the senior aldermen of that corporation.—Mr. Finney.—Mr. John Milton.

At Cruck Meole, Miss Harries, only surviving daughter of Edward H. esq. of Arscott.

At Cherington, near Newport, Miss Adams, 21.

At Broseley, Mr. Elias Prestwich, wine-merchant.

At Ketley, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. R.

At Cause Castle, Mrs. Hawley, relict of Mr. John H.

At Wroxeter, Miss Oakley, eldest daughter of Thomas O. esq. of Bifton, 16.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Eardisley, Mrs. Godfoll, 57.

At Leominster, Mr. James Vale, of the Cross Keys.—Mrs. Rogers, widow of Mr. John R.

At Rofs, Mr. John Jarvis, 25.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

In consequence of the great support which the Birmingham Fire-office has experienced at Worcester and its vicinity, the Directors have resolved to station a powerful fire-engine in that city. A new house has been erected in Bank-street for its reception, where it will remain under the direction of their agent, and a set of firemen for the protection of the property of the inhabitants. They have likewise with that liberality which marks their general conduct, subscribed an annual sum towards the expences of the water-works, being well convinced of their utility in cases of fire.

*Married.*] At Droitwich, Mr. Thomas Wall, of Impney, to Miss Phillips, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Richard P., surgeon.

At Worcester, Mr. Cuthbert Woodcock, of London, to Miss Dent, daughter of Mr. John D.

*Died.*] At Ombersley Court, Lady Sandys, widow of the late Lord S., 87.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Watton.

At Worcester, Mrs. Haynes, of St. John's, 86.—Mrs. Goulding, wife of Mr. G., of the Tything, 78.—Cockle, esq., of Paradise-row.

At Kempsey, Mr. West, 77.

At Stone, Samuel Steward, esq.

At Ombersley, Mr. Taylor, an opulent farmer.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Married*] At Deerhurst, Mr. James Powell, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Mary Jones, of Appleley.

At Radborough, Mr. James Barnfield, to Miss Clutterbuck, only daughter of Mr. Luke C.

*Died.*] At Cheltenham, Mr. Charles Hale, 74.

At Haresfield, Mrs. Hawkins, widow.

At Upton St. Leonard's, Mr. Thos. Frank.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. W., of the Talbot Inn.

## OXFORDSHIRE.



## OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] William Harman, esq., of London, to Miss Wells, of Great Milton.

At Oxford, Mr. Humphry Wightwick, of Henley, to Miss Mary Turner, second daughter of the late Mr. Robert T.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Mrs. M. Hedges, wife of Mr. W. H.—Mrs. A. Bowler, widow of Mr. John B., 93.—Mr. William Ham, of the Lord Nelson public-house.

At Henley upon Thames, Mrs. Chessall, 79.

At Henley Park, Mrs. Sarah Freeman, widow of Sambrooke F., esq., of Faewley Court, Bucks, and eldest daughter of Thomas Winsford, esq., late of Glasfhampton.

At Wheatley, Mr. John Mott, whose death was occasioned by putting his leg in cold water when seized with the cramp.

At Stanton St. John, Mrs. Butler, wife of Mr. Ralph B. 33.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Yardley Gobion, while on a visit to his friends, John White, esq., of London.

At Strixton, Mr. Thomas Stevens, 42.

At Northampton, Mrs. Thatcher, relict of Mr. T.

Mr. William Peach, the Holcot postman, 70. During the last eight years he walked at least fifteen miles a day, Sundays excepted, which in the course of that time amounts to upwards of 37,000 miles.

## HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Little Paxton, the Rev. Thomas Richard Rooper, rector of Abbot's Rippon, to Miss Standley, daughter of Henry Pointer S. esq., of Paxton-place.

*Died.*] At Huntingdon, Mr. Gimber, of the Cross Keys inn.

At St. Neots, Mr. John Park, attorney at law, 78.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Died.*] At Cottenham, Mrs. Baron, wife of the Rev. Thomas B. dissenting minister, 54.

At Cambridge, Mr. B. Tunwell, cook of Emanuel college.—Mr. Timothy Paul, 28.—Mr. George Thring, ironmonger.—Mrs. Palmer, relict of Mr. P. apothecary.—Mr. Jos. Underwood, cook of Catharine hall.

At Girton, the Rev. Thomas Fisher, rector of that place, 37.

At Grantchester, Robert Butts, esq.

At Ely, Mr. Thomas Andrews, of the Blackbirds' public-house.

At Wisbeach St. Peter's, Mr. Edward Goodger, 73.

## NORFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. Samuel Kitton, of Strumpshaw, to Miss Harvey, daughter of Mr. H., of Cratfield, Suffolk.

Mr. William Nash, farmer, to Miss Mary Tricker, both of Hethersett.

The Rev. James Deacon, of Mulbarton, to Miss Starling.

William Barnard, esq. eldest son of John B., esq. of Knapton, to Mrs. Leathes, of Mundley.

At Wymondham, Mr. William Mitchell, solicitor, to Mrs. Hester Stoughton, widow of J. C. Stoughton, esq.

At Norwich, Mr. Brown, land surveyor, to Miss Ownsworth.

*Died.*] At Hardingham, Mrs. Coleby, wife of Mr. Joshua C., of London.

At Wymondham, Mrs. Anderson, wife of Mr. William A., 47.

At Maffingham, Mr. William Banks, leaving a widow with 12 young children, 44.

Mr. Coulcher, father of the Rev. Mr. C., master of the Grammar School, Lynn.

At Cawston, Mr. Matthew Starling, 60.

At Aylsham, Mr. Robert Curtis, 48.

At Norwich, Mrs. Bokenham, 55.—At a very advanced age, Mrs. Berney, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Berney, of this city. In her the poor have lost a constant and liberal benefactress, and the world an exemplary christian. This charitable lady has bequeathed 200l. to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; 200l. to the Charity for Clergymen's Widows and Orphans in Norwich and Norfolk; 100l. to the Charity Schools in this city; and 100l. to Addenbroke's Hospital, in Cambridge. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Kirby.—Mr. James Moore.—Mrs. Mann, wife of Mr. M., 51.

## SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. Kerry, of Sproughton, near Ipswich, to Miss R. Simmons, daughter of Mr. S., of Wherstead.

At Bungay, Mr. John Dawson Paul, son of Mr. I. D. Paul, of Mettingham Castle, to Miss Brightley, of Bungay.

Mr. Thomas Warren, of Kettleborough, to Mrs. Daniels, of Framlingham.

Mr. Thomas Pretty, of Isleham, to Mrs. Knox, of Newmarket.

Mr. Fox, merchant, of Ipswich, to Miss Laws, of New Place.

At Bungay, Mr. Joseph Burroughs, of Rickinghall, to Mrs. King, late of Botesdale.

At Bradfield Combust, Mr. Philip Turner, of Old Newton Hall, to Miss Body, daughter of Mr. John B., of Stowupland.

At Stowmarket, Mr. Robert Everett, of East Harling, Norfolk, to Miss Sarah Body, fourth daughter of Mr. John B., of Stowupland.

*Died.*] At Ipswich, Mrs. Carmichael, relict of Low C., esq. 94.—Thomas Neale, M. D. 77.

At Hoxne, Mrs. Clouting, late of Eye, 53.

At Cavendish, aged 41, after a long and severe affliction, occasioned by a violent cold and fever, caught whilst engaged in the expedition to Holland, George Barnard, esq. Barrack-master, of Maker Heights, Plymouth, and Ensign in the 56th regiment of foot.

At Bury, Mr. Joseph Smith, sen.—Mrs. Jewers, 71.—Mr. John Byles, merchant, 31. At Stonham, Mr. E. Robinson, of the Pye Inn.

## ESSEX.

*Married.*] At Colchester, Captain John Dudingstone, of the 28th regiment of foot, to Miss Purvis, of Beccles, daughter of the late Captain Richard P., of the Royal Navy.—Mr. Salter, of London, solicitor, to Miss Victoria, of Stowmarket.

At Dunmow, Mr. Pearson, surgeon, to Miss Sole.

*Died.*] At Heydon, Lady Buckworth Heron.

At Colchester, at the age of 104 years, Mary Lazell, who has, for some time subsisted on the charitable donations of the benevolent, aided by the sale of fruit, cakes, and other articles, which she carried about the streets when the weather and her health permitted. From her erect attitude, and the little signs of decay exhibited by her countenance, her age was doubted by some; but those who have known her for many years, never found her vary in her account of herself, nor in the relation of circumstances that had occurred in the early part of her life, which she described with extraordinary accuracy and precision. She was nearly deprived of the faculty of hearing, but her sight was wonderfully perfect, so that she could read small print without the use of spectacles, and was, at her request, frequently supplied with books gratuitously, for her amusement. Her manners were always marked with a peculiar mildness and decorum; she had an air of gentility in her demeanor and never failed to evince her gratitude to those from whom she received any favour however trivial it might be.—Mrs. Mary Drisfield, relict of the Rev. Joseph D., formerly rector of Alresford.

At Harwood Hall, Nicholas Cæsar Corfellis, esq.

At Maldon, Mrs. Pond, wife of Mr. John P., comptroller of the customs at that port.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Pearson, wife of Mr. William P.

At Springfield, Mrs. Esther Jags, 82.

At Miffley, Mr. Samuel Eagle, 76.

## KENT.

*Married.*] At Chatham, Captain J. M. Jones, of the Royal Denbigh Militia, to Miss D'Arcy, eldest daughter of Colonel D'Arcy, of the Royal Engineers.—Thomas Weatherston, esq. surgeon in the Royal Navy, to Miss Anna Bryant, daughter of the late Rev. George B., rector of Wootton Courteney, Somersetshire.

At Monkton, in Thanet, Mr. Joseph Coxon, son of John Coxon, esq. formerly commander of the Grosvenor, East Indiaman, to Miss Mary Denne, third daughter of the late Thomas D., esq. of Monkton Court.

At Sandwich, William Boys, esq. of Woodneborough, to Miss Elizabeth Sayer, fourth daughter of the late Benjamin S., esq. of Deal. Lieutenant Bradley, of the Navy to Miss Abbot.

At Kingfirth, the Rev. John Smith, to Miss Fowler.

At Beckingham, George M. Box, esq. of Brunswick-square, to Miss S. Hoggart, daughter of Robert H., esq. of Foxgrove.

At Hollingbourne, Mr. Wood, surgeon, to Miss Holland, of Sutton.

*Died.*] The Rev. Francis Dodsworth, vicar of Dodington, and of Minster, in the Isle of Thanet, prebendary of York, and treasurer of Sarum.

At Broadstairs, Alexander Horatio Nelson Davison, son of Alexander D., esq. of St. James's-square.

At Dodington, Mrs. Smith.

At Small Hythe, Tenterden, Mr. Thomas Hope, 36.

At Canterbury, Mr. William Friend, of the Flower de Luce Inn.—Mrs. Philpot, wife of Mr. Edward P., of the Crown Inn.—At the house of the Rev. Mr. Yates, Mr. Robert Barrett, of the Marsh near Swindon, Wilts, 19.

At Herne, Mr. Fairman, sen.

At Chatham, Mrs. Mather, relict of Mrs. M., formerly of Birch-lane, merchant.

At Brookland, Mr. Walter Clarke, surgeon.

At Brompton, Mr. Strover, 89.

## SURREY.

*Married.*] At Godalming, John Allen, esq. of Sunbury, to Lady Frances Turnour, daughter of the late Earl of Winterton.

*Died.*] At Farnham, Lady Amelia Gamon, wife of Sir Richard Gamon, bart. M. P. daughter of the late Duke of Athol, and sister to the present Duke.

At the seat of her brother-in-law, Lee Steere Steere, esq. near Dorking, Surrey, Sarah, wife of John Harrison, esq. banker, in Mansion-house-street, and niece to Sir Brook Watson, bart.

At Warring Farm, near Guilford, Mr. W. Smallpiece.

At Croydon, John Leathley, esq. in consequence of being thrown from his horse while hunting, 31.

## SUSSEX.

Applications are intended to be made, in the ensuing session of parliament, for acts for the following purposes:—For incorporating the parishes of West Fife, Bedingham, and Glynde, in order to erect a house of industry, for the better accommodation of the poor of those parishes.—For making a turnpike road from the Black Horse Inn, Horsham, to Rushett Common, to join the turnpike there which leads from Loxwood to Guildford; and also a branch out of the said road at Broadbridge Heath to Newbridge, near the timber and coal wharf there, to Pulborough; and also another branch from Broadbridge Heath to join the Horsham turnpike road, at the direction-post near Slaughton Bridge, in the parish of Warnham.

A plan is in contemplation for improving the harbour of Newhaven. Of all the great public projects none appears more important than the making of a safe, commodious harbour between Spithead and the Downs. The want

want of such a harbour has been severely felt, not only by the Navy, but by the trading part of the Empire; and it has become infinitely more necessary than heretofore, in consequence of the determination of a bitter and formidable enemy to attack this Country, whenever he shall have an opportunity. Newhaven is, confessedly, the most proper place for such a harbour, and in respect to the practicability, a very able Naval Engineer and others have made most satisfactory reports. A bold shore renders our coast much more favourable for shipping, than the foul and flat shores of the opposite coast; where, however, under great disadvantages, by means of an expenditure, greatly beyond what would be required in the present instance, such harbours have been formed, as Dieppe, Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, and Ostend. At the same time, the local advantages to be derived from such a work, would greatly exceed the most sanguine expectation, and no place would be so highly benefited as Lewes; it would enjoy the full advantage of its central situation on a river, which, with the many streams running into it, could be rendered navigable to the borders of Surrey and Kent; and Lewes certainly would be established as the trading capital to a great extent of country.

*Married.*] Mr. William Elphick, of Fris-ton-place, to Miss Armitage, only daughter of Mr. A., of Eastdean.

At Westbourne, Mr. Goodman, of Lang-  
stone, to Miss Mary Drew, of Patcham.

*Died.*] At Ringmer Barracks, Lieutenant-  
colonel Du Vernet, of the Royal Artillery.

At Cuckfield, Mrs. Croucher, wife of Mr. C. farmer. Being seized with a giddiness in the head, to which she was subject, while employed on the brink of a pond, in an orchard adjoining the house, she fell into the water and was drowned.

At Ashurst, the Rev. Edward Wilson, D.D. rector of that place, and of Hartfield, 71.

At Cuckfield-place, Mrs. Sergison, 67.

At Wellington, near East Bourne, Mr. Richard King, a wealthy yeoman. He expired suddenly while at table eating walnuts with his family.

At Yapton, Mrs. Billingshurst, a maiden lady, 82.

At Chichester, Mr. Thomas Chatfield, 57.  
—Mrs. Frankland, relict of the Rev. Mr. F., canon residentiary of the cathedral, 88.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Alverstoke, Mr. Irving, of Bread-street, London, to Miss Hayter, sister of C. Hayter, esq., of Berry-house.

John Anderson Orgill, esq., of Jamaica, to Miss Caroline Davies, of Southampton, daughter of the Rev. John D. late rector of Padworth.

J. C. Purling, esq., to Miss H. Middleton, second daughter of F. M., esq., of Townhill.

The Rev. T. R. Hooper, rector of Abbot's Repton, to Miss Standley, eldest daughter of H. P. Standley, esq., of Patton-place.

*Did.*] At Portsmouth, at the Govern-  
ment House, aged 80, Town Major Grant, of that garrison. This veteran served his country with honour, and credit to himself, nearly 60 years. He was a native of North Britain, and of a very respectable family. His first service was in the regiment of Scotch Highlanders, from which he was promoted to be a serjeant in the 3d regiment of Guards. With this corps he was in several engagements in Germany, where his bravery and good conduct were always conspicuous. He was promoted to be a subaltern into the 64th regiment. Soon after the peace of 1763, he was then removed to the 41st regiment, then (from the comparative smallness of our military force) composed of invalids. His conduct was so exemplary that it again obtained him promotion; when the 41st was reduced, he retired with the rank of lieutenant and adjutant, and was appointed to the vacancy of town-major of this garrison, which was added to the other two commissions he held, as a further reward for his services.—Mrs. Gibbs, widow of H. G. esq. surveyor-general of his Majesty's customs, 80.—Mr. H. Sharp, son of Mr. S. linen-draper.

At Bona-Vista, near Lymington, Sir Mat-  
thew Blackiston, bart. In the year 1782, Sir Matthew married Miss Rochfort, daughter of John R. esq. county of Carlow, Ire-land, who survives him, and by whom he has left six sons.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Winsley, Mr. Rich. Godby, of Troubridge, to Miss Bethell, eldest daughter of the late Mr. B. of Widbrook-house.

Mr. John Collins, of Bristol, to Miss Jane Alexander, of South Farm, Devizes.

Mr. T. Hooper Crocker, of Westwood, to Miss Snelgrove, of Heytesbury.

At Pewsey, W. P. Taunton, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister, to Miss Townsend, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. T., rector of Pewsey.

*Did.*] At Bratton, Mrs. Whitaker, wife of John W. esq. 86.

#### BERKSHIRE.

The commissioners, authorized by his ma-  
jesty to carry into execution the powers of an act, passed in the last session of Parliament, for enquiring into the state of Windsor Forest, have entered upon their Herculean undertaking. As a necessary measure preparatory to the investigation of multifarious rights, claimed by individuals in the Forest, they have made a very minute perambulation of the boundaries. The last perambulation was so long since as the 17th year of the reign of Charles I.; and notwithstanding the great lapse of time, very few difficulties arose in tracing the boundaries. By the great exertions of the commissioners it was performed in five days; they are now busily employed in investigating the various rights, and mean to go through the several parishes in regular order.

*F. Married.*] At Egham, the Rev. John Lip-trot, vicar of that place, to Miss Burnett, of Laleham, Middlesex.

At Newbury, Mr. Francis Jolly, to Miss Hannah King.—Mr. G. Barnard, to Miss H. Hutchins.

At Bisham, Mr. W. Williams, of Reading, to Miss Shelton.

Mr. William Clark, of Faringdon, to Miss E. Mayow, of Barcot.

*Died.*] At Egham, Mr. James Wicks, 72.—Mr. Willis.

At Reading, Miss Lydia Willats, 17.—William S. Hunter, esq. youngest son of John H. esq. of the Navy Office, Somerset Place.—Mrs. Ward.—The Rev. Henry Mead, formerly lecturer of St. John's, Wapping, and for several years assistant preacher at St. Lawrence's church in this town.—Mr. Parr.

At Abingdon, the Rev. W. Thresher, many years pastor of the Independent Congregation there.

At Barton Lodge, near Windsor, Mrs. Sarah Calcot, 58.

At Play Hatch, Richard Taylor, esq.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Shepton Mallet, W. G. Brown, esq. of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, to Miss Broughton, daughter of the late Benjamin B. esq. of Bowlish.

At Clifton, J. Reilly, esq. to Miss C. Cox, daughter of the late General C.

At Bristol, J. Cooke, esq. of Nibley, to Miss Poole, of Rangeworthy, Gloucestershire.—William Wright, esq. to Miss Metford.

At Bath, John Hayes, esq. to Mrs. Saunders.

At Brislington, Arthur Chichester, esq. to Miss M. C. Hill, only daughter of Charles H. esq. of Wickhouse.

At Crewkerne, Mr. John Collins, son of John C. esq. of Horton, to Miss Blake, daughter of the late Rev. William B.

*Died.*] At Bath, at the house of Miss Hotham, in Marlborough-buildings, Mrs. J. B. Mackworth Praed, sister to the late H. M. P. esq. of Trevethon, in the county of Cornwall, and aunt to William P. esq. of the same place, 76.—Mrs. Tyner, wife of the Rev. W. T. vicar of Compton and Upmorden, Suffex.—Barrington Dacres, esq. son of Admiral D. and Captain of his Majesty's ship *Hercule*.—The Rev. James Hewet Dumps-trad, vicar of Bramshaw, Hants.—Mr. Wm. E. Kington, 66.—Mrs. Audley, of Upwell, Norfolk, 71.

At Avon's Vale, near Bristol, Andrew Maxfe, esq.

At Miford, near Bath, Joseph Mighell, esq. of Kennet, near Marlborough, 62. He was an active member of the Bath Agricultural Society, and obtained an honorary premium for first introducing the breed of South Down sheep into that neighbourhood.

At Bristol, Mrs. Wildham.—Suddenly, Mr. William Lewis, corn-factor, of Cardiff, 71.—Mr. J. Williams.—Mr. John Court, fencible

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Fox, of Beaminster, attorney, to Miss Harriet Gundry, second daughter of Joseph G. Esq. of Bridport, banker.

*Died.*] At Piddletown, Anna Eleonora, wife of William Neyle, Esq. of Ambrook, Devonshire, and daughter of the late Rear-admiral Thomas Hicks.

At Sherborne, Mr. James Hoddinot, 53.—Mrs. Chandler.

At Wimborne, the Rev. Mr. Harbin, rector of Hampreston.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Warkleigh, Edward Wilcocks, esq. of Exeter, banker, to Miss Jane Treffry Dormer.

At Exeter, Mr. Downman, of Town Mal-ling, Kent, to Miss Jackson, daughter of the late Mr. William J.—Edward Barnett, esq. of Soho square, London, to Mrs. Woollery, widow of the late Stone W. esq. of Jamaica.

At Cheriton Fitzpaine, Mr. James Upjohn, of Exeter, to Miss Catharine Upjohn.

At Stoke church, near Plymouth, Major Duckworth, only son of vice-admiral sir J. Duckworth, K. B. to Miss P. Fanshawe, fifth daughter of R. Fanshawe, esq. commissioner of Plymouth dock-yard.—John B. Wilson, esq. of Plymouth, to Miss Lydia Gwennap, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph G. of Fal-mouth.

At Plymstock, Mr. James Goldsworthy, of Exeter, to Miss Elizabeth Anthony.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Mr. John Risden, many years one of the acting vergers of the Cathedral.

At Sidmouth, Henry Mayne Whorwood, esq. of Headington House, Oxfordshire, 32. He had been for many years captain in the Oxford Loyal Troop of Cavalry.—Captain Pierce, of the Taunton Castle East-India-man, only surviving son of Captain Pierce, who was lost in the *Halfewell* in the year 1786.

At Exmouth, J. M'Neil, esq. deputy in-spector of the hospitals of the land forces. His health had been impaired in the West Indies, and in the north of Germany, where he last winter held the situation of principal medical officer to the British forces.

At Tiverton, Benjamin Dickenson, esq. one of the proprietors of the Bank at that place.—Mrs. Mary Glas.

At Ilfracomb, Peter Fosse, esq. formerly collector of the Customs at that port.

At Plymouth, Miss E. Marden, daughter of T. M. esq. late naval store-keeper in Mi-norca.—Mr. Richards, many years an emi-nent bookseller there.

#### CORNWALL.

A most melancholy accident lately hap-pened in Wheal Abraham and Crenver Mines, in Crowan, in consequence of a water-spout that fell in that neighbourhood. The water ran with such violence as to break down the boundaries round the mouths of the shafts, carried

carried the earth into them, and choked the adit, which forced the water back into the lump, or place where the fire-engine draws the water out of the deep part of the mine, and where the men generally work. Forty or fifty of them made their escape up the ladders, but to prevent their breath being taken away by the violence of the water falling on them; threw their woollen shirts over their heads, and with difficulty reached the summit. Five men are missing, and no doubt is entertained of their being drowned. The loss to the adventurers in these mines is estimated at between 5 and 6000*l*.

*Died*] At Helston, Mr. James Richards, attorney.

At Falmouth, Christopher Dealer, esq. commander of his Majesty's packet, Lord Hobart, on the Lisbon station.

## WALES.

It appears from an accurate calculation, that upwards of 200 Sunday Schools have been instituted in Wales, which afford instruction to about 30,000 children, and persons more advanced in years.

A new train-road from Dinas lime-stone rock, in the parish of Penderin, Breconshire, to communicate with the Neath canal, has just been completed by Dr. Bevan of Neath. It will be of the greatest advantage to the proprietors of the canal, to the public in general, and to that neighbourhood in particular. Lime-stone, a very valuable kind of fire-clay superior to that of Stourbridge or Flintshire, and other useful articles of commerce, can be conveyed at a much cheaper rate than heretofore; and the fall being only six inches and a quarter upon every twenty-two yards, one horse is able to draw three trams, each containing upwards of two tons weight. The tonnage on the Neath canal will also, by the opening of this communication, be greatly increased.

The foundation-stone of the new western pier belonging to the Carmarthenshire rail-road company, was lately laid. Several proprietors attended the ceremony, assisted by their engineer and dock master, as usual, upon such occasions, and a liberal sum was given to the workmen. This new pier will extend 155 yards, and form one of the most complete harbours and safe places of shelter in the principality.

*Died*] At Swansea, E. W. R. Mansell, esq. 28, of Stradey, near Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, one of the justices of the peace for that county.

At Denbigh, the Rev. Richard Pugh, rector of Llysfyan, and vicar of Nantglyn.

In the prime of life, at Llandriddod Wells, David Davies, esq. of Llwyd-Jack-House, in the county of Cardigan, and one of his Majesty's justices of the Peace for that county. John Davies esq., of the same place, his late father, left four sons, who all died within five years; the eldest married and did not survive three months, and his widow died also within two years; the other three brothers

died bachelors, and in the bloom of life. There are now remaining of that ancient family only their disconsolate mother and sister.

## NORTH BRITAIN.

The workmen employed in improving the harbour of Rurghead, near Elgin, have lately discovered a bath, excavated from the solid rock, supposed to have been the work of the Dænes, who had a strong fortress there. The bath is about thirty feet square, four deep, and having a walk round it, with a recess in one corner for dressing and undressing; and an excavation or basin in the opposite corner, the use of which cannot be certainly known. It seemed to have been rooted with wood, as considerable remains of burnt timber were found in the bath.

*Married*] At Freeland House, Perthshire, W. Hore, esq. of Harperstown, county of Wexford, Ireland, to the Hon. Mary Elizabeth Thornton Ruthven, daughter of the late James Lord R.

At West Grange, Alexander Ramsay, esq. of the East India Company's Bombay Civil Establishment, to Miss Mary Congalton, youngest daughter of Dr. Charles C., physician, Edinburgh.

At Liddal Bank, Major Malcolm, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Jean Oliver, fourth daughter; and Archibald Little, esq. of London, to Miss Agnes Oliver, fifth daughter, of William O., esq., of Dinlabyrh.

At Thurston House, Peter Sandilands, esq. of Parney Hill, to Miss Hunter, daughter of Robert H., esq.

## IRELAND.

In the North of Ireland, a project has been submitted to a number of public spirited peers, and gentlemen of the counties of Londonderry, Tyrone, and Fermanagh, not very dissimilar from that which promises to be of such great national utility in the north of Scotland. It is the construction of a navigable canal, from the great Lake of Erne, which is forty-five miles in length, to the river Foyle, which communicates with the city and harbour of Londonderry. By means of such a canal, a great extent of dangerous coast navigation would be avoided; besides, the water communication between the numerous towns on the shores of Lake Erne, and the great northern port of Londonderry, would be far more short and expeditious. The expences, however, would be very considerable, on account of the high lands which intervene.

*Married*] At Cork, the Rev. Thomas Walker, to Miss Clarke, sister to Major General Sir William C.—Arthur Molloy, esq. of the 32d regiment, to Miss E. Uniacke, of Kinsale.

*Died*] In Dublin, Mrs. Savage, daughter of the late colonel Lushington, and relict of Major Charles S. of Rock Savage, in the county of Down.—John Wallis, esq. one of the oldest barristers at the Irish bar.—C. Vance, esq.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**I**N spite of every prohibition, British goods continue to find their way in vast quantities into France. They are exported upon French orders. It is easy to insure them for the whole transit to the town in France where they are to be delivered to the purchaser. They are introduced at almost all parts of the line of the land-confines of the French empire. No sooner are they received into the French merchant's warehouse, than evidence is procured that they are of French manufacture; the proper marks are stamped; and the goods, whether cottons, woollens, linens, or whatever other article of British fabric, are in a state to be exhibited in proof that the manufactures of France quite outrival the British. The writer has had this information from gentlemen who have a concern in the trade to which it relates.

Saxony, being the principal seat of those cotton manufactures of Germany which rival the British, the devastation it has suffered cannot but tend to increase the demand of that part of the continent for British goods, as soon as the country shall be in a state to admit the correspondence and transfers of trade to be renewed in it. The manufactures of linen in Osnaburgh, and other parts of Germany, are necessarily injured by the war. The consequences are highly favourable to the Scottish manufacture of coarse linens for the West India market. The war, consuming vast quantities of soldiers' clothes and camp-equipage, increases the demand of coarse British woollens for Russia, and for the ports on the Baltic in general.

The returns for the British goods imported into France are made in bills of exchange on commercial men and cities, with which it is perfectly lawful for the subjects of France to have pecuniary correspondence. From these, other bills of exchange then transmit the value to England.

The adventures to Buenos Ayres have been immense. The goods which that market wanted were easily provided upon short notice; for they were chiefly such as it had been usual to manufacture for the West India market, and formerly for Spain, to be re-exported to South America by the Spaniards themselves. They were likewise, in great part, the same species of goods which we have been accustomed to make for the Portuguese market, to be sent to the Brazils. Sir Home Popham's letter, in no respect intended to impose on the merchants, and written with competent information, pointed out both the extent of the market, and the species of the goods wanted. From the circumstances of the war, the previous scarcity of British goods, almost of primary necessity, throughout South America, must have been very great. Even the Anglo-American trade to the Havannah, and the smuggling concourse of the Spaniards to Jamaica, could not furnish any thing like an adequate supply. The exports, of whatever kind, that the inhabitants of Spanish America had to give in payment for imports were at the same time accumulated in the country for want of opportunities of safe and lucrative exportation. Not only a large demand, therefore, but wealth with which to make adequate returns, meets the wishes of our merchants who have sent out goods for sale at Buenos Ayres. The returns will be in bullion, hides, tallow, cottons, dyeing stuffs, and other materials the most essentially useful in our manufactures. The industry of the inhabitants of Spanish America, roused by the new possibilities of bringing their produce to prompt and advantageous sale, will furnish their returns every season in greater abundance, so that the trade may continually increase.

The successes of the French in Germany have had one effect that was naturally to be expected. They have occasioned much property to be transferred to England, from the countries which Bonaparte is now over-running. They have induced foreigners to leave here large sums, which were otherwise to have been remitted abroad, in the due course of trade. Not less than three millions sterling, foreign property, is said to have been placed, within these few days, in the English funds.

The activity of the woollen manufactures, in both the north and the west of England, is a good deal quickened. The demand for the light cloths, which it has been usual to manufacture for the West India market, has been of late greatly increased. The general use of the spring-shuttle enabling one man to perform the work of two in weaving; of the gill-mill for dressing and mofing, which at once abbreviates the labour and improves the execution; of the shearing-machine, to finish the dressed cloths for sale; has exceedingly advanced the manufacture, within these few years, in the counties of Gloucester, Wilts, and Somerset. The quantity of the labour employed in it in these counties is now, in fact, three times as great as that which they employed but a few years since.

The gradual reduction of the African Slave Trade threatens consequences to the woollen, the linen, the cotton, and the hardware manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland, which nothing can avert but an insuperable monopoly to the country of the whole trade of Spanish America. It is certain, that the linens; woollens, and hardware, exported for the purchase of the slaves on the African coast, were among those sorts of manufacture by which the people of Lancashire, Birmingham, and Yorkshire got the largest profits. It is equally certain, on the other hand, that, without a continued importation of negro labourers, the coffee-plantations cannot be enlarged; nor can Trinidada, the most promising of all our sugar islands, be brought to any due extent under cultivation.

The trade and manufactures of Ireland continue to increase. In 1802, Irish produce and manufactures, to the real value of 3,276,817l. 18s. 9d., were exported from that island; foreign articles, to the value of 212,208l. 17s. 11½d. The imports of the same year were to the official value of 6,087,741l. 4d. There were built and registered that year 37 vessels, of the total burthens of 2,324 tons, in the several ports of Ireland. The total shipping of the island was, at the same time, 1,031 vessels, of 56,510 tons, navigated by 5,053 men. The total shipping, of whatever country, which that year entered the Irish ports, consisted of 7,600 vessels, of the gross tonnage of 692,480 tons, navigated by 42,597 men. The total shipping which cleared outwards from the Irish ports, the same year, consisted of 6,872 vessels, of 646,444 tons burthen, manned by 39,446 seamen. Now, since that time, the internal industry and the foreign trade of the Irish nation have been in a notable train of advancement.

The net produce of the British duties upon auctions, collected under the excise-laws, for the years 1803, 1804, 1805, up to January 5th, 1806, was 595,076l. sterling:—for 1803, 212,151l.; 1804, 176,646l.; 1805, 206,279l. sterling.

The total net produce of the duties upon wines, for the year ending July 5th, 1805, was, under the act 43 Geo. III., 198,648l. 13s. 4½d.; under the act 44 Geo. III., 272,773l. 6s. 11½d.

The 3 per cent. consols are 61.

The average Prices of Navigable Canal, Dock, and Five Office Shares, in November 1806, at the office of Mr. SCOTT, New Bridge-street, were:—The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Navigation, dividing 36l. per share net per annum, 600l.—Leeds and Liverpool, dividing 4 per cent. half yearly, 176l.—Aston and Oldham, 95l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 39l.—Lancaster, 19l.—Kennet and Avon old shares, 21l.; New ditto, 2l. 15s. premium.—West India Dock Stock, dividing 10 per cent. net per annum, 148l. to 150l.—East India Dock, 123l. to 124l.—London Dock, 103l.—Imperial Assurance, 12 per cent. premium.—Globe ditto, 100l. to 101l.—Rock Life Insurance, 2s. per share premium.

### MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**T**HE late open weather has been highly favourable to the wheat-sowing, and the green corn already covers the ground with a strong and healthy blade. The mildness of the season has been equally friendly to the growth of Rye, winter Tares, Turnips, and Coleseed, which at this period of the year, never looked more luxuriant. The pastures still afford a tolerable bite to store sheep, lean, and young stock.

The dry state of the arable lands has enabled the farmer to plough up a large breadth for Barley, and the various winter operations of manuring meadows, hedging, ditching, and draining, have been, and are now carrying on with much facility and spirit. Wheat averaged throughout England and Wales, 77s. 4d.; Barley, 42s. 4d.; and Oats, 28s. per quarter.

Notwithstanding the great demands for store cattle and sheep, at the late fairs, which have been amply supplied, a large stock still remains in the jobbers' hands, which they now offer at reduced prices. In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 3s. 8d. to 5s. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; and Pork, 4s. 3d. to 6s.

Horses are dull of sale; but much business, as is usual at this time, has been done in the pig market.

Cheese and Salt Butter, at the late fairs, have considerably fallen in prices.

### NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

Arise ye winds; 'tis now your time to blow  
And aid the work of nature. On your wings  
The pregnant seeds convey'd, shall plant a race  
Far from their native soil.

**E**XCEPT a few stormy days towards the end of October, the weather has hitherto been unusually calm and mild for this season of the year. The heat at mid-day has frequently been such as to remind one of the commencement of summer, instead of the close of autumn; and the twittering and singing of the small birds in the hedges and groves has tended much to aid the deception. A Laburnum tree (*Cytisus laburnum* of Linnæus) is in flower in a neighbouring garden; and the common primroses, on a few of the sunny and sheltered banks, have mistaken their season for flowering.

From about the 13th of November, the weather has been considerably more cold than it was before; and rain, more or less, falls every day. The summer has, this year, been of long continuance; but it is now ended.

November 17th. The few leaves that are still left on the oak are all dry and brown. Those of the ash are all gone, leaving behind the remains of the dried seed vessels. It is a remark of florists, that as soon as the leaves of the ash begin to fall, all the tender plants from warmer climates should be immediately put under shelter, since this is an indication that the autumn frosts have commenced. The leaves of the mulberry tree and hazel are all shed.

shed. The only verdure now left in the hedges is in the bramble, the ivy, and holly. The elms are nearly stripped. In the forests, and on the waste lands, the fern (*pteris aquilina* of Linnæus) is become perfectly dry and brown, and the farmers are busily employed in cutting and carrying it away for litter.

The wheat is all, or very nearly all, sown.

The ivy-leaved snap-dragon (*anterrhinum cynbalaria*) continues still in flower on the garden walls. The flowers of the arbutus tree (*arbutus unedo*) drop off every day in great abundance. On the sandy sea-coasts, the upper parts of some of the spikes of the sea-rocket (*bunias cakilæ*) have not yet put forth all their flowers.

Nov. 1. The leaves drop from the medlar trees; and the fruit is gathered, and laid up to be ripened by the winter's cold. The fruit of the spindle-tree (*evonymus europæus*) is ripe; and, Nov. 16th, the greater part of the seed is shed. It is surprising that this very singular and beautiful shrub, although the natural production of our own country, is not more cultivated in gardens and plantations than we now see it. Fruit of the buck-berry tree (*rbam-æus frangula*) ripe.

Oct. 26. The small birds begin to congregate. The skylark still sings.—Nov. 1. The Royston crows are returned, and may be seen in considerable numbers about the sea-sands, picking up small shell fish, and any wreck of animal substances left there by the ebbing of the tides.

There are very few butterflies, or any other kinds of lepidopterous insects to be now seen flying about: the bees, however, are still employed in laying up their winter's stock; and beetles, or coleopterous insects, have not yet retired into their winter retreats.

Nov. 18. I am just informed, that last night a shoal of herrings approached the coast; and that a few of them were caught by the fishermen. If the wind continues northerly, and is not too boisterous, they think it probable that a considerable quantity may be caught in the course of a few days. These fish, like some others, generally approach the shores against the wind. *Hamfshire.*

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of October, to the 24th of November 1806, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.30. Nov. 8. Wind N.W.  
Lowest 29.10. Nov. 3. & 22. Wind W.&N.W.

Greatest } 61 hun-  
variation in } dredths of  
24 hours. } an inch.

On the 6th in the morning the mercury stood at 29.67; and on the next day, at the same hour it was as high as 30.28.

Thermometer.

Highest 60°. Oct. 27. Wind S.E.  
Lowest 31. Nov. 23. Wind N.W.

Greatest }  
variation in } 18°. } Early on the 23d the  
24 hours. } thermometer was as  
low as 31°; and on  
the 24th at the same  
hour it stood at 50°.

The quantity of rain fallen since our last report is equal to 6.65 inches in height.

The present month has been much warmer than what we usually experience at this season; the average height of the thermometer has been nearly 56° for the whole month, whereas, for the same period last year it was 47°; in the year 1804, it was 46.97; in the year 1803, it was only 43.2; and in 1802 it was 46.4. The mean height of the barometer is 29.8., but the changes in the density of the atmosphere have been frequent, though not often striking: on this of the metropolis we have had five thick fogs, and much gloomy weather; the number of what may be called brilliant days, has been small in comparison of the others. Several days have been completely wet, and on three mornings we have seen ice: the thickest was on Sunday the 23d. The cold was however accompanied with a very white frost, and before ten o'clock the wind veered to due west, and the weather changed to rain, which continued the whole day. The wind has blown from the westerly part of the heavens twenty four or twenty-five days out of the thirty-one.

### To CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

WE are obliged to our old Correspondent Aquarius, for his Communication on the Means of obtaining WATER in Times of Scarcity; we hope that Others of our Correspondents will favour us with their Opinions on a Subject so little understood, yet of so much Consequence to the Comfort, Health, and Prosperity of many parts of the Country.

The Editor of the Monthly Magazine has been desirous, since its first commencement, to present to his Readers an accurate Page of the Manuscripts found in the Ruins of Herculaneum. After many Efforts, he has, at length, succeeded in procuring a Page of those MSS., and a Fac-simile of it would have been inserted in the present Number, but for the temporary Claims of the Map of the Seat of War. It will, however, be given in the Number to be published on the first of January, accompanied by the elaborate Disquisition of a learned Antiquary.

We are promised, by Eye-witnesses, some interesting Details of the Ravages committed by the French Armies in Saxony and Prussia, and shall be able to present them to our Readers in our next, or the following, Magazine.



"As long as those who write are ambitious of making converts, and of giving to their opinions a maximum of influence and celebrity, the most extensively circulated miscellany will repay with the greatest effect the curiosity of those who read either for amusement or instruction." JOHNSON.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LETTER of GENERAL WASHINGTON to SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, containing a DESCRIPTION of the UNITED STATES:—never before PUBLISHED.\*

SIR,  
THE near view which you have of the revolution in France, and of the political state of things in Europe, especially those of Great Britain, has enabled you to form a judgment with so much more accuracy than I could do of the probable result of the perturbed state of the countries which compose that quarter of the globe, and of the principal actors in that theatre, that it would be presumptuous in me, at the distance of 3000 miles, to give an opinion relatively to either men or measures; and therefore I will proceed to the information required in your private letter of the 11th of September, which I will give from the best knowledge I possess, and with the candour you have a right to expect from me.

The United States, as you well know, are very extensive, more than 1500 miles between the north-eastern and south-western extremities; all parts of which, from the Seaboard to the Apalachian mountains (which divide the eastern from the western waters), are entirely settled, though not as compactly as they are susceptible of; and settlements are progressing rapidly beyond them.

Within so great a space, you are not to be told that there are a great variety of climates; and you will readily suppose, too, that there are all sorts of land, differently improved, and of various prices, according to the quality of the soil; its contiguity to, or remoteness from navigation; the nature of the improvements, and other local circumstances. These, however, are only suf-

\* Our readers will peruse with very lively interest a picture of the United States of America, drawn ten years ago by the able pen of the Founder and first President of that great Republic. We are enabled to introduce this highly curious document into our Miscellany by the liberality of Sir John Sinclair, the active and patriotic President of the Board of Agriculture.

ficient for the formation of a general opinion; for there are material deviations, as I shall mention hereafter.

In the New England states, and to Pennsylvania inclusively, landed property is more divided than it is in the states south of them.

The farms are smaller; the buildings and other improvements generally better; and, of consequence, the population is greater: but then, the climate, especially to the eastward of Hudson's river, is cold; the winters long, consuming a great part of the summer's labour in support of their stocks during the winter. Nevertheless, it is a country abounding in grass, and furnishes much fine beef, besides exporting many horses to the West Indies.

A mildew or blight (I am speaking now of the New England states particularly) prevents them from raising wheat adequate to their own consumption, and of other grains they export little or none; fish being their staple. They live well notwithstanding, and are a happy people: Their numbers are not augmented by foreign emigrants; yet, from their circumscribed limits, compact situation, and natural population, they are filling the western parts of the state of New York, and the country on the Ohio, with their own surplusage.

New Jersey is a small state, and all parts of it, except the south-western, are pleasant, healthy, and productive of all kinds of grain, &c. Being surrounded on two sides by New York, and on the other two by Delaware river and the Atlantic, it has no land of its own to supply the surplus of its population; of course, their emigrations are principally towards the Ohio.

Pennsylvania is a large state; and, from the policy of its founder, and of the government since, and especially from the celebrity of Philadelphia, has become the general receptacle of foreigners from all countries, and of all descriptions, many of whom soon take an active part in the politics of the state; and coming over full of prejudices against their own governments, some against all governments, you will be enabled, without any comment of mine,

to draw your own inference of their conduct.

Delaware is a very small state, the greater part of which lies low, and is supposed to be unhealthy. The eastern shore of Maryland is similar thereto. The lands in both, however, are good.

But the western parts of the last-mentioned state, and of Virginia, quite to the line of North Carolina, above tide-water (and more especially above the Blue Mountains), are similar to those of Pennsylvania, between the Susquehanna and Potomac rivers, in soil, climate, and productions; and in my opinion will be considered, if it is not considered so already, as the garden of America; forasmuch as it lies between the two extremes of heat and cold, partaking in a degree of the advantages of both, without feeling much the inconveniences of either; and, with truth it may be said, is among the most fertile lauds in America east of the Apalacian mountains.

The uplands of North and South Carolina and Georgia are not dissimilar in soil; but, as they approach the lower latitudes, are less congenial to wheat, and are supposed to be proportionably more unhealthy. Towards the seaboard of all the southern states (and further south, the more so) the country is low, sandy, and unhealthy; for which reason I shall say little concerning them: for, as I should not chuse to be an inhabitant of them myself, I ought not to say any thing that would induce others to be so.

This general description is furnished, that you may be enabled to form an idea of the part of the United States which would be most congenial to your inclination. To pronounce, with any degree of precision, what lands could be obtained for in the parts I have enumerated, is next to impossible, for the reasons I have before assigned; but upon pretty good data it may be said, that those in Pennsylvania are higher than those in Maryland (and, I believe, in any other state), declining in price as you go southerly, until the Rice swamps of South Carolina and Georgia are met with; and these are as much above the medium in price, as they are below it in health. I understand, however, that from 30 to 40 dollars per acre (I fix on dollars because they apply equally to all the states, and because their relative value to sterling is well understood,) may be denominated the medium price in the vicinity of the Susquehanna, in the state of Pennsylvania; from 20 to 30 on the

Potomac\*; and less, as I have noticed before, as you proceed southerly. But, what may appear singular, and was alluded to in the former part of this letter, the lands in the parts of which I am now speaking, on and contiguous to tide-water (with local exceptions), are in lower estimation than those which are above and more remote from navigation. The causes, however, are apparent: 1, the land is better; 2, higher, and more healthy; 3, they are chiefly, if not altogether, in the occupation of farmers; and 4, from a combination of all these, purchasers are attracted, and of consequence the prices rise in proportion to the demand. The rise in the value of landed property in this country has been progressive ever since my attention has been turned to the subject, now more than 40 years; but for the last three or four of that period, it has increased beyond all calculation; owing, in part, to the attachment to, and the confidence which the people are beginning to place in their form of government, and to the prosperity of the country from a variety of concurring causes, none more than to the late high prices of its produce.

From what I have said, you will have perceived that the present prices of land in Pennsylvania are higher than they are in Maryland and Virginia, although they are not of superior quality. Two reasons have already been assigned for this: first, that in the settled part of it the land is divided into smaller farms, and more improved; and secondly, being in a greater degree than any other the receptacle of emigrants, these receive their first impressions in Philadelphia, and rarely look beyond the limits of the state. But besides these, two other causes, not a little operative, may be added; namely, that until Congress passed general laws relative to naturalization and citizenship, foreigners found it easier to obtain the privileges annexed to them in this state than elsewhere; and because there are laws here for the gradual abolition of slavery, which neither of the two states above-mentioned have at present, but which nothing is more certain than that they must have, and at a period not remote.

Notwithstanding these obstacles, and although I may incur the charge of partiality in hazarding such an opinion at *this time*, I do not hesitate to pronounce

\* Both in what is called the Valley; that is, lying between the Blue Mountain and North Mountain, which are the richest lands we have.

that the lands of the waters of Potomac will in a few years be in greater demand, and in higher estimation, than in any other part of the United States. But as I ought not to advance this doctrine without assigning reasons for it, I will request you to examine a general map of the United States, and the following facts will strike you at the first view: that they lie in the most temperate latitude of the United States; that the main river runs in a *direct* course to the expanded part of the western country, and approximates nearer to the principal branches of the Ohio than any other eastern water; and of course must become a great, if not (under all circumstances) the best highway into that region: that the upper sea-port of the Potomac is considerably nearer to a large portion of the state of Pennsylvania, than that portion is to Philadelphia; besides accommodating the settlers thereof with inland navigation for more than 200 miles: that the amazing extent of tide navigation afforded by the bay and rivers of Chesapeake, has scarcely a parallel. When to these are added, that a site at the junction of the inland and tide navigation of that river is chosen for the permanent seat of the general government, and is in rapid preparation for its reception; that the inland navigation of the river is nearly completed to the extent above-mentioned; and that its lateral branches are capable of great improvement, at a small expence, through the most fertile parts of Virginia in a southerly direction, and crossing Maryland and extending into Pennsylvania in a northerly one, through which (independent of what may come from the western country) an immensity of produce will be water-borne, thereby making the federal city the great emporium of the United States—I say, when these things are taken into consideration, I am under no apprehension of having the opinion I have given relative to the value of land on Potomac controverted by impartial men.

There are farms always, and every where, for sale: if, therefore, events should induce you to cast an eye towards America, there need be no apprehension of your being accommodated to your liking; and if I could be made useful to you therein, you might command my services with the greatest freedom.

Within full view of Mount Vernon, separated therefrom by water only, is one of the most beautiful seats on the river for sale; but of greater magnitude

than you seem to have contemplated. It is called Belvoir, and did belong to George William Fairfax, Esq., who, were he living, would now be Baron of Cameron, as his younger brother in this country (he, George William, dying without issue) at present is, though he does not take upon himself the title. This seat was the residence of the above-named gentleman before he went to England, and was accommodated with very good buildings, which were burnt soon after he left them.

There are near 2000 acres of land belonging to the tract, surrounded in a manner by water. The mansion-house stood on high and commanding ground. The soil is not of the first quality; but a considerable part of it lying level, may, with proper management, be profitably cultivated. There are some small tenements on the estate, but the greater part thereof is in wood. At present it belongs to Thomas Fairfax, son of Bryan Fairfax, the gentleman who will not, as I said before, take upon himself the title of Baron of Cameron. A year or two ago, the price he fixed on the land was, as I have been informed, 33½ dollars per acre: whether not getting that sum, or whether he is no longer disposed to sell it, I am unable with precision to say; for I have heard nothing concerning his intentions lately.

With respect to the tenements I have offered to let, appertaining to my Mount Vernon estate, I can give no better description of them, and of their appurtenances, than what is contained in the printed advertisement herewith inclosed; but, that you may have a more distinct view of the farms, and their relative situation to the mansion-house, a sketch from actual survey is also inclosed; annexed to which I have given you, from memory, the relative situation and form of the seat at Belvoir.

The terms on which I have authorized the superintendent of my concerns at Mount Vernon to lease the farms there, are also inclosed; which, with the other papers and the general information herein detailed, will throw all the light I am enabled to give you upon the subject of your enquiry.

To have such a tenant as Sir John Sinclair, however desirable it might be, is an honour I dare not hope for; and to alienate any part of the fee simple estate of Mount Vernon is a measure I am not inclined to, as all the farms are connected, and form parts of a whole.

With very great esteem and respect, I  
3 U 2 have

have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient and obliged humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

*Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1796.*

P. S. As I shall have an opportunity, in the course of the present session of congress, to converse with the members thereof from different states, and from different parts of each state, I will write you a supplementary account, if essential information should be obtained in addition to, or corrective of, what is given to you in the foregoing sheets.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
AMONG the various interesting matter in your valuable Magazine, the different statistical tables of population have been particularly grateful to most of your numerous readers. Not having seen, however, any account of the number of foreigners in this kingdom, I send you the following sketch, which has been drawn from actual observation and authentic sources.

It has long been the wise policy of the British government to encourage emigration from foreign countries, with a view to introduce the various manufactures peculiar to them; and perhaps the encouragement to Aliens to settle among us ought to be extended and increased, at a moment when some of the most wealthy parts of Europe are a prey to the horrors of war, and when thousands must be anxious to meet with an asylum for themselves, their families, and property.

It appears that there are domesticated among us at present about 11,400 foreigners, and that 16,000 others are engaged in our various military or naval services, &c., chiefly abroad.

1 Foreign troops in British pay, mostly Germans - - -	12,500
2 Foreigners of different nations intermixed in our army and navy - - - - -	3000
3 In the merchant service, as seamen - - - - -	500
	<hr/>
	16,000
4 Emigrant French clergy - - -	250
5 Italians and Swiss - - - -	800
6 French - - - - -	5,000
7 Germans - - - - -	2,500
8 Dutch - - - - -	500
9 Americans - - - - -	700
10 Russians - - - - -	150
11 Spaniards - - - - -	300
12 All other nations - - - -	1,200
	<hr/>
Total	27,400

Of the class No. 1, above one half are at present either in Ireland, or abroad on various services.

No. 2, are interperfed in every regiment in the army, and ships of the line.

4. Mostly kept on charity.

5. Mostly vagabonds, travelling the country with images and pictures, and persons escaped from the conscription of France.

6. The greater part are valets, teachers in schools, &c.

7. The greater part are sugar-boilers and other labourers, including above 700 Jews.

8. Mostly employed in trade and commerce.

May I ask what necessity now exists for the provisions of an Alien Bill, passed in times so different from the present? Ought not England to be a land of liberty to the inhabitants of every nation, as soon as they set foot on it?—Does not our free press furnish daily more information than could be collected by a legion of spies?

*December, 1806.*

R. S. JACKSON.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT of the MANUSCRIPT of PHILODEMUS, WRITTEN in the TIME of CICERO, and FOUND in the RUINS of HERCULANEUM; ACCOMPANIED by a FAC-SIMILE ENGRAVING of the FIRST PAGE.

SO long ago as 1752, the discovery of the Herculaneum manuscripts was announced to the world. They were found in one of the ruined villas under *il Bosco di Sant Augustino*, in the neighbourhood of the royal palace at Portici; and amounted in number to several hundreds; forming an entire library, composed of volumes of Egyptian papyrus, some in the Greek and others in the Latin tongue. A letter from Camillo Paderni to Thomas Hollis, Esq., dated Naples, October 18, 1754, says of the place where they were found, "As yet we have only entered into one room, the floor of which is formed of mosaic work, not unlegant. It appears to have been a library, adorned with presses, inlaid with different sorts of wood disposed in rows, at the top of which were cornices, as in our times." In the same room were found small bits of Epicurus, Zeno, and Humachus, with their names inscribed upon the pedestals in Greek letters.

The literary world, though occasionally reminded that the labours of the Neapolitan academicians to develop the contents

contents of these manuscripts were still proceeding, had almost begun to despair of deriving any permanent benefit from their exertions; when, in 1793, *The fourth Book of Philodemus's Treatise on Music*, (the first manuscript which had been properly unrolled,) issued from the press, under the title of "Herculaneum Voluminum quæ super sunt, Tomus I. Neapoli. Ex regia Typographia." Not more than two or three copies, we believe, have even yet found their way to England, from one of which the specimen in the plate has been engraved.

From the preface to this treatise, the Greek title of which is ΦΙΛΟΔΗΜΟΥ ΠΕΡΙ ΜΟΥΣΙΚΗΣ. Δ. we learn a few particulars, which account for the slow progress of the undertaking. The difficulty, the tediousness, and the danger of unfolding the manuscripts, do not appear to have been the sole causes of the hindrance. The succession of Charles, King of Naples, to the crown of Spain, in 1759, occasioned a long interruption to the labours of the academicians, which were not resumed with proper energy till 1787, when four individuals were appointed to superintend the publication of four ancient volumes. Of these Philodemus was the first, published in the name of the Academy, but by the immediate care of Carolo Rosini.

The credit of unrolling Philodemus, however, appears to have been principally due to one father Antonio, an able and adroit writer at the Vatican, who was recommended to the King of Naples, about 1753, by Signior Affemani. He made a machine with which, by means of threads, gummed to the back part of the papyrus, where there was no writing, he began by degrees to pull; while with a sort of engraver's instrument he loosened one leaf from the other, and then made a kind of lining to the back part of the papyrus with exceeding thin leaves of onion; and with some spirituous liquor, with which he wetted the papyrus, by little and little he unfolded it.

The original manuscript, which appears to have received great injury, and was one of the smallest that were found, is given in the publication, in thirty-eight columns of *fac simile*, in the uncial character, written without any division of the words, and almost without any abbreviation. It is followed by a transcript in the modern letters, in which the gaps of the original, occasioned either by fire or the process of unrolling, have been conjecturally supplied, and distin-

guished by the editor with red letters, but in the present instance with a dash beneath; to which he has added a Latin translation, and copious and learned notes.

The following is the summary of the chapters into which the treatise appears to divide itself.

"Cap. i. Nullam esse Musicam quæ ad animos informandos sit idonea.

"Cap. ii. An Musica Divinitati colenda per se sit idonea?

"Cap. iii. An Musica aliquid conferat encomiis, hymenæis, epithalamiis, threnis?

"Cap. iv. De Musica quæ ludicris certaminibus inserviret, quid sentiendum.

"Cap. v. An Musica suapte naturâ vim movendi polleat?

"Cap. vi. Generali Argumento, quod in honore apud veteres fuerit Musica, obviam itur.

"Cap. vii. An ad amorem Musica quid conferat?

"Cap. viii. Quid in conviviis præstiterit Musica?

"Cap. ix. An ad amicitias conciliandas quid conferre queat?

"Cap. x. Quid de Thaletis et Terpandri historiis sentiendum?

"Cap. xi. An Musica eo nomine sit commendanda, quod religioni vulgo inserviat.

"Cap. xii. An Musica intellectum acuat, et ad alias scientias relationem habeat?

"Cap. xiii. An Musica ad virtutes animi disponat?

"Cap. xiv. Quid Musicæ nomine sit intelligendum?

"Cap. xv. An Musica cœlestibus meteoris respondeat?

"Cap. xvi. Num animi affectus immutare queat?

"Cap. xvii. An utilitatem Musica pariat?

"Cap. xviii. An Musicam Dei invenerint?

"Cap. xix. Quibus de causis vulgo Musicam discerent."

From these it will be seen, that throughout the work music is treated, not in a scientific, but in a philosophical point of view. Philodemus, in a disputation against the stoic, Diogenes Babylonius, contends that music is confined in its influence to the sensual gratification of the ear; that it has no power over the affections of the mind; and that it is incapable of exciting any virtuous or noble sentiments. He blames it as pernicious to society, and as productive of softness and effeminacy.

The first column, engraved in our plate, is thus explained by the editor.

## COLUMNA I.

5 μῆθη καὶ πλησμονὴ τοῦ  
μουσικῶν τε, καὶ φιλομου-  
σικῶν ποπὸν ἔχειν, καὶ ποιεῖν  
εἰς παραδόχην τῆς εὐσχί-  
 5 μονος τε, καὶ φορτικῆς καὶ  
ἰσησῶς οἰκείας ὑπαρχου-  
σῆς, ἀλλ' ἢ τὸ ἀντιζῶφον,  
οὐδ' ἠδὲ μὲν εὐρισκῆν  
μουσικῆν ἢ θῶν γενναί-  
 10 ότητα, καὶ σπῆδὸν ἐμποι-  
ῶσαν, ὡς ἠδὲ συνέφελ-  
κομένη τὰς ψυχὰς διὰ  
τῶν ἐπιτηδευμάτων, ἠδὲ  
 15 . . . . .  
 20 . . . . .  
 25 . . . . . ψυχῆς . . . ἄσ  
 30 Ἐφευρταὶ μὲν τὰ τε μου-  
σικῆ, καὶ τὰ ποιητῆ ἄλλα  
ἀπο δυνάμεως περὶ τὴν  
αἰσθητὴν καταλαμβανέ-  
 30 σθαι τὰς ποιότητας, ὡς ἀν-  
τιλαμβάνονται, καὶ τὰς ἠ-  
δονας, καὶ οὐλησεις,  
τὰς ὑπ' αὐτῶν, τῆς μὲν αὐτο-  
φύης, τῆς δὲ ἐπιστημονί-  
 35 κῆς. ὑπο γὰρ αὐτοφύης καὶ  
ἀλόγου κρινέται μᾶλλον ἢ  
ἀρετῆς αὐτῆς ἰσχύος ἢ ὑπο  
ἐπιστημονικῆς, νομιζο-  
μένη μᾶλλον εἶναι ἐν  
 40 τοῖς ἐναργεσί, καὶ μᾶλ-  
λον προχειροτάτην. Τάλο-  
γον δὲ καὶ τὸσαύτῳ προχει-  
ρον, ὅφισιν ἐναργεῖς εἶναι,  
εἰληπταί. Παράπληστοι γὰρ  
 45 αἰσθητῶν κατὰ τὴν διαθε-  
σιν οὖν ἔτι μὲν ποιητῶν τὸ

ebrietate et satietate (*auditorum*)  
 Musicos, et Musicae studiosos (*fa-*  
*setur*) labore, et molestia adfici, ut  
 adaequantur tum pulchram et deco-  
 ram animi motionem, tum etiam  
 asperam et molestant, quae fit pro-  
 pria, et temporibus opportuna; sed  
 non, quod ex aduerso respondet, sci-  
 licet omnino nullam eos invenire  
 Musicam, quae morum nobilitatem,  
 et diligentiam in animos ingerat, et  
 proinde nec quae animos contrahe-  
 re valeat secundum opportunitates,  
 neque . . . . .

Itaque tum ea, quae Musici sunt,  
 tum ea, quae Poetae, inventa si-  
 mul fuere ope eius potentiae, qua  
 sensus pollent, percipiendi qualita-  
 tes, quos adciunt, nec non obiecta-  
 tiones, et molestias, quae inde  
 oriuntur; potentiae, inquam, quae  
 partim ingenita est, partim studio  
 comparatur. Ex ingenita enim, et  
 irrationali *sensuum potentia* ille po-  
 tius ipsius *Musicae* virtutis robor  
 aestimat, quam e scientifica: quip-  
 pe cum eam magis evidentem, mag-  
 isque parabilem reputet. Hoc au-  
 tem irrationalis, et patens adeo,  
 quod evidentia praeditum *Epicurus*  
 ait, vulgo quidem receptum est.  
 Etenim qui in eadem ferme sunt  
 haeresi, non modo sensum, quantum  
 ad suam adinet dispositionem,  
 requaquam inhabile

Of Philodemus himself the following  
 are the principal particulars which have  
 descended. He was an Epicurean phi-  
 losopher, and, as Strabo informs us, a  
 native of Gadara in Syria. (Strabo, xvi.  
 p. 759.) Of his prose works which do  
 not appear to have been lost, those *περὶ*  
*ρητορικῆς*, and *τῶν υπομνημάτων ρητορικῆς*,  
 we believe, are well known to classical  
 bibliographers. Another, *τῆς τῶν φιλο-*  
*σοφῶν συνταξέως*, mentioned by Athenæus  
 and Diogenes Laertius, (Vit. Philos. x.  
 3. 24.) was actually found at Hercula-  
 neum, but unfortunately destroyed by  
 the manner of opening. Dr. Watson  
 informs us, in his Observations on one  
 of Camillo Paderni's Letters, that Phi-  
 lodemus resided at Rome; was the ac-  
 quaintance of Tully; and the preceptor

of Lucius Piso, the consul. We learn,  
 he adds, from Asconius Pedianus, that  
 it is this Philodemus of whom Cicero  
 speaks with that admirable mixture of  
 praise, invective, and excuse, in his ora-  
 tion against Piso: wherein he says, he  
 knew him to be a man of elegance and  
 polite literature; that it was from him  
 that Piso learnt his philosophy, which  
 was, that pleasure ought to be the end  
 of all our pursuits; that indeed the phi-  
 losopher did at first divide and distinguish  
 the sense in which that maxim was to be  
 understood, but the young Roman per-  
 verted every thing to make it favour his  
 inclinations and pleasures, and the Greek  
 was too polite and well-bred to resist too  
 obliquely a senator of Rome. He then  
 tells us, Philodemus was highly accom-  
 plished

plished in philofophy, as well as polite literature, which other Epicureans were apt to neglect; that he wrote verses, which were fo sweet, fo elegant, and fo charming, that nothing could exceed them; and that fo great was his intimacy with Pifo, that *rogatus, invitatus, coactus, ita multa ad istum de isto scripsit, ut omnes libidines, omnia supra, omnia cænarum conviviorumque genera, adulteria denique ejus, delicatissimis versibus expressit.* (See Dr. Watson's Observ. in Phil. Transf. vol. xlix, p. 504.)

Thirty-three of Philodemus's epigrams appear in Brunck's Anthology: one or two of which are alluded to by Horace in his Satires. (L. i. sat. ii. v. 120.)

Illam, post paullo, sed pluris, si exierit vir,  
Gallis: hanc, Philodemus ait, tibi, quæ neque  
magno  
Stet pretio, nec cunctetur, cum est iusta ve-  
nire.

In their composition they are terse and elegant, though sometimes voluptuous. As the Scholia inform us, we might have had many more, if their loose turn had not occasioned the rejection of them by Planudes. Another of his epigrams is edited by the Academicians, in the preface to the work before us, from a Barberini manuscript in the Vatican. (See Fabrici Bibliotheca Græca, vol. iii. p. 609. Cicero de Finibus ii. 35. Turnebi Adversaria, lib. xxi. c. 15, &c.)  
Oxford, Nov. 14, 1806. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
AT a time when the attention of economists has been drawn particularly to the construction of roads, it may be proper to acquaint your readers with the opinion of the late illustrious Bakewell, of Dishley, on this important subject.

Mr. Bakewell used to maintain, as the result of many years attentive observation, that the best roads are those which are watered by a natural stream, that they are always distinguished by a hard bottom, are never cut up, and seldom or ever require repair. He would quote, in his emphatic manner, pieces of road in various parts of the kingdom, which were accidentally washed in this manner; and the obviousness of the fact never left any room to dispute his principle.

A little consideration will explain why a washed road must necessarily be better than all others; the argillaceous or clayey matter is dissolved by the stream, and carried off as fast as it may accumulate, and the vitreous or stony particles and substances remain; or, in other words,

that matter which spoils and ruins all roads is washed away, and that is only left which forms their true basis.

Bakewell was, however, not a man who contented himself with mere hypothetical reasonings, and having established a just principle, he next considered of the means of applying it to the business of life.

He, therefore, laid it down as a principle of the science of road-making, that every road should fall laterally, and be concave transversely; and that streams of water should be turned upon them from time to time, so as to fill the ruts, and carry off the argillaceous or clayey matter. These streams might generally be produced from springs, or water might be accumulated in reservoirs by the road side.

In my opinion, these ideas of Bakewell deserve the attention of the legislature, and of all persons interested in the construction of roads. My own observations, in the course of much travelling, have confirmed the justness of his principle, and our old-fashioned convex roads, of whatever materials they are made, are public nuisances which ought no longer to be tolerated.

Market Harbro,  
Nov. 20, 1806.

S. M. KIRTON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
MR. Walker having observed that several errors respecting the effects of his different Frigorific Mixtures, have appeared in various publications of the first respectability, owing to the tables given in those works being *incorrect copies* of the tables exhibited in the different volumes of the Philosophical Transactions, in which they originally appeared: begs leave to observe, that these errors seem to have arisen from the *minus characters* in the original tables having been overlooked; thus, for instance, by referring to the table of frigorific mixtures given in the Philosophical Transactions for 1795, page 279\*, it will be found that from the *third mixture* to the *tenth* the *minus marks* are used; whereas, in the copies alluded to, they are all omitted.

This error in one instance, viz. in the ninth mixture, is no less than *forty-two degrees*; the result in that instance be-

\* Or to the table at page 67, in my Treatise on the Production of Artificial Cold, 1796.

ing — 21°: whereas, in the copied tables, it is rendered 21°.

In the Philosophical Transactions for 1801, page 135, there is a table given, divided into classes: in the first of these classes of mixtures, Mr. Walker has not specified the temperature at which the materials were previous to mixing; the reader being informed, in a paragraph which immediately follows the table, that it is immaterial, the result being the same as stated in the table, whatever may be the temperature of the materials at mixing.

There likewise an error has happened, viz. by specifying the temperatures at which it was supposed to be necessary the materials should be previous to mixing, in order to produce the effects stated.

Mr. Walker feels himself highly honoured by the attention of the proprietors of the different publications who have thought his experiments deserving a place in their works; and hopes that they will avail themselves of the preceding statement, to rectify the errors there pointed out, as opportunities may offer.

Mr. Walker begs leave to suggest the propriety of dividing the frigorific mixtures into two tables, as he has done, viz. the first consisting of mixtures *without the use of ice*, and the second of mixtures *with the use of ice*. See Phil. Transf. for 1795, p. 279, and for 1801, p. 135.

Oxford, Nov. 20, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE two or three times made your interesting Miscellany a medium by which to dispel idle fears for the national safety. I demonstrated the impossibility of an invasion, at the time it was confidently expected about three years ago; and I lately proved that we are amply provided for the reduction of the public debt.

The victories of Bonaparte have once more alarmed many people, and I feel myself called upon at this moment to reiterate all my former positions; and to add, as the result of some late enquiries made on the spot, that inasmuch as the secure anchorages at the Downs and Dungeness completely outflank the port of Boulogne, and give us the command of it in every wind, *this island never can be invaded from that port*.

It is not commonly known that the port of Dungeness affords secure anchorage in every state of the wind which permits the French flotilla to leave the road of Boulogne. When the wind blows from any point of the west, the anchor-

age is secure on the eastern side of that small peninsula; and when from any point of the east, ships lie in security on its western side. This peninsula is consequently as good a roadstead as any in the Channel, not inferior in most respects to St. Helens or the Downs, and it is the nearest land in this island to Boulogne—a place which can be fetched in every state of the wind either from the Downs or from this new and important rendezvous at Dungeness.

Bonaparte must, therefore, renew his force of preparation in other ports, which possess better combinations for his purpose than this of Boulogne, a place from which, of all others, he never can invade these islands.

In one word, while our fleets sail triumphant in every sea, it is physically impossible that this country can be invaded, and as far as respects the French, we may sleep as securely in our beds as though we inhabited another planet.

December, 1806. COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE seen, in your present volume, two papers on the Stanhope temperament: one by Mr. C., p. 112, who asserts,

1. That all musicians must disagree with Lord Stanhope.

2. That the equal temperament destroys the wolf.

3. That if seven *quints* are perfect, *some or all of the remaining five* must suffer;

4. That variety of character has nothing to do with temperament, &c. &c.

The other by Mr. X. Y. Z., who has found out

1. That Lord Stanhope's work is not only clear and perspicuous, but

2. That his system is not a new discovery;

3. That the term *wolf* is a stigma of reproach;

4. That glee-fingers may sink a semitone without the least degree of alteration in the temperament, &c. &c.

Which of these gentlemen is best acquainted with the subject I shall not presume to decide; but I beg leave to announce my intention of publishing a work on Lord Stanhope's Temperament in the course of next year: when I shall shew that the advantages of his system are numerous, and that the errors, if any, solely arise from that extreme precision which employs the language of philosophy connected with the technical terms of art.

JOHN WALL CALLCOTT,  
Kensington Gravel Pits, MUS. D.

Dec. 16, 1806.



For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS on the PRESENT STATE of SWITZERLAND, addressed by a TRAVELLER in that COUNTRY to his FRIEND in LONDON.

Geneva, Oct. 5, 1805.

FROM Geneva? you say.—Yes, Geneva; the place once distinguished for its political independence, its commercial importance, its flourishing manufactures, and literary eminence. The former of these fled from the moment it fell under the French; but its manufactures and literature are still in a respectable condition.

You will, of course, wish to know the route I took from Lucerne to this city; and I will satisfy you by communicating what I saw worth notice on my journey.

I left Lucerne very early in the morning, dined at Sursee, and slept at Morgenthal. The next day I spent a few moments at Hindelbank, three leagues from Berne, in visiting the mausoleum of Madam Larghans, the beautiful performance of Nahl, which has suffered considerably by time. Then turning a little to the right, I entered the district of Soleure, in order to see a monument in the village of Frauenbrunnen, commemorating the victory gained by the ancient Bernese over the bands of the Lord of Courcy. This monument is a simple pillar, with an inscription, now inverted. Here, as well as in Grauenholz, in the same route, I beheld a more interesting spectacle, in the tombs of the patriots who perished there in 1798: for these fields were witnesses, after four centuries and a half, to the defeat of the descendants of the Bernese heroes, in spite of the obstinate resistance made by some individuals. At Grauenholz, the Thermopylæ of Berne, Essinger and May, both old men, fell among other Swiss refusing quarter, and resolving not to survive their country's disgrace. At Frauenbrunnen I was shewn the grave of Nicolaus Benedict, head peasant of that place, who perished fighting with his daughters and son-in-law. Here also rest the ashes of Schirtenlieb, an old man of seventy, who, though released by age from actual service, put himself at the head of his company; and after having stood the first attack, finding himself in the second alone, and almost deserted, refused to leave the field, and was in a short time cut to pieces by the enemy. No less magnanimous was the death of Captain Gruber, of Konigsfelden, who died fighting single-handed against num-

bers. Above thirty women and girls had marched out with the *levée en masse*, armed with spiked clubs, and found on this spot a glorious death.

In a few hours I reached the peninsula, formed by the Aar, on which Bern stands. Its entrance announces it to be an opulent, cleanly, and beautiful city. Its principal street, which may vie with any in the first cities of Europe, is very long and broad, well-built, and decorated with statues and fountains, from which issue streams of pure water.

Berne, as the capital of Switzerland, and the basis of its confederacy, was a mark for the designing invaders, whose cause was but too well supported by the blind and infatuated Swiss, unable to penetrate the schemes of the artful Republicans. The fall of Berne was a necessary prelude to that of Helvetia; which, as we have since been told by Carnot in the council of five hundred, was projected with a view of obtaining its rich treasuries and arsenals. Although the short-sighted multitude rejoiced in the downfall of this powerful canton, unconscious that it would be so quickly succeeded by their own, yet many individuals formed honourable exceptions, and made a noble struggle for their liberties. In the battle of the 3d of March, near Lengnau, a standard-bearer of the Oberland battalion, named Abraham Gassner, being separated from his comrades, and hard pressed by some of the enemy, resolved on running every risk rather than fall into their hands with his colours, and threw himself into the woods of Jura by Soleure; here he remained all the night in the bitterest cold, and was so far fortunate the next morning as to get over the Aar, and reach his battalion in safety, as they were returning home from Berne.

Another standard-bearer, Peter Gluck, after receiving a severe wound in his arm, continued in the battle, and kept his badges of honour in his possession until he reached Oberland in safety.

On the same unhappy day the enemy fiercely attacked the little town of Büren, in the canton of Berne, with infantry and artillery: the first lieutenant, Ris von Burgdorf, found means of diminishing the fire in some measure by planting a heavy six-pounder behind a dunghill, and taking such good aim with a charge of cartridges, as at the first shot to kill or wound eight of the artillery men standing by their cannon opposite to him. With this single piece he

(continued to gall the enemy, while they were unable to dismount it, or in any way to injure him. The ludicrous part of this affair was the mistake into which the Bernese troops fell, on seeing a trumpeter approach from the camp of the enemy. They imagined he was come to sue for grace; and in an exulting tone cried out, "that it was high time for them to think of asking pardon!" instead of which, the enemy, who had hitherto been unsuccessful in their military operations, resolved to try the effects of impudence, and therefore summoned the place to surrender. Nothing could exceed the indignation of the soldiery on finding their disappointment, and they were with difficulty restrained from committing some act of rashness.

Wherever the enemy met with Bernese cannon, they found to their astonishment with what obstinacy they were maintained by the cannoniers, who always preferred death to a desertion of their posts. In this last engagement, when the Bernese were repulsed, one single cannoner was left standing in the midst of his killed and wounded comrades, close by the cannon, which he resolved to maintain to the very last. In order not to die unrevenged, he broke off a pole from one of the waggons, with which he slew four of those pressing onward, until the thrust of a bayonet in his neck brought him to the ground. Even the drivers were animated by the same spirit:—while the enemy by Lengnau were pushing on towards the cannon, one kept his place immovably between his horses; a soldier of the Black Legion planted a bayonet at his breast, and offered him quarter: "No," said he, "no quarter from the enemies of my country;" upon which he immediately fell pierced to the ground.

Although the Bernese dragoons gave cause for many heavy complaints during this short war, yet there were some who remained true to their country. On the above-mentioned day, when the artillery which was to have defended Soleure were left in the lurch by the dragoons, and consequently obliged to retreat for fear of being cut off, one standard-bearer and a single private from the latter stood manfully at their posts, and by their individual exertions kept the enemy off for a considerable time. On the 5th of March, when many dragoons even fled to Berne, the conduct of the first lieutenant, Lewis von Wattenweil, commanding one division of the Aarau dra-

goons; formed an honourable contrast with that of the former; and received on that account, from General Schauenburg, a free retreat for himself and his men: while the others were contemptuously treated, and stripped of their arms, horses, and baggage, as a punishment for their cowardice.

From Bern I made a second excursion into the Alps, proceeding by this route over the Seinplon and the Swiss part of the Gothard. The road from Bern to Thun, through a delightful country watered by the Aar, is one of those good causeways which owes its existence to the paternal vigilance and care of the old Bernese government. And yet this road passes very near Murlingen, the place where General Erlach, a descendant from one of the oldest and best families in Switzerland, was cruelly mangled by some assassins, yet bearing the name of Swiss. This happened as he was repairing into the Oberland, after the first unfortunate events of March 1793, in order there to make a fresh and more vigorous resistance. I was shewn the stone on which the worthy Steiger sat, impatiently awaiting death after the fall of his much beloved country: but death did not attend his call in his own land, leaving him to find a peaceful grave in a foreign soil. After the occupation of Zurich by the Austrians, he repaired to that city, and met with the most flattering reception from the Archduke Charles. Upon this commander's leaving Zurich, the Russian generals emulated each other in paying him the highest marks of distinction. The fatal event of the battle of Zurich was too severe a stroke for a man in his state of health. He was with difficulty removed from Zurich when the Russians left the city, preferring to end his days in the place that had given him birth. He fell dangerously ill at Lindau, and was carried to Augsburg, where he died; and was honoured with as splendid a funeral as that place had ever witnessed.

From Thun, one of the prettiest towns in Switzerland, I traversed the romantic valley of Frutigen, rich in pastures, and watered by the Kandel. It contains some mines, that appear to be a continuation of those in the valley of Lauterbrunnen. From Frutigen, one of the beautifullest villages in Switzerland, I was lead to the valley of Kandelsteg, straighter and wilder than the preceding. I admired the lofty rocks suspended, as it were, in the air, and crowned with  
the

the ruins of an old castle. The village of that name is situated at the foot of the Gemmi, which I ascended by a narrow and dangerous path on the brink of precipices. Since the revolution this passage has been rendered less difficult, by the constant passing and repassing of men and horses.

The road which Bern, in concert with the Valais, had made here by the means of powder through the perpendicular rocks, is one of the greatest curiosities in Switzerland, and does honour to the boldness of human ingenuity. The road is actually hollowed into the rock, which is so perpendicular that you cannot trace it to the bottom with the eye. Descending by this road, I arrived, in an hour and a half, at the baths of Leuck, which have enjoyed to high a reputation, and are the resort for so many sick people. Bad inns, great reservoirs where the sick bathe all together, and hot streams running in great numbers into the valley, are the only things I noticed. One singular property was, however, pointed out to me in these springs: namely, that vegetables, greens, herbs, and flowers almost withered away, will recover their freshness after remaining an hour in waters hot enough, as one might suppose, to boil them. On arriving at the town of Leuck, I was shewn an aqueduct suspended above the road, formed of the trunks of trees, and supported by bars of iron against the sides of the perpendicular rock. It is now used by the inhabitants as a footpath, being a nearer way than the ordinary one. Passing along the delightful banks of a river, that waters a fruitful country abounding in vines, fig-trees, and every rich fruit, I arrived in Brieg, the most considerable place in the country around, where many traces of the earthquake of Lisbon are still visible. The shock was so powerfully felt in the mountains of Scimplon, that even the vultures flew from their nests, the herds left the acclivities, and the mountains were concussioned into ruins.

The districts of Brieg and Leuk (as, in fact, the principal part of the Pays de Vaud) is the country that suffered the most materially during the invasion of 1793. Between Brieg and Scimplon more than 400 buildings were burnt, and in the district of Leuk 371. The track of land, from Scimplone as far as Sitten, was witness to indefinable horrors. In the beautiful town of Sitten, the desperate inhabitants contended with their enemies, like the Swiss at Zurich

and Underwalden. Three old bays, romantically situated on the three pinnacles of the mountains, were again the theatre of war and bloodshed, as in the times of feudal revolutions. Plunderings for weeks together, requisitions of every kind, the demolition of houses in order to find concealed property, disease among the cattle, famine and death among men,—these were the principal features in the shocking picture which this country presented, while oppressed by an external and internal war, that has left the seeds of the bitterest hatred in the minds of the survivors. I every where met with the widows and orphans of families either slain or starved, or otherwise ruined; and listened to their lamentations with the deepest sorrow. One consolation only remained for the unhappy sufferers, that they whom they mourned had died, not as traitors and cowards, but mostly like men honorably fighting for their paternal hearths.

Valais, formerly attached to the canton of Bern by conquest, and afterwards conciliated to it by mild treatment, is now an independent republic; but not, as may be fairly concluded, from the will of the majority. The country people were steady in their adherence to the old Bern government; and in 1798, the faithful legion of Roverca, as it was called, consisted of nothing but inhabitants from the Pays de Vaud. A great number of these people are still animated with these feelings, whilst a different spirit reigns in the cities and among the Seigneurs; who, in fact, were the principal authors of the misery to which the country has been reduced. The struggle of these faithful subjects was, for a long time, as successful as it was honourable. The victory by Neuchâtel, where a handful of the Bern militia repulsed the most experienced and valiant troops, evince what might have been effected with vigour and consistency on the part of the government. But wavering councils, timid deliberations, and contradictory commands, in a moment when action, the most intrepid action, could alone turn the scale, were calculated to wear the affections of the people, and confirmed the report industriously circulated by their enemies, that they were betrayed by their own government. Hence the atrocities committed on General Brach, and the four colonels, Stetler, Rophner, Gumoens, and Crusatz, who fell by the arms of their own soldiers for a supposed treachery: the first two

were killed near Bern, and the other two in the wood by Allenduffen. Their murderers are still alive, and even known; but whether punished, I know not. If you want a farther proof of these honest people's attachment to their government, you will surely find it in the unaffected expression of a peasant, who, on seeing the painted bears, the old arms of Bern, after they were torn down, cried out, "*Bon bête, tu reviendras.*"

From Brieg I was naturally induced to cross the Simplon, a mountain now rendered famous for the adventurous march of the 102d and 44th brigades, together with some companies of Helvetic infantry, under the command of General Bethencourt and the Quatremere Disjonval. On this march the column arrived at a spot where the passage over the precipice had been effected by pieces of wood only, stuck at one end into the hollows of the rock, and resting with the other on cross beams. This singular bridge had been carried away by a crag that had precipitated itself from an immense height into the impetuous torrent below, and no vestige of it was now remaining, but the holes in the rock where the beams had been fastened. One of the soldiers volunteered his services to step over the place, by setting his foot in these holes, and carrying a rope across the abyss, which he might fasten at the other end. Having effected his purpose, and stretched the rope tight across, the general set the example of passing over, suspended by his arms and hands on the rope; in which he was followed by the whole army, one by one, with their arms and knapsacks. The five dogs that attended them were not equally fortunate: seeing their masters on the opposite side, they plunged into the gulph in order to swim over:—three were swallowed up in the stream, and seen no more; the two others being sufficiently strong to stem the tide, reached the shore, and climbed up the perpendicular rocks.

On this very rock, which threatened to stop the progress of the French, I read the names of the general and the staff officers inscribed.

The attention of Bonaparte having been directed to this mountain as a military position, he was induced to have a road made that should run as far as Geneva. A hospice is also to be erected here, in imitation of the one on the Great St. Bernhard; and in the mean time, two spiritual and four lay brothers

have made a sort of provisory residence on the Stockalberg.

From Simplon I directed my course over the Swiss part of the Gothard, and visited the Pfaffenprung cascade, Pont de Diable, Schollenen, Urner cave, and Urfeline vale; the descriptions of which in other books will have delighted you as much as it has me. The Pont de Diable was twice ruined in the revolutionary war. The solitude of this sublime scene, which Nature had exalted far above the ordinary bustle of this lower world, and which seemed to be totally isolated by inaccessible rocks, was profaned by the carnage and horrors of war. In these caverns and abysses, the Germans, Russians, and oppressed inhabitants, engaged the French by turns, and filled the depths of the recess with human bodies. The latter had vainly attempted to render the bridge impassable, by destroying the front arch; the intrepid Russians, with Suwarrow at their head, crossed it fighting upon poles bound together by the scarfs of the officers. The bridge is not yet restored to its original state.

Here, in the neighbourhood of this bridge, it was that after the conclusion of the bloody work, one of the Kosaks heard, in the stillness of the night, a soft moaning that seemed to rise out of the immense abyss. Stepping to the brink, he called, but received no answer,—yet the moaning continued. Without deliberation, the honest Kosak began to descend from one ledge of the rock to the other, the depth of above 200 feet, when he discovered a French officer wounded and almost dying on the ground. The task of humanity is understood by all men in the remotest corners of the earth, without the use of words. The inhabitant of Dnieper lost no time in relieving the distress, even of an enemy. The sick man being too much wounded to make use of his legs, the Kosak disencumbered himself of his arms, took him upon his back, and began to ascend with his burden. He had not gone far before a piece of rock, which he thought secure, giving way, he was rolled down an immense distance, and a severe gash cut in his leg; but, regardless of the streaming blood, he once more attempted to mount the ascent, and at length succeeded, with infinite trouble, in his generous purpose. The officer on duty highly commended this noble action, and took care of the wounded man, who was quartered at Hanz, and after his recovery frequently

frequently related this incident with the strongest emotions of gratitude.

The monastery of the capuchins, erected in the thirteenth century for the convenience of passengers to Germany or Italy, is now no more. To this monastery, which served as a place of entertainment for more wealthy travellers, was attached an hospital, for the gratuitous relief of the poor wanderer, a chapel for divine service, a storehouse for the goods passing this way, a good stable and a hay-loft, with fodder for the mules and other beasts of burden, which amounted before the revolution to the number of 1200. In the bad seasons the lay-brothers went out, with dogs trained for the purpose, in quest of unfortunate sufferers, and were the means of saving many a life, which would otherwise have been lost in these dreary heights. But during the war, the constant passing and repassing of troops, and the bloody contests which ensued for the maintenance of these positions, occasioned this mansion to be totally deserted. The buildings were several times plundered, and the inhabitants, after being stripped of every thing, were driven away. The place then remained empty, until the winter of 1799, when the French put in a picquet of 50 men; who, notwithstanding they were provided with wood for firing, burnt up the doors, windows, beams, and, in short, every thing which might have served as a shelter. In the year 1800, the parish of Airolo had a miserable hut built for three patrols to guard the few merchandizes then commencing to pass that way; but the hardships under which these people laboured during the revolution had impoverished them so much, that they are not able to restore it to its former condition.

The inhabitants of this whole country beheld their houses burning, their goods plundered or destroyed, their cattle led away to the slaughter-houses, their beasts of burden put in requisition, and their provision consumed or ravished away by hostile bands.

They often found themselves compelled to seek a shelter, with their families, in caverns and rocks, leaving their cottages to the fury of a merciless army. At the insurrection of the inhabitants in the Laviner Vale against the French, the large and beautiful village of Airolo was completely desolated, the sick and old being all murdered by the enraged soldiery,

In 1800, when the ammunition of Moncy's division was to be transported over the Alps to Italy, the inhabitants were obliged to supply the place of beasts of burden, in consequence of the deficiency in the latter which the war had occasioned. For every hundred weight they carried, they were to receive a portion of bread and spirits; but of this poor allowance they were frequently deprived, from negligence or design. The conveyance lasted for three weeks, and the roads were covered with these unhappy people, who proceeded in ranks bending under their heavy burdens. The strongest men led up the column, and were followed by women, children, and old men; many of whom were either too young or too old for any labour, and who all marched barefoot over the pebbles. They were under the command of some French subalterns, to whose caprice and hard treatment they were frequently victims. What would have been the feelings of the ancestors of these new Swiss, who had wielded the sword with such valour and glory in former times, at seeing their posterity compelled to submit to the yoke of a foreign centurion.

The wretched consequences of these hardships are felt, in some measure, even to this day. Bread and every necessary of life, which during a whole year were scarcely to be had for money, are now returning to their usual state; and the traffic over the Gothard between Italy and Germany, which had entirely ceased at one time, is now reviving more and more every day.

Leaving the village of L'Hopital on the Gothard, I returned to Bern by the Grimfel, Haßli, Grindelwald, and Lauterbrunnen; a tour which, if it had not been so often before described, I would certainly relate to you in a particular manner.

A fine road through a beautiful country, on the way from Bern to this city, brought me in a few hours to Murten, one of those classic spots in the old Swiss history, rendered famous by the defeat of Charles the Bold of Burgundy. He alone was almost the only one, out of many thousands, that escaped from this scene of slaughter to Nozeroy, in the Franche Comté. After the manner of their forefathers, the victors collected the bones of the slain, and put them into a house, from thence called the charnel-house, in which were many inscriptions commemorating the victory. In 1798, General Brune had this house consumed, and a

tree of liberty planted in its place:—the battalion of the Côte-d'Or, consisting principally of Burgundians, were the executors of his commands.

Never would a tree of liberty been erected here, had the Swiss borne in mind one truth of Haller's, in his German inscription recording this victory; namely, that the power of their state did not consist in numbers and artificial weapons, but in *unity*.—In the year 1476, we find the Zurichers hastening through the rain and darkness of the night, to the relief of their confederates, the Bernese; and in the year 1798, their descendants secretly rejoicing, and perhaps abetting, in their ruin. But in 1802, grown wiser by experience, they combined together again to build up what they had allowed to be pulled down. In these very fields of Murten, the troops of the new Helvetic government were attacked by the old Swiss, assembled from all the cantons. The former were totally routed, and their party annihilated. If ever there were a *union of will in any nation*, it was in Switzerland at this period, when rising up against this modern despotism in Helvetia. The insurrection met with the hearty concurrence of every citizen, from the Rhine to the Lago Maggiore. Universal opinion charged the government with being the authors of every mischief to which their country had been subject; and every tongue pronounced them deserving the punishment which attends the violators of laws and the disturbers of peace. For, with all the party spirit still observable in this country, there is one truth, in which men of every faction and religion are agreed, that Switzerland was happy before 1798.

Here ends my journey into this unhappy country: to-morrow I shall set off from hence, and hope in a short time to communicate to you in person what I have omitted in my letters. R.

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the WRITINGS of HISTORIANS of all AGES and COUNTRIES, chiefly with a VIEW to the ACCURACY of their MILITARY DESCRIPTIONS, and their KNOWLEDGE of the ART of WAR. By GENERAL ANDREOSI.

PRINCE MAURICE of Nassau, and FREDERICK HENRY, his brother and successor, having been educated in the study of the antients, revived a spirit of discipline and manœuvre which had been long neglected. This gave birth to

a renewed art of war; they gradually unfolded the principles of marching and encamping; they explored the science of fortification, and established plans of attack and defence warranted by experience. The Dutch army became, under their command, the most scientific school in Europe, during the long war maintained by that republic in support of its independence. The military reputation of those illustrious brothers attracted the brave of all nations to their banners; and with them Turenne drew his unsheathed sword.

Prince Maurice was, in the judgment of Folard, the best infantry officer known since the days of the Romans; and his brother added considerably to his reputation by notes he made during the whole of his command, from 1621 to 1643, the era whence the Dutch date their independence.

GROTIUS, in an excellent work which reminds us of the style and manner of Tacitus, pursues, with increased talent, the progress of that art which the united genius of Maurice and William polished from the rust of former barbarism, and made subservient to the most enlightened improvement. This was, in reality, the period of resuscitation in the theory of the antients; and Grotius has done infinite justice to the interesting and instructive detail.

Previous to the reign of FRANCIS I. annals were more common in France than histories: to the former very little confidence attaches.

GREGORY DE TOURS, and ALCUIN, scarcely deserve to be cited.

MARCUFF is something better, and gives some little information on the internal politics of France under her first monarchs: but the whole of them have so jumbled fabulous matter with a confusion of more correct materials, that their accounts are in no estimation.

EGINHARD was more of a military historian. Having been educated at the court of Charlemagne, he was enabled to leave a well-written life of that prince.

Towards the close of the eleventh century, AIMON DE FLEURY wrote some uninteresting annals, to which little confidence can be given.

JOINVILLE, whose style is simple yet impressive, wrote the Life of Louis IX. from personal observation. In the king's expedition to Egypt, Joinville was one of the most distinguished among his partizans for bravery and conduct in the field, which circumstance considerably heightens

heightens the value of the work; and enhances the merit of the author.

DE THOU has endeavoured to imitate, and sometimes with success, the dignity of the ancients. His characters are finely drawn, and the scene of action admirably sustained. His remarks on France may be depended upon, but not those on foreign countries.

PHILIPPE DE COMMÈNES excelled his countrymen in the simplicity and candour of his descriptions. The epoch he represents also heightens the interest of the work; as the conquest of Naples, by Charles V., was the most important expedition undertaken after the re-establishment of standing armies.

DUTILLET will ever be distinguished in the class of compilers and critics. His History of the Albigenian War is scarce, and much sought after.

History made a rapid progress during the reign of Louis XIV., notwithstanding that period of the last century was the least eventful. The historians of these days, however, were all influenced by private feeling; either smarting under the rod of power, or basking in the sunshine of royal favour. From the one flowed all the gall of envenomed satire: from the other arose the perfumed incense of extravagant panegyric. They were either unacquainted with the military profession, or biased in their details. Literature was better adapted to the manners of the times. The names of Le Coite, Le Laboureur, Valois, Dubois, &c. will be long remembered with pleasure, and cited with praise.

The custom of entertaining pensioned historiographers was very prejudicial to history. The generality of our authors err in their selection of materials; they should leave to the more learned of their class all that their own abilities cannot compass.

MEZERAY is too much attached to the marvellous; his writings are not to be relied on.

DANIEL speaks of war without understanding it. His great fault is, drawing conclusions on the usages of the ancients from personal observation.

The Historians of Revolutions have borrowed the style and character of their works from abridgments.

FATHER D'ORLEANS and the ABBE DE VERTOT have excelled in this way. Theirs are pleasant sketches, interspersed with the marvellous; but the military details of Father Orleans are all very vague, probably because he was by pro-

fession a Jesuit. His unqualified praises of Louis XIV., and of James II. during the revolutions of his reign in England, proves him to have been more guided by circumstances than facts.

The Abbé de Vertot would not have been a bad model for posterity, had he not too evidently sacrificed truth to rhetoric. In his Roman Revolutions he equally wants the judgment of Polybius and the pencil of Sallust: but those in Portugal would be masterly, were his authorities more correct. His military view of Malta is altogether a fiction.

SAINT REAL may be considered the pupil of Sallust. His Conspiracy of Venice comprehends all that dramatic spirit which animated the works of the ancients.

BOSSET has produced an Universal History, original in its composition, and excellent beyond imitation. Always eloquent, yet free from declamation, he instinctively penetrates every object. In the first part of his work he collects all his materials together, with which he makes an uninterrupted chain, comprehending the characters of different nations, of their distinguished leaders, of their revolutions. In the third part, he compares causes with effects, and discloses in his progress every feature essential to the portrait. In short, it forms an extended plain of objects; and is placed so immediately under the observation of the reader, that he has an opportunity of analyzing the whole.

QUINCY wrote a very voluminous history of the reign of Louis XIV., crowded with official reports, without method or order. His aim appears to have been a general display of warlike operations, conducted by the genius of generals who at that time gave celebrity to our arms. He concludes with frivolous remarks on the art of war.

The History of the Great Condé's campaigns in Flanders, 1674; those of Turenne, from 1672 to 1675; and of the last five campaigns by the Marshal de Luxembourg; from the pen of GRIMMARD, with plates by BEAUCRIEU, are highly deserving of recommendation, from the importance of the objects they embrace. This brilliant epoch in the annals of warfare contains much instruction on the nature of marches, encampments, and other operations, exemplified by well-executed maps.

ROLLIN, by introducing history into the schools, has given youth a taste for that sort of reading. For those of riper judgment,

judgment, he has composed a separate treatise on the progress of civilization. He shews both taste and judgment in his selections from the Greek and Roman schools: persons, therefore, who take a lively interest in retracing events of so much antiquity, will find ample gratification in the perusal of Rollin.

CREVIER has written a Continuation of Rollin's Roman History; and added thereto that of the Emperors. A critical correctness is the chief merit of this work, which shews, as others have done, how extremely difficult it is to avoid a dull style in this species of composition.

LE BEAU's History of the Lower Empire has considerable merit. The literature of these times partook of the confusion which disordered the state; and it required elaborate perseverance in a writer to reconcile opposing statements, to rummage the ruins of antiquity, and from the mass of undigested matter to incorporate forms or resemblances. Le Beau wanted nothing but the style of an historian. The uncertainty which others left us under as to the Legion, has been defined by his unceasing steadiness in the pursuit; and he records its progress from the foundation to the fall of Rome.

The works of the Abbé MELLOR, and the recent ones of Dr. MAJOR, are very well as elements of history, and in that sense deserve to be received in all primary schools.

DESCLAISONS has drawn a parallel between the characters of Alexander the Great and Julius Caesar, in their military capacities; and the enquiry leads to very instructive details on the respective merits of the phalanx and of the legion, on the ordinances of the Macedonians and the Romans, and on their respective tactics. This work might be abridged without injury; but still it possesses merit, although little known.

VELLY's History of France is evidently the speculation of a bookseller; its prolixity is insufferable; but it may serve as a vehicle of information to military men, who are anxious to trace the progress of their profession, without the inconvenience of studying original memoirs on that subject. This work is the united production of many; but Velly was the founder, and that was the grand difficulty of the undertaking: he wants perception, and frequently confounds those things which he attempts to illustrate.

VILLARET was his successor, and took

great pains to establish the facts he related: his style is too declamatory.

GARNIER succeeded him, and was the ablest of the three.

VOLTAIRE, as the historian of Charles XII. and of Louis XIV. and XV., may be classed among military compilers. A style equally brilliant and rapid, deductions clear and perceptible, facts comprehensive and free from superfluity, characterize and recommend this work. His situation as historiographer to the court, and the extensive correspondence his talents procured him among the most distinguished personages in Europe, gave him exclusive opportunities of making discoveries, or establishing facts. Indeed, his exactitude in events and dates have been confirmed by the archives of the war dépôt, and stamp such decided authenticity on his works, that even his slanderers have been silenced. [*To be continued.*]

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS ON THE MORGANTE MAGGIORE  
OF LUIGI PULCI.

THE order of our history carries us back from the city of Caradoro to that of Charlemagne, where the wiles of Gano had plunged the court and army into the greatest consternation: for, not satisfied with expelling his rivals Orlando and Rinaldo from their native country, he had determined to ruin their possessions also; and had already begun his operations, by persuading a powerful Saracen monarch, the domestic and inveterate enemy of the latter hero, that the city of Montauban was deprived of its principal defence, and lay open to the designs of a bold invader. His negotiations appear to have been more successful than he himself intended. Lionfante, the ammirante or admiral of Syria, and Salicorn, brother of king Erminion, invade France with two powerful armies. The first sits down before Montauban, which is defended by the brothers of Rinaldo; and the latter sends a giant with a challenge to Charles's court, who in single combat overcomes all the remaining Paladins, one after another, and (by the terms of the challenge) makes them prisoners of war.

The fame of these unfortunate affairs soon flew to the court of Caradoro, and awakened the Christian knights from the trance of pleasure and idleness in which they had been lost ever since their victory over Manfredonio. Oliver had given free indulgence, during this season of



dissipation, to his amorous disposition; and won so entirely on the affections of the peerless princess, that he had not only made her a *Christian*, but had every reason to suppose that she would shortly become a *mother* also by his means. The parting between these lovers was, therefore, still more difficult to accomplish than that formerly effected at the court of Corbantes: but the greatness and urgency of the occasion was superior to the force of rhetoric. His heroic convert did not attempt to detain him; but dismissed him, with abundance of tears, on his journey, retaining Morgante with her as her attendant and defender, in case it should become necessary for her to leave her Pagan father's court, and seek the protection of her Christian spouse.

Matters thus arranged, they proceeded on the road towards France; and in their passage through Denmark were involved in a dispute with Ferramont, who was governor of that province for his brother Erminion, which terminated in a general engagement. The Paladins were, of course, victorious; but they gained their victory so dearly, and with so much difficulty, as to make them regret the absence of Morgante, and determine on sending back to the court of Caradoro to fetch him. Dudon accepts the commission; and succeeds in bringing back not only Morgante, but Meridiana also, whose old disposition to deeds of arms has returned upon her, and, joined with her impatience to be re-united with her gentle marquis, makes her resolve to leave the palace of her father, and follow the paths of *love and glory* in France. Her reception of Dudon on his arrival, and her subsequent meeting with Oliver at the camp of the Paladins in Denmark, are described in the following stanzas:

The lovely princess, when she saw the knight,  
Ran through the portal to the court with speed:

“What joy, my Dudon! oh, what vast delight!—

Far off I knew thee by Rinaldo's steed.

Where, where's my Oliver? oh tell me right,  
So Heaven defend thee at thy utmost need.”

“Thy Oliver is well,” the knight replies,  
“And sends a thousand tears, a thousand sighs!”

Now, who had seen that fair and amorous maid,

As soon as she beheld the warrior's face,  
Glow like an opening rosebud fresh display'd,  
And fly, the welcome stranger to embrace,

MONTHLY MAG., No. 151,

Which all her love for Oliver betray'd,  
Would find it hard his yielding heart to  
brace.

“How fares Rinaldo, noble knight?” she  
cried,

“And how bold Clermont's lord, our joy and  
pride?”

C. 9. ff. 48.

Orlando was the first of the Paladins who descried the gigantic form of Morgante at a distance, as well as the gallant army advancing in his rear: (for Caradoro, mindful of past services, had not suffered his daughter to go alone, but had sent with her a well-appointed battalion to the assistance of the French emperor.)

“Behold our faithful squire,” Orlando cried,  
“Behold the Pagan force that comes be-  
hind,

Which Carador's great friendship has supplied,  
Firm to his word, to our alliance kind.”

“Is that Morgante?” Oliver replied,  
“Perhaps my lovely mistress I shall find:

In thought already my sweet love I see,  
And almost think the dream reality.”

As they drew nearer, he beheld, indeed,  
The lovely vision that his fancy drew—  
(Whether he knew her by the wondrous  
steed,\*

Or Love himself had giv'n her to his view,)  
But Love's own star, which led the amorous  
maid,

Flamed in her forehead when her knight  
she knew;

Swift they dismount, and fly across the plain  
To meet the sweet embrace of love again.

Unnumber'd kisses mark'd the lover's joy,  
The close embrace, and all that love in-  
spires;

But the fair maid dissolves in extacy  
Beyond expression, and almost expires.

While Oliver, by such soft luxury  
O'ercome, is parch'd with long neglected  
fires.

“Welcome, my love,” he would; but could  
not, fly,

“My constant star by night, my sun by day!”

C. 9. ff. 62.

Meanwhile, the treacherous Count of Poitiers, Gano, had been sent by Charles to relieve Montauban; but, still following the bent of his cursed disposition, he first

\* It was indeed a wonderful horse on which Meridiana rode. “It had the head of a serpent, and was mighty strong and swift in running. It had inhabited in a forest, and was born of a serpent and a mare. It bel- lowed like a bull: never was seen so strange an animal. The man who caught it gave it to Caradoro, from whom Meridiana received it, and afterwards always rode it when she went to battle.”

of all threw the English Duke Astolpho into the hands of the admiral; then contrived to represent him as a deserter to Charles; and at last treated with the enemy to deliver up the castle which he was sent to defend, at the same time insisting on his former services to the cause of the invaders.

The honest Pagan, detesting his hypocrisy and villainy, refused the infamous offer, and treated him in return with a fable; which is very good in its kind, and affords a good specimen of Pulci's humorous manner. "A fox being one day very thirsty, went to drink at a bucket, which, sinking with his weight, plunged him into a well. A wolf passed by, and asked the poor devil how he got there. 'Never mind me,' says the fox; 'whoever wishes to catch any thing, must fish for it. I am catching mullets of a pound weight, friend. You'd be delighted, if you were here, to see them. Get into that bucket, and look.' The wolf thereupon jumped into the other bucket, and, being the heavier of the two, immediately sunk to the bottom. He, in his way down, seeing his boon companion rising up with equal rapidity, cried, 'Halloo, my friend, where are you going? are we not to fish together in this well?' 'My friend,' replied the fox, 'the world is a pair of scales, and every body in it is sometimes high and sometimes low.' So the poor wolf was left behind, and the fox got off: but soon afterwards he was caught by a farmer, and then made a merit of the exploit, and demanded a reward for having destroyed the wolf. 'Not so, my friend,' said the farmer, 'though your treason has succeeded, the traitor is not a bit the more agreeable?' and he immediately hung up the cunning rascal by the neck."

It is much to be wished that Lionfante had followed, in all things, the farmer's example. However, he contents himself with confining Gano; and afterwards, on consulting his prisoner Astolpho what he should do with him, sends him off to Charles with a guard, and an account of his treason. On the road, he unfortunately found leisure to frame another story, by which the wise Emperor was deceived; Astolpho's guilt more firmly believed than ever; and no credit at all given to the admiral's honesty.

Meanwhile, the army of Meridiana and the Paladins arrived at Paris, and soon another face of things was seen.

How they were received by Charles; how they rescued their brother warriors who had been led out to execution by the Pagans; how Morgante massacred the Denmarkers and Syrians with his club; how Salicorn was killed, and Erminion abjured Mahomet, occupies great part of the tenth canto. The remainder is taken up with the detail of an absurd quarrel between Orlando and Rinaldo, in consequence of a trick played upon them by Malagigi, and which was fomented by Charles, whose spite against the lord of Montauban was always uncontrollable, on account of his ancient indignities. A dreadful duel took place between the cousins, which was terminated by the miraculous interposition of a lion, who brought a letter from Malagigi, explaining the error under which they had acted. A reconciliation, of course, took place; and Erminion, affected by such a series of marvellous incidents, immediately became a Christian, together with Lionfante the admiral.

But peace was never of long continuance among so many turbulent spirits. Its next interruption happened between Rinaldo and Oliver, who squabbled over a game at chess. Charles, with his old grudge still about him, took part with the latter, and provoked the former to give him the lie direct; and such an affront could never be expiated but with blood. Rinaldo, aware of his danger, retreated to Montauban, and there raised a large force of armed banditti to defend him; and was joined by his brothers and by Astolpho. Meanwhile, a tournament was proclaimed at Paris; and the news arriving at Montauban, the bold outlaws determined not to be absent on the occasion. Accordingly, Rinaldo, with Astolpho and Richardetto, set off in disguise; arrived at Paris on the morning of the last day; and, without discovering themselves, carried off all the prizes from the field. But Gano, watching them on their retreat, surprised them with a large body of his *Muganaces*, carried off Astolpho prisoner, and forced the others to fly and save themselves in Montauban.

The rage of the emperor knew no bounds at the discovery; and it was soon determined by him that Astolpho should be made a dreadful example. The intercessions of the Paladins, the tears of Meridiana, the misery of the unfortunate old Otho, Astolpho's father, were to no purpose; it was to no purpose that Astolpho

tolpho himself prayed for mercy, adjuring him by his own and his father's services, and representing to him the horrid guilt of ingratitude :

It is the sin for which the devil fell,  
And Lucifer exchanged the realms of night

For everlasting woe, and blackest hell ;

It is the sin which justice puts to flight,

By which the holy city Salem fell,  
Which plunged Iſcariot to eternal night ;

It is the sin that loudeſt cries to Heav'n,

It is the sin that never was forgiv'n.

C. 11. *ſ.* 74.

Poor Aſtolpho, notwithstanding all his friends and his fine oratory, was condemned ignominiouſly to the gallows, and led away by Count Gano and the Maganzefes (whoſe insults on this occaſion Pulci has not failed to compare to a very ſacred and important tranſaction), to the place of execution without the gate of St. Denis. The ſufferings and behaviour of the unfortunate duke are deſcribed in a very affecting manner. He prays for aſſiſtance only that his father's grey hairs may not go down with ſorrow to the grave ; and, diſtinguiſhing his friend the Paladin Avino among the crowd, recommends old Otho to his care, and relinſs himſelf to his fate. But that fate was not quite ſo near as he imagined : for Orlando, foreſeeing how things were likely to go, had rode from Paris to Montauban to conſult with his couſin how Aſtolpho might be reſcued ; and, juſt as the executioner was going to ſlip the fatal cord, both the warriors, together with Richardetto, arrive at the ſpot, ruſh on horſeback through the crowd, diſplay the ſtandards of Clermont and Montauban, charge the Maganzefes, perſuade the Pariſians to revolt, ſet free and arm the priſoner, and carry the ſcene of confuſion and ſlaughter from the place of execution into the city, and through the ſtreets of Paris. The revolution is ſoon complete. Gano is a priſoner, and Charles, having abdicated the royal crown and purple, takes refuge with Aldabella from the rage of the inſurgents. The natural violence of Rinaldo's temper can hardly be reſtrained from further and more violent outrage.

As order began to be reſtored, however, and reflection to return, the loyal heart of Clermont's count bled for the diſtreſs and degradation of his anointed ſovereign ; and one day he took an opportunity of ſuggeſting to Rinaldo his

pious fears, that Charles might be no more, and that Heaven itſelf was preparing to revenge his murder.

I thought to-night the emperor met my view,  
All gloomy, ſad, and wan, his features ſhew'd ;

Like a dead buried corſe his ghastly hue,  
His beard and breaſt were all deſiled with blood ;

His hair like rough diſorder'd bristles grew ;  
With a diſdainful action fixed he ſtood :

And, with a look that might my ſoul tranſfix,

He pointed at the holy crucifix.

C. 11, *ſ.* 123.

Rinaldo, who had inſenſibly ſoftened at his diſcourſe, was now melted into tears, and prayed Heaven to avert the evils that were laid up in ſtore for the murderers of their ſovereign. Orlando ſeiſed the moment of returning duty, produced the concealed emperor, and was the witneſs and guarantee of mutual and general promiſes of peace and pardon. [*To be continued.*]

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

CONTRIBUTIONS to ENGLISH SYNONYMY.

*Equivocal. Ambiguous.*

**T**RUSLER and Blair have undertaken to diſcriminate theſe words—after reading their explanatory phraſes, I am ſtill much at a loſs to perceive the difference.

When a ſaying (*aqua* and *vox*) is equally intelligible in two diſtinct ſenſes it is equivocal. Such would be this phraſe: 'The ſon of that woman at Radcliffe, who ſlept in a wrong bed, and ſet the neighbourhood in a ferment'—where the relative *who* may have for its antecedent, either the nominative of the ſentence, or the contiguous ſubſtantive, either ſon, or woman ; ſo that it remains queſtionable, whether adultery is imputed to the youth or to the mother. Such again is this French punning epigram :

Deliſe, ta fureur  
Contre ton procureur  
Trop vitement ſ'allume ;  
Ceſſe d'en mal parler,  
Tout ce qui porte plume  
Eſt creé pour voler.

Theſe two laſt lines comprize the equivoque : they may be conſtrued 'Whoever bears feather, is born to fly,' or 'Whoever bears pen, is born to rob ;' and thus a bitter ſatire on the attorneys is ſheathed in the caſe of an idle criticiſm ; and a  
rude

rude expression is read as an innocent one.

The latin verb *ambigere*, to doubt, is derived by Ainsworth from *am*, about, and *gere*, to drive; the primitive meaning of *ambiguous* therefore is driftless; going this way, going that way, for want of knowing the right direction; or, as we say in English, at a loss. Of the two instances just given of equivocal expression, the first, the unintentional equivocal, may with propriety be called ambiguous; but where the equivocal is intentional, the metaphor implied in ambiguity seems inapplicable.

Ambiguity, if it excludes the idea of purpose and design, must always describe a vice of diction: it is a learned word for what the English call *bothering*, which is derived from *both*, and is applied to phraseology, 'that palter with us in a double sense,' that may be taken both ways.

'Equivocation has two senses; the one natural, in which we would have what we say understood, and in which the hearer does absolutely understand us; the other perverted, understood only by the person speaking. Ambiguity has one general sense, susceptible of different interpretations; it always creates a difficulty in getting at the true sense of the author, and sometimes an impossibility.'—*Trufler*.

'An honest man will never employ an equivocal expression; a confused man may often utter ambiguous ones, without any design.'—*Blair*.

In these foregoing passages, Trufler and Blair have expressed themselves conformably with the definitions inferred from etymology: but when Trufler goes on to say:

'We make use of an equivocation to deceive; of an ambiguity to keep in the dark?'—and Blair,

'An ambiguous expression, when it is used with design, is with an intention not to give full information: they rather supply examples than definitions.

The word 'equivocal' has been vitiously applied by men of science as an epithet to generation: they call that 'equivocal generation' where the parentage is supposed to be heterogeneous.

### *Clear. Distinct.*

We see an object clearly, whenever it is sufficiently illuminated to enable us to form a general idea of its figure; but we see it not distinctly until we can re-

cognize its parts. *Clarere* is to grow bright, *distinguerre* is to separate by the touch; the one dissipates obscurity, the other confusion.

Old men oftener see clearly, than distinctly. Short-sighted persons see contiguous objects distinctly, distant objects clearly. Strong light favours clear vision. A faint one-side light favours distinct vision.

*To Barter. To Chaffer. To Exchange. To Truck.*

The French words *barat* and *baraterie* are terms of maritime law, and describe that injury which commodities suffer in a voyage, not from the peril of the sea but from the negligence of the ship-captain. "The insurer (says the French Ordinance of 1681,) shall not be liable to pay for damage accruing by the carelessness of the mate or captain; unless, in the policy, surety be expressly given against *baraterie de patron*." From the French verb *baratter*, to deduct, or to abate for baratry, comes the English *to barter*. *Barter*, therefore, ought to mean nearly the same as *tare*. Merchants often charge commodities by the *gross* weight; they then deduct, under the name *tare*, a percentage, or allowance, on so much of the commodity as is supposed to be injured by the package, or journey; and charge only the *net* weight, or uninjured portion, at the full price. So again, in the potteries, an allowance is often made for *breakage*, which is deducted from the invoice, whether the wares arrive broken or entire.

*Barter*, instead of meaning an allowance made on the price of merchandize for supposed injury at sea, now means the interchange of commodities for commodities: it is corruptly become identical with *truck*.

'He who corrupteth English with foreign words is as wise as ladies, who change plate for china; for which the laudable traffic of old clothes is much the fairest barter.'—*Felton*.

*To chaffer* is a frequentative verb formed from the obsolete verb *to chap*, to purchase, to buy. *Chap* and *chupman* are collateral with the German *kauffen* and *kauffman*: but neither of these words, though common, are recorded in Johnson's dictionary. *To chaffer* does not however signify, as in strictness it ought, to purchase frequently, but to purchase at frequent attempts, to haggle.

‘To chaffer for preferments with his gold.’—*Dryden*.

‘Chaffery, that is buying and selling.’—*Spenser*.

The after-latin had *excambiare*, whence the French made *échanger*, and we to *exchange*: it means to give one thing for another. Commodities are exchanged for commodities. Wares are exchanged for money. Money is exchanged for money. Technically, a bill of exchange is a payment for money received in one place by a draught on another: so that the permutation of different currencies constitutes the especial business of the exchanger.

‘While bullion may be had for a small price more than the weight of our current cash, these exchangers generally choose rather to buy bullion than run the risk of melting down our coin.’—*Locke*.

From Constantinople to Barcelona, from Barcelona to Genoa travelled many technical words of commerce, which were known in the antient and resumed in the modern world. Of this class probably is *to truck*, which we take from the *trucco* of the Spaniards, and which they take from the *τροχων* of the Greeks. ‘To exchange goods with a view to profit, is *to truck*.’

Go, miser, go: for lucre sell thy soul;  
Truck wares for wares, and trudge from pole  
to pole. *Dryden*.

‘I will not exchange even-handed; but, to make an end of chaffering, I will truck with you the bale of calicoes for the hoghead of sugar, if you will throw off ten per cent. for barter.’

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL of a VOYAGE performed in the INDIAN SEAS, TO MADRAS, BENGAL, CHINA, &c., &c., in HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE, in the YEARS 1803-4-5, interspersed with short DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES of the PRESENT STATE of the principal SETTLEMENTS of the INDIA COMPANY.

Communicated to the MONTHLY MAGAZINE by an OFFICER of that SHIP.

IT is at Garden Reach, that the most striking and beautiful prospect presents itself to the view; the banks of the river (which is here about twice the breadth of the Thames at London), are covered with a verdant carpet to the water's edge, and decorated with numer-

ous elegant villas, or rather palaces, each surrounded with groves and lawns, forming a succession of very interesting objects to the stranger, while silently gliding past them.

The river itself, too, claims no small share of his attention: from ships of a thousand tons, fraught with commerce, down to the slender snake-boat, that seems to fly along the surface of the water, the eye wanders with a mixture of pleasure and surprize, over the various intermediate links: the elegant budge-rows and pleasure boats, conveying whole families of Europeans to and from their country seats, contrasting finely with the rude and curiously constructed vessels of the natives: forming, altogether, a scene the most picturesque and engaging that can be imagined! and in the contemplation of which the stranger is generally so much absorbed; that he does not perceive the lapse of time, until he is unexpectedly roused by the sight of Fort William, and a little farther on the city of Calcutta itself.

The fort is situated on the eastern bank, about a quarter of a mile from the town, and makes a very good appearance from the river; it is an extensive and strong fortress, laid out in squares and regular buildings, interspersed with groves of trees, that afford a comfortable shelter from the noontide heat, and exhibiting inside a great likeness to a pleasant wing of a city.

Between this and the town a level space intervenes, called the Esplanade, which is crowded evenings and mornings with all ranks and descriptions of people, who resort there for air, exercise, or conversation.

The government-house, and Charinga road, (a line of detached buildings that bound the esplanade on one side,) cut a very interesting figure from this part of the river.

The European part of the town lies next the fort, and the houses are here much more elegant than at Madras (the garden-houses excepted). The reason of this is very evident: at Fort St. George they are only used as offices, or ware-houses, the gentlemen invariably retiring to the garden-houses in the evening; whereas, at Calcutta, most of the merchants have their offices attached to their dwelling-houses, and of course both are kept in good order. For though the chunnam, when kept clean and entire, rivals the Parian marble itself; yet when it

gets tarnished, or is suffered to drop off here and there, and thus discover the bricks underneath, nothing can have a more motley or beggarly appearance; and this is very frequently the case at Madras, both in the Fort and Black-town, where the houses often put one in mind of so many Portuguese, with flaming swords and cocked hats over shabby coats and dirty linen,—complete emblems of pride and poverty united!

The great body of the native or Black-town stretches farther up along the river side, and is of considerable extent; abreast of this, the groves of masts that present themselves, bearing the flags of various nations, but chiefly the English, give one some idea of the commerce that must be carried on in this metropolis of India.

We landed at Bankfall on a very beautiful evening; and while passing through the streets in our palankeens, were not a little amused with the novelty of the surrounding objects.

The elegance of the houses, the noise and bustle of palankeens and their bearers, the variety of splendid equipages dashing out to the esplanade, and the concourse of natives of every description passing to and fro, all conspired with the serenity of the evening to form a highly interesting scene on our first arrival.

Though the town itself is the residence of a great number of European gentlemen, yet the surrounding country, for some miles, is chequered (as at Madras) with handsome seats; which, from the fertility of soil, are encompassed with gardens and groves, far exceeding those of Madras in verdure and foliage.

It appears, however, that at Bengal they cannot give the chunam that high degree of polish that is observable on the Coromandel coast: this may be owing to some difference in the shells, of whose calces this curious paste is made.

The governor's palace, or government-house (as it is called), very soon attracts the stranger's notice; and we had an opportunity, a few days after our arrival, of visiting it.

It is situated on the western side of the esplanade, and is a most august and beautiful fabric, from whatever point it is viewed. Over the four colossal arches or gates that lead to it, there are placed sphinxes, and various figures and emblems, that have a very good effect. The king's and company's arms are emblazoned over the western and eastern gates.

With respect to the interior part of the building, I am not architect enough to give a description of it; nor do I think, indeed, that any adequate idea of it can be conveyed by words,—the eye, not the ear, must be the medium of communication.

The marble hall, in particular, brought to my mind many of the glowing descriptions of enchanted castles in the Arabian Tales;—and, indeed, I could scarcely persuade myself that I was not treading on magic ground, all the time I was wandering through it.

The esplanade, of course, next engaged our attention; here, from day-break till the sun has got to some height above the horizon, the greater part of the European inhabitants, and many of the natives, may be seen enjoying the cool air of the morning, and taking active or passive exercise, on horseback, in chariots, palankeens, and other vehicles; and indeed, at this cool season, even pedestrian exercises may be used with safety.

In the evenings, however, when the ladies as well as the gentlemen take an airing before dinner, the grand display of beauty, equipage, and pomp, among the Europeans; and the variety of complexion, dress, and manners, among the different casts of natives: form a scene so chequered and novel to a person just arrived from England, that he must be of a very phlegmatic disposition indeed not to be highly entertained with it.

The bazars in the Black-town afforded us an amusing lounge every day; where we often thought we had made good bargains, but were invariably over-reached by blacky. They would actually outwit the Jews themselves: for they have great address and penetration, and instantly see whether or not one is a judge of the value of their wares, making their prices accordingly; and indeed they will frequently ask double, treble, or quadruple, what they will ultimately take for any article.

We visited that fatal spot in the old fort, called the Black Hole; where, in 1756, the inhuman soubah of Bengal confined Mr. Howell, and 145 others, from eight o'clock in the evening till six in the morning, during which time 123 fell victims to the cruelty of this merciless tyrant!

The place being no more than eighteen feet square, those unfortunate persons were suffocated; and a monument is erected over against the spot where this horrid

horrid scene was acted, to commemorate the event.

There is a very singular bird that frequents the streets and environs of Calcutta, where it is almost domesticated, called, from the length of its legs and slow solemn walk, *the Adjutant*.

As it devours the garbage and all putrid animal substances in the streets, it is on that account held sacred, and no one is allowed to shoot any of these birds; they perch on the battlements and highest projecting parts of the houses, where they stand as motionless as statues, with their heads pensively resting on their pouches, or sometimes turned to one side. In these positions, strangers generally take them for inanimate objects, so perfectly divested do they seem of life and motion.

As Calcutta lies close to the tropic of Cancer, when the sun is in Capricorn, or 56 degrees removed from them, the inhabitants experience a kind of little winter, or considerable diminution of the intense heat of the summer; which is still farther effected by the north-east monsoon, that blows with a refreshing coolness at this season. During the months of December and January particularly, it is not uncommon to sleep with a blanket over one; whereas, at other times of the year, the suffocating heat (in conjunction with swarms of mosquitoes,) renders the night an object of dread, rather than a comfortable refreshment after the heats of the day.

This little diversity of season (were the climate otherwise healthy) would render Bengal far preferable to the more southern parts of India, where very little change is felt, except for a short space at the shifting of the monsoons on the coast of Coromandel: the flatness of the country, however, and its being every where intersected, and a great part annually overflowed by the Ganges, will for ever be the cause of sickness, as well as fertility!

The Europeans in Calcutta dine at so late an hour as seven o'clock; but they take a slight repast at one, which consists in general of light curries, or the like, with two or three glasses of wine: they therefore seldom have a good appetite at dinner, but sit down languid and inert, with more inclination to drink than eat.

Now, though no people can be more temperate in both these respects, yet the unseasonableness of the hour at which they dine cannot fail to be prejudicial to their health in such a hot climate as

this; where, independent of a loaded stomach, it is at all times difficult to procure any thing like good rest at night: Those, therefore, who would prefer sound health to fashionable hours, should tiff (as they term it) a little later, and make it serve for dinner.

They say indeed, with much justice, that seven o'clock is the most comfortable time of the day to dine; that then all business is over, the air cooler, and the insects (a great pest during the day) all dispersed. This is very true; but slight inconveniencies should be made subservient to a real good.

With respect to the hospitality of the Calcutta gentry, and the English settlements in general, from what I could observe during a space of more than two years, it is my opinion (whatever a few Sinel-fungi may say to the contrary), that in no quarter of the globe is the *term* so seldom used, and the *practice* so universally adopted. I have often admired the *liberality of sentiment* in these grumblers, who measure the hospitality of a whole people by the degree of attention that happens to be paid to themselves! who would confidently pronounce the inhabitants of Calcutta or Madras a set of inhospitable hypocrites, if they did not happen to receive all that civility which they consider as *due* to their *self-importance*! Yet such there are, who draw general conclusions from obscure and local circumstances, instead of observation.

The houses in India are remarkably well adapted to the climate, or rather to counteract the effects of a hot one, by having large and lofty apartments, with spacious verandahs, in which they sit and dine frequently in the hot season; in their rooms they have curious machines, called punkas, or large fans, which are kept constantly waving over head while at dinner, and produce a most agreeable effect. Very little furniture is kept in rooms in India, any thing that obstructs the air being a great inconvenience. I scarcely recollect having seen a ceiling in Calcutta; they say it would harbour dirt, and consequently heat, besides becoming a rendezvous for different kinds of vermin.

The coolness of their wine and water is in this climate a very great luxury: the process is entirely a chemical one; viz. the communicating to wine, &c. the cold produced by the solution of a solid in a fluid body: every family, therefore, keeps a *hobdaar*, for the purpose of cooling

cooling their water and wine. This fellow takes a small tub, and throwing in two or three pounds of salt-petre, pours a quantity of water on it, and then keeps stirring the mixture with his bottles of wine or water, which he holds by the neck until they are sufficiently cool; when he proceeds with other bottles, and so on, till the mixture ceases to give out any more cold, and obliges him to throw in more salt-petre. About seven-tenths of this salt is recovered, by evaporating the water in boiling, and suffering the crystals to shoot in the cold.

We had opportunities of seeing elephants and tigers at this place, of the largest size: indeed, we every day found fresh objects to engage our attention, and contribute to our entertainment. It was, therefore, with the utmost reluctance we bade adieu to this hospitable and elegant settlement, in order to return on board the ship, which was now preparing for sea. I.

[It deserves to be recorded in the Monthly Magazine, that the *last* literary employment of the justly celebrated Dr. Priestley was to write the following Letter to this Miscellany. After the Doctor's death, it was deemed too precious a relic to be parted with by his family, and was not sent to us, but has since appeared in the account of the Life of the Doctor, published by his son at Philadelphia.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING, in my defence of Dr. Franklin, published in the Monthly Magazine for February 1803, mentioned a circumstance which implied that at that time there subsisted a considerable degree of intimacy between me and Mr. Burke; and several persons will wish to know how that intimacy came to terminate, and what could be the cause of the inveteracy with which some years before his death he took every opportunity of treating me, especially by studiously introducing my name, in a manner calculated to excite the strongest resentment, in his speeches in the House of Commons, to which he knew it was not in my power to make any reply, I have no objection to giving the best account that I can of it. It shall be distinct, fair, and candid.

We were first introduced to each other by our common friend Mr. John Lee, while I lived at Leeds, and we had then no difference of opinion whatever, that I knew of, on any subject of politics, except that he thought the power of the

crowns would be checked in the best manner by increasing the influence of the great whig families in the country; while I was of opinion that the same end which we both aimed at would be most effectually secured by a more equal representation of the Commons in Parliament. But this subject was never the occasion of any discussion or debate between us, except at one time, in the presence of Mr. Lee, at Mr. Burke's table; and this was occasioned by a recent publication of his, on the cause of the discontents which then prevailed very generally in the kingdom: a pamphlet of which neither Mr. Lee nor myself concealed our disapprobation, thinking the principles of it much too aristocratical.

When the American war broke out, this difference of opinion did not seem to be thought of by either of us. We had but one opinion, and one wish, on that subject; and this was the same with all who were classed by us among the friends of the liberty of England. On the probable approach of that war, but a few years before it actually took place, being still at Leeds, I wrote two anonymous pamphlets, one entitled "The present State of Liberty in Great Britain and the Colonies, which gained me the friendship of Sir George Saville, the good opinion of the Marquis of Rockingham, and many other persons, then in opposition to the ministry. Cheap editions were soon printed of that pamphlet, and they were distributed in great number through the kingdom. Soon after this, at the earnest and joint request of Dr. Franklin and Dr. Fothergil, I wrote another pamphlet, entitled, an Address to Dissenters on the same subject, one sentence of which was written by Dr. Franklin, who corrected the press, as was mentioned in my last. This pamphlet was circulated with more assiduity, and was thought to have had more effect, than any thing that was addressed to the public at the time. Dr. Franklin said that it was his serious opinion, that it was one principal reason with the ministry of that day for dissolving the parliament a year sooner than usual; and at the next meeting of parliament, I heard Lord Suffolk, then secretary of state, avow that it was done to prevent the minds of the people from being poisoned by artful and dangerous publications, or some expressions of an equivalent nature.

So far Mr. Burke and I proceeded with



with perfect harmony, until after I had left the Marquis of Landfdowne; and while I was in his family I was careful not to publish any political pamphlet, or paragraph whatever, lest it should be thought that I did it at his instigation, whereas politics were expressly excluded from our connexion. But I thought it right never to conceal my sentiments with respect to events that interested every body; and they were always in perfect concurrence with those of Mr. Burke, with whom I had frequent interviews.

The last of these was when I lived at Birmingham; when, being accompanied by his son, he called and spent a great part of the afternoon with me.

After much general conversation, he took me aside to a small terrace in the garden in which the house stood, to tell me that Lord Shelburne, who was then prime minister, finding his influence diminished, and of course his situation uncertain, had made proposals to join Lord North. Having had a better opportunity of knowing the principles and character of his Lordship than Mr. Burke, I seemed (as he must have thought) a little incredulous on the subject. But before I could make any reply, he said, "I see you do not believe me, but you may depend upon it he has made overtures to him, and in writing:" and without any reply, I believe, on my part (for I did not give much credit to the information), we returned to the rest of the company. However, it was not much more than a month, or six weeks, after this before he himself did the very thing that, whether right or wrong, expedient or inexpedient, (for there were various opinions on the subject), he at that time mentioned as a thing so atrocious, as hardly to be credible.

After this our intimacy ceased; and I saw nothing of him, except by accident. But his particular animosity was excited by my answer to his book on the French Revolution, in which, though he introduced a compliment to me, it was accompanied with sufficient asperity. The whole of the paragraph, which related to the friends of the revolution in general, is as follows:

"Some of them are so heated with their particular religious theories, that they give more than hints that the fall of the civil powers, with all the dreadful consequences of that fall, provided they might be of service to their theories, would not be unacceptable to them, or

very remote from their wishes. A man amongst them of great authority, and certainly of great talents, speaking of a supposed alliance between church and state, says, 'Perhaps we must wait for the fall of the civil powers before this most unnatural alliance be broken. Calamitous, no doubt, will that time be. But what convulsion in the political world ought to be a subject of lamentation, if it be attended with so desirable an effect?' You see with what a steady eye these gentlemen are prepared to view the greatest calamities which can befall their country!"

The sentiment, however, of this offensive paragraph, with which I closed my "History of the Corruptions of Christianity," and which has been quoted by many others, in order to render me obnoxious to the English government, had no particular or principal view to England; but to all those countries in which the unnatural alliance between church and state subsisted, and especially those European states which had been parts of the Roman Empire, but were then in communion with the Church of Rome. Besides that the interpretation of prophecy ought to be free to all, it is the opinion, I believe, of every commentator, that those states are doomed to destruction. Dr. Hartley, a man never suspected of sedition, has expressed himself more strongly on this subject than I have done. Nothing, however, that any of us have advanced on the subject implies the least degree of ill-will to any of those countries; for though we cannot but foresee the approaching calamity, we lament it; and as we sufficiently intimated that timely reformation would prevent it, we ought to be thanked for our faithful, though unwelcome, warnings.

Though in my answer to Mr. Burke, I did not spare his *principles*, I preserved all the respect that was due to an *old friend*, as the letters which I addressed to him will shew. From this time, however, without any further provocation, (instigated, I believe, by the bigotted clergy, he not only never omitted, but evidently sought, and took every advantage that he could, of opportunities to add to the odium under which I lay.

Among other things, he asserted in one of his speeches that "I was made a citizen of France, on account of my declared hostility to the constitution of England;" a charge for which there was no foundation, and of which it was not

in his power to produce any proof. In the public papers, therefore, which was all the resource I had at that time, I denied the charge, and called upon him for the proof of what he had advanced; at the same time sending him the newspaper in which this was contained: but he made no reply. In my preface to a Fast Sermon in the year following, I therefore said that it sufficiently appeared that "he had neither ability to maintain his charge, nor virtue to retract it." This also was conveyed to him. Another year having elapsed without his making any reply, I added, in the preface to another sermon, after repeating what I had said before, "A year more of silence on his part having now elapsed, this is become more evident than before." This also he bore in silence.

A circumstance that shows peculiar malignity was, that on the breaking out of the riots of Birmingham a person who at that time lodged in the same house with him at Margate, informed me that he could not contain his joy on the occasion; but that, running from place to place, he expressed it in the most unequivocal manner.

After this I never heard any thing concerning Mr. Burke, but from his publications, except that I had a pretty early and authentic account of his *first pension*, which he had taken some pains to conceal. Such is sometimes the fate of the most promising, and long continued, of human friendships. But if I have been disappointed in some of them, I have derived abundant satisfaction and advantage from others.

J. PRIESTLEY.

Northumberland, Feb. 1, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE names of Humboldt and Gay-Lussac are too advantageously known to the public, as able naturalists and indefatigable chemists, to require that I should offer any apology for transmitting, with a view to insertion in the Monthly Magazine, the following short account of some new experiments lately made by them, in order to ascertain, with greater precision than had hitherto been done, the proportions of the component principles of atmospheric air.

The alkaline sulphurets have been long employed as eudiometers, from a belief that they absorb oxygen alone, without having the least affinity for azote; but this opinion is now found to be errone-

ous, as these sulphurets, when heated, absorb a portion of azote, as will be seen from the following experiments.

The illustrious chemists above mentioned took two flasks of unequal capacities, into which they put equal quantities of heated sulphuret. At the termination of ten days, the absorption in the small flask was 22, 5, and in the large one 30, 6. They next exposed pure azote to the action of an alkaline sulphuret, heated to ebullition, in which case a considerable portion of the azote was absorbed; but when a solution of the same sulphuret was used cold, as is always done by M. Berthollet, no absorption of azote took place, at least not in a sensible degree.

Humboldt and his associate, nevertheless, give the preference to the eudiometer of Volta, which it is well known consists in detonating hydrogen with atmospheric air, by means of the electric spark. The result of their numerous experiments, indeed, fully prove that this is the best method of ascertaining the exact quantity of oxygen contained in atmospheric air: they observed, however, in the course of their experiments, some phenomena it was difficult to explain.

On mixing 100 parts of hydrogen, with 200 of oxygen, and inflaming them by means of the electric spark, the absorption was 146.

The same absorption took place on mixing the 100 parts of hydrogen, with 300, 400, or even 900 parts of oxygen.

On the mixture of 100 parts of hydrogen, with an equal quantity of oxygen, the absorption was 55.

One hundred parts of hydrogen, mixed with 1600 of oxygen, did not detonate.

The other gasses exhibited the same differences.

More numerous experiments, however, convinced these chemists, that 100 parts of oxygen, require for its complete saturation 200 parts of hydrogen; whence they conclude, that in the preceding experiments the hydrogen had not been wholly inflamed; and that this circumstance had occasioned the results which appeared to them so surprising.

They now proceeded to ascertain, whether the product of the combustion of hydrogen and oxygen, was uniformly pure water, or if it contained acid. The result of these experiments was, that water so obtained is perfectly pure.

They next instituted a vast number of experiments, in order to determine the respective quantities of oxygen and hydrogen contained in this water, and ascertained

certained that 100 parts, in bulk, of oxygen gas require nearly 200 parts of hydrogen, to saturate it completely. According to the experiments of Fourcroy and Seguin, 100 parts of the former require 205 of the latter.

Their object was now to ascertain, what were the proportions of these two gases in the water. From the experiments of Fourcroy, Vauquelin, and Seguin, the most accurate hitherto made on the subject in question; water contains in weight 85,662 parts of oxygen, and 14,338 of hydrogen. But these experiments having been made at the temperature of 14°, and no allowance made for the water held in solution by the gas, it follows, if we admit with Saussure, that a cubic foot of air, at the temperature of 14°, contains nearly 10 grains of water in solution, that the relative weight of the oxygen to the hydrogen, in place of being 85,662 to 14,338, should have been 87,41 to 12,59.

Having ascertained the accuracy of Volta's eudiometer, they proceeded by its means to fix the precise quantity of oxygen contained in atmospheric air; and the result of these experiments is, that it contains 0,21 parts of oxygen.

Not having been able to discover any sensible quantity of hydrogen in this atmospheric air, they are of opinion, if any was present, it could not exceed 0,003; for it is plain that the hydrogen, which is constantly disengaged from different bodies, must be discoverable, unless when it does not amount to one-thousandth part.

Carbonic acid must likewise be present in atmospheric air, though Humboldt was not able to discover it; a circumstance which evidently proves that it exists therein only in a very minute proportion.

Our chemists next ascertained that the purity of atmospheric air varies very little in different situations. They filled a vessel with air in the pit in the *Théâtre-François*, when it was extremely crowded, and another at the upper part of the house. The air contained in these vessels scarcely rendered lime-water turbid.

Common atmospheric air contains  
of oxygen - - - - 0, 210  
That taken at the upper part of  
the *Théâtre-François* - - - 0, 202  
That taken in the pit - - - 0, 204

Seguin also analyzed the air in the wards of hospitals, which were kept carefully shut, during twelve hours previous to the experiments. This air had acquired an insupportable fetid odour, notwithstanding which, he found it, on examination, nearly as pure as common atmo-

spheric air. Fontana had before that period obtained the same results in the *Hôtel-Dieu*, at Paris. From these facts, it should seem, that the inconveniences experienced in crowded apartments, cannot be attributed to a deficiency of oxygen, but must proceed from particular pestilential emanations.

Water, it has long been known, contains air, as air, in like manner, contains water. After the most accurate examination of the air disengaged from water, Humboldt and Gay-Lussac ascertained, in the most satisfactory manner, that it contains more oxygen in a given quantity than atmospheric air; but this portion varies according to the period at which it is collected.

Thus, air extricated from water  
when it begins to be heated,  
contains of oxygen - - 0, 23. 7  
When farther heated - - 0, 27. 4  
When still farther heated - - 0, 30. 2  
When at the boiling point - 0, 32. 5

Senebier, Ingenhouz, Berger, and Delametherie, had previously proved, by numerous experiments, that water absorbed the different gases which changed their quality. These experiments, on being repeated by Humboldt and Gay-Lussac, furnished the following results.

One hundred and nine parts of oxygen gas exposed to the action of the water of the Seine, were reduced 40 parts; the remainder examined by the eudiometer, was found to contain 37 parts of azote. Thus it had lost 77 of oxygen; and 37 parts of azote, according to them, were disengaged from the water.

One hundred parts of hydrogen, exposed in like manner, lost 5 parts. The want of uniformity in the results which they obtained, prevented them from deciding on the changes which the gas underwent during its exposure.

One hundred parts of azote, exposed to the action of water, were diminished three hundredths. The residuum contained 11 parts of oxygen displaced, in the opinion of Humboldt and Gay-Lussac, by 14 parts of azote.

Two hundred parts of hydrogen, mixed with 400 parts of oxygen, and exposed to the contact of Seine water, during ten days, were diminished 38 parts; but the residuum contained 142 of hydrogen, 174 of oxygen, and 246 of azote.

These experiments are all in perfect conformity with those previously made by Delametherie, Ingenhouz, &c. but the conclusions drawn from them by Humboldt, and Gay-Lussac, are extremely different.

Delametheric inferred, that the oxygen exposed to the contact of water, was decomposed, and a portion of it converted into azote.

That the hydrogen, exposed in like manner, was also changed and a part of it converted into azote.

That the azote exposed to water, became ameliorated, and a certain quantity of it was changed into oxygen.

Humboldt and Gay-Lussac, on the contrary, conclude that the oxygen exposed to the action of water, is absorbed by it, and displaces the azote, which ascends into the bell-glass.

That the hydrogen, exposed in like manner, is also absorbed by the water, and displaces the other gases which ascend into the bell.

That the azote, exposed to the contact of water, is absorbed by it, and displaces the oxygen which ascends into the bell.

It remains for impartial chemists to decide, which of these opinions is most conformable to truth. But this question involves another, viz. whether all these gases are elementary indecomposable substances, as well as all other elementary substances of modern chemistry?

The observations of Humboldt and Gay-Lussac, terminate with a table exhibiting the analysis of atmospheric air, during 36 days, from the 16th November, to the 22d December. The temperature had, during this period, varied from 12° of the centigrade thermometer, to 4. 1.

Wind, rain, and snow, had all successively occurred in the course of these experiments. The quantity of oxygen present, was always 0. 21. It was, however, at one, 0. 21. 2, and at another 0. 20. 9.

From these facts, it may be concluded, that atmospheric air contains :

Oxygen	-	-	-	-	0. 210
Azote	-	-	-	-	0. 783
Hydrogen	-	-	-	-	0. 003
Carbonic Acid	-	-	-	-	0. 004
Yours, &c.					A. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS it is my intention, in the General Introduction which will be prefixed to my translation of the whole of Aristotle's Works, to shew, from the most unequivocal evidence, that his philosophy has not been understood for many centuries; the following observations in the interim, on four very important dogmas of his physiology, may not perhaps be

unacceptable to the philosophical part of your readers.

In the first place, in the beginning of his discussion about a celestial body, in his Treatise on the Heavens, wishing to shew that it is perpetual, he previously evinces that it is different from the four elements. But he frames the demonstration of this from the multitude of natural motions. For if natural things are natural from having nature, (but nature is a principle of motion), the demonstration from natural motion, is at the same time, from things more evident, as being from energies; and at the same time is from things more peculiar, as being from causes. But in order to the demonstration from motions, he pre-assumes six things, viz. that there are two simple motions, that which is in a circle, and that which is in a right line; that a simple motion, is the motion of a simple body; that of a simple body, the motion is simple; that there is one natural motion of one thing; that one motion is contrary to one; and that the heavens are circularly moved. These hypotheses also, are mentioned by Plotinus, in his Treatise on the World; for being desirous to shew, according to Plato, the perpetuity of the heavens, he says, the demonstration of this will be attended with no labour to Aristotle, if his hypotheses about a fifth body are admitted, meaning the above mentioned. For these being admitted, the perpetuity of the heavenly bodies necessarily follows.

It is requisite to observe, however, that by simple bodies, Aristotle means those which contain a principle of motion according to nature. For animals and plants have also a principle of motion, yet not according to nature, but according to soul; and hence they are differently moved at different times. For composite bodies do not remain in the possession of similar parts, but also receive organic parts; as having a soul which uses the body as an instrument. But nature is the principle of the motion of a simple body; and hence bodies which alone possess nature, have alone a simple motion.

The following argument, employed by him, to shew that the heavenly bodies are not moved by violence, appears to me to possess an invincible strength. If a celestial body is moved by violence, it is not moved naturally; and if it is not moved naturally, it is moved contrary to nature. But the motion, which is contrary to nature, is posterior to that which is accord-

ing to nature. For that which is contrary, implies the prior existence of that which is according to nature. The body therefore, which is moved with a violent motion, has some natural motion prior to this. Hence, if the heavenly bodies have always been moved by violence, they have always been moved contrary to nature, at the same time possessing a natural motion, which has never been exerted, but perpetually counteracted. God and nature, however, do nothing in vain. If this argument be admitted, the centripetal and centrifugal forces, which, like the Aloidæ, have with giant-pride so long invaded the heavens, will be vanquished by it, and hurled into the sublunary realms.

The next dogma of Aristotle, to which I shall request the attention of the reader, is the manner in which the celestial bodies, and especially the sun, heat sublunary bodies, without being themselves hot. Previous to this, however, it is necessary to observe, that the sun, and each of the other planets, is fixed in a luminous sphere concentric with the earth, in which sphere also it is carried round the earth. These spheres, however, according to Aristotle, are not hard impenetrable bodies like glass, as they have been supposed to be by Bacon, Newton, and other modern philosophers; but being of a nature totally distinct from every sublunary body, they wholly consist of a matter so pure and impassive, that compared with sublunary matter, it may be said to be immaterial. Hence these spheres pervade through each other without impediment, like the light emitted from different lamps in the same room; and the planets which are carried in them, are of a similar nature, though not so transcendently pure.

The rays then proceeding from the solar body, pass through a celestial to a sublunary body. And through a celestial body indeed, as being immaterial, they penetrate immaterially, and without impediment; but they no longer thus proceed through a sublunary body, because this is material. The solar rays, however, penetrate through the pores of the air, and are reflected from solids at equal angles. The air, therefore, being intercepted by these rays, and at the same time moved and rubbed against itself, is in consequence of its conglobation heated; and especially in those places in which the rays being reflected to themselves inspissate the intermediate air. On this account, of the solstices, that of the summer is hotter, not because at that time

the sun is in reality nearer to us, since he is nearly always at an equal distance from us; but because he then approximates to us in power. For his rays, according to the meridian and about it, are especially reflected into themselves, and on this account, cause the intercepted air to be conglobed and compressed. But in winter, the sun through the day existing at the east and the west, the rays omitted to our part of the globe, are no longer similarly reflected into themselves, but being more diffused do not similarly compress the air. Hence also mountains are colder than plains, because with the reflection the rays are more collected, and more compress the air; but proceeding upwards, they become more distant. On this account also, the more elevated air is colder. In short, if ignition begun from on high through motion, it would be necessary that places more elevated should be hotter, as being nearer to the bodies that are moved.

The third dogma of Aristotle, which appears to me very important, and at the same time has not been understood by modern philosophers, is that the summit of the aerial region proximate to the heavens consists of *inflammable matter*. This is called by Aristotle *ὑπεκκαύσιμα*, and according to him is not properly fire, but is only to be so denominated metaphorically, from its ministrant office. Hence, says Olympiodorus, it is called *ὑπεκκαύσιμα*, from *burning less*; for the addition of the *ὑπο*, implies diminution. Such an inflammable matter, though invisible to the naked eye, may perhaps occasion those appearances of spots in the sun\* which are visible through a telescope.

In the fourth place, Aristotle shows in the first book of his *Meteors*, that in very extended periods of time, the continent becomes sea, and the sea becomes continent: This, however, happens in consequence of what is called the *great win-*

\* We do not see the stars themselves; for we neither see their magnitude, nor their figures, nor their surpassing beauty. But we see, as it were, such an illumination of them, as that of the light of the sun about the earth, the sun himself not being seen by us. And this is perhaps, what Heraclitus meant, when in obscure language he said, speaking of the sun, "Kindling measures and extinguishing measures." For the sun when he rises may be conceived to kindle an image of himself in the inflammable matter at the summit of the aerial region; which image becomes extinguished when he sets.

ter, and the *great summer*. But the *great winter*, says Olympiodorus, is when all the planets become situated in a wintry sign, viz. either in Aquarius or Pisces. And the *great summer*, is when all of them are situated in a summer sign, viz. either in Leo, or Cancer. For as the sun alone, when he is in Leo, causes summer, but when he is in Capricorn, winter, and thus the year is formed, which is so denominated (*εὐαιετός*), because the sun tends to one and the same point; for his restitution is from the same to the same, in like manner, there is an arrangement of all the planets effected in long periods of time, which produces the *great year*. For if all the planets becoming vertical, heat in the same manner as the sun, but departing from this vertical position refrigerate, it is not unreasonable to suppose, that when they became vertical, they produce a *great summer*, but when they have departed from this position a *great winter*. In the *great winter*, therefore, the continent becomes sea; but in the *great summer*, the contrary happens, in consequence of the burning heat, and there being great dryness where there was moisture.

These, Sir, are a few, from among very many important dogmas with which the writings of Aristotle abound, and which, in the translation of them I am now engaged in, will be copiously unfolded in accompanying notes, from his best Greek interpreters. The unthankful manner, in which my labours to disseminate ancient wisdom, have hitherto been received, through the *malignity of venal criticism*, affords me but small expectation of success at present, in unfolding the philosophy of Plato and Aristotle; but I write with the ardent hope of benefiting the few, and obtaining the approbation of more equitable posterity.

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS TAYLOR.

*Manor-place, Watworth.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

OBSERVATIONS made during a TOUR through the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.—NO. XIII.

**B**EFORE I attempt a description of the county of Trumbull; some preliminary observations seem necessary, in order to enable your readers to understand the circumstances which till now have prevented its population. In the year 1662, Charles II., utterly ignorant of the extent or value of the grant, ceded by charter to the then province of

Connecticut all that extent of country which lies between the 41st and 42d degrees of north latitude, and extending from the Atlantic to the South Sea. This grant, however, interfered with claims advanced by New York and Pennsylvania, in consequence of other royal grants made with equal wisdom. Other states had similar demands on immense territories in Western America; and much difficulty arose, even before the separation of the colonies from Britain, therefrom. This subject early required the attention of the general government of the United States, it being conceived hostile to the interests of that government, that individual states should possess such immense territories; and the states, one by one, surrendered the right of jurisdiction and soil over Western America, for the benefit of the United States.

A district of this western country, however, called the Connecticut Reserve, which extended from the borders of Pennsylvania, through the 41st degree of north latitude, to the river Sanduski, having been appropriated for purposes hereafter to be mentioned, by the state of Connecticut, was not ceded to the United States, with whom were now vested the original claims of Pennsylvania and New York: so that the rights of jurisdiction and soil were litigated by the United States for the benefit of the citizens thereof; and by the state of Connecticut for those who held claims under her. The whole Reserve contains about 3,500,000 acres. Of this territory, with an honourable liberality, I believe, in no instance adopted by any other state, Connecticut appropriated that portion of it which is bounded on the west by the river Sanduski, and on the east by the Cayahoga, consisting of about 500,000 acres, for remunerating the losses sustained by her citizens, in consequence of the cruel inroad into her dominions made by the traitor Arnold. The injuries done to her citizens were first estimated, and for every dollar of loss one acre of this land was given by the state to the sufferer.

In the year 1794, the Connecticut Land Company purchased of the state the remaining part of this territory; viz. that which lies between Pennsylvania on the east, and the Cayahoga river on the west. For this tract of country they paid to the state 900,000 dollars, and afterwards formed it into the county of Trumbull. Before this country could become

become valuable to the purchasers, the Indian rights were to be purchased, which was effected by Wayne's Treaty. The claims of the United States were then to be settled, which was not effected until 1800; when Connecticut, with consent of the purchasers, released the jurisdiction for the benefit of the United States; and the United States released to Connecticut the rights of soil, for the benefit of the purchasers: thus settling the titles to this country for ever.

In consequence of these litigations, and the Indian wars, no settlements were effected in the Reserve till about the year 1800, when it was formed into the county of Trumbull, and made a part of the state of Ohio. The proprietors at the same time had the land surveyed, and divided according to their respective shares; having first caused to be made about 800 miles of waggon road.

It may not be improper briefly to notice a dispute which took place in Connecticut, in consequence of this sale, and which was warmly contested during six or seven successive legislatures. The question was, what use should be made of the interest of the capital thus accruing to the state? The federal party, backed by the influence and *esprit de corps* of the clergy, contended that the interest should exclusively be annually divided among that meek and unambitious class of citizens; whilst the democratic party contended that it ought to be applied in promoting the education of all the children of the state. It was ultimately carried in favour of the latter plan; and in consequence, every child born in the state of Connecticut is entitled, of right, to five years' schooling, viz. from seven to twelve years of age, and taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. The benefits arising from this mode of applying the interest is already perceptible; for I have seen some young people from that state possessed of geographical knowledge well calculated to make their seniors blush. That such a question could so long be contested, shews the enormous influence of the clergy, as well as the blind bigotry of many of the citizens of the state; particularly when we consider that the educating system was advocated by all the talents, zeal, and eloquence of Gideon Granger, now Postmaster-general of the United States, and other leading democrats in Connecticut, who also strongly pourtrayed the

ill consequence necessarily derivable from rendering one class of citizens, the clergy, independent of any exertion of their own talents. Previous to this arrangement, on the settlement of boundaries between Connecticut and Massachusetts, the former state settled on Yale college 100,000 acres of land, which were at that time awarded to her.

The state of Ohio bids fair to become one of the most important states in this Union, and is reputed to contain a smaller proportion of uncultivable land than any other state. She has no debts; and five millions of acres were granted to her by the United States, for the express purpose of defraying the expences of her civil government. All the lands in the Ohio, except those in the Connecticut Reserve, were the property of the United States, and are selling by them at from two to eight dollars per acre. Of the products of these sales, five per cent. is set apart by the United States, exclusively for the purpose of making a good road from the waters of the Atlantic to the state of Ohio. Another, and I think a very great, advantage is, that no slaves can exist within her territory. The county of Trumbull has its name from a governor of Connecticut; and though settlements commenced therein very lately, I believe no part of the United States has been peopled with equal rapidity: this may be variously accounted for. The property has long belonged to private individuals; many of the first purchasers have sold to others; and every holder of land in that county looked to a future settlement therein. Many of the proprietors are among the richest individuals in the United States; and their efforts to settle the county have been proportionable to their means: add to all which, the state of Connecticut is governed by a narrow and illiberal policy, at which many of her whig citizens are disgusted; and several very respectable families of this description have removed into Trumbull, in order to free themselves from the intolerance of the ruling party in Connecticut. This county commences at the north-west corner of Pennsylvania, and extends on that state line, south, to the completion of the 41st degree of north latitude, to the Indian carrying place, between the river Cayahoga and the Tuscarora branch of the Muskingum; hence by the path, or carrying place, between the river Cayahoga and the waters of Lake Erie; and from thence, by the lake,

lake, to the place of beginning. This district of country is divided into 125 townships, of five miles square, or 46,000 acres each; and through its centre passes the great road to Detroit, the capital of the present territory and future state of Michigan. On the division of this county among the purchasers, 141,000 acres of land were voluntarily given up by them for the endowment of schools; besides which, much individual property has been assigned in different townships for the same useful purpose. The rapid population of Trumbull may be estimated by the following fact: on the 1st of January, 1804, it contained 793 families; on the 20th of April, 1805, it possessed 1089 families, exclusive of the inhabitants of two townships, from which no returns were received, four-tenths of whom are of the better order of yeomanry from New England. The rest are principally farmers from Pennsylvania and the adjoining states. I heard of but one English family, from Yorkshire, in the county; several respectable Irish, and no Scotch. When I was in Trumbull, no criminal prosecution had been presented, and only eight indictments for assaults. There were there then 25 public or free schools, 7 circulating libraries, 24 saw and 17 grist mills, and 13,000 dollars subscribed for building an academy at Burton, 56 feet long and 38 deep. In form, this county resembles a lady's fan distended: the ends of the handle of which represents the entrance; the termination of the paper, the rich and fertile productions and romantic shores of Lake Erie. The goods imported into this county are received principally by the way of New York; from which city there is water communication with Lake Erie, except for about sixteen miles, which is now turnpiking. This advantage, and the additional one of the merchants of New York, from greater capitals, and from their harbour never having been frozen over more than twice in the memory of man, enables them to import European goods at five per cent. less than those of Philadelphia; and gives a probability, that that city will become the great mart for supplying Western America, the consumption of which, in that case, would pass through the county of Trumbull. However strange it may appear, vegetation was certainly forwarder in Trumbull than more to the south: on the 11th of May we had wild strawberries in great abundance; and we observed, in the first week of June,

the berries of the elder quite red, though on our return, on the east of the Alleghany, we found it only in flower. Trumbull is distant from Washington city 277 miles; from the north part there are 54, and from the south part 42 miles of land-carriage. From Albany, about 400 miles, all water carriage, except sixteen miles. From Baltimore 322 miles, all navigable, except the last 45 miles; and down the Ohio, by the Mississippi, there is a communication by water-carriage with the rest of the world.

From Lake Erie there is not, at most, more than 12 miles land carriage to the waters of the Ohio, and consequently of all the world, by the grand river, and the Mahoning branch of the big Beevor; and by the Cayahoga and the Muskingum, the distance from the navigable waters which connect the northern with the southern world, cannot exceed from 20 to 24 miles. The waters of Lake Erie are navigable for vessels of every size; and was, when I was there, navigated by 22 vessels, besides open boats. The whole country is remarkably well watered, and the rivers which empty into, as well as the lake itself, are full of very valuable fish; among which are the muskalunga, which weighs from 40 to 60 pounds, has much the taste of veal when fresh, and when salted is as good as cod. These fish are in great abundance, and already an important trade has commenced of barrelling and sending them down the Ohio. The fresh-water sturgeon, which resembles the sea-fish of that name, though it does not contain so much oil, and which will weigh from 50 to 100 pounds; the black bass, from 1 to 4 pounds; the mullet is found often to weigh 10 pounds; and the pike and pickerel, two distinct species of flat-headed fish, unlike the European pike, but which rise from 5 to about 8 pounds. Besides which, these waters abound in cat-fish, white perch, craw fish, &c. &c. The waters of Lake Erie are fresh and pleasant. Indian tradition asserts that they rise every seven years: the truth is, the lake rises from the melting of the snow to the northward, every summer during the months of June and July, from six inches to about two feet. Probably Erie is no where more than 40 fathoms deep, as fordings have been had in every place where they have been attempted, which is not the case in Lake Oneida. It appears evident, that the whole of the country between Lake Erie



and the Ohio was once covered with water: whether it has become dry land by the breaking down of the barrier which the rocks of Niagara probably once formed against the passage of the western waters into the sea, before the formation of the River St. Lawrence, it is not for me to determine; but the nature of the soil strongly indicates the deposition of mud by the gradual draining off of water. This muddy soil is more deep, the nearer you approach the lake. In the eastern part of the county it varies from perhaps about 10 to 20 inches, and is of a dark chocolate colour. Within a few miles of the lake it is very much deeper; and, when mixed with water, it is as black as ink; this covers a bluish and saponaceous marl, which, when rubbed between the fingers, feels greasy: this is of very considerable depth, and covers, as may be seen at the bottom of rivers, a species of slate. The depth of the rivers varies considerably at different seasons of the year: from the fall to the month of May they are deep and rapid; during the summer they are shallow. This may be accounted for thus: Trumbull lies at least 5000 feet above the sea; the waters, therefore, during the dry season, absolutely empty themselves into the ocean; but when the great rivers are full, their waters prevent the admission from the smaller ones, and thereby keep them equally full. The natural products of this county are white poplars, papaw, chestnuts, sumac, oaks of different kinds, beech, maple, cucumber, white pine, &c. of a loftiness and girth above any I ever before saw. The soil is also covered with ginseng, snake-root, nettles very tall, &c. &c. The scite of the county is beautifully waving, never ascending, however, to any thing which may strictly be called a hill. At the mouths of rivers, as is usual in new countries, the inhabitants are subject to agues, otherwise it is very healthy; and if I might credit what I heard, the difference of climate was much in favour of this vicinity, compared with that of the Atlantic coast.

Having thus given a general view of the county of Trumbull, I might conclude the letter, and proceed in my next on my journey; but so much has been said of land-speculators, and I have given so many warning hints relative to them, that as I am now in a new country, (one which offers a fair field for

honest speculation), I shall detain the reader by a few observations thereon.

When this country (the United States) was possessed by the crown and a few great proprietors, immense grants of land were often made without the least idea of their future value: hence, some individuals are very rich in that species of property, and may be willing to dispose thereof at a price lower than the United States will sell. After the revolution, when the western world belonged to the different states, the competition in their sales also kept the price low, and gave great advantage to speculations of every class; but since the right of soil has been ceded to the general government, it has fixed the price of wild lands at two dollars the acre; and, except in particular cases, where the parties are compelled by pecuniary distress to sell lower, I believe any land offered at a lower price than the general government will sell at is liable to suspicion, and on examination will frequently be found either to be bad in itself, or held on bad titles. The first class of speculators in lands are abandoned men, without common honesty, who buy on credit any lands they can lay hold of, and endeavour to put off the same to unwary foreigners or ignorant natives, and who are equally indifferent to the miseries they produce to the suffering purchasers, or to the easy friends they have induced to indorse their papers to the original proprietors, and who mostly have to discharge the debt, as this species of speculator generally dashes on until he becomes bankrupt, and then scarcely pays a cent in the dollar. The second class prudently examines title and soil, estimates the money he has to spare, and vests it in land; calculating that, from the increase of population, and consequently demand, its value will necessarily increase faster than it would by the accumulation of interest. The third species is actuated by similar views; but, in addition, adds an active industry to settle the country, and attends with a parental eye to the progress of the settlement, and the welfare of the settlers. Of a gentleman of this description, I requested the reasons which induced him to purchase so largely as he had in Trumbull. I shall submit his answer to your readers, as I conceive it not only displays considerable knowledge of the human heart, but concentrates all that can be said on the subject:

“From the observations I had made in life, I was induced to vest the greater part of my fortune in the uncultivated lands of the United States, by the following considerations: 1st, Because the rise of lands in a new country is nearly double the value of money, when applied in any regular commerce, or loaned consistent with law. 2dly, Other property is liable to many risks, and great fluctuations in price, whilst the price of lands is regularly progressing with the astonishing growth of the nation. The author of existence furnishes us with an annual crop from the cultivated lands; and if two crops come into the market at once, the price is reduced next to nothing: so, if the labour of mechanics and artizans for one year are on hand when the labours of the second year are brought to market, the price is reduced, and a loss on the articles must happen, or the labourers be put out of employ for the succeeding year, which is improbable. None of these evils happen when capital is invested in lands. While the human race multiply (and with astonishing rapidity in this country) the quantity of soil is not increased; and, of consequence, the soil is continually and rapidly changing in its relation to the number of cultivators. The interest, without labour, is turning into principal, and in fact, it is a constant increasing fund. While war would shake our funds, and hazard our commerce, nothing short of subjugation, of itself impossible, if even that, could shake the value of our soil. This with me was a powerful consideration, as even this nation must have her calamities, though they will unavoidably be fewer, and are more remote, than will fall to the lot of any other nation on earth. 3dly, Ever since I had the means of making critical observations, I have remarked, in America, that when children were left with personal fortunes, they were most commonly dissipated in the course of a few years; while those whose fortunes are in real property more generally preserve them from generation to generation, though there are exceptions. To my mind the reason is apparent. In the first case the heir may dispose of his property by piece-meal, without the knowledge of his friends; there is nothing to check his passions for splendour, extravagance, and dissipation. In the latter case he cannot dispose of his property without the knowledge of his friends, and the censure of the world;

and pride checks and controuls his other passions. He takes time to deliberate, and reason assumes the dominion over indiscretion.

“It, however, must be admitted, that while lands are, in my opinion, the most productive in the end, the safest and the best property for the man of wealth; it is the worst, or among the worst, property for a man to hold who is embarrassed with debt. Property in new lands requires time and patience: it cannot be forced into the market at any given time. To a man who knows America the reason is obvious. Land is no further valuable than as the holder depends upon the great and rapid growth of this nation, arising from the healthiness and fertility of the country; the facility of acquiring subsistence; our security from enemies; and our unexampled tranquillity, confidence in our government, and institutions in support of civil liberty: 2dly, Upon the products of the soil, when brought into cultivation, there is not sufficient capital in the United States to hold the property, and purchasers and cultivators are generally young families of small capitals, (say, of from 200 to 2000 dollars each.) These, for many years, require all their increasing capital to enable them to make their improvements, and furnish themselves convenient buildings, stock, &c. Yet every tree they fell, every stroke they strike, every field they enclose, and every building they erect, increases the security and wealth of the landholder. Of all men on earth they most deserve to be cherished and caressed. Were the capital of this country like an old one, the value of our lands would more than instantly quadruple. Some European dealers in wild lands have damned this species of property; because they could not raise a reasonable equivalent in money upon them: they should have remembered that the property, though of the very best quality, requires time and patience. It must not be thrown into the market on an emergency. That same steady progress which marks the advances in America to the first rank of importance among nations, is necessary for the landholder. In this opinion the greatest man in America unites with me, as well as that which declares the new lands in the United States of sound title and fertile soil, the first, safest, and greatest object for an investiture of capital; and it is a fact, that almost the whole of our capital;

talists, who are not merchants, have made this investiture; and no doubts have been suggested as to the expediency of such investment. The acquisition of Louisiana has been by some supposed to affect the value of our new lands, by opening that immense country for settlement, and consequently for sale. There is not the least reason to expect this. It is well known that the policy and determination of the government is to consolidate the strength of the nation; gradually to remove the Indians to the west of the Indian Mississippi; and not to open that country, except a small sugar territory on the Gulf of Mexico, until all the country west of the mountains, and east of the river Mississippi, be filled up, which must require from 30 to 50 years." I remain, Sir, &c.

R. DINMORE.

Alexandria, 20th July, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ARTICLES OF NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY.

EDMUND WINGATE.

**E**DMUND WINGATE, one of the clearest writers on arithmetic in the English language, was the son of Roger Wingate, esq. of Bornend and Sharpenhoe, in Bedfordshire, but born in Yorkshire in 1593. He became a commoner of Queen's College, Oxford, in 1610, and after taking one degree in arts removed to Gray's Inn, where he studied the law. But his principal inclination was to the mathematics, which he had before studied with considerable success at college. In 1624 he was in France, where he published *The Rule of Proportion*, which was the invention of Edmund Gunter, of Gresham College. This was much admired by the French mathematicians, at whose desire Wingate wrote an explanation of the Rule in French, dedicated to the Duke of Orleans. While in that country he taught the Princess Henrietta Maria, afterwards wife of Charles the first, and her ladies the English language. After his return to England, he became a bencher of Gray's Inn; and on the breaking out of the great rebellion, he joined the popular party, took the covenant, was made justice of the peace for the county of Bedford, where he resided at Woodend, in the parish of Hurlington, and his name occurs in the register of Amptill church, as a justice, in 1654, when, according to the republican custom of that period, marriages were celebrated by the civil magistrates. In 1650 he took

the oath, commonly called the Engagement, became intimate with Cromwell, and was chosen into his parliament for Bedford. He was also appointed one of the commissioners for that county to eject from their situations, those loyal clergymen and schoolmasters who were accused as being scandalous and ignorant. He died in Gray's Inn, in 1656, and was buried in the parish church of St. Andrew, Holborn.

The works of Wingate are,

1. *The Use of the Rule of Proportion in Arithmetic and Geometry*, wherein is inserted the Construction and Use of the same Rule, in Questions that concern Astronomy, Dialling, Geometry, Navigation, Gauging, &c. Printed in French, at Paris, in 1624, 8vo. and at London, in English, in 1645 and 1653, 8vo.

2. *Of Natural and Artificial Arithmetic*, (or Arithmetic made easy) in two books; London, 1630, 8vo. with an Appendix concerning the Equation of Time. — This book hath gone through numerous editions; the best is that of Mr. Doddr.

3. *Tables of Logarithms of the Right Sines and Tangents of all the Degrees and Minutes of the Quadrant*; to which is annexed their Use for the Resolution of all the most necessary Problems in Geometry, Astronomy, Geography, and Navigation, &c. London, 1633, 8vo.

4. *The Construction and Use of the Logarithmical Tables, and Resolution of Triangles, &c.* — Of this book there were also printed editions in French and English.

5. *Ludus Mathematicus*, or an Explanation of the Description, Construction, and Use of the Numerical Table of Proportion. London, 1654, 8vo.

6. *Tactometria, seu Tetagne-nometria*, or the Geometry of Regulars, practically proposed after an exact and new Manner, with Rules for gauging Vessels, 8vo.

7. The exact Surveyor of Land, to plot all Grounds, to reduce and divide the same by the Plain Table, Theodolite, and Circumferentor, &c. 8vo.

8. An exact Abridgement of all Statutes in force and use from the Magna Charta, to 1611, 8vo. — This Abridgement was continued by other persons down to the year 1631.

9. *The Body of the Common Law of England, &c.* 8vo. 1655. — This went through two editions.

10. *Maxims of Reason, or the Reason of the Common Law of England*, 1653, folio.

11. *Statuta Pacis*; or, the Table of all the Statutes which any way concern the Office of a Justice of Peace, &c. 12mo.

He is supposed also to have been the editor of some other law books, which display equal judgment and industry; but he is now to be remembered only as a mathematician.

J. WATKINS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

THE LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. I.

[The novelty aimed at in the following series of papers, consists in their being a regular and systematic view of every writer, Greek and Latin; comprehending every known poet, historian, orator, and philosopher, and excluding only those who have treated on the medical and mathematical sciences. We have many works, which have partly embraced the plan we now adopt. But there does not exist, in our language at least, any composition of considerable extent, which, arranging the whole system of ancient literature in particular divisions, has given us a general account of all the writers of antiquity. To every division we shall prefix some short and general observations on the nature and construction of each, endeavouring to preserve some degree of chronological order in our account of the various writers comprehended in the separate divisions. We shall give occasional sketches of the lives of those most known, and attempt to reconcile the uncertain biography of others, with comparative estimates of their works. If the execution correspond with the design, it is an attempt to assemble, in one point of view, a series of critical observations on the writings of the ancients; to ascertain their relative merit; and point out to the reader the editions in which they have been most correctly or elegantly preserved, and the commentators by whom they have been best appreciated and explained.]

THE EPOPEA OF HOMER.

IT is from the accumulated monuments of different ages, and from the number of authors who have successively been denominated classics, that we are presented with such an extensive field for the observations of criticism. This is particularly observable in the dramatic art, which among all the nations by whom it has been cultivated, has assumed such a variety of shapes, and attained such different degrees of perfection. History, philosophy, poetry, descriptive, lyric, and elegiac, have been handed down to us in a regular series of numerous and

admirable writers. It is not so with the epic. The ancients have transmitted to us only three works which have obtained the suffrages of posterity: the *Iliad*, the *Odyssey*, and the *Æneid*.

The epic poem is considered as being of all others the most dignified, and at the same time the most difficult of execution. As poetry was the first art cultivated by the human race, so is the *Epopœa* the most ancient species of poetry. After the sacred books, and those of the Indian and Chinese philosophers, with which we are little acquainted, the poems of Homer bear the earliest date. The fragments which remain of Orpheus, who is supposed to have preceded him, are too scanty to be mentioned. But they prove the truth of Aristotle's remark, that poetry was originally consecrated to the gods and to heroes; and demonstrate, that the two essential attributes of the ancient *Epopœa* were heroism and religion. Respecting the *Epopœa*, however, abstractedly considered, there is no subject which has been more elaborately discussed, on which more tedious disquisitions have been written, or more insufferable pedantry displayed. According to Le Bossu's definition, "it is a discourse invented by art to form the manners of men, by means of instruction disguised under the allegory of some important action, which is related in verse." It is easily seen that this definition would equally suit the *Fables of Æsop*, were they more extended. The Abbé Terrasson, on the other hand, has asserted that, without having regard to the morality of the subject of an epic poem, it is simply the execution of some great design. Upon this principle he condemns the *Iliad*, in which he says there is no action. But surely the anger of Achilles produces an effect, and a terrible one, from the very inaction of the hero. Nothing can be more erroneous than the opinion often given, that the poem of Homer derives more importance from the grandeur of its personages, than from its subject or action. The action of the *Odyssey* may be more interesting, because it is more varied and dramatic; but that of the *Iliad* is of equal importance. It depends on the great question, whether the anger of Achilles shall produce the salvation of Troy, by compelling the Greeks to raise the siege; or whether, appeased by supernatural means, and restored to his countrymen, he shall hasten the destruction of the Trojans, and the vengeance

of the Atrides. In this consists the problem of the Iliad, and the death of Patroclus is the solution.

But the most concise, and the most natural, definition of an epic poem appears to be, "a recital in verse of some important enterprise or event." In general, the subject ought to bear some semblance of truth, and should be both heroic and interesting. Though the poet is not expected to conform to historical fidelity, yet he should never lose sight of what may be called the morality of truth, but always endeavour to follow the precept of Aristotle, by confining himself to *what is possible*.

Respecting the choice of a subject, there seems to be no positive rule. A voyage, a conquest, a civil war, an enterprise, or any peculiar passion, may each produce a poem. The ancient critics were more decisive, in establishing that the action be complete and entire; that it possess, according to Aristotle, a beginning, a middle, and an end. The wrath of Achilles, so fatal to the Greeks; the settlement of the Trojans in Ausonia; the liberty of Rome, upheld by Pompey, and perishing with him; all these subjects have that character of unity which is peculiar to the epic; and wherever the rule has been departed from in the narration, it is the fault of the poet, and not of the subject. Upon this principle, Aristotle refused to assign the title of epic poem to the Theſeid and the Heracleid, which comprehended the lives of Theſeus and Hercules: for the object of poetry is not to verify history.

But when we mention this unity of action as an essential requisite in the epic; we must not be understood to exclude those subordinate actions, which have been denominated *episodes*. By the term episodes, Aristotle appears to have meant the extension of the fable, or general plan of the poem, into all its circumstances. This explanation does not seem very clear, and the obscurity has occasioned much altercation among critical writers. Le Bossu, in his endeavours to solve the difficulty, is himself unintelligible. It would answer no rational purpose here to enter into so fruitless a controversy. What are now understood by episodes are certain actions or incidents introduced into the narration, connected with the chief action; yet not of sufficient importance to destroy, if they had been omitted, the

principal subject of the poem. They may be considered as synonymous to the technical term *repôse* in painting. The poet is allowed to interrupt the action, for the purpose of introducing detached stories or descriptions, which, while they relieve him from the fatigue of a too extended narrative, afford a pleasing variety to the reader. Such are the interview of Hector and Andromache in the Iliad; the story of Cacus, and that of Nisus and Euryalus, in the Æneid; of Tancred and Erminia in Tasso; the prospect of his descendants exhibited to Adam in the Paradise Lost, and to Henry IV. in the Henriade; the episodes of Teribazus and Ariana in Leonidas; and the death of Hercules in the Epigoniad!

With respect to the time or duration of the epic action, no better rule can be followed than that prescribed by Aristotle, of not offering to the mind more than the mind can embrace. It is not, like tragedy, restrained by the unities of time and place. The latter has that advantage over the Epopœa, which poetry has over painting. Tragedy represents but one picture; the other is a series of pictures, which may be multiplied without confusion. But when it was resolved that the action should be confined to an unity of objects, it followed of course that it should be equally bounded in its limits. The actions of the Iliad and the Odyssey comprize little more than two months; and that of the Æneid somewhat more than a year.

The next consideration seems to be, whether an epic poem ought, or ought not, to convey some moral truth. It is here that modern critics are most at variance, and have most bewildered themselves, by ascribing to the ancients what they never intended to enforce, and attributing to them views which probably never entered their imaginations. The effect of the Epopœa is not to be gathered from any single maxim or instruction; it depends upon the impression which the whole makes upon the mind of the reader. Its principal object, the great end which it proposes, is to extend our ideas, and excite our admiration. The first motive with the poet is the grandeur or the interest of the subject; his imagination is roused by the contemplation of some heroic enterprise, or of some illustrious character: the development of an acknowledged truth is with him a secondary object.

Independent of the principal and subordinate personages introduced into the poem, epic writers have in general made use of supernatural beings or agents, for the embellishment of their subjects. This has been called the *machinery* of the epic, and seems to be the most difficult part of it. But some have questioned whether it be at all essential to the constitution of the Epopœa; and the Pharsalia has been cited to prove, that it may be composed without the intervention of these marvellous incidents. It will be a part of our plan hereafter, when we give an account of that spirited and beautiful, but unequal composition, to consider how far it combines those qualities which constitute the epic. In general, whenever a subject is susceptible of these fictitious ornaments, they ought to be admitted; though in the use of this supernatural machinery the poet should be temperate and prudent. In a modern subject, the intervention of mythological deities would be absurd. It is the great defect of the Henriade, that, the action being so recent, the machinery which the poet employs divests it of that air of probability which, according to Aristotle, every epic poem should present; and renders it obscured under a cloud of incredible fictions and unreal personages. For this very reason, probably, Lucan, whose defect it equally is that he selected a subject too near the times in which he lived, abstained from using them. But wherever the subject is so remote from modern manners as to admit of intermediate agents, the mind is amused and gratified with this mixture of the marvellous with the probable. Nothing can be more beautiful than the incident in the Æneid, of the myrtle bleeding at the tomb of Polydorus; and no man of taste can condemn, or wish it obliterated. What would become of the Iliad and the Odyssey, if all the beautiful descriptions and allegories with which the religion of ancient Greece furnished Homer, were to be considered as not forming a part of his poem, as unnecessary in their general construction? That the ancient system of mythology was a jumble of the most inconsistent and discordant materials, it were vain to deny; but it presented situations and portraits, which in the hands of a poet were susceptible of the most glowing colours, and could not fail of pleasing the imagination.

It is doubtless unfortunate for the modern epic, that its subjects will not admit

of these mythological aids, and that it is compelled to have recourse to substitutes which cannot be so easily tolerated; I mean allegorical personifications of Fame, Love, Fear, Envy, Discord, and other passions of the human mind, which may be occasionally allowed in descriptions, but should never be permitted to bear any share in the action of the poem. They are such evident and declared fictions, that fancy cannot embody nor attribute to them an existence. By being mingled with human actors, they create insufferable confusion, and destroy all the consistency of the poem. How then are these supernatural beings to be supplied in an epic, where the subject is of too recent a date to admit of them?—By correct delineations of the virtues and the passions, not allegorically and figuratively considered, but such as they exist in nature, and as they are represented in tragedy.

The style of the Epopœa should be a mixture of dignity, strength, and fire. The first essential requisite in poetry of this description is majesty, and the art of appropriately describing great ideas and elevated sentiments. This style naturally has its inflexions, and these the poet must know how to supply, to prevent monotony. He must study to be occasionally sublime, pathetic, and bold. But in all these various transitions, the dignity of the epic must always be kept in view and properly supported. Its very ornaments should be chaste and serious. In this, as we shall hereafter see, consists the principal merit of Virgil. Another essential requisite is, that a proper degree of spirit be uniformly preserved; that nothing flat and feeble be suffered to impair the interest of the poem. The action may not always be rapid; it may be retarded by descriptions and by episodes, but it should never languish by unnecessary or tedious details. If the style be not always brilliant, it should at least be animated. It is this fine and animated colouring which forms the great characteristics of Homer; it is here that he is without a rival; it is here that he is inimitable. It is this *vividus vis*, this soul of poetry, which has obtained him so many enthusiastic admirers, that he is considered as the inexhaustible fount from which every succeeding poet has drank.

A quo cœu fonte perenni  
Vatum pieris ora rigantur aquis.

The intrigue, or, to use a nobler expression, the conduct of the epic, has been hitherto

hitherto more neglected than any other part of it. In tragedy it has experienced a greater degree of perfection. The truth is, we have ventured to deviate from, and have sometimes excelled, Sophocles and Euripides. But, with more cautious reserve, we still follow the footsteps of Homer. It would be endless to point out how closely he has been imitated in the modern Epopœa, in the management of his subject, his characters and machinery, his very images and sentiments. It is from this previous determination to copy him, even in his faults, that the conduct of an epic poem has as yet been imperfect. If we examine the plan of the Iliad, we discover that it has two distinct interests: the division among the Gods, and that among the chiefs. The anger of Achilles produces that series of disasters and calamities, which constitute the action; but that anger, fatal as it appears to be, is only manifested by the absence of the hero. After being led to presume from

the proposition, that Achilles is the hero of the poem, we are surprised to find that he soon disappears, and the supposed consequences of his wrath are neither under his immediate direction, nor guided by his counsels. The grief and fondness of Andromache inspire, indeed, a momentary interest; but the rest of the poem is absorbed in descriptions of battles and assaults, calculated only to strike the imagination. The plans of the Odyssey and the Æneid display greater variety, but are equally defective. It is evident that the epic writers have not fulfilled the idea of Aristotle, who affirms that the Epopœa is nothing more than tragedy *put in action*, composed of a number of intermediate scenes, of which the intervals must be supplied by descriptions and episodes.\*

\* The next paper of this series will consist of an attempt to reconcile the discordant biographies of HOMER.

## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIR of his SERENE HIGHNESS the LATE DUKE of BRUNSWICK-LUNEBURG, FIELD-MARSHALL, and COMMANDER IN CHIEF of the ARMY of PRUSSIA, and KNIGHT of the MOST NOBLE ORDER of the GARTER.

“Ludit in humanis potentia rebus,  
Et certam præsens vix habet hora fidem.”

OVID.

A REFERENCE to the singular times in which we live can alone resolve the *phenomena* that at once surround and astonish us. Every thing exhibits the appearance of novelty, for the established order of society has been suddenly inverted, a new race of men has sprung up, and a new and more terrible system of war been practised with success. In fine, the sword of the conqueror has made as many real changes in human affairs, and that too almost with the same rapidity as the wand of the necromancer ever effected in the regions of romance, so that both history and geography, in respect to this portion of the globe, are to be studied anew.

During the age of Charles V. and Francis I. the feudal system began to crumble under its own weight, and Europe assumed a new and more stable appearance.

A kind of public rule, arising out of public policy, appeared to have been instituted by general consent; and as the bounds of the various sovereignties were pretty accurately ascertained, and their rights and duties plainly and distinctly marked, this, the most civilized quarter of the world, began to be considered as one immense commonwealth, governed by a moral sense, and regulated by what (from its generality) was denominated the law of nations.

Nearly two centuries and a half elapsed, before any gross invasion of this happy condition of political equality took place; and free states as well as states enslaved, limited monarchs as well as despots, either possessed or affected a reverence for public political justice. The first great inroad made into the happy and tranquil situation in which Europe had so long remained, proceeded from the unprincipled invasion and division of Poland, by the unexpected union of three great rival powers\*. This was such a gross and manifest violation of the moral sense, as applied to nations, that the mind of every honest man, of course, revolted against it. The original wrong was followed up by new aggressions.

\* Austria, Prussia, and Russia.

sions, and one of the finest countries in our hemisphere was at last annihilated, by the combination of three imperial and royal spoilers.

From that moment there was an end of every practical idea of the law of nations; and it was left to the French revolution to prove, that the *law of the strongest* was thenceforward to become paramount. That great event, which from its origin seemed big with the most portentous changes, has in its consequences involved the fate of all the neighbouring countries. States, kingdoms, empires, have melted before it; hereditary claims, regal titles, aristocratical pretensions, have dissolved and disappeared at its approach. The elements of modern history are changed; political relations have assumed a more ambiguous form; the art of war, in particular, has been carried to a fatal and ominous degree of perfection, while those generals who had grown hoary under arms, and whose characters appeared consecrated to the just admiration of posterity, have been suddenly eclipsed by a new race of soldiers, and a new system of tactics!

The illustrious house of Brunswick is traced up to Albert Azzoni, one of the richest marquises in Italy, born, according to some, in 996; but if we are to credit others, not until 1097. Having married Cuniza, or Cunigonda, heiress of the ancient house of Guelphs, or Welfes, in Germany, he obtained considerable additions to his pretensions, if not to his estates; and according to Muratori, his grandson Obizon, Marquis of Este, in 1134, received the investiture of the lordships of Genoa and Milan. This descendant of this chief (Guelph IV.) became Duke of Bavaria; Guelph V., called the *Gross*, designated himself Duke of Spoleta, Marquis of Tuscany, Lord of Este, &c.

Henry the Black having assumed the habit of a monk in the convent of Weingarten, was succeeded by Henry the Magnanimous and Superb. Henry the Lion and the Great was Duke of Saxony as well as of Bavaria; and having conquered the duchies of Lunnenburg, Mecklenburg, part of Brandenburg, &c., he became a prince of considerable power and consequence. From this stock sprung the royal family of England, which, having attained the electoral, soon added the regal crown to its arms; and after having settled in Great Britain, kept up an

interchange of alliances with the other parts of the family still remaining on the continent.

Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick, of whom we are now about to treat, was born on the 9th October, 1735, O. S. Like all the German princes of his time, he was bred to the profession of arms from his cradle; and as he was descended from a house eminently warlike, and was taught to look up to an uncle\* who already began to attain a portion of his future celebrity, he applied himself to war as a science with no common degree of avidity.

By the time he had attained the age of nineteen, the hereditary Prince (for so he was called during the life-time of his father) experienced many opportunities to distinguish his courage and his conduct in arms. The Duke of Brunswick, perceiving a powerful league formed against France on the continent, had joined his troops to those of the allies, from whom he received a subsidy. His brother, the renowned Prince Ferdinand, was actually in their camp; and he was accompanied by his nephew, whose memoirs we are now about to detail, and who, under so great a master, expected to attain both experience and reputation.

But events had occurred about this period, which placed both father and son in a very delicate and critical situation. The French having attacked Hanover, merely because his Britannic Majesty (George II.) had refused to tolerate their encroachments in America, the Duke of Cumberland was sent thither to command an army of observation. But Marshal Richlieu advanced against him with superior numbers, and his Royal Highness was obliged to lay down his arms, on which the enemy took possession of the whole electorate, and occupied its capital.

The Duke of Brunswick, actuated by the policy natural to petty princes, became afraid of the progress of the French, and was justly alarmed at the humiliating treaty of Closterseven. He therefore entered into an agreement with the courts of Vienna and Versailles, by which he stipulated that his troops should return home, on condition of his dominions being considered as neutral. On this he immediately issued orders for that purpose; but Prince Ferdinand,

\* Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.



who now acted as *generalissimo*, took it upon him to detain both them and the Hereditary Prince. This circumstance, which was considered by two of the contracting parties as a breach of faith, produced a solemn protest on the part of both France and Austria; but the Duke was at length reconciled to the measure, which, in consequence of the events that afterwards occurred, did not fail ultimately to prove equally agreeable to his interests and his inclinations.

Meanwhile, the Hereditary Prince signaled himself on many occasions at the head of his Brunswickers; and the King of England having negotiated an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the King of Prussia, by which the latter was to receive an annual subsidy of 670,000*l.*, the war soon began to assume a new appearance. The whole Protestant interest in Germany having been now united by the money of Great Britain, the convention of Closterseven was declared null and void; and 25,000 troops were sent from England, to serve under Prince Ferdinand.

The first exploit undertaken by the Hereditary Prince as a commander, was the capture of Koya. Towards the end of February 1758, having been detached with a small *\*corps* to dislodge the Count de Chabot, who was posted in that neighbourhood, he passed the Weser at Bremen with part of his troops, while the remainder advanced on the other side of the river, so as to attack the enemy both in front and rear. The bridge having been abandoned, the French thrown into confusion, and 700 of them made prisoners, their General immediately retired to the castle with two battalions, on which a negotiation was entered into, and Chabot capitulated. This brilliant exploit threw lustre on the first essay of the Hereditary Prince, who was unprovided with heavy artillery to reduce the place, and who, but for this timely surrender, must have retired himself, as a body of troops was already on the march to relieve it.

Flushed with success, the young warrior next advanced against Minden, so celebrated afterwards on account of the battle in that neighbourhood, and having invested the village on the 5th of March, the garrison surrendered at discretion at the end of nine days.

The Hereditary Prince now began to

be considered as a promising commander; and at the battle of Creveld he was entrusted with the direction of the left wing. Soon after this, he forced the strong pass of Wachendonck, an island of very difficult approach on account of its being surrounded by the Niers, but important from its position, as it was situate directly in the route to the Rhine, which the grand army was now preparing to repass. Notwithstanding the bridge had been drawn up, he contrived to obtain possession of the place, by rushing into the water at the head of his grenadiers; and having drove the enemy away with fixed bayonets, the army was thus enabled to advance towards Rhinebergen.

In 1759 he continued to act at the head of a detachment; and on the 31st of March, with a body of Prussian hussars, he fell on a large party of Austrians posted at Molrichstadt, and routed a regiment of Hohenzollern cuirassiers, supported by a battalion of the troops of Wurtzburg. In the course of the next day, his Serene Highness advanced with a party of horse and foot to Meiningen, where he captured a magazine of provisions, took two battalions of infantry prisoners, and surprized a third at Wafungen, after having defeated a corps of Austrians in the act of advancing to their relief.

To this prince England and her allies were not a little indebted for the victory of Minden, which would have proved still more complete had our horse advanced at the command of Prince Ferdinand. On that memorable day he encountered and overcame the Duke de Brissac, in the neighbourhood of Creveldt, and by that achievement prevented the Marshal de Contades from making his retreat by the defiles of Wittekendstein. His next exploit was to beat up the quarters of the Duke of Wirtemberg, then posted at Fulda. Four battalions taken prisoners, two pieces of cannon, two stand of colours, and the capture of all the baggage, attested the superiority of the victors.

At the close of the campaign, the Hereditary Prince was detached, with 15,000 men, to serve under his relation the King of Prussia, Frederick the Great. He was afterwards present at the battle of Corbach; and although obliged on this occasion to retreat, yet he maintained all his former reputation, and continued to give his orders with the greatest precision, notwithstanding a

*\* Four battalions of infantry, together with some light troops and dragoons.*

wound which he received on the shoulder.

His uncle, Prince Ferdinand, being now forced to abandon the strong camp at Sachsenhausen, by means of which he had kept the French in check, it became of the utmost importance that he should keep up a communication with Westphalia. To effect this, the Hereditary Prince was ordered to cross the Dymel, on the 29th of July, so as to turn the left of the enemy, who were strongly posted at Warburg, while he himself advanced against their front with the main body of the army. This skilful manœuvre succeeded to admiration; for the French being attacked in front and rear at the same time, experienced a signal defeat, to which the Marquis of Granby, who acted at the head of the English troops, contributed not a little.

On the 5th of August, the Hereditary Prince was detached on a secret expedition, the object of which was to take possession of the quarters of a French detachment encamped at Zirenberg. The march was effected with so much caution and secrecy, that the enemy were completely surprised; in consequence of which 400 prisoners, including 40 officers, were brought away, together with two pieces of cannon.

Prince Ferdinand and Marshal Broglie were at this period opposed to each other; and the former having conceived the project of cutting off the communication of the latter with France by the Lower Rhine, the Hereditary Prince was detached for that purpose. Having surprised a detachment of Austrians, he crossed the river at Duffeldorff, Rees, and Emmerich; then advanced against Cleves, and having forced the garrison of that place to surrender prisoners of war, he invested Wesel. But on this occasion he had been anticipated by the Marquis de Castries. That general had dispatched an excellent officer, called Siouville, with 500 men, who having embarked on the Rhine at Cologne, fell down to Wesel, and threw himself into the town, notwithstanding the fire from the enemy's batteries.

To repair this misfortune, his Highness crossed the river, attacked the French at Clostercamp, surprised them during the night, and would have defeated them with great slaughter, but for the pertinacious resistance experienced on the part of Fischer, a German partisan, who was posted in the abbey; and the spirit displayed by the Count de

Rochambeau\*, at the head of the regiment of Auvergne. After this repulse he recrossed the Rhine, raised the siege of Wesel, effected a brilliant retreat with his prisoners, among whom was Dumouriez†, at that moment an obscure

subaltern

\* This general afterwards distinguished himself during the American war.

† As this is a very singular incident, we shall quote the particulars from the Life of that general, as detailed by himself:

“Dumouriez, who was on duty with the Count de Thiars, then Marshal de Camp, was dispatched, on the evening before the battle of Clostercamp, to the right of the army. Having fallen in with some of Fischer's horse grenadiers, and some of Beauquemont's dragoons, he crossed the canal with them, on purpose to advance towards the right, keeping always within sight of his own troops; but was immediately assailed by a score of the enemy's hussars.

“He instantly defended himself, and at the same time called on some of the French troopers, who had just fled, to come to his assistance. He himself disabled two of the hussars from continuing the combat, but his own horse fell down dead under him; and to increase his misfortune, his left stirrup, which happened to be formed of untempered iron, was bent close to his foot by the weight of his charger. He disengaged his leg, however, but still found that his foot was held fast; notwithstanding this, he sustained, even in that position, a combat of five minutes against his furious antagonists, &c.

At the very moment he was about to be murdered, a tutelary angel arrived to his succour: this proved to be the Baron de Belr, aide-de-camp to the Hereditary Prince. The Prince himself happened to be reconnoitring, and these hussars, indeed, formed his escort.

“The baron was obliged to draw his sabre, to prevent them from butchering Dumouriez; he at length succeeded in his efforts, and they disengaged his foot, and dragged him before the Hereditary Prince, who paid him many compliments. He was then carried to the station where the enemy's first line had encamped in the open air during the preceding night; it consisted of an English brigade commanded by Lord Waldegrave. There his wounds were dressed for the first time; he had six deep ones, and thirteen severe contusions. What affected him most was, the circumstance of being unable to make use of either of his arms. He was however placed on horseback, and arrived at the camp of Burich, where he was greatly cared for by the enemy's generals and soldiers, more especially the British.

“On the next day the Hereditary Prince chose to retire, after experiencing but indifferent success, which he however had no

reason

subaltern in the French army; but who was destined afterwards to check his progress in the plains of Champagne, at the head of a numerous army, and thus give a new turn to the destinies of France and of Europe.

Meanwhile Prince Ferdinand, who had been obliged to act for some time on the defensive, determined at last to commence effective operations. Having entrusted the command of the troops on his right to the Hereditary Prince, the latter advanced with the utmost secrecy into the heart of the enemy's quarters, and endeavoured to carry Fritzlar by assault: but he experienced a most obstinate resistance on the part of the garrison, in consequence of which a retreat became necessary. Yet, nothing daunted by the event, he immediately proceeded to cover the front of the main army, which was now occupied in the siege of Cassel. On this the Marshal de Broglie advanced with all his forces against him; in consequence of which, a column of 2000 men was cut off, and captured by the French.

Having been called off soon after to

reason to expect: for never did any general better deserve to gain a battle, than he did that of Clostercamp.

“Dumouriez received every possible mark of attention and benevolence from him; but although he entreated his Highness, as a favour, to send him back to the French camp, the Prince persisted in keeping him along with the army until it had crossed the Rhine, and begun to retire, lest he should relate what he had seen.

“After his retreat had been achieved, he sent him to Wesel, escorted by the same Baron de Behr who had saved his life, and who was a very amiable young man; he at the same time transmitted an exceedingly kind letter to the Marquis de Castrics, full of the praises of his young prisoner.

The Prince did not then foresee that this letter, which was carefully transmitted to the Marshal de Belle-Isle, would make the fortune of this officer; and that thirty-two years after, this self-same prisoner would command an army against him in Champagne, and save France by obliging him to retire! However, notwithstanding all this, had he even anticipated those events, he would have acted exactly in the same manner. Generosity is one of the essential characteristics appertaining to great warriors; and it was eminently conspicuous in this Prince, who was as much beloved in the French army as in that of which he was the Achilles.”—*Life of General Dumouriez*, vol. i. 29.

defend his own hereditary dominions, he first obliged the Prince de Soubise to retire; and then forced Prince Xavier of Saxony, who had seized on Wolfenbuttle, and invested Brunwick, to withdraw with the loss of his cannon.

During the campaign of 1762, the Hereditary Prince resumed his usual activity. On the 31st of August, having seized on the heights of Joanniberg, he endeavoured to prevent the junction of the armies under the Marshal d'Etrées and the Prince of Condé. On this occasion, the French advanced with fixed bayonets, and, after sustaining three discharges from the Germans, succeeded in attaining their object. His Serene Highness in vain attempted to rally his troops, who appeared to be panic struck. He himself was dangerously wounded during the action; while his cannon, and a large body of prisoners, fell into the hands of the victors. Notwithstanding this unfortunate affair, soon after which the war closed, the Hereditary Prince began to be considered one of the best generals of his day; and it will be seen hereafter that he was greatly esteemed, both at home and abroad, for those qualities; the possession of which are generally allowed to constitute the hero.

No sooner was a treaty concluded, than his Serene Highness returned home to cultivate the arts of peace. Being now unemployed, and wishing to settle in life, he cast his eyes around for a suitable match, and fixed on the Princess Augusta, sister to the present King of England. The marriage was accordingly celebrated on the 12th of January, 1764, and he soon became the father of a numerous progeny.

But as his Highness had distinguished himself under the eye of Frederic the Great, and was a general in his service, it became necessary to return to Berlin, on the first rumour of a war. Accordingly, in 1778, he again took to the field, and was appointed to a command in Upper Silesia. The object which at that period engaged the attention of Europe was the succession of Bavaria, to which the Emperor Joseph II. fondly aspired; but as this acquisition would have added greatly to his power, he was of course opposed by the King of Prussia. The campaign that ensued, which consisted merely of marches and countermarches, of entrenched camps and formidable positions, of menacing attitudes, and hostile preparations, ended without a battle, and even without a skirmish.

skirmish of any note. A negotiation having taken place, the troops appertaining to both parties soon withdrew to their respective quarters; and the peace of Germany was wisely preserved by means of a compromise. It ought not to be omitted, however, that his Serene Highness distinguished himself greatly, by the manner in which he maintained the post of Trappau.

Two years after this important event, the Duke of Brunswick died; and the Hereditary Prince, of course, succeeded to his titles and dominions. To the melioration of the latter he devoted a large portion of his time, and he has always been considered as a model for the sovereigns on the continent. He indeed acquired, as he merited, from his subjects, the glorious title of "Father of his Country!"

Meanwhile, the old King of Prussia, partly overcome by age, and partly a martyr to a most enormous appetite, died full of glory and renown. His successor not only paid the legacy which had been left the Duke of Brunswick by his uncle, but he wrote a letter with his own hand, in which, after extolling his services, he intimated that he had conferred on him the rank of Field-Marshal.\*

A few months after this, the Duke was appointed to the command of an army, for the express purpose of reinstating the Stadtholder. The ostensible object of this invasion was a pretended insult offered to the sister of Frederick William II., the consort of the Prince of Orange; and a large body of troops having been suddenly assembled in Westphalia, the Field Marshal immediately placed himself at their head, while England not only armed in the same cause, but furnished a sum of money, in order to ensure success. The Cardinal de Brienne, at this time minister of France, instead of going to war on behalf of an ally, confined himself to negotiations; so that the Duke was enabled to march unmolested into that country which had so frequently made such a gallant resistance to its invaders, and the frontier

towns immediately surrendered on his approach. Utrecht, at one period so celebrated for its patriotic spirit, capitulated almost at the first summons; while Amsterdam, the last refuge of the states of Holland, was forced to yield without a struggle. In short, "in the space of twenty days, 20,000 Prussians overcame that republic which had so gallantly and successfully contended with Philip II. for its liberties, and with Louis XIV. for its independence."\*

This expedition, so short in point of duration, so complete in respect to execution, and so brilliant when considered as a scheme conceived and matured within the short space of a month, reflected great glory on the Prussian arms. But on the general who conducted it the politicians and statesmen of that day lavished all their praises; and he was considered as the most skilful warrior, and ablest counsellor, that modern Europe had beheld since the time of the Great Frederic.

Accordingly, soon after this event, when all the Kings of Europe were terrified at the successful revolt of a whole people from an oppression protected by prejudice, and in some measure sanctioned by the practice of ages, the Duke of Brunswick was looked up to as the only general capable of reducing the French nation within the pale of unlimited obedience. On this occasion, the rival courts of Vienna and Berlin cordially united in the choice of the same leader, who, having assumed the command of the combined forces in July, 1792, prepared to advance from Coblenz, for the purpose of avenging the insults offered to "the throne and the altar."

The wisdom of the manifesto published on this occasion, has always been considered as equivocal. After mentioning his design to interfere in the affairs of an independent nation, his Serene Highness intimates his resolution to punish as "rebels" such of the national militia as should be taken with arms in their hands for the purpose of opposing a foreign invader. The magistrates were rendered "responsible, with their heads and their estates," for those occurrences which they themselves could not controul; while the city of Paris was threatened with desolation, and the members of the national

\* Mirabeau, who was then at Berlin, expresses himself in the following manner on this occasion:

"Du 2 Janvier, 1787—le soir,  
"Le Roi a nommé aujourd'hui le Duc de Brunswick Feld-Maréchal. C'est assurément le premier de ses choix qui lui a fait honneur, et toute le monde a approuvé qu'on eût fait une promotion pour ce Prince seul."

\* The History of the Wars which arose out of the French Revolution. Vol. i. p. 211.

assembly and the constituted authorities were to experience all the undefined rigours of martial law.

Soon after this, Frederick William of Prussia, who had been proclaimed the "head of the league," arrived in the camp of the allies; while Dumouriez, appointed to the chief command of the French armies, assumed a strong position in the forest of Argonne, and bid defiance to the invaders. The surrender of Longwy and Verdun gave a favourable aspect to the royal cause; and on receiving this intelligence, the new general alluded to above, deemed it prudent to withdraw to the camp of St. Menchould, within 110 miles of Paris. During this retreat, his new troops were seized with a sudden panic, and 10,000 of them fled before 1,500 Prussians!

Meanwhile, the resistance experienced by the allies, during the siege of Thionville; and the critical junction of the Generals Kellermann and Bournonville, with the grand army, proved the salvation of France.

Notwithstanding this, the Duke of Brunswick advanced against the enemy, whom he supposed, in consequence of the intelligence of the emigrants, to be in full retreat towards the capital; but on the morning of the 20th of September, he beheld their strong entrenched camp, supported by an immense train of artillery, while a large army was drawn up in order of battle. Notwithstanding this, his Highness gave orders to seize on the heights of Gizancourt; on which Kellermann, whose position had been masked, brought up the whole of his cannon to a commanding eminence on the hill of Valmy, and by means of a well-directed fire arrested the progress of the combined forces. By a masterly manœuvre on the part of the French commander in chief, the allied army was at the same time out-flanked, and its left turned. In consequence of this skirmish, during which an obscure officer of cavalry\* appears to have foiled the tacticians who had studied the art of war in the school of the immortal Frederick, a retreat was resolved on; and that army, which had marched forward in all the pride of triumph, was obliged speedily to withdraw, by forced marches, destitute of provisions, encumbered with baggage, exposed to the ravages of a dreadful dysentery, and completely bereft of all its glory.

But it ought not to be omitted here that the Duke of Brunswick is, in part, exempt from the blame attached to such a crude and incoherent invasion. That distinguished officer, on perceiving that the allies were received, not as deliverers, but enemies, insisted that it had become absolutely necessary to give a systematical direction to the operations of the combined armies. He objected, also, to the mode of warfare that had been adopted, and wished that no fortresses in his rear should remain uncaptured. But he was opposed by the King of Prussia, who, replete with zeal, and avaricious of glory, possessed none of the military talents of his uncle; and had it not been for the prudence and circumspection of the general in chief, his retreat would have been cut off, and the monarch himself, perhaps, carried a prisoner to Paris.

In 1793, the Duke of Brunswick redeemed some portion of that glory which he had lost at Valmy, by the capture of Mentz, and the battle of Pirmasens; at the latter of which he obtained possession of twenty-seven pieces of cannon and two howitzers; while he at the same time obliged 3,000 of the enemy to throw down their arms, and surrender prisoners of war. After the lines of Weissemburg had been forced, he pursued the Austrians, and shewed himself worthy of his former reputation.

He however soon after retired from the command of the Prussian army in disgust, and was succeeded by Mollendorff, the companion of his youth and the rival of his old age. His Highness immediately returned to Brunswick, and occupied himself, as usual, with the prosperity of his own dominions. Happy would it have been for him and for his family, had he confined his cares to his sovereignty! But he was addicted to war from habit, and from disposition; and notwithstanding he despised the intrigues of the court of Berlin; he pined for active employment in camps, and at the head of armies, where he had spent his youth.

Meanwhile, the King of Prussia, pursuing at length a safe and profitable policy, determined on entering into a treaty with France; and as Frederick William II. was the first to enter into, so also was he the first to abandon, the coalition. Accordingly, after having obtained the cities of Dantzic and Thorn, and added some of the most fertile provinces of Poland to his dominions, and replenished

\* Dumouriez.

replenished his coffers with the subsidies of England, he so emuloly acknowledged the republic on the 5th of April, 1795.

His successor, Frederic William III. (his present Majesty), pursued similar plans for the aggrandizement of the house of Brandenburg, and that too, for a while, with the most cautious policy. Perceiving that France possessed the ascendant, he temporized, and by acting a secondary part ensured at once both his prosperity and his safety. In 1800, he entered into a confederacy with the northern powers for an armed neutrality, the direct object of which was the annoyance of England. In 1801, under pretence of retaliating for the seizure of one of his vessels, he took possession of the port of Cruzhaven, "on purpose to secure the independence of the north of Germany."

After publishing a declaration at Berlin, complaining of the oppressions sustained by neutral navigation on the part of the British navy, he intimated a resolution, not only to shut up the mouths of the Elbe, the Weser, and the Ems, but likewise to seize on the states belonging to the King of Great Britain situate in Germany. A body of troops accordingly entered Hanover, occupied the capital, and levied contributions.

At the peace of Amiens the electorate was indeed restored, but Prussia acquired a fresh accession of strength under the pretext of *indemnities*. No sooner was the war renewed, than the cabinet of Berlin, faithful to its plans of spoliation, resumed possession of the King of Great Britain's continental possessions as before.

At first, Frederick William appeared devoted to the interests of France and the fortunes of Bonaparte; and it was not until the commencement of hostilities against the house of Austria, that he exhibited any thing like a wish to side with their enemies. It is evident, however, that a new system of policy began to operate at Berlin from that very moment. The visit from, and reception of, the Emperor of Russia rendered this evident to all the world; and the oath of alliance, supposed to have been pronounced over the grave of the immortal Frederic, was imagined to have for its object a joint contest against a common enemy; and that enemy was undoubtedly France.

From that moment the *war party* became all-powerful and preponderant in Prussia; and when it is recollected that it was patronised by a young and beau-

tiful queen, and a \*general grown hoary under arms, it is but little wonder that the *French faction*, as the friends of peace were called, although the King was supposed to have been at their head, should ultimately succumb. The motives urged on this occasion were at once popular and seductive. The honour of the house of Brandenburg was supposed to be involved in the contest, and the shade of the great Frederick was repeatedly invoked to hover over and inspire the bosom of his descendant. The monarch himself was conjured to become the liberator of Germany and of the world; and all those who presumed to deliver the sage counsels inspired by prudence, were considered either as traitors or as cowards.†

Accordingly, the compliant monarch having at length yielded, General Knobelsdorff, the Prussian minister at Paris, delivered a note, dated October 1, 1806, containing certain propositions, which it was evident, from their tenor, must be rejected with indignation. Among other things, it was specified, "that the whole of the French troops, which are called by no fair pretence into Germany, should immediately repass the Rhine;" and "that the separation of Wesel from the French empire, and the re-occupation of the three Abbies by the Prussian troops," should be a preliminary to any treaty of peace.

In addition to this, a manifesto of a new kind was published against the Emperor Napoleon, in which both the character and person of his Majesty were treated with the most marked indignity. He himself was accused of almost every species of crime; and a most ample, but impolitic, disclosure was made of the means by which he had obtained, and continued to possess, the sovereignty. The theatre of Berlin, too, was made use of to irritate the minds of the people against the French nation; while ballads were sung and circulated, with a view of inflaming the indignation of the citizens, and the courage of the soldiers.

In the mean time, the Duke of Brunswick, who was already at the head of an army of observation, collected troops from all parts; and, in order to augment his forces, the guards left Berlin, for the

\* The Duke of Brunswick.

† Mr. Fox, in the true spirit of prophecy, conjured Mr. Pitt to consider Prussia as the last stake appertaining to Europe!

first time in the course of near half a century. He then entered Saxony, and, having advanced towards its frontier, began to menace the states of the new Confederation of the Rhine.

On this Bonaparte prepared for war; or, rather, he ordered those columns, which had long anticipated that event, to push forward. He himself suddenly quitted Paris, on the 23d of September 1806, and, having advanced by Bamberg and Cronach, repaired to Schleitz, where, on the 8th of October, he was present at the first battle during this short but memorable campaign, and witnessed a scene that afforded him but too flattering a preface of the final result.

On the 10th, Prince Louis of Prussia was defeated at Saalfeld, and he himself killed; while considerable slaughter took place among the troops. But the Duke of Brunswick, at the head of the grand army, was now in presence of the enemy, and every thing was to be hoped from his skill and abilities. He was almost the only surviving general of the *old school*, and it was to be seen whether the ancient art of war, or the modern system of tactics, was doomed to prevail. Unhappily for the independence of Europe, the event was not long dubious!

His Serene Highness, knowing from experience that the French were only terrible when permitted to be the assailants, determined that he himself should commence the attack. But Marshal Davoust, having unexpectedly arrived at Nauenburg on the 12th of October, seized on the magazines of the Prussians, and even obtained possession of their pontoons; while their left was most unexpectedly turned, so as to render the position then occupied extremely precarious.

Notwithstanding these disastrous events, which in some measure rendered the French masters of all the future operations, the Duke of Brunswick wished to begin the attack; and on the 13th he drew up his troops, supposed to amount to near 140,000 men, in battle array. The two hostile armies lay upon their arms during the night, within half a cannon shot distance of each other, and by break of day prepared for battle. This was prevented for some time by the intervention of a thick fog; which, having cleared up, was succeeded by a bright sunshine, that disclosed about 280,000 men armed for the slaughter of each other, and provided with 7 or 800 pieces

of artillery ready to scatter death in every direction.

A dreadful conflict now ensued, and victory finally declared for the French. It is allowed, however, by themselves, "that at one moment there was room for a doubt;" and it is supposed that the critical arrival of a body of 10,000 men under Marshal Ney alone decided the fate of the day. By this confession it is easy to perceive, that the Prussian troops were well led and ably directed, and that it was the chance of war only that turned the balance so decidedly in favour of the victors as to render the battle of Jena fatal to the Prussian monarchy!

It is as yet impossible to be sufficiently correct as to the particulars, but we have learned that the Duke of Brunswick, while reconnoitring the enemy at an advanced post, with a telescope in his hand, was wounded in the face by a grape shot. He was obliged soon after to have recourse to a litter, in which he was conducted to the capital of his dominions, on the 21st of October. But on the approach of the enemy, he left his little metropolis for the last time, and retired by easy journeys to Altona, a town appertaining to Denmark, the governor of which is said to have made some difficulty in respect to his reception. There, in an obscure lodging, attended by his consort, the sister of the King of England, he heard that the royal family was fled; that nearly all his troops had been intercepted in their retreat; and that he himself was stripped of his dominions.\* In this melancholy condition, bereft of sight, overwhelmed with pain, and surrounded by misery, died a Sovereign Prince, who, until eclipsed by a new race of warriors, had been considered the greatest commander of his day, and to whom, at one critical period, all the Kings of Europe looked up for safety and protection.

The Duke of Brunswick, in consequence of the wounds received in the

\* It is evident, from the "sixteenth bulletin of the Grand Army,

1, That the Emperor Napoleon considered the Duke of Brunswick as one of the chief authors of the war undertaken on the part of Prussia;

2, That he either was, or affected to be, Frenchman enough to resent the threats of his Serene Highness when at the head of the combined army, after a lapse of fourteen years; and

3, That he intended to strip him of his dominions.

battle of Jena, breathed his last on the 10th of November, 1806, in the 71st year of his age. On the 12th his body was opened and embalmed; and it was discovered, on this occasion, that the contusion received in the forehead had proved mortal. Immediately after the operation, a messenger was dispatched to the French camp, requesting that the corpse of his Serene Highness might be permitted to be interred in the same grave with those of his ancestors: he was thus destitute even of a place of interment!

Having now concluded the career of the subject of this memoir as a warrior, it remains only to notice him as a sovereign and as a man.

On succeeding to his father's dominions, in 1780, the Duke of Brunswick found that his revenues were burdened by immense debts for such a small state; they amounted to no less than 40,000 millions of French livres, or about one million seven hundred thousand pounds sterling. Notwithstanding this, he administered the affairs of his dominions with so much skill and economy, that in the course of a few years he liquidated all the demands against him. Although M. de Feronce, his principal minister, was an able man, yet he himself superintended each department, and took care that every one under him should perform his duty. His subjects were happy and content. In few states of Europe was so much liberty enjoyed; and, notwithstanding he was a military man, and every thing appertaining to the military system favours of tyranny, yet it must be allowed that his dominions were governed by wise laws, and the sceptre wielded with a lenient hand. This system, equally just and politic, was productive of the greatest advantages; for his people became suddenly rich under his wise administration, and his own revenues, of course, increased in the ratio of their prosperity.

According to Mirabeau, who was at his court in 1786, and seems to have been received with an extraordinary degree of cordiality, he appeared both great and amiable in private life. "Assuredly," says that writer, "he would not be considered as an ordinary man, even among distinguished personages. He is polite, even to affectation; he speaks with precision, and even with elegance; but he somewhat labours to distinguish himself, and is sometimes deficient in respect to the proper expression.

"He knows how to listen, and even

to interrogate, by means of his answers. Praise, embellished with the graces, and enveloped in elegance, is agreeable to him; he is prodigiously laborious, perspicacious, and well-informed. His correspondence is immense, and for this advantage he is chiefly indebted to personal consideration, as he is not sufficiently rich to pay for so much information; and but few of the great cabinets of Europe are so well instructed as himself relative to public affairs.

"The Duke is not insensible to elegance and to pleasure; but he is a scrupulous observer of all the decencies of life. Religiously faithful to his situation as a sovereign, he perceives that economy is his principal resource. A true Alcibiades, he loves the graces, and whatever is voluptuous\*; but these never influence either his labours or his duties."

The following is a list of the children of the Duke of Brunswick, by the Princess Augusta of England:

1. Charles George Augustus, termed, during his life-time, the Hereditary Prince; born on the 18th of February, 1766, and married on the 14th of February, 1790, to Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina, daughter of Prince William of Nassau-Orange:

2. Carolina Amelia Elizabeth, Princess of Brunswick, born on the 17th of May, 1768, and married on the 8th of April, 1795, to his Royal Highness George Augustus Frederic, Prince of Wales, by whom she has an only daughter, Princess Charlotte Augusta, born on the 7th of January, 1796:

3. George William Christian, born on the 7th of June, 1769:

4. Augustus; born on the 18th of August, 1770: and

5. Frederic William, born on the 9th of October, 1771.

The fate of the Duke of Brunswick recalls a variety of painful sensations, and we cannot close this memoir respecting him better than in the words made use of by Lucan, in respect to Pompey:

"——— Si veris magna paratur  
Fama bonis, et si successu nuda remota  
Inspicitur virtus; quicquid laudamus in ullo  
Majorum, fortuna fuit."

\* Sa maitresse, Mademoiselle Hartfeld, est la femme la plus raisonnable de sa cour, et ce choix est tellement convenable, que le Duc ayant montré, il y a peu de temps, quelque velléité pour un autre femme, la Duchesse s'est liguée avec Mlle. de Hartfeld pour l'écarter."—*Histoire Secrète de la Cour de Berlin*, vol. i. page 21.



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

SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

**T**HIS minister, who was a strenuous advocate for peace, in his correspondence with Cardinal de Fleury, tells some curious truths.

“ I am hard put to keep these folks from fighting, not that they are fully determined for war, but because I am inclined to peace. Our English must always skirmish in the field of Mars, or on the benches of Westminster.”—Again,

“ I pay a subsidy to one half the parliament to keep it within pacific bounds; but as the King has not money enough, and as those to whom I have given none declare themselves openly for war, it would be proper for Your Eminence to send me three millions tournois for lowering the voice of those who cry louder. Gold is here a metal that has a prodigious effect in cooling hot blood and martial spirits. There is no impetuous warrior in the parliament, but a pension of two thousand pounds would make him exceeding gentle. Besides, if England declares herself, you will be obliged to pay in subsidies to powers for making the balance, without reckoning that the successes of war may be uncertain; whereas by sending me money, you will purchase peace at the first hand.”

ANECDOTE.

This word was originally given by the Greeks to every thing of whatever nature that was made known to the people for the first time. In its literary acceptation it signifies historical details of such events which have taken place in the courts of sovereigns, and which it never was intended should be published.

Cicero in his 17th epistle to Atticus, lib. 14. makes use of the word, but it is observable that he uses it as a Greek term, and even writes it in Grecian characters, as if it had not in his time a synonymous expression among the Romans. Procopius has given this title to an infamous libel, in which he represents in the most odious and disgusting colours the Emperor Justinian and his wife Theodora. It sullies the reputation, and detracts from the credit of a writer whose public Histories are valuable; but after the venom of his malignity has been suffered to exhale, the residue of the *Anecdotes*, even the most disgraceful facts, are established by their internal evidence on the authentic monuments of the times. He seems to be the only one among the

MONTHLY-MAG., No 151.

ancients who wrote in this licentious style. Suetonius, it is true, has minutely described the debaucheries of the first Cæsars. He detailed the private as well as the public acts of each emperor, with too much plainness perhaps, but certainly without the premeditated satire of Procopius. Varillas, a Frenchman, has published *Anecdotes of the House of Medici*, in which are a number of doubtful and contradictory statements, which have contributed not a little to discredit his book.

Besides these secret Histories, the more rigid critics have given the same title to every species of writing which has never before been published. It is in this sense that Muratori, when he printed a variety of manuscripts, which he had discovered in different libraries, entitled them ‘Greek Anecdotes.’—At present, the word is commonly applied to any detached account of celebrated sayings or remarkable actions, which are either omitted in general histories, or are made to supply the place of a regular narrative.

A GREENLAND FEAST.

The following is a bill of fare of an entertainment given by some principal Greenlanders to a factor:—1. Dried herrings. 2. Dried sea-fish. 3. Boiled ditto. 4. *Mimiak*, a favourite dish, composed of half raw and rotten fish. 5. Boiled willocks. 6. A piece of rotten whale’s tail. This was the *bon-bouche*, the haunch of venison to which the guests were principally invited. 7. Dried salmon. 8. Dried rein-deer. 9. A desert of crowberries, mixed with the chile from the maw of a rein-deer. 10. The same elegant confection enriched with train-oil.

SUMOROKOF.

The progress of literature among the Russians has been hitherto very slow and gradual. In power, in splendour, in warlike achievements they perhaps equal any other nation in Europe.—But it required all the commanding authority of Peter the Great, and the fostering encouragement of the late Empress Catharine, to raise them from the state of barbarism in which they had been involved for so many centuries. All the literature of the early ages is absolutely confined to the obscure annals of Nestor and Nikon, and it was not till the beginning of the last century that Theophanes Procopovitz, Archbishop of Novogorod, first began to disseminate a taste for the sciences, and to encourage them by his example and

4 C. protection.

protection. To him succeeded in History, Kilcop, and Prince Scherebatof. But if we except the travels of the celebrated Pallas, the Historical Researches of Muller, and some other works upon Natural History; no literary production worthy of being noticed has distinguished Russia during the reign of Catherine II. Natural History and Mathematics are the only sciences which the Russians have contributed in some degree to advance, and even those, however trifling, have been by the help of Germany; yet no country is so fortunately situated for rendering the sciences the most essential services. Natural and ancient history might expect from her the most astonishing discoveries.—The ruins of twenty cities attest that Tartary and Mongrelia were once inhabited by polished nations, and the monuments which are still discovering, would have realised the sublime conceptions of Buffon and Bailli; whole libraries have been discovered under the ruins of Alai-kitt, and amid the ruinous heaps which skirt the Irith. Thousands of manuscripts in unknown languages, and many others in the languages of the Chinese, the Kalmucs, and the Mantchoux, are perishing in the mouldy deserted cabinets of the Academy; had they remained under the ruins till a government less barbarous had brought them to light, they would have been better preserved.

Lomonosof distinguished himself in several departments of literature, and ranks high as a poet; but of all the native Russians likely to be known by other countries, the most extraordinary genius was Sumorokof, who may be called the Shakespeare of Russia, and the founder of its drama.

He was born at Moscow in 1727, but received his education at St. Petersburg, where he obtained the protection of Count Schovalof, the favourite of the Empress Elizabeth.—An early admiration of the French drama, and particularly for the works of Racine, of whom he always spoke with enthusiasm, led him to devote his whole time to dramatic studies. His first tragedy, of 'Koref,' was the only piece in Russia which was not a series of nonsense. The great success of Koref attracted the notice of the Empress, who commanded the play to be performed before her, and encouraged the author to persevere in his pursuits. In the following years he successively produced the tragedies of Hamlet, Aristoua, the false Demetrius, Zemira, and others; besides

the comedies of the Judge, the Tutor, the Envious Man, the Impostor, &c. &c. and three Operas.

Sumorokof had no reason to complain either of his country, or of the times in which he lived. Elizabeth raised him to the rank of brigadier in the army, and appointed him manager of the theatre, with a pension of 1800 roubles. Catherine II. made him a counsellor of state, invested him with the order of St. Anne, conferred on him honours and wealth till his death, which happened in 1777 at Moscow, in the 51st year of his age.

Notwithstanding all these advantages, Sumorokof possessed too much of the '*genus irritabile Vatum*,' to be happy. Blessed with talents the most uncommon, and endowed with superior accomplishments, he had all those eccentricities and defects which usually accompany genius.—His character as an author, was that of sensibility bordering on peevishness, which would not suffer him to submit to criticism, even where it was well founded; and the excessive applause and flattery of his countrymen, working upon a disposition naturally proud and vain, induced him to form the most extravagant opinion of himself, and of the particular line of literature in which he excelled.

#### DUCLÓS.

It is said of Duclós, that he never sat down to write till he had frequently conversed with his friends, on the subject he intended to treat; not for the purpose of receiving hints for the improvement of his proposed work, but that the warmth of conversation might excite a quicker train of ideas in his own mind.—“With this assistance, (he would say,) I find in a few hours, what it would take me whole days to acquire in my closet, and which I might, probably, not acquire at all. I would even talk to my servant if I could not procure a more competent judge to converse with; even this would be better than solitary meditation.”

#### ITALIAN LITERATURE.

The interval comprehended between the dawn of learning, after a long night of ignorance and barbarism, to the time when it attained its meridian splendour, forms a period highly interesting to the literary inquirer. To Italy we are indebted for this revival of knowledge and taste, as the nurse of every science, the country which produced and cherished a long list of scholars and poets, who contributed to the restoration of letters, and revived the glorious days of Augustus.

The

The labours of Roscoe and Tenhove, have disseminated in this country a taste for Italian literature. But we think that much yet remains to be done. The 14th, 15th, and 16th, centuries, abounded in learned men of every description, many of whom are at present scarcely known but by name, but whose works merit our attention by the excellence of their subjects, and the purity of their language. —While the rest of Europe was involved in darkness, Italy alone retained in its bosom, poets, historians, and scholars.

We think that new or improved trans-

lations of Guicciardini, Muratori, Giannone, Bembo, Fra Paolo, and Denina, are obvious desiderata in our language. There are also many detached portions of Italian history that would amply repay in interest the labour bestowed on them; such as a History of the Visconti Sovereigns of Milan, on the plan of Mr. Roscoe, a continuation of that gentleman's work to the extinction of the house of Medici, and a philosophical history of the temporal sovereignty of the Popes from Leo X. to the present time.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

ON MISS DASHWOOD,  
BY JAMES HAMMOND,  
AUTHOR OF LOVE ELEGIES, &c.  
[NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.]

OH! how could I venture to love one like thee!

Or thou not condemn a poor conquest like me!  
On lords, thy admirers, could't look with disdain,

And know I am nothing, yet pity my pain!  
You said, when they teased you with nonsense and dress;

When real the passion, the vanity's less;  
You saw thro' that silence which others despise,  
And while Beaux were talking, read love in my eyes.

Oh! when shall I hold you and kiss all your charms,

Till fainting with pleasure I die in your arms!  
Thro' all the wild raptures of extacy tost,  
Till sinking together, together we're lost!

Oh! where is the maid that like thee ne'er can cloy!

Whose wit can enliven the dull pause of joy!  
And when the short transports are all at an end,  
From beautiful mistress turn sensible friend!

In vain would I praise thee, or strive to reveal,  
Too nice for expression, what only I feel;  
In all that you do, in each look and each mien,  
The Graces in waiting adorn you unseen;  
When I see you I love you, when hearing adore,

I wonder and think you a woman no more;  
Till mad with admiring I cannot contain,  
And kissing those lips you turn woman again.  
With thee in my bosom how can I despair!  
I'll gaze on thy beauty and look away care;  
I'll ask thy advice when with trouble oppress,  
Which never displeases, and always is best.  
In all that I write I'll thy judgment require;  
Thy taste shall correct what thy love did inspire;

I'll kiss and press thee till youth is all o'er,  
And then live on friendship when passion's no more.

THE SINNERS AND THE SCULLS:

A TALE.

BY PETER PINDAR, Esq.

A PAIR of youths, too fond of *missing*,  
That is of one sad crime call'd *kissing*,  
Could never let the girls alone;  
For ever busy with their lips—  
Of Adam's block two nice young chips,  
As good for love as e'er were known.

To expiate these kissing crimes,  
Committed, Lord! a thousand times,  
The Priest enjoin'd them *PENANCE twenty nights*—  
Each in his bed a human scull,  
Cheek by jowl,  
To try what good might be perform'd by frights.

In a few days the Sinners met—  
"Pierre, wasn't thee in a devilish sweat,  
To sleep so near a d-m'd old stinking head.  
My senses all were nearly lost;  
I dreamt of nothing but a ghost;  
Egad I thought I should have dy'd with dread

Well, was not thine a dismal night?  
How did thy spirits bear the fright?"  
"Why, very pleasantly, faith, (answer'd Pierre);  
So far from seeing ghosts and hell  
I ne'er lik'd penance half so well;  
And yet the head was all night at my ear!"

"Why, how the deuce is this, (quoth Paul,)  
You mean to laugh at me that's all—  
Dost take me for an ass, so very dull!"  
"Then, to convince thee Paul, (quoth Pierre,)

A trifling whisper in thine ear—  
I had a female body to my SCULL!"

Camden Town, December, 1806.

## LINES,

ON SEEING THE CASTS OF MESSRS. PITT,  
FOX, AND THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.  
TAKEN FROM THEIR FACES WITHIN A  
FEW HOURS AFTER DEATH, BY MR. NOL-  
LEKENS.

BY MR. PRAIT.

YE faithful images of Death,  
Formed, when the newly-parted breath,  
Had struggling left its house of clay,  
Alas! what changes ye display;  
Changes to vast, I scarcely find,  
One trait of visage or of mind.

Behold! within a few short hours,  
A monarch each of mental powers,  
Behold two wonders of the world,  
From Wit and Wisdom's empire hurl'd!  
A bird—the sovereign of the gay  
Dethroned from Fashion's, Beauty's, sway,  
Three naked masks, they now appear  
The mockery of what they were.

From lips like those of deadly pale,  
Where still the marks of pain prevail;  
And in each lineament is seen,  
Where the last agonies have been—  
Ah, could I think—had I not heard,  
With mute attention every word,—  
Ah, could I think, my raptur'd ear,  
As to the music of the sphere,  
Had fixed me listening on the spot,  
My sleep, my health, myself forgot,  
Where Britain, Europe, seem'd to wait  
The issue of their deep debate?  
By turns I felt PITT's awful sense,  
And glow'd with Fox's eloquence,  
Unwarped by faction, the free mind  
To each the patriot palm assigned.

And who, fair Devon, could suppose,  
That lifeless lids, alas! like those,  
Sunk and distorted by disease,  
Had e'er possessed such power to please?  
Had softly veiled those eyes of fire  
That long monopolized the lyre;  
When flushed with youth, in Beauty's grace  
I first survey'd that altered face;  
That face which more than beauty knew,  
Opening high virtues to the view;  
For Bounty in each feature smiled,  
And Sorrow called thee Pity's child.  
Hadst thou an error? 'twas excess,  
A wish, beyond the means to bless,  
That all the injured and the poor,  
Should feel a wrong, a want, no more.  
Ah had an ampler scope been given  
To her warm heart by favouring Heaven,  
Had the same stretch of boundless power  
That aids War's tyrant to devour,  
Myriads of widows, orphans, friends,  
Whose heartstrings now that tyrant rends,  
Would, from her hand have found relief,  
And ev'ry lenitive of grief.

\* We have just understood that forty-two  
Busts of Mr. PITT, from these casts, are al-  
ready ordered, at one hundred guineas  
each; and a yet greater number of Mr.  
Fox, and the Duchess, at the same price.

And shall such feelings cause a foe  
To the prov'd friend of want and woe?  
No! thou pale semblance copied here,  
Which mine eye traces thro' a tear,  
There lives not one, whose eye, like mine,  
Will not drop incense on thy shrine.

## For the Monthly Magazine.

The fame of Chatterton has been made to depend too much on his excellence as an Imitator, and there are few persons, not very conversant with his works, who, while they bestow on him all the praises of most uncommon ingenuity, do not imagine him to be undeserving of the reputation of beautiful and original poetry. This general opinion is in a great measure owing to the very circumstance on which his fame is made to depend, to that talent for imitation, which induced him to veil all his sentiments in the garb of antiquity. His genius would be more fairly estimated, and be ranked much higher, if his language were reduced to the modern standard. This would be a less difficult task than appears from the uncouth orthography of his poems, and perhaps there is no stronger proof of the Imposture than arises from this very facility. Chaucer requires translation as much as Homer, Virgil, or Dante, to make him familiar to a modern ear; the most poetical parts of Chatterton on the contrary, with little other alteration than that of new spelling, and sometimes the substitution of words, (but never of phrases) become at once as polished verses as most of the present day. These observations have induced me to offer, as a specimen, the Song of the Minstrel in Aella, on which I have bestowed no other labour than what I have just stated to be necessary. What remains of its antique dress is only enough to mark its character, and give it an agreeable peculiarity.

## FIRST MINSTREL.

THE budding flow'ret blushes at the light,  
The meads are sprinkled with the yellow  
hue;  
In daisied mantle is the mountain dight;  
The tender Cowslip bendeth with the dew;  
Through leafy trees, whose green tops touch  
the skies,  
Wak'd by the gentle wind, soft whispering  
sounds arise.

The evening comes, and brings the dew  
along;

The western sky with golden radiance shines;  
Sweet Minstrels tune the cheerful village  
song;

Young ivy round the cottage door-post  
'twines;

I lay me on the grass; yet, to my will,  
Though all is fair around, there wanteth  
something still.

## SECOND MINSTREL.

So our first father thought in Paradise,  
Where heav'n and earth did homage to  
his mind;

In woman man's supremest pleasure lies,  
Man's first and best delight is woman-kind.  
Go; take a wife unto thine arms, and see,  
Winter, and russet hills will have a charm for  
thee.

## THIRD MINSTREL.

When Autumn bare and sun-burnt doth ap-  
pear,

With golden hand gilding the falling leaf,  
Bringing up Winter to fulfil the year,  
And bears upon his back the ripen'd sheaf;  
With forest-feed when all the hills are white,  
And thro' the blazing sky oft gleams the  
northern light:

When

When the fair apple, red as evening sky,  
Doth bend the tree unto the fruitful  
ground;

When juicy pears, and berries of black die,  
Dance in the air, and all is glad around;  
Then, be the evening foul, or evening fair,  
Methinks my heart's delight is mingled with  
some care.

## SECOND MINSTREL.

Angels are painted as of neither kind,  
And angels only from desire have rest;  
There is a somewhat in the human mind  
That without woman never can be blest.  
There is no fainted hermit, but the sight  
Of lovely woman fires, and "cheers his dull-  
ed sprite."

Woman for man, not for herself, was made,  
Bone of his bone, and child of his desire;  
To him from whom she sprang, she flies for aid,  
Her gentle frame less mix'd with native fire;  
Therefore the fire of love is giv'n, to heat  
Her milkiness of kind, and make herself compleat.

So, without woman, man yet kindred were  
To savage beasts, and war his tole employ;  
But woman bade the Spirit of Peace appear,  
And won the brutal mind to love and joy:

Then let a wife be to thy bosom prest!  
In marriage-life alone can man be highly blest.  
EMMELCES.

## For the Monthly Magazine.

[The following concluding Lines of the Fragment of Simonides, was by mistake omitted in our last number.]

**B**UT still one race remains, (and oh! most blest

Among mankind, of such a wife possest!)  
One only race, from every censure free,  
And every fault, the daughter of the Bee.  
Superior to her sex, some winning charm  
Of grace almost divine surrounds her form;  
Her industry supports her husband's name,  
Her care maintains his honour and his fame,  
Her love instructs a fair and numerous race  
To share his glories, and supply his place.  
Blest she descends into the vale of years  
With the lov'd partner of her youthful cares,  
And peaceful age, which no vain trouble  
moves,

Exalts their union, and their love improves.

EMMELCES.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

## ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

*Astronomy.*

**D**R. HERSCHEL has laid before this Learned Society some further Observations and Remarks on the Figure, Climate, and Atmosphere of Saturn and its Ring. It is known that the axis of the planet's equator, as well as that of the ring, keeps its parallelism during the time of its revolution about the sun; and hence it follows, that the same change of situation, by which the ring is affected, must also produce similar alterations in the appearance of the planet: but since the shape of Saturn, though not strictly spherical, is very different from that of the ring, the changes occasioned by its aspects will be so minute that they only can expect to perceive them who have been accustomed to look at very small objects, and who are furnished with instruments that will shew them, distinctly, with a high and luminous magnifying power. In the year 1789, Dr. Herschel ascertained the proportion of the equatorial to the polar diameter of Saturn to be 22.81 to 20.61: in this measure was included the effect of the ring on the figure of the planet, though its influence had not been investigated by direct observation. The rotation of the planet was determined afterwards by changes observed in the

configuration of the belts. The Doctor, in speaking of the necessity of high magnifying powers, says, that a low power, such as 200 or 160, is not sufficient to shew it to one who has not already seen it perfectly well with an adequate high power: an observer, therefore, who has not an instrument that will bear a very distinct magnifying power of 500, ought not to expect to see the outlines of Saturn so well defined as to have a right conception of its figure. The quintuple belt is generally a good criterion; if that cannot be seen, the telescope is not sufficient for the purpose: but when once a person has had a clear and luminous sight of the planet with high powers, he may then gradually lower the power, in order to be assured that the great curvature of the eye-glasses giving these high powers has not occasioned any deceptions in the figure to be investigated.

The observations of Dr. Herschel on the figure of Saturn were made during the present year, from April the 16th to June the 9th inclusive; upon which he observes, that the following particulars remain as the last year's observations have established them. "The flattening at the poles of Saturn is more extensive than it is on the planet Jupiter. The curvature in high latitudes is also greater than on that planet. At the equator,

equator, on the contrary, the curvature is rather less than it is on Jupiter." Upon the whole, therefore, the shape of the globe of Saturn is not such as a rotatory motion alone could have given it. "I see," says Dr. Herschel, "the quintuple belt, the division of the ring, a very narrow shadow of the ring across the body, and another broader shadow of the body upon the following part of the ring: and unless all these particulars are very distinctly visible, we cannot expect that our instrument should show the outlines of the planet sufficiently well to preserve its peculiar formation."

From the latest observations it is inferred: 1, that the breadth of the ring is to the space between the ring and the planet, as about 5 to 4. 2, The ring appears to be sloping towards the body of the planet, and the inside edge of it is probably of a spherical, or perhaps hyperbolic, form. 3. The shadow of the ring on the planet is broader on both sides than in the middle: this partly is a consequence of the curvature of the ring, which in the middle of its passage across the body hides more of the shadow in that place than at the sides. 4. The shadow of the body upon the ring is a little broader at the north than the south, so as not to be parallel with the outline of the body; nor is it so broad at the north as to become square with the direction of the ring. 5. The most northern dusky belt comes northwards on both sides as far as the middle of the breadth of the ring where it passes behind the body. It is curved towards the south in the middle.

"I viewed Jupiter," says the Doctor, "and compared its figure with that of Saturn. An evident difference in the formation of the two planets is visible. To distinguish the figure of Jupiter properly, it may be called an ellipsoid, and that of Saturn a spheroid."

With regard to the periodical changes of the colour of the polar regions of Saturn, Dr. Herschel has formerly inewn that an alternate periodical change takes place in the extent and brightness of the north and south polar spots on the planet Mars; on which he suggested an idea that the cause of the brightness might be a vivid reflection of light from frozen regions, and that the reduction of the spots might be ascribed to their being exposed to the sun; and he conceives that, from the various observations that he has made from time to time with high magnifying powers, during a space

beginning from June 25, 1781, to June 3, 1806, similar conclusions may be drawn with respect to the appearance of the polar regions of Saturn. In comparing his notes taken in 1781 with observations made in the spring of the present year, he says, these contrasted with those which were made when the south-pole was in view, complete nearly half a Saturnian year, and the gradual change of the colour of the polar regions seems to be in a great measure ascertained. Should this be still more confirmed, there will then be some foundation for admitting these changes to be the consequence of an alteration of the temperature in the Saturnian climates. And if we do not ascribe the whiteness of the poles, in their winter seasons, immediately to frost or snow, we may at least attribute the different appearance to the greater suspension of vapour in clouds, which, it is well known, reflect more light than a clear atmosphere through which the opaque body of the planet is more visible. The regularity of the alternate changes at the poles ought, however, to be observed for at least two or three Saturnian years; and this, on account of their extraordinary length, can only be expected from the successive attention of astronomers.

From observations on the change of the colour at the polar regions of Saturn, arising probably from a periodical alteration of temperature, it is inferred that Saturn does possess an atmosphere, as the frequent changes noticed can scarcely be ascribed to alterations of the surface of the planet itself; "and if we add," says this learned astronomer, "to this consideration, the changes I have observed in the appearance of the belts, or even the belts themselves, we can hardly require a greater confirmation of the existence of such an atmosphere."

#### *Vegetable Chemistry.*

Mr. KNIGHT, who, according to Professor Davy, has, in his papers laid before the Royal Society, exhibited some of the finest specimens of pure analogies ever offered to the public, appears again as a contributor to this learned body. The subject now is, *the inverted action of the alburnous vessels of trees*. He has already proved that the fluid by which the various parts (that are annually added to trees, and herbaceous plants, whose organization is similar to that of trees,) are generated, has previously circulated through their leaves, either in the same or preceding season, and subsequently descended

descended through their bark. Subsequent experiments have confirmed this theory. It is generally admitted, that the matter which enters into the composition of the radicles of the germinating seeds, existed previously in their cotyledons; it follows, that the first motion of the true sap at this period is downwards. And as no alburnous tubes exist in the radicles of germinating seeds during the earlier periods of their growth, the sap in its descent must either pass through the bark or the medulla. But the medulla does not apparently contain any vessels calculated to carry the descending sap; whilst the cortical vessels are, during this period, much distended and full of moisture: and as the medulla certainly does not carry any fluid in stems or branches of more than one year old, it can scarcely be suspected that it at any period conveys the whole current of the descending sap. As the leaves grow and enter on their office, cortical vessels, in every respect apparently similar to those which descended from the cotyledons, are found to descend from the bases of the leaves; and there appears no reason to suspect that both do not carry a similar fluid, and that the course of this fluid is, in the first instance, always towards the roots.

The ascending sap, on the contrary, rises wholly through the alburnum and central vessels; for the destruction of a portion of bark, in a circle round the tree, does not immediately, in the slightest degree, check the growth of its leaves and branches; but the alburnous vessels appear, as well from former experiments as from those now related, to be capable of an inverted action, when that becomes necessary to preserve the existence of the plant. We cannot follow Mr. Knight in all his curious and interesting experiments. In tuberose-rooted plants, he observes, the roots and stems which collect and convey the sap in one season, and those in which it is deposited and reserved for the succeeding season, are perfectly distinct organs: and from one of these, viz. the potatoe, he obtained some interesting and decisive results. The principal object was to prove, that a fluid descends from the leaves and stem to form the tuberous roots of this plant; and that this fluid will in part escape down the alburnous substance of the stem, when the continuity of the cortical vessels is interrupted. The early potatoe, it is well known, never affords either blossoms or seeds, a

peculiarity which Mr. Knight attributed to a privation of nutriment, owing to the tubers being formed preternaturally early, and thence drawing off that portion of the true sap, which, in the ordinary course of nature, is employed in the formation and nutrition of blossoms and seeds. To ascertain this, he planted some cuttings of a very early potatoe in garden-pots, heating the mould as high as possible, and planting the root nearly at the top. When the plants had grown a few inches high, they were secured by strong sticks, and the mould washed away from the base of the stems by a strong current of water. Each plant was now suspended in air, and had no communication with the soil, except by its fibrous roots; and as these are perfectly distinct organs from the runners which generate and feed the tuberous roots, the formation of them was easily prevented. Efforts were soon made by every plant to generate runners and tuberous roots; these were destroyed as soon as they became perceptible, and an increased luxuriance of growth became visible in every plant, numerous blossoms were emitted, and every blossom afforded fruit. Conceiving that a small part only of the true sap would be expended in this way; Mr. K. was anxious to know what use nature would make of that which remained; he prevented, therefore, the formation of tubers on any part of the plants, except the extremities of the lateral branches; those being the points most distant from the earth, in which the tubers are naturally deposited. After some struggle, the plants became perfectly obedient to Mr. K.'s wishes, and formed their tubers precisely in the places he had assigned them. Many of the joints of the plants, during the experiment, became enlarged and turgid; and he thinks, if he had totally prevented the formation of regular tubers, these joints would have acquired an organization capable of retaining, life and of affording plants in the succeeding spring. Another experiment we shall give in his own words:

"I had another variety of the potatoe, which grew with great luxuriance, and afforded many lateral branches; and just at the period when I had ascertained the first commencing formation of the tubers beneath the soil, I nearly detached many of these lateral branches from the principal stems, letting them remain suspended by such portion only of alburnous and cortical fibres and vessels as

were sufficient to preserve life. In this position I conceived, that if their leaves and stems contained any unemployed true sap, it could not readily find its way to the tuberous roots, its passage being obstructed by the rupture of the vessels and by gravitation; and I had soon the pleasure to see that, instead of returning down the principal stem into the ground, it remained, and formed small tubers at the base of the leaves of the depending branches."

The preceding facts seem to prove, that the fluid from which the tuberous root of the potatoe, when growing beneath the soil, derives its component matter, exists previously either in the stems or leaves; and that it subsequently descends into the earth; and as the cortical vessels, during every period of the growth of the tuber, are filled with the true sap of the plant, and as these vessels extend into the runners which carry nutriment to the tuber, and in other instances evidently convey the true sap downwards, there appears little reason to doubt that through these vessels the tuber is naturally fed.

To ascertain whether the tubers would continue to be fed when the passage of the true sap down the cortical vessels was interrupted, Mr. Knight removed a certain portion of the bark: for some time the plants continued in health, and during that period the tubers continued to grow, deriving their nutriment, probably, from the leaves, by an inverted action of the alburnous vessels. The tubers, however, did not attain their natural size.

Mr. Knight has proved, with amputated branches of different species of trees, that the water which their leaves absorb when immersed in that fluid will be carried downwards by the alburnum, and conveyed into a portion of bark below the decorticated space; and that the insulated bark will be preserved alive and moist during several days: and hence he infers, that if the moisture absorbed by a leaf can be thus transferred, it appears extremely probable that the true sap will pass through the same channel. This power in the alburnum to carry fluids in different directions, probably answers very important purposes in hot climates, where the dews are abundant, and the soil very dry; for the moisture which the dews afford may thus be conveyed to the extremities of the roots; and HALE has proved that the leaves absorb most when placed in moist air,

and that the sap descends either through the bark or alburnum during the night.

Mr. Knight notices in this paper, that during the circulation of the sap through the leaves, a transparent fluid is emitted in the night from pores situated on their edges; and on evaporating this liquid, obtained from very luxuriant plants of the vine, he found a very large residue, similar in external appearance to carbonate of lime. Another curious observation is, that the roots of trees, though of much less diameter than their trunks and branches, probably contain much more alburnum and bark, because they are wholly without heartwood, and extend to a much greater length than the branches: hence he suspects, that when fir-trees are felled, their roots contain as much resinous matter, in a fluid state, as their trunks and branches, though not so much as is contained, in a concrete state, in the heart-wood of the tree.

#### THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

THIS Society have offered the following subjects for premiums for the present year:

##### No. I. Cottage.

To the person who shall build, and describe to the Board, the cheapest cottage; being at the same time durable and comfortable, with not less than two rooms above, and the same number below—the gold medal.

A plan, elevation, and account of the materials and expence, verified by certificates, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in May, 1807.

##### No. II. Cottage.

To the person who shall produce to the Board, the model of the best and cheapest cottage, on a scale of one inch to a foot, with estimates of the expence of erecting it—from five to ten guineas, according to merit.

To be produced to the Board on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1806.

##### No. III. Cottages.

To the person who shall build on his estate the most cottages (proportioned to the rental of it) for labouring families, and assign to each land sufficient for a garden, not less than one third of an acre—the gold medal.

Accounts of the expences of building—land assigned—culture, if any—and state of the families, with the rent paid, verified by certificates, to be produced to the Board on or before the third Tuesday in April, 1807.

##### No. IV. Cows for Cottagers.

Doubts having been expressed by some persons, concerning the expediency of cottagers keeping cows, except on rich soils, the Board will give to the person who shall give the most satisfactory account, verified by experiments, of the best means of supporting cows



on poor land, in a method applicable to cottagers—the gold medal.

Accounts to be produced of the soil, articles cultivated, produce, stock kept, and every material circumstance, verified by certificates, on or before the first Tuesday in May, 1807.

*No. V. Land for Cottagers.*

The Board being informed, that the labouring poor on the estates of several persons in Rutland and Lincolnshire, having land for one or two cows, and a sufficiency of potatoes, did not apply in the late scarcity for any parochial relief; and it appearing to be a great national object to spread so beneficial a system, the board will give to the person who shall explain, in the most satisfactory manner, the best means of rendering this practice as general through the kingdom as circumstances will admit—the gold medal.

To be sent to the Board on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1806.

*No. VI. Culture of Plants.*

To the person who shall make the most satisfactory experiments, tending to the improvement of the culture of each of the following plants respectively, viz. wheat, rye, barley, oats, pease, beans, tares, buck-wheat, turnips, cabbages, ruta-baga, potatoes, carrots, parsnips, clover, lucern, sainfoin, chicory, hemp, flax, hops—the silver medal.

Accounts, verified by certificates, to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in May, 1807.

The same premium for 1808 and 1809.

*No. VII. Soiling Cattle.*

To the person who shall, through the entire summer of 1806, keep the greatest number of cattle in stalls, houses, or confined yards, and fed entirely in the soiling method with green food—the gold medal.

Certificates of the number of cattle, and acres of food, and forts eaten, the quantity of dung made, with other circumstances of the experiment, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1806.

The same premium for 1807, 1808, and 1809.

*No. VIII. Comparison of Food to different Animals.*

To the person who shall, by experiments, ascertain in the most satisfactory manner, and report to the Board, the comparative effect of certain articles of food when given to various kinds of live stock—the gold medal.

Grasses, natural and artificial, mown and weighed; hay, cut chaff, corn or pulse, oil-cakes, turnips, cabbages, carrots, parsnips, potatoes, &c. compared, in the production of mutton, beef, butter, and cheese; artificial grasses, cabbages, roots, and corn or pulse, in the production of mutton, beef, pork, or the flesh of poultry. It is required that the food be weighed and registered, and the animals also, with the increased weight noted from every sort of food.

MONTHLY MAG., No. 151.

Accounts to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1807.

The same premium for 1808.

*No. IX. Waste Land.*

To the person who shall improve, and bring to the annual value of not less than 10s. an acre, the greatest number of acres heretofore waste, not less than fifty—the gold medal.

Accounts of the improvement, verified by certificates, including the state of the land before the experiment, and of the cultivation, expences, and produce, to be laid before the Board on or before the first Tuesday in March 1807.

Notice of the intended improvement to be sent to the Board, and therefore secrecy cannot be required.

The same premium for 1808 and 1809.

*No. X. Waste Land.*

To the person who shall describe to the Board, in the most satisfactory manner, from actual experiment of not less than one acre, the most profitable mode, without the use of lime, of bringing heath-land (the spontaneous growth of which is a long or short ling, heath, or gorze) into cultivation, and a state of improvement—twenty guineas.

Accounts of the soil, previous to the improvement, and the means of effecting it, verified by certificates, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1807.

The same premium for 1808.

*No. XI. Draining.*

To the person who shall lay before the board, the most satisfactory account of one of Mr. Elkington's drainages, or any other new mode equally useful—the silver medal.

The soil, and state of the land before draining, the method and expence of the improvement, with a plan, and the result of the operation, to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1806.

The same premium for 1807.

*No. XII. Draining.*

To the person who shall execute, and report to the Board in the most satisfactory manner, the greatest drainage, in a method the most applicable to the state of the soil—the gold medal.

The soil, and state of the land before draining, the method and expence of the improvement, with a plan, and the result of the operation, verified by certificates, to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1806.

The same premium in 1807.

*No. XIII. Embankments.*

To the person who shall write, and produce to the Board, the most satisfactory account of some considerable embankment made by himself, or on his property, or under his superintendance; describing the soil taken in, its value before and after improvement; the use to which it is applied; and any other interesting circumstances; with a plan of the lands,

lands, and a section of the bank—the gold medal.

To the account next in merit—the silver medal.

To be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1807.

*No. XIV. Folding Sheep.*

To the person who shall, by a series of the most satisfactory experiments, ascertain the comparative advantages and disadvantages, and best method of folding or coting sheep—the gold medal.

Accounts, verified by certificates, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in April, 1807.

The same premium for 1808 and 1809.

*No. XV. Wool.*

To the person who shall clip from sheep bred by himself, wholly or part Spanish blood, in the year 1806, the greatest value of wool (not under 5s. per pound scoured), ascertained by actual sale—the gold medal.

Accounts, specifying the weight, number of fleeces, and breed, to be delivered in on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1807.

The same premium for the clip of 1807 and 1808.

*No. XVI. Irrigation.*

To the person who shall, in a country where irrigation is not generally in practice, water the greatest number of acres, not less than ten, and in the completest manner—the gold medal.

To the person who shall, under similar circumstances, water the next greatest number of acres, and in the completest manner—the silver medal.

Accounts of the old and new state of the land, and its value, and of the method, expence, and produce, verified by certificates, to be laid before the Board on or before the third Tuesday in January, 1807.

The same premiums for 1808.

*No. XVII. Horses and Oxen.*

To the person who shall make, and report to the Board, the most satisfactory experiments on the comparison of horses and oxen, in the general business of a farm—the gold medal.

*No. XVIII. Comparison between Horses and Oxen, or Spayed Heifers.*

To the person who shall make, and report to the Board, the most satisfactory experiments for comparing horses and oxen, or spayed heifers, in which their merit in regular work (an equal number of each being used), shall be ascertained—50l. or plate to that value.

It is required, that both be fed equally; that the quantity of hay and corn which each team eats be noted; that they perform the same work for one year, the oxen or heifers in harness; that both be weighed at the commencement and conclusion of the experiment; and that the oxen or heifers be not under five years old, nor the horses under six. Also, that an account of the daily work performed, and of the expence, be accurately kept and reported.

Accounts to be produced, verified by certificates, on or before the first Tuesday in May, 1807.

*No. XIX. Comparison between Horses and Oxen, or Spayed Heifers, in One-Horse Carts.*

It having been represented to the Board, that there are roads in some parts of the kingdom where much carrier's work is regularly done with one-horse carts; and as, in such cases, it is conceived it might be easy for such carriers to substitute oxen, or spayed heifers, in some of their carts for comparison, the Board will give to the carrier, or other persons, who shall make the experiment, in the most satisfactory manner, during one year, and report the result to the Board—fifty guineas.

It is required that the oxen be fed in the same manner as the horses, and not to be under five years old.

Accounts to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in May, 1807.

*No. XX. Draught of Oxen.*

To the person who shall discover a principle, which may lighten the draught of oxen to carriages—twenty guineas: being the amount of a legacy left by the late Colonel Goate, of Brentley, Suffolk, for this specific purpose, thus expressed.

Accounts, verified by certificates, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1807.

## THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. ANDREW FLINT'S, (NORTHAMPTON-STREET,) for a Machine upon an improved Construction, which may be used as a Steam-engine, and for other Purposes.

IN the specification before us, this invention is first described as a moving power to be worked by the force of steam

only: we cannot, however, follow the patentee in his description so as to render it at all intelligible to our readers, without the aid of the figures which are attached to the said specification. In these are given different sections of the internal parts of an engine to be worked by steam, and although the engine may be placed

in any required position, either with its central shaft in a horizontal, a vertical, or an oblique direction, yet Mr. F. gives the preference in most cases to that position of the engine in which its shaft is placed perpendicularly to the horizon. Having shewn in what manner the invention is to be applied as a steam-engine, Mr. Flint says, that to adapt it to be worked by the pressure of a column of water, instead of the elastic force of steam, its parts will be nearly resembling those already described. The only precaution necessary is to make the aperture of the shaft, and of certain holes described, at least one-third of that of the float. Then less accuracy will be required in the packing. By connecting the shaft with water, or other liquor to be raised, and applying the external force to turn the machine, the water, &c. will be raised by the pressure of the atmosphere into the circular passage before described, whence it will be driven by the motion of the float in a continued stream through the shaft into the reservoir. In the same manner engines for extinguishing fires may be constructed. Blowing-engines also for furnaces and forges may be made on this plan, only observing that the packings should be as perfect as possible.

MR. WILLIAM COOKE'S (CHUTE-HOUSE, WILTS.) for *Improvements in the Construction of Waggon, and other Carriages having more than two Wheels.*

Instead of connecting the wheels with the carriage in the usual manner which confines the lower or bearing parts of all the wheels nearly in one plane, this invention allows one or more pairs to have considerable play or liberty in the axis or axle-tree of each pair, so that the said axis, when one of the wheels shall be raised or depressed by any obstacle or irregularity may assume, various positions out of the level, without requiring or causing the bed of the carriage, or any appendage belonging to it, to deviate from the ordinary position, unless the wheel shall exceed the allowed limits. This is done by the addition of an apparatus, about the place where the axis of such pair or pairs of wheels shall be connected with the carriage, so that the said parts may produce or admit the effect of a hinge or joint, by which the axis may be allowed to have either of its ends raised or depressed, without affecting the carriage within the limits. In some cases, Mr. Cooke makes the upper part or termination of the main pin in the form of a knob

or piece of a circular figure: with respect to the central line of the main pin, all the sections of the knob that can be made at right angles to the axis will be circular, but of a conical or spherical figure, in its longitudinal section, in order that when the said knob shall be inserted within a hollow cylinder of the same diameter as that of its greatest circular section, the said main pin may be at liberty to move side-ways out of the direction of the axis of the said cylinder. The knob is to be placed in a cylindrical hole in the bed of the carriage or flying pillow, or other appendage, taking care, by means of a nut, to prevent the same from coming out. The knob or cylinder does, in this construction, constitute that part of the connecting apparatus between the carriage itself and the axle-tree of the wheels to which the main pin belongs. The pole which supports the lower end of the main pin is suffered to have a little play to the right and left, and the main pin has a limited space for motion up and down in the holes through which it passes. The bearing part, which is usually circular, is made somewhat prominent, and circular in the upright section, so as to be lowest in the middle, and to admit the face of the axle-bed to shift its place of bearing according as the tilt or inclination of the axle-tree is greater or less. — This is only one of the methods described by the patentee for attaining his end, he has given others in his specification; and in order that his invention may be the better understood, he observes that the advantages to be gained by these improvements, are not only that the carriage itself is affected in its position, by any rise or depression of one of the wheels of any pair, but also that all the wheels are constantly kept in a state of bearing upon the ground notwithstanding any irregularities of the same, and that the extreme strain of the machinery, and actual danger to which common carriages are exposed, are by this method obviated and avoided:

MR. GEORGE WYKES, (WINSLEY, WILTS.) for *a Method of working Pumps of various Descriptions by Machinery, by which much manual Labour will be saved.*

The drawings which accompany this specification, to which we must refer the reader for more ample description, exhibit in one view the whole machinery for the working of pumps, as well as the separate parts. Mr. W. has also delineated part of a chain pump as now used in

ships, to shew how his own machinery acts upon it, and although one only is inserted, two or more may be worked or put in motion by the same machinery. We have also delineations of vertical and horizontal wheels, which may be reversed or transposed as occasion requires, so as to accelerate the motion of the pump or pumps which may be found necessary on board large ships, or in other situations where a larger power is desired. The ratio of the diameter of the wheels here given, are as four feet to two, but they may be of equal or varied dimensions. There is a shaft or spindle, whose length or dimension must be taken according to the situation of one wheel fixed to work the other at the top of the shaft. At the top of the shaft is a small head, properly mortised to admit bars or levers, and towards the middle of the shaft is a stay-collar, fastened to the floor or deck, to keep the shaft at a right angle with the horizontal wheel. The levers or handspikes, are about six feet long; but the length and size of these will depend upon the size of the pump, and the situation on which the machinery may be affixed. Another part of the drawing represents a different kind of pump-work to which this machinery is applicable in raising water, either on board ships, or upon land from wells, pits, ponds, &c. or in any situation where the raising and throwing up water may be required. The levers may be put in motion by cattle or any other adequate power.

MR. ISAAC BIRT'S, (PLYMOUTH DOCK,) for a Black Paint, composed chiefly of earthy and mineral Substances.

This invention consists in uniting in

proper quantities, calcareous or argillaceous earth with lamp-black or ivory-black, in the following manner. Take of the blueish marly stone found in copper, tin, and lead mines, and of ironstone, and of fine blue slate, and of under earth equal quantities, and reduce them by grinding or pounding to a very fine powder. To any quantity of these materials add one-eighth of their weight of lamp-black, so that there will then be seven-eighths of the earthy or mineral substances, and one-eighth of the lamp-black. This produces a superior black paint for wood, iron, canvas, or any other thing for which paint is used; but, for the purpose of using such paint, it must be ground in the usual way with oil, and then when mixed with oil, and being made up as other paint in general is, it may be used with the brush as in common practice. The aforesaid articles may also be taken separately, or two or three together, and prepared with lamp-black as before described. The invention is performed also by using ivory-black instead of lamp-black, though the latter is most esteemed by the patentee. The under-earth he procures from the coal-works in the Forest Dean: the blueish marly-stone is produced in the mining parts of Devon, and Cornwall. This invention consists only in the uniting the above-mentioned articles with lamp-black or ivory-black, and one-eighth is stated because that is the quantity generally used, and which in all the trials made by Mr. Birt, has never failed to produce the effect, though he has sometimes used as much as one-fifth, and on other occasions as little as one sixteenth.

## LIST OF 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 Work, (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE

### AGRICULTURE.

AN Essay on Wool, containing an Examination of the present Growth of Wool, in every District throughout the Kingdom, and the Means pointed out for its Improvement; by John Luccock, Woolstapler. 5s. 6d.

Remarks on the Husbandry and Commerce of Bengal; by H. I. Colebrook, Esq. 8vo. 5s. 6d, bds.

Communications to the Board of Agriculture, vol. 5, part 1. 12s. bds.

Practical Agriculture; or, a Complete System of Modern Husbandry, with the best Methods of Planting, and the improved Management of Live Stock; illustrated by one hundred Engravings, by W. Dickson, M.D. A new and much-improved edition, in 2 large vols. 4to. 4l. 4s. bds.

Tables

Tables for computing the Weight of Hay, Cattle, &c. by Measurement; with a comparative Table of the Weights at Edinburgh, to those in Use at Smithfield and elsewhere; by John Ainslie. Square 12mo. 1s. 6d.

## ARCHAEOLOGY.

The Antiquarian Cabinet, displayed in a Series of elegant Views of the most interesting Objects of Curiosity in Great Britain. Number 1. 2s. 6d.

The Beauties of Antiquity; or, Remnants of Feudal Splendour and Monastic Times; by J. Haffell. Numbers 1 and 2. 2s. To be complete in thirty numbers.

## BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of General Washington, compiled from his own Papers bequeathed to his Nephew; by John Marshall, Chief-justice of the United States. With numerous Maps, vol. 5, which complete the work. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. and 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

Public Characters for 1806-7, consisting of authentic Memoirs of distinguished Living Persons in the various Walks of Public Life 10s. 6d. bds.

The Biographical, Historical, and Chronological Dictionary, containing 13,000 Articles, and 4000 more than any other Dictionary; a new edition corrected and revised to the Year 1806, by John Watkins, L.L.D. 16s. bds.

The History of the Life, Battles, and Campaigns, of Buonaparte, from his Birth, down to the present Time, with twelve Portraits, by W. L. Van Elg. To be completed in 3 vols. vol. 1. 6s. 6d.

## DRAMA.

Adrian and Orrila; or, a Mother's Vengeance; by W. Dimond. 2s. 6d.

The Vindictive Man; a Comedy in five Acts; by Thomas Holcroft. 2s. 6d.

Tekelt; or, the Siege of Monigatz; a Melo-drama, in three Acts; by Theodore Edward Hook, esq. 2s.

Practical Illustrations of Rhetorical Gesture and Action; illustrated by sixty-five beautiful Engravings expressive of the various Passions, and of the modern Costume of the London Theatres; by Henry Siddons, of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. 21s. bds.

## EDUCATION.

The Panorama of Youth, by Mary Stern-dale, 2 vols. 12mo. 8s. bds.

## HISTORY.

Hollinghead's Chronicles of Scotland, 4to. with plates, 30s. bds.

## MEDICINE.

Practical Observations on Urinary Gravel and Stone; or, Diseases of the Bladder and Prostrate Gland; and on Strictures of the Urethra; by Henry Johnson. 8vo. 5s. boards

Observations on Indigestion; translated from the French Memoir of M. Daubenton. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

A Treatise on Insanity; by P. Pinel. 8vo. 9s. bds.

A Practical Treatise on the Powers of Cantharides when used Internally; demonstrated by Experiment and Observation; by J. Robertson. 8vo. 7s. bds.

Observations on Morbid Persons; by Joseph Adams, M. D. F. L. S. in two parts. 4to. 25s. bds.

Esculapius; or, the Pocket Physician, a Collection of scarce and curious Receipts in Medicine and Surgery. 2s. 6d.

## MISCELLANIES.

First Impressions; or, Sketches from Art and Nature, animate and inanimate; by J. P. Malcolm, F. S. A. 8vo. 18s. bds. on large paper. 27s.

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The Physics; or, Physical Aufcultation of Aristotle, translated from the Greek, with copious Notes, by Thomas Taylor.

## NOVELS.

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Human Beings, by F. Lathom, 3 vols. 13s. 6d. bds.

The Discarded Son, by Mrs. Roche.

## POETRY.

Original Poems, by a Lady; revised by Cooper: foolscap 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Poetical Trifles, by J. H. Mills, of the Theatre Royal, Manchester. 3s. 6d. bds.

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Classical English Poetry, containing all the Genius of the British Poets, selected by Dr. Mavor

Mavor and Mr. Pratt, two editions, one for Schools, price 2s. 6d. bound; and the other elegantly printed as a *Bijou* for the Library. 8s. bds.

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A Genuine and Correct Report of the Speeches of the late Right Hon. Wm. Pitt in the House of Commons, from his Entrance in Parliament in 1781, to the close of the Session in 1803, 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s. bds.

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A Defence of the established Protestant Faith, a Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Mary, Newington Butts, October 19, 1806, by Robert Dickinson, Curate and Lecturer. 2s.

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Bibliotheca Sacra; or, General Dictionary of the Bible, explaining every Word, Term, History, &c. &c. occurring in the Sacred Oracles, 2 vols. 8vo. with Maps, &c. 22s. bds.

An Introductory Key to the Bible, on a Plan never before attempted. Number I. 6d.

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The Picture of London for 1807, being a full and accurate Guide to the British Metropolis, with Maps, Views, &c. bound in red. 5s.

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A Tour through some of the Islands of Orkney and Shetland; by Patrick Neill, A.M. 8vo. 5s.

New Foreign Books just imported by T. Boosey, 4, Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

## FROM GERMANY.

Tableaux Pittoresques des Mœurs, des Usages, & des Divertissemens des Russes, Tartares, Mongols, & autres Nations de l'Empire Russe, en 40 planches, enluminées d'après des desseins faits sur lieux, dans un Voyage avec le celebre Conseiller d'Etat de Pallas, par Geißler, avec un Texte par Richter, 3 numbers, each 1l. 11s. 6d.

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Vahlhi Enumeratio Plantarum, 2 vols. 8vo. Hauniae, 1806. 1l. 16s.

Kegel's Handel in Hamburg, vol. 1. 4to, 1806. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Cleminius, St. Petersburgischer Handels-Correspondent. 9s.

Göde's England, Wales, Irland, und Schottland, 5 vols. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Ottian's Gedichte, von Stollberg, 3 vols. 4to. vellum paper. 3l. 3s.

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Synonymia Insectorum, oder Versuch einer Synonymie aller bisher bekannten Insecten, nach Fabricii Systema von Schönherr, mit Kupfern, Stockholm, 1806. 9s.

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Collectio Nummorum Cuscorum, quos aere expressos, edidit J. Hallenberg, Stockholm. 6s.

Moberg's Grammar for Swedes to learn English. 10s. 6d.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

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

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

THE public will learn with concern that no progress has yet been made in the unrolling of the six Herculaneum MSS. which were presented by the King of Naples to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, about two years ago. A corner only of one of the rolls was unfolded, and the whole was afterwards submitted to the action of steam, under the direction of an eminent chemist, but without the desired effect. Instead of feeding and giving pliability and consistency to the tinder, it has more firmly united the mass, and in a great measure obliterated the writing. The ill success of this experiment has discouraged further attempts on the other five rolls.\*

The scarcity of original Voyages and Travels in our language, has often been described by foreign critics to be an opprobrium on English literature. We, therefore, gladly announce at all times every respectable design of this kind. Mr. HERIOT, postmaster of British America, a gentleman who unites a superior talent for drawing with the literary and scientific attainments necessary to form an interesting traveller, has availed himself of the opportunities afforded by his official situation, and is preparing for publication a splendid work descriptive of Upper and Lower Canada. Mr. Heriot will first give an account of his voyage from England to the Azores, of which he will introduce a better description than any now existing in our language; he will then conduct his readers up the river St. Laurence, by land and water; across the several lakes to Lake Superior; describing in this immense route every prominent feature which can be interesting to political

economy and commerce. The embellishments will consist of about 20 views, 12 new plants, some animals, and several characteristic representations of the manners and customs of the inhabitants.

The important and interesting science of Physical Geography seems to be every where making rapid advances to the utmost perfection of which it is capable. In England, the most extensive work ever published upon this subject may be expected from the press in the course of the next or following month. It consists of a plate engraved by Merigot, of Paris, from a drawing by Mr. RUSSELL, in which all the principal mountains on our globe are represented in their proportions of actual height above the level of the sea, with every possible attention to accuracy of form, with the varying boundary of perpetual congelation which determines the height to which vegetation reaches in every degree of latitude. In the intervals between the mountains are introduced the heights of all the different cities, inhabited places, and sources of rivers, which indicate the general level of each continent, and enable the observers to ascertain the elevation of the principal mountains above their own bases, as above the level of the sea. The plate contains, upon the whole, upwards of 750 objects, so grouped as to form a very interesting picture. It is explained by a scale graduated in feet, which slides along the surface of the plate, and contains the name of every mountain opposite to its respective height. This is more than twice the size of any plate ever engraved on one piece of copper, or printed on one sheet of paper, being four feet eight inches by three feet, exclusive of margins, and has consequently required both the presses and paper to be made on purpose at a very great expence. It will be accompanied by a Geographical and Physical Account of Mountains, their mineral composition, &c. &c., in three quarto volumes, by Mr. Wilson, which will concentrate in one work all the best ascertained geological facts, as well with regard to those mountains which have been measured, as those whose height has not been ascertained. The first volume is in  
the

\* It will be recollected, that at the same time the King of Naples presented these rolls to the Prince of Wales, an equal number was sent to the National Institute of France. As we have heard nothing of the progress made in unrolling them, we are to suppose that the French have had no better success than ourselves. The lovers of literature are naturally anxious to hear of the steps which will be taken by the new French government at Naples, relative to the entire library of these curiosities, which it is to be feared was abandoned by the old government when that unfortunate country was lately evacuated.

the press, and will be delivered to the subscribers with the print, which has been for some time ready, in the course of the next or following month; and the succeeding volumes will speedily follow. Messrs. Humboldt, Buck, and Tralles, have recently taken up the same idea at Berlin, and are employed upon a plate which will represent about 150 mountains; but their work is connected with a theory on the general elevation of strata.

Miss OWENSON, whose *Novice of St. Dominick\**, and *Wild Irish Girl*, have proved the title of her genius to the attention of the public, is about to exhibit new claims to respect in a volume of original poetry, which will speedily be published, under the title of the *Lay of an Irish Harp*.

The fifth volume of the *Poetical Register* is in the press, and will be published early in January.

The proprietor of Dr. GREGORY'S new *Cyclopaedia*, which will be completed on the 1st of February, has announced that after the 1st of May the price of the parts will be raised from 9s. to 10s. each, the entire work from 5l. 15s. to 6l. 6s.

Mr. THELWALL will commence a new Course of Lectures on the Science and Practice of Elocution, on Monday, Jan. 5, at his house in Bedford Place, Russell Square. The following subjects are to occupy the scientific part of the course: education, and management of the voice; enunciation, distinctness, articulation, &c.; measure, and melody of speech; rhythm; pronunciation, accent, and emphasis; theatrical and rhetorical gesture. The critical portions of the lectures will be principally devoted to the eloquence of the senate and the pulpit; and under the former of these heads will include an ample criticism of the oratory and orators of the last parliament, with extracts from several of the most celebrated speeches, in the manner of the respective speakers. The lectures will be delivered, as usual, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at eight o'clock; and the different courses of private instruction to foreigners, persons with impediments, and oratorical and theatrical students, will be continued at Mr. Thelwall's institution, from the hours of nine till five every day.

\* It is an anecdote which deserves notice, that the late Mr. Pitt employed the last hours of his life in the perusal of this elegant novel.

Mr. THOMAS BURNET is about to publish the *Sweets of Solitude*, and other poems, by subscription.

Mr. JOHN HOWARD RICE has in the press a promising school-book, entitled, *Collectanea Oratoria*, or the *Academic Orator*.

Dr. HERDMAN has in the press a second Discourse on the Management of Infants, and the Treatment of their Diseases, written in a plain familiar style, for the use of mothers and those who have the management of infants.

In the course of the present month will appear a Fasciculus, containing *thirty-five* dried specimens of English grasses, and a small packet of the seeds of each kind; with generic specific descriptions, and practical remarks. By JOHN THORNHILL, of Gateshead, in the county of Durham.

Dr. CLARKE and Mr. CLARKE will begin their Lectures on Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, on Thursday the 22d of January. The lectures are read at the house of Mr. Clarke, No. 10, Upper John-street, Golden-square, every morning at a quarter past ten o'clock, for the convenience of students attending the hospitals.

The first part of Dr. CLUTTERBUCK'S Inquiry into the Seat and Nature of Fever, is expected to make its appearance in the course of the ensuing month.

A new periodical publication in polite criticism, entitled the *Theatrical Review*; comprehending a complete register of the dramatic representations of the London theatres, from the commencement of the present season, is announced for publication with the commencement of the year.

The following Nomenclature of Ancient Architecture, has lately been proposed with a view to affix precise terms to each peculiar style in English buildings.

First style.—*Anglo-Saxon*. This will embrace all buildings that were erected between the times of the conversion of the Saxons, and the Norman conquest, from A. D. 597, to A. D. 1066.

Second style.—*Anglo-Norman*, by which will be meant that style which prevailed from 1066 to 1189, including the reigns of William I and II. Henry I. Stephen, and Henry II.

Third style.—*English*, from 1189 to 1272, embracing the reigns of Richard I. John, and Henry III.

Fourth style.—*Decorated English*, from 1272 to 1461, including the reigns of Edwards I.



II. and III., Richard II., and Henrys IV. V. and VI.

Fifth style.—*Highly decorated, or florid English*, from 1461 to 1509, including the reigns of Edwards IV. and V., Richard III., and Henry VII.

From this era we lose sight of all style and congruity; and the public buildings erected during the reigns of Henry VIII. Elizabeth, and James I. may be characterised by the terms of *debased English*, or *Anglo-Italian*.

A valuable publication is announced by subscription, to be called the London Negotiator; to consist of a complete set of tables of Foreign Exchange, calculated from the lowest exchange to the highest; and shewing, at one view, any sum of foreign money reduced into British sterling, and British money into foreign, with those countries with which London exchanges.

The late JOHN RUSSELL, Esq. R. A. celebrated amongst men of science for the production of the Lunar Globe, left at his death two lunar planispheric drawings, the result of numberless telescopic observations, scrupulously measured by a micrometer: one of which drawings exhibits the lunar disk in a state of direct opposition to the sun, when the eminences and depressions are *undetermined*, and every intricate part, arising from colour, form, or inexplicable causes, is developed and delineated; the other, of precisely the same proportion, represents the eminences and depressions of the moon *determined* as to their form with the utmost accuracy, producing their shadows when the sun is only a few degrees above the horizon of each part. The former of these was correctly engraved by Mr. Russell, who had likewise very considerably advanced in the engraving of the latter, when death terminated his labours: it is however left in such a forward state, that it will be finished with the greatest exactness, and all possible dispatch.—Mr. WILLIAM RUSSELL, of Newman-street, son and successor of the late Mr. Russell, proposes to publish by subscription these lunar plates. The price to be five guineas, half of which sum is to be paid at the time of subscribing.

A Sunday Newspaper has been commenced at Cork; other news papers are announced in London: all so many proofs of the spirit of enquiry which pervades this empire.

It may gratify the curious in eastern literature to learn, that a number of articles, principally in the Bengal language, Monthly Mag., No. 151.

guage, sent by the Baptist missionaries in Bengal, are now on sale at Mr. Burditt's, Paternoster-row.

Mr. WILSON'S Spring Course of Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery, will begin at the theatre of anatomy, Great Windmill-street, on Tuesday, the 20th of January, 1807.

Mr. TAUNTON will resume his winter Course of Lectures and Demonstrations on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery, on Saturday, the 31st of January, 1807, at eight o'clock in the evening precisely, at 21, Greville-street. The lectures will be continued at the same hour every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

SAVILLE HOUSE, Leicester-square, is undergoing considerable alterations, with a view to the construction of a magnificent suit of rooms, to be called the LINWOOD GALLERY, and solely appropriated to the exhibition of the pictures of Miss LINWOOD. The buildings will be completed after Christmas, and the exhibition will be opened in the spring, forming one of the permanent ornaments of the metropolis.

J. PIERSON, Esq. read the Croonian Lecture on Muscular Motion to the Royal Society this winter. It occupied the greater part of two evenings, in the course of which the lecturer entered into an elaborate detail concerning the heat and pulsations of animals in different latitudes, in order to ascertain their effect on their muscles. As an instance: in this climate the pulse of horses beat 36 times in a minute, that of cows 48, and that of men about 72; in Lapland, and other high northern latitudes, the human pulse does not beat more than from 45 to 50 times in a minute. Mr. P. has made numerous experiments on the muscles, in all which he found the muscular irritability completely destroyed by plunging them in water at the temperature of 90°; electricity, after such immersions, sometimes gave slight symptoms of excitability, but no human effort could ever again restore the muscular fibre to its proper tone and vigour. Cold produced similar effects on the muscular fibre, by instantly destroying its irritability. Hence the necessity of great caution in applying warm water to the surface of bodies recently immersed in water in cases of suspended respiration, as heat may be equally as bad as cold with regard to its effects on the muscular fibre, which by Mr. P. is considered in some degree the organ of life. Blood he regards

regards as essential to life only as a stimulus to muscular irritability, and the abstraction of blood occasions death through the want of its stimulating powers to the muscles. The stomach he considers as the most important organ of the human frame, and its irritability is so excessive that a blow on it will instantly destroy life, though the heart can support a wound some days.

The subject of the Bakerian Lecture, by HUMPHREY DAVY, Esq., was "On some Chemical Effects of Electricity." This ingenious chemist has proved that even in distilled water there is combined both vegetable and animal matter, besides nitrogen gas and salt. Hence he has ascertained that electricity does not generate fixed alkali, but only evolves it.

Mr. JOHN AUSTIN, of Glasgow, has invented types or figures, formed of burnt clay or porcelain, for painting patterns upon calicoes, or designs for articles to be sewed or tamboured. These types, we are informed, are not liable to be destroyed by fire, nor by lying in a damp place. They may be made to a certain depth, so as to be varied at pleasure to the taste or fancy, the same as letter-press printing types. A certain number may be marked on each type, to ascertain the exact proportion of the price of tambouring or sewing; the rates of the same work being frequently very irregular, for want of a regular standard to calculate them by. They may be made at less than half the price of those cut in wood, are more durable, and finer than any cut in wood.

Professor DAVY has discovered that the epidermis of the cane, and many other vegetable substances, consists chiefly of silicæ. He was led to the subject by seeing two canes in the hands of boys at play in the dark strike sparks of fire.

Sir JOSEPH BANKS has laid before the Board of Agriculture a very valuable paper on the Culture of Spring Wheat, which is much practised in Lincolnshire. Besides other details, we are informed that Mr. William Showler dibbled four pecks and a half of spring wheat on one acre and two roods of middling land, which had borne turnips the winter before, and had no extraordinary preparation for this crop; the rows were eight inches asunder, and two inches deep: two grains were put into each hole. The produce was seven quarters, which was as much, at least, as could have been expected from eighteen or even

twenty-one bushels sown broadcast on the same land.

By a careful analysis by Professor DAVY, the following results have been obtained from different kinds of wheat:

	gluten.	starch.	insoluble parts.
From 100 parts of			
Sicilian wheat	21	75	5
Ditto of spring wheat of 1804	24	70	6
Ditto of good English wheat of 1803	19	77	4
Ditto of blighted wheat of 1804	13	52	44

Hence it may be deduced, that bread made of flour of spring wheat is more nutritious than that made of winter wheat, because spring wheat contains a larger proportion of the gluten or half-animalized matter; and, also, that a miller ought not to deduct from the price of spring wheat more than two per cent. on the money price of winter wheat of the same weight, as the excess of the weight of insoluble matter, or bran, is no more than two per cent. when compared with good English wheat. Bread made of spring wheat is less white than that made of the better sorts of winter wheat, but it is more palatable; qualities probably owing to the excess of gluten contained in it.

Dr. WOLLASTON has invented a new portable blow-pipe for chemical experiments. It consists of three parts, so adapted to each other that they may be packed together, one within another. The interior tube is longer than the exterior, and the upper edge of the large end is turned outward, to diminish the effort of the lips requisite for retaining it in the mouth. The small extremity is placed obliquely, that the flame may be carried to a convenient distance from the eye.

Mr. BENNET, of Pythouse, in Wiltshire, is preparing to lay before the public a number of original letters of Charles I. and his friends, which have been preserved in his family.

The Rev. J. JOYCE, author of "Scientific Dialogues," in six small volumes, will publish very early in the present year two volumes on the first principles of Chemistry, on the same plan.

The Rev. ROGERS RUDING, vicar of Maldon, has issued proposals for publishing, in two quarto volumes, an historical account of the Coinage of Britain and its dependencies, from the earliest period of authentic history to the present time.

The Rev. THOMAS BELSHAM is preparing for immediate publication an Abstract of the Evidences of the Christian Religion, which he delivered to the congregation at the chapel at Essex-street; which we trust will be followed by the still more interesting lectures now delivering on the inspiration of the Scriptures.

A volume of Sermons, from the pen of the late Dr. HORSLEY, prepared by the author for the press, may be expected early in the present winter.

Professor DAVY, in one of his lectures at the Royal Institution, lately asserted, on the authority of a friend, that the cells of the bee are formed of a circular shape, and that by pressure they are reduced to the hexagonal form.

Mr. F. S. STUART, of Billericay, in Essex, announces that he was brought to the verge of the grave by a consumption of the lungs, and restored to perfect health, by eating three or four pints per day of ripe currants, white and red; and he mentions other persons who have been recovered from the same disease by the same means.

Mr. PRATT has in preparation a work of the novel kind, called Great and Little Folks, which will make its appearance in the present winter.

#### Russia.

Sir JOHN CARR'S Travels in Denmark, Sweden, and Prussia, have been translated into German, by M. Zimmermann, and published at Rudolstadt, in two elegant volumes octavo.

#### Sweden.

A late admeasurement of a degree of latitude, by some Swedish astronomers in Lapland, makes it 1,114,774 metres, or 57,200 toises. The degree measured by Maupertuis in 1736, was 57,422 toises more than the new, and probably more correct, admeasurement.

#### Prussian.

M. HULTZ, a Prussian astronomer, published an opinion, in August last, that the sun at that time was undergoing some considerable change. This opinion was founded on a number of spots occupying one-fifth part of its diameter in their length, and one-nineteenth in their breadth. These spots varied in their form, and were perceptibly changed in the course of two or three hours.

M. BUENOLZ has transmitted to the Academy of Sciences at Erfurt, an account of some new experiments on the ore of Platina. The author endeavours to reconcile the contradictions of the

English and French chemists relative to this metal. He finds that platina, in its crude state, contain four other metals, viz. osmium, iridium, rhodium, and palladium.

The late M. HADSI NIKU, an eminent Russian, founded a school at Cronstadt for the education of modern Greeks. It already contains 34 students. The objects of instruction are the principles of religion, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the ancient Greek. The professors are monks of Mount Athos.

#### Germany.

Of the literary journals published in Germany, that of Halle is the most read; after this, that of Jena; of other periodical works, the Free-thinker is most in request, and after that the Gazette of the polite world. The Minerva of Archenholtz is read with much approbation. The gazette of Neuwied retains its former estimation.

#### France.

CUVIER has found in the Gypseous hills, near Paris, fossil bones belonging to a species of *Jurigue*, now existing only in America. Several bones of an unknown animal, to which he has given the name of *palæthorium*, supposed to have been eight feet long, and five feet high, have been found in many parts of France. Fossil bones, supposed to have belonged to a small kind of hippopotamus, have been discovered near the Arno in Italy. Teeth and bones, which, after minute observation, Cuvier assigns to the species of hyena now found at the Cape of Good Hope, have been dug up in various parts of Germany and France. A skull with many teeth, preserved in the cabinet of Stutgard, belonged also to that animal; it was found in 1700, near Canitadt, on the east bank of the Necker. The adjacent hills contain ammonites, belemnites, reeds; and M. Autenrieth has discovered in the neighbourhood a whole prostrate forest of palm trees, two feet in diameter. There were found, also, elephant's bones, cart-loads of horses' teeth, rhinoceros' teeth, and some vertebra, which seem to have belonged to the cetaceous tribe. In the same country, the bones of wolves and hyenas have been discovered, mingled in confusion; also vertebra, asserted to have belonged to a bear of enormous size.—“What ages were those,” exclaims Cuvier, “when the elephant and the hyena of the Cape lived together in our climates in forests of palm-trees, and associ-

ciated with northern bears larger than our horses?"

We described the philosophic tinder-box, by which ignition is produced by the mere compression of air, in the Monthly Magazine for November. Some new and curious experiments in electricity prove, that the electrical spark acts by compression on the bodies exposed to its power. Hence it may be inferred, that electrical sparks are the result of that compression in the power called electric, and is nothing more than the light which the pressure of the electrical fluid elicits from air. Such is the new hypothesis of Biot, and of some of the French philosophers: the phenomena of electricity in vacuo do not, however, accord with it.

The convent in which reposed the ashes of Laura, at Avignon, has lately been sold and demolished; and the chapel, in which a tomb-stone indicated her place of interment, is transformed into a stable for mules and jackasses. Of the inscription on her tomb nothing now remains but "LAURA," . . . . . and "*requiescat in pace!*"

The French excel every nation in Europe in projects. In announcing the following new canals which are projected in France, we think it proper to state that fifty of greater extent have been formed in England within the last 20 years:—A grand northern canal, in two branches. The first to effect the junction of the Scheld with the Meuse from Antwerp to Venlo. The second, the junction of the Meuse with the Rhine.—A canal to unite the Scheld and the Scarpe.—A lateral canal, to improve the navigation of the river La Haine.—A canal of the Lys to Liperlé.—A canal from Charleroy to Brussels.—A lateral canal to the Loire; very advantageous to the neighbouring departments for the exportation of their territorial productions and manufactures.—A canal from Niort to Rochelle; on which *prisoners of war* are to be employed till they are exchanged.—A canal from Nantes to Brest. The plan is to join the Loire and the Vilaine; the Vilaine with the Blavet; to be continued to Port-Launay and Brest, by the rivers Doré, Hières, and Anne.

M. DE LALANDE received, in the month of April, an anonymous letter, in which it is said that a German of high

reputation in several sciences discovered, fifty years ago, a remarkable period of 280,000 years for the return of the six planets to the same point of the heavens, and his opinion thereon is requested to be given. The number of revolutions found by the German for each of the planets have been reduced into seconds by Lalande, from the revolution as at present known, and are as under:

Mercury	-	1162577	8836135098921
Venus	-	455122	8835595689448
Earth	-	280000	8835940680000
Mars	-	148878	8835946519500
Jupiter	-	23616	8835946544448
Saturn	-	9516	8835946558608

The French astronomer remarks, that these numbers differ so little, that the deviation from the same precise number of seconds in each sum of revolutions is not greater than the uncertainty in the known durations of those revolutions.

#### Italy.

Last year was marked by terrible explosions of Vesuvius. On July 23, a concussion shook most of the houses in Naples; in the county of Molina, several towns and villages were almost entirely destroyed, and 30,000 inhabitants lost their lives. Soon after, Vesuvius appeared agitated; and on August 12, a violent eruption ensued, and the lava took its direction towards the sea with incredible velocity. Many naturalists, as Humboldt, Buck, the Duke Della Torre, Guy-Eussac, &c. were eye-witnesses of this eruption, and have published accounts, some of which we have long had in preparation to lay before our readers, but have been prevented by the pressure of communications.

#### East Indies.

It is said that the Directors of the East India Company, some time since, sent orders to their supercargoes to procure certain elementary books of the Chinese language, for the use of their college at Hertford. Their agent was zealous to obtain them from Peking, but the government immediately prohibited their exportation, under the severest penalties!

The Christians at Peking have lately been exposed to a violent persecution, in consequence of some irregularity in the conduct of persons of that religion; and a Mandarin, suspected of being friendly to them, was put to death.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Narcisse et Les Graces, a grand Anacreontic Ballet, by Signior Rossi, as performed at the King's Theatre, Hay-market. Composed and arranged for the Piano-forte or Harp, by H. R. Bishop. 8s.*

MUCH varied taste and sweetness of fancy form the principal features of this publication. Many passages as beautiful as original have struck us in the perusal, and excited our admiration of the versatile talents of the composer. The style of the several movements is, in point of difficulty of execution, so moderate, that we can recommend their practice to almost every stage of performers; and may confidently say that they are calculated to delight all tasteful hearers.

*Le Captif, pour le Piano-forte. Composé et dédié à Mademoiselle M. H. par Louis Von Esch. 2s. 6d.*

The *Captive* is a production of much genius and science. The modulation is artificial and uncommon, and the ideas in general display a fertile and well-cultivated fancy. The nature of the subject precluded the admission of those brilliant passages so frequently found in the piano-forte productions of Mr. Von Esch; yet the whole exhibits a series of striking thoughts, and carries with it an effect important and interesting.

*The Celebrated Air "O Nancy wilt thou gang with me," with Variations for the Piano-forte, by Thomas Carter. 5s.*

Mr. Carter, the composer of this original, pleasing and popular air, has recommended it to the notice of all tasteful piano-forte performers, by the eight excellent variations which he has now added to it. The passages are in several instances too trying for the hands of young practitioners; but are ingeniously conceived, and will be found greatly improving to those who aim at the higher powers of execution.

*"When the busy Toil of Day is done," a favourite Ballad, composed by Mr. J. Terrail. 1s.*

We are much pleased with the artless style of this ballad. The general cast of the melody is most happily characteristic; yet we cannot but enter our protest against the introduction of the *accidental flat*, at the words "My bounding heart beats merrily," and wish we could regard it as an *accidental lapse* of the judgment.

*Twelve favourite Airs, composed and arranged as Duets, for Two Flutes and Three Trios. In a familiar Style for Three Flutes, by J. Sanderfon. 7s. 6d.*

The ability with which Mr. Sanderfon has constructed these duets and trios, greatly merits our commendation. The melodies are conceived with much taste and sprightliness, and the combinations are scientific and ingenious. We have not heard them, but may safely vouch for their good effect in experienced hands.

*The favourite Airs from the Ballet of La Dan-somanie, performed at the King's Theatre, Hay-market, arranged for the Piano-forte, with additional Movements. Composed by T. Latour. 8s.*

Piano-forte performers will find in the music of this Ballet a variety of pleasing and improving movements. Indeed we seldom have found in the same number of pages, so much novel and interesting matter; passages so perfectly dramatic, and yet so well calculated to please in the chamber.

*Petite Fantaisie et la Contrariante, pour le Piano-forte. Dediées à Lady Emily Percy, par Louis Von Esch. 2s.*

The genius and science of Mr. Von Esch are very conspicuous in the present composition. A clearness of conception and facility of expression characterize the two movements of which it consists, and obviously point out the composer. We should scarcely do our duty not to recommend "La Petite Fantaisie," to the earnest notice of piano-forte practitioners.

*The celebrated Air, "No, 'twas neither Shape nor Feature," arranged as a Glee for Three Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-forte, by J. Mazzinghi, Esq. 1s. 6d.*

Mr. Mazzinghi has harmonized this charming air with considerable ability and judgment. The composition, as here given, assumes quite a new character and effect, and cannot be heard without delight by the lovers of fine melody combined with sound and well-regulated harmony.

*"The Lads O'Arranteenic," a Scottish Ballad, written by Mr. Robert Tannabill. The Music composed by Mr. Ross, of Aberdeen. 1s.*

"The Lads, O'Arranteenic," is a ballad of much merit. The melody is simple, purely Scotch, and well qualified to express the sentiment of the poetry.

Mr. Ross's muse has often excited our warmest commendation, and we should be unjust were we to withhold it in the present instance.

*L'heure du Matin, a quatre on a deux mains, pour le Piano-Forte, Composée par Augustus Pöge. 2s. 6d.*

This piece is first arranged for two performers, and afterwards constructed for one; a plan which we cannot but commend, as highly accommodating to the practitioner, who is not always in a situation to command a partner. The production is simple, but pleasing, and if properly performed, will not fail to attract attention.

*The Damask Rose, a favourite Ballad, written by J. B. Orme, Esq. Composed and Dedicated to Mr. Brakam, by T. Purday.*

The melody Mr. Purday has given to

this well-written song, does much credit to his taste and judgment. It flows with ease and smoothness, and produces an effect at once pleasing and impressive.

We are glad to have to announce the speedy publication of upwards of fifty songs, composed by the late ingenious Mr. Jonathan Battishill. They are selected from original manuscripts in the possession of the Hon. George Pomeroy, T. Forster, esq. and Messrs. Groombridge and Weldon, by Mr. Page, vicar-choral of St. Paul's Cathedral; and are to include the airs in the operas of *Almena* and the *Rites of Hecate*. The work is to be brought out in an elegant style, and to be embellished with a portrait of the composer.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

\* \* \* *The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.*

### ROYAL ACADEMY.

ON the evening of Wednesday the 15th of December, a council was held at the Royal Academy for the purpose of electing a president, and distributing the three silver annual prize medals; when after sitting from seven until half past eleven o'clock, Benjamin West, esq. was elected president! Mr. Wyatt, the late president, then presented the medals; to Mr. Mulready, for the best drawing from life. Mr. Cole, for the best model from life. Mr. Gandy, for an architectural drawing, which was a west view of St. Paul's, from actual measurement, Mr. Gandy's drawing was the only one presented for the architectural medal.

At the time of the last vacancy of a president of the Royal Academy, it was said that Mr. West had been driven from the chair by the ungenerous intrigues of some of the Royal Academicians,—that he had great reason to be dissatisfied with their mode of conducting their opposition to his re-election; and when he quitted the chair, James Wyatt, esq. was declared his successor, and it was not imagined that Mr. West would ever have the inclination or opportunity to return to the office.

We have been told, that for some time back, Mr. Wyatt has not indulged the Royal Academicians with much of his company at Somerset house; that sundry other gentlemen were proposed to be

set up in opposition to his re-election, but that the artists had so many opposite interests clashing with each other, that they could not agree; but at length, (with a very few exceptions) formed a coalition, and requested Mr. West to resume his former seat. He has done so, and by this, excited as much surprise as he did by quitting it. Without entering into the causes, or being certain that these are the precise circumstances, certain it is that his being again elevated to his lately abdicated seat, is creditable to the institution; as independent of all other considerations, a dispassionate looker-on will generally think that the president of a society of painters ought to be a painter,—the captain of a ship should be a sailor,—and a general of an army a soldier, and &c. and &c. This has been the *declared system* of all well regulated governments, and has been usually acted upon; though we recollect a few exceptions, one is recorded by Swift in his voyage to Laputa, where a person was appointed to be comptroller and director of the royal band of military engineers, because he was mouse-trap maker to the Emperor of Lilliput.

### THE BRITISH GALLERY.

A gallery where the younger artists might at their leisure study and copy valuable pictures by the ancient masters,

has been long wanted in this country. The liberal plan on which the British gallery in Pallmall has been conducted during the time it has been kept open for that purpose, has certainly given an opportunity of improvement to the present race of young painters, which was not enjoyed by their predecessors; and by many of the productions which we have seen, they appear to have availed themselves of it in a manner which must be gratifying to the noblemen and gentlemen who have so liberally lent their pictures for the purpose. Many of the most capital pictures have been copied several times; and Mr. West, whose persevering application to his profession does him high honour, and exhibits an excellent example to the young students, has made a copy of that most brilliant picture, the portrait of Govertius, painted by Vandyke, which is in the collection of Mr. Angerstein. Mr. West's experience and knowledge of his art, justified him in taking a liberty which we should have been sorry to have seen taken by a young man. Vandyke painted the portrait without either of the hands: Mr. West, by introducing both the hands holding a book, has lighted up and essentially improved his copy from it. Besides the above by the president, there have been nine other copies made from this picture by different students in the gallery. The gallery was last month closed for this year, as a place of study from ancient pictures; and will in a short time be opened again for the exhibition and sale of pictures by English artists, as it was last year.

*Love sheltered.* H. Thomson, R. A. pinxt. W. Say sculpt. Published by Mrs. Macklin, Fleet-street.

“It's a cold rainy night, and I'm wet to the skin,  
And I've lost my way Ma'am, so pray let me in.”

Many of our readers will recollect this very pleasing picture, which excited much attention when it was exhibited at the Royal Academy last year; the taste and feeling so eminently displayed in the picture is very happily transferred to the copper in this very excellent print, which is well engraved in mezzotinto.

*The Assembly Rooms at the Race Grounds near Madras.* T. Daniell.

This is a very good print; but a European building, and European costume, manners, and follies, do not seem calculated to assimilate with Asiatic scenery.

*The Right Honourable Henry Gratton, M.P.*  
J. Ramsay, pinxt. C. Turner sculpt. Published by Turner, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square.

This spirited and characteristic portrait is dedicated by permission to Lord Fitzwilliam, and it is uncommonly well engraved in mezzotinto. The Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool determined some time since to erect a monument to the immortal hero of Trafalgar, in the principal square of their town. Mr. Rose was employed to prepare a suitable model, which he has completed with great ability, and it is to be immediately cast in bronze. The hero is placed erect in full uniform on the shaft of a column, which rises to a height proper to show the figure. On the front angles of the cornice over the pedestal are the figures of Britannia and Fame; the former weeping for the fallen warrior; while Fame endeavours to console her by pointing to a wreath of laurel, on which is inscribed the word TRAFALGAR. On the opposite side of the column appears a majestic figure of war, and below the plinth are several steps. The whole being designed with classical propriety, and finely executed, will, when finished, prove an ornament to the fine arts, and express the respect due to a hero, who was an honour to his country and his profession, and whose services will ever live in the grateful remembrance of survivors.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth has designed and etched a series of twenty-four plates, representing the progress of genius. They display great taste and fancy, and are intended as presents for the select and particular friends of her Royal Highness.

Mr. Ackermann has published the third number of the Seasons, or Flower Garden: being a selection of the most beautiful flowers that blossom at the same seasons of the year; carefully drawn from nature, with a description of each flower, some introductory observations on the arts, &c. by P. C. Henderson.

This number is entitled AUTUMN, and contains six very beautiful and elegant coloured engravings of the white jessamine, crimson carnation, convolvulus major, convolvulus minor, the scarlet poppy, and blue passion flower. The introduction is written with taste, and, as well as the description of each flower, will be found very useful to the student.

He is also publishing a little set of decorative prints of the twelve months, engraved with much taste by Agar, from designs which are in an eminent degree classical.

classical and picturesque, by Mr. Burney.

The fashion of illustrating books by prints has been lately carried to a great height: for an insignificant old portrait of an insignificant character, not intrinsically worth one penny, will, in a sale of old prints, produce many pounds, because that character is mentioned in a history that is to be illustrated. A view of an old cottage, an old castle or an old church is held in equal estimation, if a battle has been fought or any other memorable circumstance is recorded as having happened in their vicinity.—Mr. Ackerman has introduced an illustration of a much more whimsical nature. Many of our readers must have seen a book lately published, entitled, the Miseries of Human Life, or the Groans of Timothy Testy and Samuel Sensitive, &c. To illustrate the twelve books of this very whimsical volume, Mr. Rowlandson has designed and engraved twelve plates, representing the leading calamities. They are published in a size to bind up with the volume, and we shall certainly find room for a slight description of them in a future retrospect, as they are in an eminent degree ludicrous and laughable.

John Taylor, Esq. a very well known

and deservedly celebrated amateur painter, lately died at Bath. He formerly painted some very fine Italian views, which were engraved and published for Messrs. Boydell and Co. He also painted four brilliant landscapes which were in his Majesty's collection at the Queen's palace. These pictures were much admired, but the painter having studied in Italy, has given to them an Italian sky; one of them is quite hot, and all of them are too warm for this northern climate.

George Stubbs, esq. the long celebrated painter of animals, died a few weeks since in London. Many of his productions have been much admired, though those of a horse terrified by a lion, and some similar subjects, were thought rather violent. He perhaps never painted a finer picture than a tyger in his den, which Dixon transferred to the copper in one of the finest mezzotinto prints that ever was engraved. By a fire at the printer's this very fine plate was melted a short time after it was engraved.

About the middle of last month died in Windmill-street, Edward Edwards, esq. associate and teacher of perspective to the royal academy, and author of a treatise on that branch of the Fine Arts.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of November and the 20th of December, extracted from the London Gazettes.

### BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

**B**YWATER Thomas, Tadcaster, brewer. (Barber, Gray's Inn)  
 Baildon Edward, Manchester, grocer. (Holland, Manchester)  
 Baddely Benjamin, Whitechapel, grocer. (Rivington, Fenchurch buildings)  
 Bradley John, Grosvenor, Warrington, grocer. (Blacklock, St. Mildred's court)  
 Bewick Samuel, and John Grime, Aulme, brewers. (Key and Co, Manchester)  
 Barlow Thomas, Manchester, merchant. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry)  
 Clay Gustavus, Tunnes, carpenter. (James Alexander, 9, Bedford-row)  
 Clem nts Clement, Dagenham, potatoe-merchant. (Harding, primrose-street)  
 Cartwright Charles, Compton-street, leather seller. (Heath, Bernoufsey-square)  
 Cook John, Widford, victualler. (Aubrey, Took's court, Curstow-street)  
 Cherry John, St. John street, cabinet-maker. (Jones and Co. Lord Mayor's Court-office)  
 Dingle William, Exeter, flour-merchant. (Lovinge Sarel, 18, Surrey street)  
 Dalton John, and Charles Wilson, Birmingham, flax dealers. (Egerton, Gray's Inn)  
 Dyke Samuel, Bartholomew-clark, tea dealer. (Highmoor, Queen's street)  
 Dyson John, Tottenham, gardener. (Taylor, Waltham Abbey)  
 Edward's Thomas, Duck's Foot Lane, cotton manufacturer. (Edwards, Cable-street, Hulbora)  
 Edwards John, Liverpool, mercant. (Blacklock, St. Mildred's court)  
 Field George, Bath, barber and hosier. (Nethersole and Co. 15, Elix street)  
 Hamilton Robert, Stulbridge, linen-draper. (Warry, New Inn)  
 Harris Thomas, Oxford street and Blackfriars road, mat-refer-maker. (Berry and Janset, Walbrook)

Hopkins Thomas John, Chigwell, brewer. (Martin, Vineyard Hill)  
 Hopkins William, Leman-street, silk thrower. (Parnell, Spital Fields)  
 Humbridge Stephen, Fetter lane, and William Humbridge of Stroud, clothiers. (Constable, Symond's Inn)  
 Johnfon Jesse, Macclesfield, cotton spinner. (Edge, Inner Temple)  
 Kent John, the younger, Southwick, builder. (Atchefun and Co. Austin Friars)  
 Lee Henry, Hollywell-street, silversmith. (Lodgington and Co. Crown Office Row)  
 Morgan Thomas, Downend, cornfactor. (James, Gray's Inn)  
 Manby William, Strand, oil and colorman. (Spice, 4, Elm court, Temple)  
 Mencilin Isaac, and David Arnick, Cheapside, perfumers. (Clark, bauler's hall)  
 Miles Charles, Bernoufsey-street, selmonger. (Sykes and Co. New Inn)  
 Marshall Francis, strand, Jeweller. (Atkinson, Castle-street, Falcon square)  
 Manley Charles, Lyon's inn, merchant. (Stevens, Little St. Apollie)  
 Maddocks Richard, Ellefmerc, grocer. (Benbow and Co. Lincoln's Inn)  
 Morgan Edward, Noble street, warehoufeman. (Swais and Co. Old Jewry)  
 Moule John, King street, vintner. (Richardson, New Inn)  
 Percival John, New Loudou street, merchant. (Druce, Billiter square)  
 Pinoar John, Cudworth, maltster. (Alexander and Co. New Inn)  
 Pringle Robert, Northumberland street, merchant and Jeweller. (Jennings and Co. Shire-lane)  
 Pullen William Henry, Dartmouth, spirit merchant. (Wright and Booth, Chancery lane)  
 Parquet Emanuel, City Road, rectifier. (Palmer and Co. Copthall court)  
 Pearson Samuel, Koxby Bridge, corn factor. (Evans, Thabes Inn)  
 Rouse William, Worcester, silversmith. (Becke, Bream's Buildings, Chancery-lane)  
 Rees David, Swansea, dealer and chappman. (Blandford and Co. Inner Temple)

Rowland



- Rowland Joseph, Fetter-lane, carpenter. (Lee, Cattle-street, Holborn)
- Richmond James, South Shields, merchant. (Bell and Co. Bow lane)
- Roberts Piercy, Long Acre, victualler. (Murphy, Bouverie street)
- Roberts Edward, Buhl lane, merchant. (Therwood, Cushion court)
- Smyth John Greatrix, Dyer's court, insurance broker. (Dennetts and Co. King's Arms yard, Coleman-street)
- Saunders Richard Francis, Enfield Chase, grazier. (Nettle-fold, Bouverie street)
- Stiles Sarah and Mason Stiles, Dorking, plumbers. (Mills, Ely place)
- Smith Thomas Enort, Great Trinity lane, leather seller. (Bolton and Co. Lawrence, Poultry hill)
- Severn Luke, Coleman-street, trunk maker. (Bolton and Co. Lawrence Poultry hill)
- Steel Joseph, Stockport, check manufacturer. (Hunnam Fair Retford)
- Stratton Samuel, Willingdon, shopkeeper. (Laugridge and Co. Lewes)
- Stedman Thomas, Riddle, linen draper. (Chippendale, King's Bench Walk)
- Shoolbred John and William Williams, Mark Lane, merchants. (Walton, Grinders' hall)
- Ticken William, Marlow Bridge, dealer and chapman. (Edmunds and Son, Exchequer-office of Pleas)
- Thompson William, Woodford, apothecary. (Mills and Co. Parliament-street)
- Vodell Albut, Paul's Chain, furrier. (Oakley, New London street)
- Whitcomb Mark Anthony, Gosport, brewer. (Shelton, Seffions-house, London)
- Waring John, Goodenagh, farmer. (Barretts, 9, Holborn Court, Gray's inn)
- Williams George, Bristol, broker. (Sheppard and Co. Benford-row)
- Whalley Thomas, Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court)
- Williams David, Swanwick, dealer and chapman. (Blanford and Co. Inner Temple)
- Weeks Henry, Egware Road, carrier. Sale, 21, Surrey street
- Williams Charles, the elder, Turnham Green, butcher. (Kibbewart and Co. Gray's Inn Place)
- Wright Thomas, Bollington, innholder, Hall, Macclesfield.
- Wiss Joseph, Manchester, cotton merchant. (Duckworth and Co. Manchester)

#### DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Arden John and John Barker Arden, Beverley, wine merchants, December 20
- Bridlow Charles, Newgate street, linen draper, January 27, final
- Bedford Christopher, Bristol, linen merchant, December 8, final
- Bate Thomas, Macclesfield, draper, December 16
- Blunt William, Hartwell, farmer, December 30, final
- Batemann John, Kingston, merchant, January 13
- Boardman Joseph, Manchester, plumber, December 31
- Beyts Benjamin and Ann Smith, Basinghall-street, factors, January 24
- Blowe Dix and Charles Blowe, Eothen, linen drapers, December 30, final
- Ealdwin William, Wigan, scrivener, January 13
- Bexon William, Gosport, draper, January 3
- Beattie William, St. Paul's Church Yard, pocket book maker, February 7
- Barfoot William, Waltham Abbey, grocer, January 6
- Bury William, Bucksbursby, warehouseman, December 20
- Boardman James, the younger, Manchester, cotton spinner, January 6, final
- Carter Robert, William, linen draper, December 17
- Cadwell William, Maidstone, upholsterer, December 27, final
- Clarke John, Gainsborough, grocer, December 23
- Champion James Henry, Gravesend, grocer, December 27
- Curtis John, Bolton, innholder, December 30, final
- Carlier John and William Wilkinson, Stockport, December 31, final
- Cox Benjamin, Stourbridge, timber merchant, December 13
- Cooper Samuel, Eredfield, miller, January 9, final
- Coote John, Fording Road, fishery, February 7
- Dobson Thomas, Kendal, merchant, December 24
- Davenport John, Oakham, linen draper, December 15, final
- Dan el Joseph Elkin, Coleman street, January 10
- Doyle James, Covent Garden, chiuaman, January 13
- Dickson William and Thomas Goodall, Warwick, bankers, January 8
- Evans John, Wolverhampton, hardwareman, December 29, final
- Easterby George and William Macfarlane, Rotherhithe, merchants, January 3, final
- Evans Evan, Salisbury, coal merchant, January 10
- Ellis William, Solihull, money scrivener, January 5
- Eckenstein Daniel, College Hill, merchant, January 13
- Fuller Richard Plumer, Guilford, ironmonger, December 23, final
- Furvell George, Aldermanbury, manufacturer, December 27, final
- Goodwin Peter, Leanwrit, shopkeeper, December 10
- Green William, Manchester, cotton merchant, Dec. 27
- Graff James and Patrick Dempsey Foley, Tower Royal, merchants, December 30
- Godfrey John, Stoke Lacey, hop merchant, January 5
- Gilpin John, Wixham, linen draper, December 31, final
- Gill John, Nuburn, draper, January 5, final
- Henry Isaac, Liverpool, shopkeeper, December 20, final
- Hunt Edward, Southampton, baker, December 26, final
- Hogg John, St. Leonard, merchant, December 27, final
- Harvey Alice, Wigan, milliner, January 12, final
- Hammond Edward, Tottenham Court Road, painter, January
- Hodgkin Samuel, the elder, Stourbridge, maltster, Jan. 17
- Job James, Cloak Lane, appraiser and auctioneer, December 20
- Jacklin Benjamin, Wentworth, corn dealer, Dec. 23, final
- Judith Frederick, Angel Court, Throgmorton street, merchant, January 3
- Lawton William and William Byron, Lincoln, drapers, December 20, final
- Logg N William and Robert Slater, Newgate street, linen drapers, December 15, final
- Leach William, Salford, brewer, December 30
- Lord Francis, Somer's Town, chandler, January 3
- Magley John, Dean Row, check manufacturer, January 25, final
- Mather Henry, Manchester, merchant, December 24
- Mackenzie Andrew, Darby street, and James Haig, Cannon Mills, merchants, December 27, final
- Muffelwhite John Brown, Warcham, butcher, January 13
- Mullington Thomas and John Mullington, Blackburn, cotton spinners, December 31
- Nicholson William, Carlton, farmer, December 20
- Osborne James, Oxford, fadler, December 20
- Paley Richard, Leeds, soap boiler, January 19
- Powell John, Coventry, innholder, December 23, final
- Prager Joseph, Norfolk street, broker, January 30
- Parkinson Thomas, Beverley, miller, December 31
- Potter John and William Monkman, Silver-street, Dec. 27
- Packer John, Chancery lane, cotton-manufacturer, December 27, final
- Pink William and John Birch, Charles-street, tailors, February 7, final
- Partridge Thomas, Dover, sail-maker, January 2
- Pelcher Thomas, Holy Cross, Canterbury, wheelwright, January 10
- Pow John, Worcester, builder, December 30
- Rawlinson Samuel, Manchester, merchant, December 20
- Rhodes John and John Justrams, Manchester, December 18
- Randall William, Pope's Head Alley, broker, December 20
- Ravencroft William Henry, Michael Edwin Feil and James Entwistle, Manchester, cotton spinners, December 17
- Richardson Thomas and Thomas Worthington, Manchester, merchant, December 18, final
- Richardson John Strand, haberdasher, January 3
- Reddish John, sutton, cornador, January 16, final
- Sheppard Alexander, Selby, shipwright, December 16
- Statham Peter the younger, dealer and chapman, December 18
- Smith James, Thames Ditton, soap maker, December 24
- Stockley Moses, Strand, grocer, January 3
- Smith George, Upper Harley street, merchant, December 27, final
- Sheppard Robert, Lynn, draper, December 30, final
- Sunderfon Robert, Pallgrave-place, money scrivener, December 20
- Spencer Thomas, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, December 24
- Sargeant Joseph, Ruffia court, Milk street, warehouseman, December 16
- Tuke John Butty, Beverley, banker, December 23
- Thompson Francis, Bow Lane, warehouseman, December 20
- Teafale Joseph, the younger, Bolton, merchant, December 27
- Thomas John, Chester, maltster, December 26, final
- Tanner Richard, Birmingham, upholder, January 3, final
- Thibout Pierre Louis, Old Compton street, carver, Jan. 3
- Voie Alice, Liverpool, milliner, January 6
- Weilhelm Urban, Martin's lane, December 23
- Walfam Charles and Humphry John Payne, Cheap-side, linen drapers, December 20, final
- Wright William, Fenchurch street, wine merchant, Dec. 3
- Wall Thomas, Bristol, brewer, December 23
- Walker David, Holborn, bookseller, December 23

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN DECEMBER.

*Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.*

## GREAT BRITAIN.

ON the 19th of December the New Parliament met, and after the usual formalities of swearing-in the members, and re-choosing Mr. Abbot speaker, the King's speech was read by the Chancellor.

*“ My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ His Majesty has commanded us to assure you, that in the difficult and arduous circumstances under which you are now assembled, it is a great satisfaction to him, to recur to the firmness and wisdom of his Parliament, after so recent an opportunity of collecting the sense of his people.

“ His Majesty has ordered the papers which have been exchanged in the course of the late Negotiation with France to be laid before you.

“ His Majesty has employed every effort for the restoration of general tranquillity, on terms consistent with the interests and honor of his people, and with that inviolable good faith towards his allies by which the conduct of this country has always been distinguished.

“ The ambition and injustice of the enemy disappointed these endeavours, and in the same moment kindled a fresh war in Europe; the progress of which has been attended with the most calamitous events.

“ After witnessing the subversion of the ancient constitution of Germany, and the subjugation of a large proportion of its most considerable states, Prussia found herself still more nearly threatened by that danger which she had vainly hoped to avert by so many sacrifices.—She was, therefore, at length compelled to adopt the resolution of openly resisting this unremitting system of aggrandizement and conquest. But neither this determination nor the succeeding measures were previously concerted with his Majesty. Nor had any disposition been shewn to offer any adequate satisfaction for those aggressions which had placed the two countries in a state of mutual hostility.

“ Yet in this situation his Majesty did not hesitate to adopt, without delay, such measures as were best calculated to unite their councils and interests against the common enemy.

“ The rapid course of the calamities which ensued opposed insurmountable difficulties to the execution of this purpose.

“ In the midst of these disastrous events, and under the most trying circumstances, the good faith of his Majesty's allies has remained unshaken. The conduct of the king of Sweden has been distinguished by the most honorable firmness. Between his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia the happiest union subsists; it has been cemented by reciprocal proofs of good faith and confidence; and his Majesty doubts not that you will participate in his anxiety to cultivate and confirm an alliance which affords the best remaining hope of safety for the Continent of Europe.”

*“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“ His Majesty looks with confidence to your assistance in those exertions which the honor and independence of your country demand. The necessity of adding to the Public Burthens will be painful to your feelings, and is deeply distressing to his Majesty.—In considering the estimates for the various branches of the public service you will best consult his Majesty's wishes by combining all practicable economy with those efforts which it is necessary to make against the formidable and increasing power of the enemy.

*“ My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ The long series of misfortune which has afflicted the Continent of Europe, could not fail to affect, in some degree, many important interests of this country.

“ But, under every successive difficulty, his Majesty has had the satisfaction of witnessing an increasing energy and firmness on the part of his people, whose uniform and determined resistance has been no less advantageous than honorable to themselves, and has exhibited the most striking example to the surrounding nations. The unconquerable valour and discipline of his Majesty's fleets and armies continue to be displayed with undiminished lustre: The great sources of our prosperity and strength are unimpaired. Nor has the British Nation been at any time more united in sentiment and action, or more determined to maintain inviolate the independence of the Empire and the dignity of the National Character. With these advantages, and with an humble reliance on the protection of the Divine Providence, his Majesty is prepared to meet the exigencies of this great crisis; assured of receiving the fullest support from the wisdom of your deliberations, and from the tried affection, loyalty, and public spirit of his brave people.”

The usual Address was afterwards moved in the Lords by the Earl of Jersey, and seconded by Lord Somers; and in the Commons by the Hon. Mr. Lamb, and seconded by Mr. John Smith, and carried without a division, after some explanations from Lords Grenville and Howick, relative to the Rupture of the Negotiations for Peace; about which much dissatisfaction had previously existed in the public mind.

## FRANCE.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE  
BLOCKADE OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS!!!

*Message of his Majesty the Emperor and King to the Senate.*

“ Senators, under the circumstances of the present state of the general affairs of Europe, we have resolved to make known to you, and the nation, the principles which we have adopted for the direction of our political conduct.

“ Our extraordinary moderation at the close

of each of the three former wars, has been the cause of that which immediately followed. Thus have we had to contend against a fourth coalition, nine months after the dissolution of the third—nine months after that signal victory which Providence vouchsafed to us, and which held forth an assurance of a long repose to the Continent.

“The influence of England, however, sooner or later, extends itself over a great number of the European Cabinets; and without a durable peace with this Power, our people cannot enjoy those benefits of peace, which have been the first aim of our labours, and the sole object of our existence. Notwithstanding our triumphant position, we were, even in the last negotiation with England, still more struck by the arrogance of her language, than by the sacrifices she was disposed to exact from us. The island of Malta, on which it seemed as if the honor of the war depended, which England in contempt of treaties retained, and which was the first cause of war, we agreed to cede. We agreed that, besides Ceylon and the kingdom of Mysore, England should also retain the Cape of Good Hope.

“But all our exertions were frustrated, when the Cabinet Councils of our enemy ceased to be animated by the noble ambition of uniting the happiness of the world with the actual prosperity of one’s country, and the latter with a permanent state of prosperity; and no prosperity can be permanent for England, which is founded in an extravagant and unjust policy, that would deprive of all commerce, and all navigation, sixty millions of people, who are their neighbours, and who are both rich and brave.

“Thus, after the death of the English Prime Minister, we easily perceived that the negotiations were continued with no other view than that of throwing a veil over the formation of the fourth coalition, which has been strangled in its birth.

“In this new situation, we have adopted as the immutable principle of our conduct, the resolution not to evacuate Berlin, Warsaw, and the provinces which may come into our possession by force of arms, until a General Peace has been concluded—until the Spanish, Dutch, and French Colonies have been restored—until the foundations of the Ottoman Power have been secured, and the complete independence of that great Empire, one of the most important interests of our people, has been irrevocably consecrated.

“We have placed the British islands in a state of blockade, and ordered measures to be taken against them which excite a struggle in our heart. It has cost us the pain of a victory, to render the interest of private individuals dependent on the disputes of Kings, and, after so many years of civilization, to return to those principles which characterize the barbarism of the first ages of nations. But the welfare of our people and our allies has compelled us to employ against the common

foe the same weapons which he used against us.—These determinations, which are dictated by a just feeling of reciprocity, have originated neither in passion nor in hatred. The same offers which we made after the dissolution of the three coalitions, which contributed so much to the glory of our people, we are still ready to make at the moment our arms have gained new triumphs. We are ready to conclude peace with England; we are ready to make peace with Russia and Prussia: but on such principles alone must it be concluded, as that no one, be who he may, shall presume to claim any thing of us, on the pretence of superior power. The Colonies must be restored to the mother countries, and to our commerce and industry that prosperity of which they are susceptible, must be guaranteed.

“Should these dispositions, in the whole of their extent, tend to retard for a time the period of a general peace, the delay, however short it may be, will to our heart appear long. But we are convinced, that our people will duly estimate the wisdom of our political motives, and perceive with us, that a partial peace is only an armistice, by which we risk the loss of all the advantages we have gained, and furnish occasion to a new war, and that France cannot find her prosperity but in a general peace.

“We find ourselves in one of those critical junctures, which have an important influence on the fate of nations; and the French people will shew themselves worthy of that destination which awaits them. The *Senatus Consultum*, which we have ordered to be laid before you, and which places at our disposal, in the first month of the year, the conscription of 1807, which, under ordinary circumstances, would not have commenced until the month of September, will be eagerly carried into effect by fathers and children—At what more attractive moment could we invite the French youth to take up arms? In marching to join their colours, they will pass through the capitals of our enemies, and fields of battle rendered famous by the victories of their elder brothers in arms.

“Given at Berlin, Nov. 21, 1806.

(Signed) “Napoleon.”

#### THE IMPERIAL DECREE.

“From the Protocol of our Secretary of State—From our Imperial Camp at Berlin, November 21, 1806.

“NAPOLEON, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH—AND KING OF ITALY.

“WHEREAS, 1. That England has ceased to observe the laws of nations, recognized by all civilized nations.

“2. That she considers every individual as an enemy who belongs to a hostile State, and consequently makes prisoners, not merely the crews of ships of war, but also the crews of merchant vessels, and even the crews of commercial factories, and persons with commerce, where employed in cantile affairs.

“3. That she extends the

quests to the cargo and commodities, and to the property of individuals; which right of conquest, however, ought only to be applicable to that which belongs to the hostile State.

" 5. That she extends her right of blockade to places not fortified, and to commercial ports, in bays, and the mouths of navigable rivers; which blockade, according to the principles and the practice of all civilized nations, is applicable only to fortified places.

" That she considers a place in a state of blockade before which she has not even a single ship of war, although a place can only be considered as blockaded when it is so circumscribed at its communication, that it is impossible to approach it without visible danger.

" That she even declares places in a state of blockade which, with their whole united strength, she would be unable effectually to blockade, for instance, whole coasts and whole kingdoms.

" 5. That this monstrous abuse of the right of blockade has no other object but to impede the communication between nations, and to aggrandize the commerce and industry of England by ruins of the commerce and industry of the Continent.

" 6. That as this is the object of England, all those who carry on traffic in English commodities upon the Continent, by doing so, second her views and render themselves her accomplices.

" 7. That this conduct of England, which is altogether worthy of the age of barbarism, has become advantageous to that power to the prejudice of every other.

" 8. That it is a right conferred by nature to oppose to an enemy the weapons he employs against you, and to fight against him in the same manner in which he attacks, and that this principle is recognised by all ideas of justice and all liberal sentiments, the result of that civilization by which societies are distinguished.

" We therefore determine to employ against England these principles which she has adopted in her maritime code.

" The consequence of the present decree shall be considered as fixed fundamental laws of the empire, so long as England refuses to acknowledge one and the same law as applicable both to sea and land, till she ceases to consider private property, what it may, a good prize—till she ceases to extend the persons of individuals who are not engaged in military operations, the principles by which she at present treats them as prisoners of war—and until she shall apply the right of blockade only to those places which she has a force fully adequate to cut off from communication.

" We have therefore decreed and decree as follows:—

Article 1. "The British islands are declared to be in a state of blockade.

" 2. All commerce and all correspondence with the British Isles are prohibited.

and 3. The letters or packets which are addressed to the C

addressed to England or to Englishmen, or which are written in the English language, shall not be forwarded by the posts, and shall be taken away.

" 4. Every individual who is an English subject, of whatever condition he be, who is found in the countries occupied by our troops, or those of our allies, shall be made prisoners of war.

" 5. Every magazine, every commodity, every article of property, of whatever sort, which belongs to an English subject, shall be declared good prize.

" 6. The trade in English commodities is prohibited, and every article which belongs to England, or is the produce of her manufactures and colonies, is declared good prize.

" 7. The half of the proceeds of the confiscation of the articles, property and good prize by the preceding article, will be employed to indemnify the merchants for the losses which they suffer by the capture of trading vessels seized by the English cruisers.

" 8. No ship which comes direct from England or the English colonies, or has been there after the publication of the present Decree, shall be admitted into any harbour.

" 9. Every ship which trades with a false declaration, in contravention of the above principles, shall be seized, and the ship and cargo confiscated as if they were English property.

" 10. Our Prize Court at Paris is invested with power definitively to settle all disputes which may arise in our empire or in the countries occupied by the French armies, in regard to the execution of the present decree. Moreover, our Prize Court at Milan is invested with full power finally to decide all disputes which may arise within the dominions of our kingdom of Italy.

" 11. The present decree shall be communicated to the Kings of Spain, of Naples, of Holland and Etruria, and our other Allies, whose subjects, as well as our own, have been the victims of the injustice and barbarity of the English maritime code.

" 12. Our Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of War, of Maritime, Finance, of Police, and our Post-masters General, each of them, in as far as concerns his department, is entrusted with the execution of the present Decree."

*Note presented on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of November, by his Excellency the Imperial French Minister M. Boarrienne, to the Senate of Hamburg.*

" The undersigned Minister of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy to the States of Lower Saxony, has been commanded by his Sovereign to communicate to the city of Hamburg, as follows:

" That all English goods which are found in the city, ports, and territories of Hamburg, to whomsoever they may belong, shall be confiscated.

" That every Englishman, or English subject, in the city, or in the ports or territory above-mentioned, is a prisoner of war.

" That

“ That all moveable and personal property in the city of Hamburg, its ports or territories, belonging to Englishmen or English subjects, is confiscated.

“ That no ship coming from England, or bound to the same, shall be admitted into the above-mentioned ports, city, or territories.

“ That every ship which by means of false declarations shall attempt to sail from the above mentioned city, ports, or territories, to England, shall be confiscated.

“ That no English courier nor English letter bag, shall be allowed to pass through the city, ports, or territory of Hamburg.

“ BOURIENNE.”

*Thirty-second Bulletin of the French Army, Berlin, Nov. 16.*

“ After the taking of Magdeburg, and the battle of Lubeck, the campaign against Prussia is entirely finished.

“ The following was the situation of the Prussian army upon taking the field:—

“ The corps of General Blucher, called of Westphalia, consisted of 33 battalions of infantry, 4 companies of rangers, 45 squadrons of cavalry, 1 battalion of artillery, and 7 batteries, independent of the regiment pieces.

“ The corps of Prince Hohenlohe consisted of 24 Prussian battalions and 25 Saxon battalions, 45 Prussian squadrons and 36 Saxon squadrons, 2 battalions of artillery, 8 Prussian batteries and 8 Saxon batteries.

“ The army commanded by the King in person consisted of an advanced guard of 10 battalions and 15 squadrons, commanded by the Duke of Weimar, and three divisions. The first, commanded by the Prince of Orange, consisting of 14 battalions and 20 squadrons. The second division, commanded by General Wartensleben, consisted of 11 battalions and 15 squadrons.

“ The 3d division, commanded by General Schmettau, consisted of 10 battalions and 15 squadrons. The corps of reserve of this army, which Kalkreuth commanded, consisted of two divisions, each of ten battalions of the regiments of the guards or of the elite, and 20 squadrons.

“ The reserve, commanded by Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, consisted of 18 battalions and 20 squadrons.

“ Thus the total general of the Prussian army consisted of 160 battalions; and 236 squadrons served 50 batteries, which made present under arms 115,000 infantry, 80,000 cavalry, and 300 pieces of cannon, comprising the cannons of battalions.

“ All this army was at the battle of the 14th, except the corps of the Duke of Weimar, which was still at Eifsnach, and the reserve of the prince of Wirtemberg; which carries the Prussian forces that were at the battle to 126,000 men.

“ Of these 126,000 men, not one has escaped. Of the corps of the Duke of Weimar, not a man has escaped. Of the corps of

reserve of the Duke of Wirtemberg, which was beat at Halle, not a man has escaped.

“ Thus their 115,000 men have all been taken, wounded or killed. All the colours and standards, all the cannons, all the baggage, all the Generals have been taken, and nothing has crossed the Oder. The King, Queen, General Kalkreuth, and about ten or twelve Officers, are all that have fled. The King of Prussia has now remaining a regiment in the town of Gros Glogau, which is besieged, one at Preßlau, one at Brieg, two at Warfaw, and a few regiments at Koenigsberg, in all about 15,000 infantry and 3 or 4000 cavalry. Part of these troops are shut up in strong places. The King cannot assemble at Koenigsberg, whither he is at this moment fled, more than 3000 men.

“ The Sovereign of Saxony has made a present of his portrait to General Lemarois, Governor of Wirtemberg, who, being at Torgau, re established order in a house of correction, among 600 convicts, who had armed themselves and threatened to plunder the town.

“ General Lebrun presented yesterday to the Emperor four standards belonging to four Prussian squadrons commanded by General Pelet, and which General Drouet forced to capitulate near Lauenburgh. They had escaped of the corps of General Blucher.

“ Major Amiel, at the head of a squadron of the 16th rangers, sent by Marshal Soult along the Elbe, to pick up all that might escape of the corps of General Blucher, has made about a thousand prisoners, among whom five hundred hussars, and has taken a great quantity of baggage.

“ The following is the position of the French army. The division of cuirassiers of General Hautpaul, the divisions of dragoons of the Generals Grouchy and Sahue, the light cavalry of Gen. Lanfalle, making a part of the reserve of cavalry which the Grand Duke of Berg had at Lubeck, are marching to Berlin.

“ The head of the corps of Marshal Ney, which made Magdeburgh capitulate, entered Berlin to-day.

“ The corps of the Prince of Ponte-Corvo and Marshal Soult are on their way to Berlin. The corps of Marshal Soult will arrive there the 20th, that of the Prince of Ponte-Corvo a few days after.

“ Marshal Mortier is arrived with the eighth corps at Hamburg to close the Elbe and the Weser.

“ General Savary has been charged to blockade Hameln with the Dutch division.

“ The corps of Marshal Lannes is at Thorn.

“ The corps of Marshal Augereau is at Bremberg and opposite Graudentz.

“ The corps of Marshal Davoust is on its march from Posen towards Warfaw, whither the Grand Duke of Berg is repairing with the other part of the reserve of the cavalry, consisting of the division of dragoons of Generals Beaumont, Klien, and Beker, the division of cuirassiers

curassiers of Gen. Nanousty, and the light cavalry of Gen. Milhaud.

“ Prince Jerome, with the corps of the allies, is besieging Gros Glogau; his siege equipage was formed at Custrin. One of the divisions is investing Breslau. He is taking possession of Silesia.

“ Our troops occupy the fort of Leuczve, half way between Posen and Warsaw. Magazines and artillery have been found there. The Poles shew the best disposition, but as far as the Vistula this country is difficult, it is very sandy. It is the first time the Vistula sees the Gallic Eagle.

“ The King of Holland has caused the corps of Marshal Mortier to take possession of Hanover. The Prussian Eagles and the Electoral Arms were taken down together.

*Thirty-sixth Bulletin of the French Army.*

*“ Posen, in Poland, Dec. 1.*

“ The head quarters of the Grand Duke of Berg were, on the 27th of November at Lowicz. General Pennington, who commands the Russian army, had, in the hope of anticipating the French, entered Warsaw, and pushed forward an advanced guard to take positions along the river Drzura.

“ On the 26th the outposts of the respective armies fell in with each other, and the Russians were thrown into confusion. General Beaumont passed the Drzura at Lowicz, killed and wounded several Russian hussars, made a regiment of Cossacs prisoners, and pursued the enemy to Blonie.

“ On the 27th, some skirmishing took place between the advanced posts of the cavalry of both armies, when the Russians were pursued, and some prisoners taken.

“ On the 28th, towards evening, the Archduke of Berg entered Warsaw with his cavalry, and on the 29th the corps of Marshal Davoust advanced to the capital. The Russians had retreated over the Vistula, and had burnt the bridge after they passed. It would be difficult to describe the enthusiasm of the Poles. Our entrance into the capital was quite a triumph, and it is impossible to form an idea of the zeal which the Poles of every rank displayed.

“ Patriotism and national spirit have not diminished in the hearts of this people, but have acquired new force amidst misfortune. The most fervent desire, the only wish of the Poles is, to become again a Nation. The powerful abandon their castles, and come to implore with earnestness the restoration of their Nation, and offer their children, their fortunes, and all their influence towards accomplishing that end. This spectacle is indeed interesting. They have already every where resumed their ancient dress, and their former customs.

“ Shall the Polish Throne be re-established

ed, and shall the Great Nation secure for it respect and independence?—Shall she recal it to life from the grave? God only, who directs all human affairs can resolve this great political question. But certainly, never did more memorable, more important events arise.—From a congeniality of sentiment, which does honor to the French, the few stragglers, who were guilty of excesses in other countries, have experienced so good a reception from the people here, that no severe regulations have been necessary to make them conduct themselves with propriety.

“ Our soldiers often observe, that the solitary wildernesses of Poland are very different from the smiling fields of their own country; but they immediately add, that the Poles are good. Indeed the people of this country exhibit themselves in such a light, that it is impossible not to take an interest in their destiny.”

PROCLAMATION.

*Imperial Head Quarters, at Posen, Dec. 2, 1806.*

“ Soldiers,—A year ago at this same hour, you were on the memorable field of Austerlitz. The sacred cohorts of Russia fled defeated before you, or, surrounded laid down their arms at the feet of their conquerors. To the moderation, and the, perhaps, blameable generosity, which overlooked the criminality of the third coalition, is the formation of a fourth to be ascribed. But the Ally on whose military skill their principal hope rested, is already no more. His principal towns, his fortresses, his forage and ammunition magazines, 280 standards, 700 pieces of cannon, are in our power. Neither the Oder nor the Warta, the deserts of Poland, nor the rude season of winter, have been capable of arresting for a moment our progress. You have braved all dangers, have surmounted them all, and every enemy has fled on your approach. In vain did the Russians wish to defend the Capital of ancient and illustrious Poland. The French Eagles hover over the Vistula. The unfortunate, but brave Poles, on contemplating you, fancy they behold the celebrated legions of their Great Sobieski returning from a military expedition.

“ Soldiers, we shall not lay down our arms until a General Peace has confirmed and secured the power of our Allies, until it has restored to our commerce its freedom, and given back to us our Colonies. On the Elbe and on the Oder we have reconquered Pondicherry, all our possessions in India, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Spanish Colonies. What right has Russia to hope that she shall hold the balance of destiny in her hand? What right has she to expect she should be placed in so favourable a situation?—Shall there be a comparison made between the Russians and us? *Are we not then the Soldiers of Austerlitz?*

(Signed) “NAPOLEON.”

☞ *The Official Papers published by the House of Commons, relative to the Negotiations, will be inserted at length in our SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, which will be published on the 25th of January.*

## 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.*

PHTHISIS pulmonalis .....	13
Rheumatismus .....	9
Catarrhus .....	19
Ophthalmia .....	1
Scarlatina .....	1
Amenorrhœa .....	5
Menorrhagia .....	3
Colica Piccor .....	1
Dyspepsia .....	11
Asthenia .....	17
Morbi Cutanei .....	14
Morbi Infantiles .....	11

Phthisis pulmonalis, or consumption, is a disease of every year and of every month. It has recently, however, in more than ordinary abundance occurred within the range of the Reporter's professional observation. Some of the cases alluded to are in their infancy, on which account, hope may be entertained with regard to their happy and not remote termination.

Others had arrived at that degree of organic injury, which trespassed beyond the reach of possible reparation.

This is a disorder which, of all others, requires to be vigilantly watched in the natefency of its existence.

The lowest least complained of by the patient deserves to be most alarming to his friends. A *stitch* in the side, giving little pain, may be attended with much danger. Cold colliquative perspirations, which are regarded as merely the effusions of debility, not unfrequently involve the menace of approaching death.

Consumptive subjects, not from the nature of their disease solely, but likewise from the general character of their temper and mental constitution, are particularly calculated to engage our sympathy and affection.

One trait of that character is, that they are seldom found to complain of their complaints.

An ill-founded and unnatural hope ought to be regarded as the basis of especial apprehension.

The disorder becomes desperate by an anticipation, too long protracted, of speedy and spontaneous recovery.

Persons have not often died of consumption who have seasonably feared, and guarded against, the event.

By losing time, every thing is lost. Death becomes the consequence of delay.

The physician is summoned too frequently at that far advanced period, when the call can be regarded in scarcely any other light than as a kind of funeral ceremony,—as an etiquette which a family of decent character and circumstances think it a duty, or at least a decorum, to observe. He is sent for to peruse the last page of a disease, just when the volume is about to close.

JOHN REID.

*Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,  
Dec. 27, 1806.*

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

## SMITHFIELD CATTLE SHEW.

THE great importance of breeding and rearing such animals as will make the quickest and largest return of food for man, from the consumption of given quantities of vegetable food, was the principal motive with the late Duke of Bedford, and other patriotic noblemen and gentlemen, for associating themselves under the title of the Smithfield Club, with the view of encouraging, by an annual exhibition at the time of the principal market previous to Christmas, and by the distribution of premiums, the breeding and bringing to the London market of cattle, sheep, and pigs, fattened in the most economical manner; this being the only rational source from whence to expect a stop to the increase in the prices of butcher's meat. The

shew this year took place in the large and commodious repository-yard of Mr. Sadler, in Goswell-street, on the 19th, 13th, and 15th of December. James Backwell Praed, Esq. and Mr. Paul Giblett were the stewards for the shew, and attended on the 10th, and morning of the 11th, to the receiving of the certificates of age, work-performed, time of putting to fatten, kind and quantity of food consumed by each animal, and other particulars required as conditions from their owners to entitle them to exhibit as candidates for the premiums. The judges appointed for deciding on the comparative merits of the animals shewn, and awarding the prizes according to certain principles laid down in the printed conditions of the shew, consisted as usual of three gentlemen graziers, viz. Lord

Somerville,

Somerville, Robert Byng, Esq. and Richard Atley, Esq., and of two London butchers of eminence, viz. Mr. William Lambert and Mr. Robert Ayres. These five gentlemen spent the whole of the 11th in a careful examination and comparison of the certificates, and of the animals to which they related; and at the conclusion awarded as follows: viz. to John Weston, 20 guineas for a Hereford ox, above 160 stone weight; to ditto, 20 guineas for a Hereford ox, above 140 stone weight; to John Edmonds, 10 guineas for a Hereford ox, ditto; to Samuel Chandler, 20 guineas for a Devon ox, above 100 stone weight; to John Westcar, 10 guineas for a Hereford ox, ditto; to Samuel Chandler, 10 guineas for a Devonshire steer under four years old; to Joseph Lucas, 10 guineas for a short-horned cow, fatted after her third calf; to Anthony Lechmere, 10 guineas for three shering long-wooled fat wethers; to John Edmonds, 10 guineas for three two-shear long-wooled fat wethers; to Henry King, jun. 10 guineas for three two-shear fat South-Down wethers; to George Dodd, 10 guineas for a Suffolk fat pig, 23 months old; and to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, 10 guineas for a fat Spanish and Chinese pig, under 10 months old. Besides the above, several fine animals were exhibited, with certificates in due form, viz. oxen by John Westcar, Jonathan Chater, Thomas Pickford, Edmund Waters, Samuel Chandler, John Terrett, and Henry King, jun.; cows, by John Westcar, Lord William Russell, and John Humphries; long-wooled wether sheep, by the Rev. Thomas Placket, John Westcar, Humphrey Tuckwell, R. M. Robinson, John Humphries, Richard Hiron, George Inship, and Robert Masters; and pigs, by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, James Butler, and John Humphries. The exhibitors of live stock, not entitled to be competitors for the prizes, were Paul Pell, Lord Bagot, Henry King, jun., Joseph Joyner, Robert Masters, Robert Harvey, Thomas Pickford, James Reed, and Montague Burgoyne. It is not a little singular, that while ten candidates appeared for the prizes for long-wooled wethers, only one gentleman shewed short-wooled wethers, although two prizes were offered for such sheep. Very fine specimens of the *ruta baga*, or Swedish turnip, were shewn, from the farms of Earl Mansfield and Thomas Pickford: we are glad to find these useful and highly nutritious roots coming into very general use with farmers. Some very fine *kohl rabi*, or Hungarian turnip-cabbage, were exhibited by Messrs. Gibbs and Co. Lord Somerville, here and at the dinner, announced an alteration in the conditions of his ensuing Spring Show of Cattle (at Mr. Sadler's yard, on the 2d and 3d of March), limiting his prizes for fat wether short-wooled sheep to such as do not weigh above 25lb. per quarter of mutton, and allowing the grazier as well as the breeder of such sheep exhibited to be candidates for the prizes.

At the conclusion of the show on Monday, the annual dinner of the club took place, at Freemason's Tavern, Lord William Russell in the chair, supported by many distinguished patrons of agriculture; the company consisted of about 200 persons, nearly the whole of whom are practically engaged in, or acquainted with, the breeding, rearing, feeding, or sale of cattle: such an assembly could not fail of producing much interesting conversation and discussion. After the usual toasts, and the reading of the judges' report as above, the noble chairman stated, that the four first classes of premiums offered of late years by the club, not limiting the oxen or steers shewn to any particular breed, such a superiority in favour of the Herefordshire cattle had appeared, that, if longer continued, they might prove discouraging to the other valuable breeds of the country; on which account, the club had determined for the ensuing year to make six classes of premiums for oxen or steers of 120 stone weight, or upwards, which have been worked at least two years, ending the 11th of October, 1806, and not put to fatten previous to that day, which have eaten no oil cake or corn previous to the 1st of September, 1807; a particular account to be kept, and rendered to the club, of all which they consume between that day and the 30th of November. The six premiums to be 20 guineas each, as follows, viz. 1, for the best Hereford ox or steer; 2, long-horned; 3, short-horned; 4, Suffex or Kent; 5, Devon; and 6, any mixed breed: and, further to excite emulation in the candidates, an *additional premium* of ten guineas to the owner of the best ox or steer shewn in any of these six classes. That, in addition to the above, a seventh premium of 10 guineas for oxen or steers of any description, under the weight of 120 stone, is to be offered, whether they have been worked or not, if fed without corn or cake. The premiums for fat cows, which have previously borne three calves, for long and short-wooled fat wether sheep, and for fat pigs, to be the same as last year. These alterations in the premiums for the ensuing year were much applauded by the company, as tending to invite greater competition, and form a new era in the useful labours of this patriotic club. His Lordship then stated, that the other avocations of Mr. Arthur Young having been found to interfere with his duties as secretary to the club, he had resigned that office, to which Mr. John Farey (land-surveyor and agent), 12, Upper Crown-street, Westminster, had been elected; and Mr. Paul Giblett (butcher), 138, New Bond-street, to the office of treasurer to the club. At the meetings of the club which took place at Freemason's Tavern during the show, the following new members were elected, viz. Earl Thanet, Sir Henry Lippencot, Sir William Wake, Colonel T. R. Beaumont, Robert Harvey, — Allen, Robert Tubbs, John Plomber Clarke, Samuel Kendal, William Lambert, Robert Ayres, Cullen Smith, William D. Ground, Stephen Thornton, Wil-  
liam



William Francis Woodgate, William Ford Burton, John Billingsley, G. B. Proufe, — Harris, Hugh Hoare, jun., John Martin Webber, James Adams, Peter Green, Samuel Chandler, Joseph Lucas, Engles Godfrey Blake, James Leader, George Leybourn, Simon Payne, John Farnham, and Thomas Gibbs. It was resolved (instead of electing four vice-presidents, as had been intended,) to request Lord William Russell to continue to act as chairman to the club, during the absence of the Duke of Bedford, the president, to which his Lordship obligingly consented. Robert Byng, esq., and Mr. Henry King, jun., were chosen to, and accepted, the office of stewards for the ensuing show and dinner; and the meeting was adjourned to the second day of Lord Somerville's Spring Show, March 3, at three o'clock, at Freemason's Tavern. For the convenience of graziers and farmers attending Smithfield-Market, the printed conditions and premiums of the next show are left with, and may on application be had from, Mr. Mitchell, draper, 7, Cloth Fair, West Smithfield.

## MARRIED.

Henry Wood, esq. of Fore-street, Finsbury, to Miss Ann Hall, second daughter of Christopher Chrysell H., esq. of Raleigh House, Surrey.

At Chelsea, the Rev. William Marsh, vicar of Bafilden, Berks, to Miss M. C. Tilson, daughter of the late John T., esq. of Watlington Park, Oxon.

Samuel Taylor, esq. of Craven-street, to Sarah, second daughter of William Gosling, esq. of Hyde Park Corner.

Henry Hawley, esq. eldest son of Sir Henry H., to Catharine Elizabeth Shaw, eldest daughter Sir John S., bart. of Kenward, Kent.

William Fortteen, esq. Lime-street square, to Mrs. Cotton, relict of T. J. C., esq. of Sloane-street.

James Collins, esq. to Miss Charlotte King, both of Bedford-square.

At Lambeth, Captain Hastings Dare, in the service of the East India Company, to Miss Pateron, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel P., assistant quarter-master general of his majesty's forces.

George Lewen, esq. of the 38th regiment of foot, to Miss White, only daughter of John W., esq. attorney general of Upper Canada.

Mr. Harris, of Oxford-street, to Miss Mills, daughter of Thomas M., esq. of Colebrook, Bucks.

Captain Maxwell, of the first guards, eldest son of Sir David M., to Miss Martin, eldest daughter of Samuel M., esq. of Englefield-green, Berks.

Robinson Kittoe, esq. of the royal dock-yard, Deptford, to Miss Harriet Dominicus.

Edward Man, esq. of Harp-lane, to Georgiana, youngest daughter of Henry Desborough, esq. of the General Post office.

MONTHLY MAG, No. 131.

Major Jamefon, of the 55th regiment, to Miss P. Lougham, of Lower Seymour-street.

Elliot Voyle, esq. of the Bengal Military Establishment, to Miss Elliot, daughter of the late George E., esq.

Sir J. Wastel Brisco, bart. to Miss Lester, eldest daughter of Mrs. Cooper, of Hammer-smith.

Mr. John Chase, surgeon, to Miss Denton, daughter of Robert D., esq. Waltham Abbey, Essex.

Mr. George Robinson jun. of Pentonville, to Miss Till, eldest daughter of William T., esq.

## DIED.

Mr. William Nicholson, aged 37, Apothecary to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, which arduous situation he filled with credit about seven years. He was a truly sincere friend, an honest and upright man, and has left a wife and three children to deplore his loss.

At Wimbledon, T. Wilcox, esq.

At Brompton, Mrs. Briggs, widow of C. B., esq. of Benton House, Northumberland.

In Charlotte-street, Mrs. Boucher, relict of John B., esq. of Edmonton; 77.

In Bryanston-street, John Mallet, esq. 77, late director-general of the hospitals in America, and the West-Indies.

Aged 80, the emigrant French Bishop of St. Pol de Leon.

At Hadley, near Barnet, James Munro, esq. formerly commander of the Houghton East Indian, 50.

At Beachwood, Herts, Thomas Westbam, esq. 81.

At Greenwich, John Ash, esq. formerly in the West-India trade.

In Broad-street, Buildings, Mrs. Verrou, wife of J. Y. V., esq.

In South-street, Finsbury-square, Joseph Williams, esq. 39.

At Hammer-smith, John Hatchett, esq. coach-maker to their Majesties, and one of the magistrates for Middlesex and Westminster.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Suckling, widow of Wm. S., esq. uncle to the late Lord Viscount Nelson.

In Hertford-street, Oxford-road, Mrs. C. Fonnereau.

In Suffolk-street, Cavendish square, Captain Aubrey, of the first regiment of guards.

At Putney, Miss Loverwell, only daughter of John L., esq.

At Long's Hotel, Dover-street, Lieutenant Berry, of the first regiment of life guards.

In Cripplegate Buildings, the Rev. Thomas Towle, 82.

At Hampstead, Mr. Blachford, 90.

In Lincoln's Inn Fields, Mrs. Hamilton, wife of William H., esq.

In Norfolk street, Strand, Miss Harriet Parr, third daughter of William P., esq.

At Upper Clapton, *William Lowndes, esq.*  
At Ely Place, St. George's Fields, *Mrs.*  
*Gummer*, wife of the Rev. Joseph G.

At his seat at Arbury, in the county of Warwick, *Sir Roger Newdigate, bart.* 88. Sir Roger devoted a long and useful life to the service of his country. He was an officer in the Warwickshire militia when that regiment was first established, and long discharged with distinguished honor and integrity the duties of a magistrate of the county. He was for many years one of the representatives in parliament for the university of Oxford, to which he has for a long period been a liberal benefactor. He owned one of the finest estates of coal in the kingdom, and his extensive coal-works, near Bedfworth, have for a long time been very productive. He several years ago cut many miles in length of navigable canal through his collieries and woods, to join the Coventry Canal; by far the greatest length of canal, solely belonging to an individual, in the kingdom. Sir Roger was an active promoter of the Coventry, the Oxford, and Grand Junction Canals, and of the Turnpike-road from Coventry to Leicester, which has so much benefited those parts of the country. He enjoyed his faculties unimpaired almost to the last, and was a liberal benefactor to the poor, particularly in finding them employment. His remains were interred in the family vault at Harefield, in Middlesex, where he possessed a considerable estate. By his death the title becomes extinct.

In St. Mary Axe, *Joseph Denison, esq.* 81, after a long illness, which he bore with great fortitude and resignation. Sensible of his gradual decline to the grave, he often expressed his submission to the divine dispensation thus presented to his mind, and the thankfulness for blessings he had in a long course of life amply enjoyed. He repeatedly mentioned the tedious indisposition of one of his parents, and though "he had wished for a short, rather than a long continued final illness," he cheerfully expressed himself in her words, "not mine but thy will be done." His intellectual powers never seemed at any moment to have been impaired; and the day preceding his decease, in conversation with his physician, he observed, as a "source of consolation in bodily affliction, that he could review his past time without reproach; though perspective was not to be found here," with these serious impressions his usual cheerful conversation continued, till death closed his temporal existence, without a pang or a sigh. His public estimation may in some measure be inferred, from the respectability of his family connections; his eldest daughter being married to the Earl of Cunningham, and the youngest to Sir Robert Lawley, bart. His only son is returned as the representative in parliament for Hull, without his solicitation or attendance. Such circumstances might elevate some minds, but with these, and the possession of an immense fortune, (said to amount to nearly a million

sterling) acquired with undeviating integrity, he ever maintained an unassuming character.

At his house in Devonshire Place, *Sir Richard King*, bart. admiral of the red. This brave officer was descended from a respectable family, of Bromley in Kent, but was born in Hampshire in August 1730. It may be literally said that he was "nursed on the wave, and cradled in the storm;" for before he was eight years old, he entered on the toils of that service, of which he afterwards became so splendid an ornament. In 1738 he went to sea with his maternal uncle Commodore Curtis Baret; under whose immediate tuition he first served in the Mediterranean, and in 1744 he accompanied him to the East Indies, on his appointment to the chief command on that station. Here Mr. King was employed in much service, for which his uncle rewarded him by a promotion to the rank of lieutenant, in February 1746, and a few weeks afterwards a sudden indisposition terminated the commodore's valuable life. Lieutenant King remained in India, till the conclusion of the war in 1748, when he returned to England. On the re-commencement of hostilities with France in 1754, he was appointed lieutenant of the Bristol, one of the Squadron ordered to the East Indies under rear-admiral Watson. This Squadron put into the harbour of Kinsale in Ireland, where the Bristol received so much damage from a storm as to be incapable of proceeding; on which she was replaced by the Tiger. To that ship Mr. King was removed, but on his arrival in India, he was received on board the Kent of 74 guns, the flag-ship of the rear-admiral. Here our young officer highly distinguished himself in 1756, in the attack and capture of Geriah the capital of Angria, a petty piratical sovereign; after which service the admiral advanced Mr. King to the rank of master and commander in the Blaze fire-ship. The Squadron then sailed for Bengal, sailed up the Ganges and prepared to attack the fort of Busbudgia, belonging to the Nabob Surajah Dowlah who was then at war with the English, and had taken Calcutta. On the 29th of December Colonel Clive was landed with the troops, and in a council of war held on board the Kent, it was resolved to attempt to carry the fort by storm early the next morning. A body of one hundred seamen was likewise landed to co-operate with Colonel Clive. By a singular event, however, the fortress was taken the same night. A seaman, named Strachan, belonging to the Kent having drunk too much grog, strolled, in the dead of the night under the walls of the fort. Perceiving a breach, he entered it, at the same time giving loud huzzas. Some of his shipmates who had likewise rambled that way, hearing the shouts, hastened to the spot, mounted the breach, and drove from the works the Moorish soldiers by whom Strachan was furiously attacked. The whole camp was now alarmed by the noise, and the soldiers repairing to the fort, entered

and obtained possession without encountering any resistance. Admiral Watson being informed of the circumstance sent the next day for Strachan, to reprimand him for his temerity, and began with addressing him: "What is this you have been doing Strachan?"—The untutored hero having made his bow, scratched his head, and then with one hand twirling his hat on the other, replied: "Why to be sure, sir, it was I who took the fort, but I hope there was no harm in it." The admiral then remonstrated with him on the fatal consequences that might have resulted from so rash an act, and as he left the cabin, seemed to insinuate that he should be punished. The hardy tar, woefully disappointed at this reprimand, for what he rather conceived to be deserving of reward, muttered as he was going: "If I'm flogged for this here action, I'll never take another flog as long as I live, by God!" Captain King was next engaged in the same kind of service in the attack and capture of Calcutta and Hughly. The fort of the latter was carried by storm, our gallant officer with his detachment of seamen first entering the breach. As a distinguished mark of approbation and confidence, Admiral Watson entrusted his dispatches containing an account of his success, to Captain King. He arrived in England in July 1757, and was the following year appointed to the Bonetta sloop, in which he was sent to the Leeward Islands. In 1759 he was promoted by Commodore Moore, to the rank of post-captain. His first appointment was to the Rye frigate; but he was soon removed into the Ludlow Castle, of 44 guns. In the same year he conveyed a large fleet of merchantmen from Jamaica to England, and at the beginning of 1760 was appointed to the Argo frigate of 28 guns in which he cruized, for some time off Brest, and afterwards in the North Sea till the end of 1761. On the commencement of hostilities with Spain, Lord Anson particularly recommended Captain King to his Majesty as an officer on whom he could depend to carry the earliest intelligence of that event to the East Indies, and General Draper, who was appointed to command the land forces, on an expedition planned against Manilla, embarked with him on board the Argo. The squadron in the East Indies immediately proceeded to execute the orders brought by Captain King, who during the siege of Manilla was directed to cruize, in company with the Panther, Captain Hyde Parker, for the St. Phillippina, a rich galleon expected from Acapulco. Instead of the object of their search, they fell in with another vessel of the same description, the Santissima Trinidad, a ship of larger dimensions than our third rates, but which had only thirteen guns mounted. The Argo, which had on board only eighty men able to go to quarters, engaged her singly in the night, but having sustained considerable damage, was obliged to haul off till the next morning, when she galleon, after a brisk cannonade

from both the frigates, surrendered. Returning to Manilla with his prize, Captain King was directed to proceed with the Sea-ford to Palapa, a port in the island of Samar, in which, it was understood that the St. Phillippina had taken shelter; but after persevering for three months against the monsoon, he was under the painful necessity of putting back to Manilla, without effecting the purpose for which he had been sent. In 1763 Captain King was appointed to the Gratton of sixty-eight guns, in which he arrived in England, in July 1764, having in charge the galleon which he had assisted in capturing. In 1771 he was appointed to the Northumberland, and immediately afterwards to the Asia, a guard-ship at Portsmouth, in which he continued for the usual period of three years. In 1777 he commanded the Pallas of thirty-six guns, and conveyed a fleet of merchantmen to Quebec. On his return in September 1778, hostilities having been commenced between Great Britain and France, he was sent with the squadron under Commodore Evans to assist in taking possession of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, on the coast of Newfoundland; after which he exchanged ships with Captain Spry, and in November, returned to England, in the Europe of sixty-four guns. In March 1779 he was appointed to the Exeter of sixty-four guns and was ordered to proceed as second in command under Sir Edward Hughes to the East Indies. After his arrival there, in January 1780, he was promoted to the rank of commodore. On this station he continued during the whole of the war, and was engaged in all the actions with the French squadron under M. de Suffrein. In the first of these engagements, on the 15th of February, 1782, Commodore King's ship, the Exeter, received the fire of most of the French ships as they passed on toward the centre; and as it was evidently the design of Suffrein to disable the Exeter and Superb, those two ships were materially crippled. The Exeter had to sustain an unequal contest first with three, and then with five of the enemy's ships, the smallest equal to her in force, and superior in size. The Superb was nearly in the same situation, and a dead calm prevented the rest of the British squadron from coming up to their assistance. The wind at length sprung up, and enabled the four headmost ships to pay round to the enemy, who now made a precipitate retreat. By this time the Exeter was almost reduced to a wreck; her captain, Reynolds, had been killed close by the side of the Commodore; ten of her men had shared a similar fate, and forty-five were wounded. From the number of shot-holes which she had received under water, she was obliged to make a signal of distress, and, had it not been for the most indefatigable exertions, she must have sunk. Amid this scene of horror, Commodore King displayed the most consummate bravery, unshaken fortitude and unalterable

presence of mind. Towards the close of the action, when two of the enemy's ships were bearing down to attack the Exeter, the master asked him what he should do with the ship, to which he replied with the characteristic spirit of a British seaman: "There is nothing to be done but to fight her till she sinks!" The Exeter was, however, preserved; but she was so completely disabled, that for two days after the action, she was under the necessity of being towed by the Monmouth, not being in a condition to carry any sail. During the latter part of the time that Commodore King served in India, he had his broad pendant on board of the Hero, and in the last action with the enemy's squadron on the 13th of June 1783, he narrowly escaped being killed by the bolt of a grape-shot, which struck the speaking trumpet out of his hand, while he was giving orders on the poop of the ship. On the conclusion of peace he returned to England with the first division of the fleet, and soon after his arrival, in May 1784, his Majesty conferred on him the honour of knighthood, in consideration of his meritorious services. In September 1787, a promotion of flag-officers took place, by which Sir Richard King became rear-admiral of the white; and in 1790 he was appointed commander in chief in the Downs. In 1791 he was promoted to be rear-admiral of the red, and was appointed to command the third division of the fleet at Spithead. In 1792 he experienced the farther honor of being created a baronet of Great Britain, and was sent out as governor and commander in chief at Newfoundland. In 1793 he was promoted to be vice-admiral of the blue, and on his return from his government, was the following year elected member of parliament for Rochester. About the same time he was appointed port-admiral at Plymouth, and in June 1795, was promoted to the rank of admiral of the blue. In February 1799, he became admiral of the white; and in the month of April following, he was succeeded in his command at Plymouth, by Sir Thomas Paifley. This was the last professional appointment held by Sir Richard, who in November 1805, was raised to the rank of admiral of the red. It may be asserted of the deceased admiral, with the greatest truth, that his majesty's navy did not possess a braver officer, or a more honorable and respected man. Sir Richard is succeeded in his title by his only son, Captain King, of L'Achille of 74 guns, which ship he commanded in the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. Denman, of the Haymarket and Portsmouth Theatres. He was the son of an officer in the Royal Navy, and was originally intended for the same service himself, but in compliance with the wish of his mother, he was placed with an eminent Bookseller, in Rochester. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, he repaired to London, where he relinquished his former oc-

cupation for the stage, which he had long contemplated as the profession, which, of all others, would yield him the greatest delight. His first essay was at Kingston, in Surrey; where, having been noticed by the Manager for some propriety in what is technically termed level speaking, he was soon fit to represent the buried Majesty of Denmark: but another performer claiming the character as his right, Mr. Denman was obliged to take the part of the *living King*, and to give up the *ghost*. This, indeed, had nearly happened in reality, for the Manager, who played Hamlet, using a sword instead of a stage foil, was rushing, with his accustomed ardour, to stab the guilty king; but, fortunately for Mr. Denman, he discovered his danger in time to avert the catastrophe. Laying aside the dignity of his assumed situation, he sprang from his chair, and in the greatest terror, abruptly exclaimed, "'Tis a sword!" Hamlet instantly checked himself; King Claudius died without being killed, and the tragedy ended in the highest style of merriment. In the winter of 1796, Mr. Denman was engaged by Mr. Grubb, for Drury-lane, where his first appearance was in Foigard, in *The Beaux Stratagem*. The principal cause of his engagement was a new piece, called, "*The Charity Boy*," which had been announced for representation at the Haymarket, but transferred to Drury-lane, on account of the indisposition of Mr. Johnstone. The condemnation of this musical entertainment, in which Mr. Denman sustained the character intended for Mr. Johnstone, rendered his stay in London of short duration. He then went to Edinburgh, for a year, after which he returned to England, and engaged with the late Mr. Wilkinson, at York. Here he continued till the beginning of the summer of 1803, when Mr. Colman, having seen him act, conceived so favourably of his talents, that he made him a liberal offer for the Haymarket, which was accepted. He chiefly supplied the place of Mr. Johnstone, but the superior humour of the latter, caused Denman to appear to disadvantage. It has been asserted by his friends, that he did not give his performances that daring colouring of which he was fully capable, on account of a certain diffidence and modesty, which never forsook him, even when most successful. In his private life, he was a man of uncommon worth. He was distinguished by frankness and inflexible integrity; and his behaviour and conduct were manly and interesting.

At Exeter, *Lieutenant-general John Graves Simcoe*, 55. This highly esteemed and lamented officer was a native of Devonshire, in which county he possessed an estate and beautiful demesne, called Walsford Lodge, near Exeter. He was born at the same place, about the year 1750. Being addicted from his early youth to military affairs, he entered the army in 1770, as an ensign, in the 35th regiment, then quartered in Exeter. Mr. Simcoe, in consequence of great attention to his

his duty, was rewarded with the appointment of adjutant to the regiment, in less than two years; his commission bearing date the 27th March, 1772, and he succeeded to a lieutenantancy, March 12, 1774. Among the troops ordered to America, in 1775, was the 35th regiment, and as Lieutenant Simcoe, from his professional knowledge, was justly deserving of notice, he was promoted to a company in the 40th, one of the corps which distinguished itself in that unfortunate contest. In the course of the war, many provincial battalions were raised in America, one of which was given to Captain Simcoe, and, in compliment to her Majesty, called the Queen's Rangers; of this he was appointed major-commandant. At the head of this corps, which was actively employed, under the most enterprising officers, he exhibited many proofs of his professional talents. In consequence of this, on the 23d of June, 1779, General Sir Henry Clinton, the commander in chief, gave him the local rank of lieutenant-colonel, which was afterwards established in the army. At the peace of 1783, this useful and brave corps, which had so eminently distinguished itself under his orders, was disbanded, but the officers were put on the half pay list, and had rank in the army. On Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe's return to England, he retired to enjoy, in tranquillity, a respite from his labours; but the services he had performed not being unknown to his Majesty, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel commandant to a corps to be raised in America, and to serve in Canada, to which he gave the name of the Queen's Rangers. On the 18th of November, 1790, he obtained the rank of colonel in the army. By an Act of Parliament, which passed in the session of 1791, the province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, and each of them was placed under the superintendance of lieutenant-governors, subject to the authority of the governor-general of British America. Colonel Simcoe was appointed lieutenant-governor of the former. Neither ambition nor riches actuated his mind in the acceptance of the appointment, but an inherent principle to make his life useful to his king and country. On his arrival with his family in Upper Canada, Colonel Simcoe had the country accurately surveyed, and then formed his plans for peopling and improving it. He at first thought of placing the centre of his settlements within the square, formed by the lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Detroit river; but as the Niagara was to be given up to the Americans, he altered his plan. York, situate on the North-West side of lake Ontario, had been before determined on for the capital, but Governor Simcoe not approving of that plan, intended to fix it on the banks of a river between Huron and Ontario. This was also dropped, and York is now the seat of government. To increase the population was the great and favourite scheme of the

new governor, and as he had the allotment of lands vested in him, he was enabled to promote this desirable and useful measure. The families of American officers and soldiers who adhered to the royal cause at the conclusion of the war, obtained grants on the British side of the boundary line, as well as many officers and soldiers of regiments of the regular forces; since that period, emigrants from the mother country and the American States have also been encouraged to settle there. The policy of General Simcoe was to draw as many of the latter as he could, and by means of his mild and disinterested government, to promote a love for the national character of Englishmen in the American States. To another body of men he held out a share of these lands, we mean half pay officers; and he thought it an excellent measure to grant discharges to soldiers serving in the regiments then in Canada, who had been a certain number of years in the country, and allot settlements to them. In the mean time, that the corps might not be incomplete, he proposed enlisting Americans, who would soon be attached to the service of his Britannic Majesty. These military settlers he intended to occupy the lands on the frontiers towards the American States, and on the banks of the lakes. The inland parts he set apart for those who had emigrated; and, in case of their not being zealously attached to the existing government, the military settlers, from their situation, could act with vigour against them; or, in the event of a war with America, which would be contrary to the interest of both nations, defend the frontiers. A militia formed of such settlers, might, in those instances, prove nearly as useful as a regular corps. In pursuance of these plans, Colonel Simcoe, on all occasions, gave encouragement and assistance to those who applied for lands, or who were already in possession of them. The consequence of this was, that, in a short space of time, he saw that his government was capable, not only of supplying grain for home consumption, but also for exportation. Cattle of all kinds were also reared in abundance, although, in former times, flour was sent from England, and meat and butter from Ireland, for the use of the troops, at an enormous expence. The lakes also, in his opinion, were capable of furnishing fish, particularly sturgeon, in such vast quantities, as to afford the means of carrying on a trade with Europe, in competition with Russia, which supplies England, and other countries, to a great amount. He, therefore, strongly recommended this to the settlers. In short, the whole of his conduct, during the time he enjoyed the government of Upper Canada, was honourable, liberal, and admirably calculated to lay the foundations of private and public prosperity. Justice was administered under his auspices, according to the principles of the British Constitution. The lieutenants of counties, appointed by him, had authority

to nominate respectable men to be justices of the peace, and officers of militia; while over these he himself kept a watchful eye. After remaining five years in this settlement, Governor Simcoe returned to England, to the great regret of all the inhabitants, who will long cherish a grateful remembrance of his paternal care of their interests, as well as of his private virtues. On the 3d of October, 1794, he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and a new field was soon opened for the exercise of his talents. The situation of the Island of St. Domingo, which had been taken possession of by troops from Jamaica, in September, 1793, requiring a person of talents to take the command of it, as civil governor and commander-in-chief, in the room of Sir Adam Williamson, his Majesty found none more deserving so important a station than Major-General Simcoe, who was appointed, with the local rank of lieutenant-general, the 3d of December, 1796. The nomination of this officer was very acceptable to all ranks in the island, in which he arrived during February of the following year. Having in some measure retrieved the military affairs, which were at this time nearly hopeless, General Simcoe turned his thoughts to the civil government of the colony, the expenditure of which was immense, and the revenues but trivial. The duties on import and export, he found necessary to increase, and they were paid without a murmur by those immediately concerned. Several other regulations were made and enforced, the good effects of which were soon visible; but, in the midst of this gleam of prosperity, the colony was deprived of its governor, who returned to England in the month of July, in the same year. Perhaps the consequent evils, and final evacuation, of this valuable island, would not have occurred, had he been properly supported from the mother country; short, however, as his stay was, he did more than any former general, in conciliating the native inhabitants to the British government. On the 18th July, 1798, his Majesty, as a reward for his services, was pleased to confer on him the command of the 2d regiment of foot; shortly after his return to England; he was employed on the staff; and on the 3d of October, 1798, he was made a lieutenant-general. During the time the immense preparations were making in all the French ports, in 1801, for the avowed purpose of an invasion, the important command of the town of Plymouth, the county of Devon, &c. was entrusted to him; and from the uncommon exertions he made in disciplining the volunteer corps, and persuading every man who could bear arms to come forward, there is little doubt but the enemy, had they attempted to land in that part of the country, would have received a severe check. In consequence of the Treaty of Amiens, the war establishment being laid aside, the name of General Simcoe ceased to appear on the Staff list; but since hostilities recommenced, he

was among the lieutenant-generals employed, and commanded the Western or Plymouth district. When in the summer of the present year the Earl of St. Vincent proceeded with a division of the Channel fleet to Lisbon, General Simcoe was one of the military officers by whom he was accompanied. On the departure of the noble admiral from the Tagus, General Simcoe returned in the *Illustrious* to England, where he had been destined to succeed Lord Lake in the chief command of the British forces in India. His lady was in London making the necessary preparations for the voyage, when she received the melancholy intelligence of his death a few days after his arrival at Torbay. His country has thus been deprived of a meritorious and skilful officer, and his widow and nine children of an excellent husband and father. As a military man, General Simcoe was often consulted by those high in office, and was a member of every board of general officers ordered by his Majesty. In fact, few gentlemen in the service were more capable of deciding on professional affairs, whether respecting discipline, or interior economy. He was also highly esteemed by a numerous circle of friends of the first respectability, and his opinion and advice were taken in matters of the most interesting nature, for which he was eminently qualified, by his good sense and knowledge of the world. He excelled in classical learning; few officers in the army having received a better education.

At his house in Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, *George Stubbs, esq.* the celebrated painter and anatomist. He was born at Liverpool in 1724; where he, early in life, was distinguished by the superiority of his anatomical researches. When about 30 years of age, he went to Rome for improvement in his studies; and, when he afterwards settled in the metropolis, was not less celebrated for his talents as a painter. From this combination of science, he was enabled in 1766 to complete his noble and useful work, "*The Anatomy of the Horse; including a particular Description of the Bones, Cartilages, Muscles, Fascias, Ligaments, Nerves, Arteries, Veins, and Glands; in Eighteen Tables, all done from Nature;*" which not only reflects great honour on the author, but on the country in which it was produced. "France may reap great credit from the Veterinarian school lately established in that country; but what praise is not due to a private person who, at his own expence and with the incredible labour and application of years, began, continued, and completed the admirable work before us! But it is impossible to give our readers an adequate idea of Mr. Stubbs' performance without placing the book itself before their eyes. All we can therefore add concerning it is, that the author himself dissected a great number of horses, for the sake of attaining that certainty and accuracy for which his engravings will ever (if we are not great-ly

ly mistaken) be highly valued by the curious in comparative anatomy. His original drawings were all his own, and the plates were likewise engraved by his own hand. In short, we are at a loss whether most to admire this artist, as a dissector, or as a painter of animals. Of his excellence in the last-mentioned capacity, few of our readers, who have any pretensions to connoisseurship, can be supposed ignorant; especially as some of his admirable pieces have appeared at the public exhibitions. His pictures of the Lion and Horse, and Lion and Stag, in particular, were deservedly applauded by the best judges; nor were his Blood Mares less excellent, though in a very different style of painting: yet we think we have seen some of his animal portraits, both of wild and tame subjects, that are, if possible, superior to those above mentioned." Such was the character (and it is a very just one) that was given of Mr. Stubbs by the authors of the *Monthly Review* in 1767; and that their opinion was not singular, appeared from the letter hereceived from the celebrated Professor Camper, on the subject of his performance. From that period till his death were the talents of this great artist unremittingly exerted in both the branches of science which he had so successfully cultivated. As a painter of animals he to the last remained unrivalled; and his profound skill in anatomy was only equalled by his unabated perseverance in the study. He may also be almost said to be the inventor of a peculiar species of painting landscapes, &c. on large plates of enamel; of which some most valuable specimens will appear when his collection is brought forward for sale, which, we understand, it will be in the early part of the next year. The prints which he published are: The Farmer's Wife and Raven, with its companion, the Labourers; the Haymakers and Reapers; a Horse affrighted by a Lion, with its companion, Tigers at Play; a Lion devouring a Horse; a Horse affrighted at a Lion; two Tigers; a Lion; and a Tiger, and three prints of Single Dogs. At the time of his death he had completed all the anatomical preparations, and prepared the finished drawings, for an elaborate work, which he had very much at heart, and of which he lived to publish only three parts out of six, under the title of "A Comparative Anatomical Exposition of the Structure of the Human Body, with that of a Tiger, and common Fowl, in Thirty Tables." The first Number contained an Explanation of the Skeleton; the second, a View of the External Parts of the Human Body, and an enumeration of the parts lying under them, with a description of the common integuments; and the third, the common integuments taken off, with the Membrana Adiposa and Fat. In the fourth, fifth, and sixth Numbers, Mr. S. meant to have described the first, second, and third Lays of Muscles taken off. Mr. Stubbs' habits of life were almost as extraordinary as his

intellectual attainments. When a young man, so ardent was his thirst for acquiring experience by practical dissection, that he very frequently braved those dangers from putridity, &c. which would have appalled the most experienced practitioner; and such was his muscular strength, that he has more than once carried a dead horse on his back up two flights of a narrow staircase to the dissecting-room on the attic floor. He was always a very early riser; and his constitution continued robust to the last. Long after he was fourscore, he has often walked from Seymour-street to Fleet-street, and back again, before the regular hour of breakfast. He enjoyed an excellent state of health; was remarkably abstemious; eating little food, and drinking only water, for the last 40 years. He has left the whole of his property to Mrs. Spencer, a near relation, who has been for a great number of years his constant companion, and principal assistant, both in his literary and his anatomical pursuits.

[Further particulars of Lieutenant Colonel Chalmers, whose death is mentioned at p. 398, of Number 149. This gentleman was a native of Scotland; and, with that spirit of enterprise for which North Britons are renowned, quitted the paternal roof for ever, at the early age of 18, choosing for himself the arduous profession of arms, in which he passed half a century with zeal, assiduity, and success. His last service was in the campaign under General Simcoe in the West Indies, when he commanded in a regiment of Native Infantry. Col. C.'s military talents were tried and honourably acknowledged. He was a sound disciplinarian, resolute, strict, and humane. His literary powers were respectable; the many political compositions he published, in America and in England, are replete with British loyalty, and evince much shrewdness and originality of thought, expressed in an easy style of ratiocination. The last of them, "Remarks on the late War with St. Domingo," was printed in 1804. As a soldier, Colonel C.'s public conduct was meritorious; as a member of civil society, his private deportment was in a remarkable degree courteous and engaging. Even the strong peculiarities of his temper, manner, address, and diction, were all declaratory of the habits of a gentleman well-bred and well-informed, of a lively and impetuous spirit. His excessively refined affability, in general, appeared precisely what Frenchmen have denominated *la bonne politesse de la vieille cour*. His highest complimentary language, however, although exuberant, still only spoke the affectionate sentiments of a truly generous heart: the ebullition was, perhaps, sometimes too profuse, but the spring was pure and perennial! This worthy character has left an amiable widow, three grown daughters, and a son, a major in the army, who was lately stationed at Jamaica, where he received public thanks for the behaviour of his men. Of the young ladies, two are mar-

ried and have families: the eldest, Margaret, is espoused to Judge Saunders, of New Brunswick; Eliza, the youngest, is the wife of the Rev. J. Storie, rector of Stow, in Essex; and the intermediate daughter, Frances, is at present single, and resides at Chelsea with her surviving aged parent.

[Further particulars of the Rev. Mr. Holden, whose death is recorded at p. 300 of Number 148. Mr. Holden entered Cambridge as a student in 1780, and soon obtained a scholarship by his assiduity. In 1781, he took a very distinguishing degree of A. B. in the Senate-house, being second wrangler, and second Smith's prizeman, of that year: and regularly proceeded A. M. in 1787, and S. T. B. in 1794. In 1797, he was nominated Scrutator, conjointly with the Rev. William Wood, of St. John's college. He was, also, an honorary preacher at St. Mary's, and one of the twelve Whitehall preachers from Cambridge, appointed by the Bishop of London. To quick natural abilities, and a remarkably generous spirit, Mr. H. sedulously united the advantages of great acquirements, in belles lettres, science, and theology. His essays, preserved in MS.

in the college library, display vivid imagination and sound discriminating judgment. His sermons, composed in maturer years, were nervous, perspicuous, impressive, and orthodox. His various lectures evinced extensive reading, study, and taste. His conversation proved him the accomplished scholar, his manners the polished gentleman. His honesty and honour were irreproachable and high. His general conduct was truly exemplary; for his virtues were chastened and elevated by Christianity. His talents were splendid, and his feelings benevolent; his hand was open and liberal. With a mind impregnated by genius and ardent in search of knowledge, Mr. H. in his youth visited the better part of Europe, and returned to his own land improved; having joined an acquaintance with the living tongues to his Greek and Latin attainments. In private and in public, he was ever found the affectionate relation, the faithful friend, the loyal subject, the constitutional patriot; whilst, as a tutor, he was most attentive to the calls of duty, firm, impartial, and indulgent.]

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

\* \* Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE thirteenth year's Report of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle Upon Tyne has just been published, and the following are the officers for the ensuing year. Sir J. E. Swinburne, bart. president. Mr. R. Doubleday, Mr. James Loth, Mr. C. W. Bigge, Mr. Cookson, vice-presidents. Rev. W. Turner, Mr. John Airey, secretaries. Mr. Boyd, treasurer. Mr. Murray, Mr. Innes, Mr. Winch, T. Mc Whirter, M.D. T. E. Headlam, M.D. Mr. E. Charnley, Mr. T. Blaylock, Mr. W. Loth, committee.

*Married.*] At Earsden, Captain John Lilly of the ship Delaval, to Miss Forster.

At Rothbury, Major Alexander Whaley Light, of the 25th regiment of foot, to Miss Smart, eldest daughter of John S. esq. of Trewthitt.

At Durham, Captain Ellis, of the 61st regiment, to Miss Richardson, grand daughter of John Drake Bainbridge, esq.—Mr. George Argus, of Newcastle, to Miss Hannah Cooper.—Mr. Wm. Dobson, of Southfield House, Durham, to Miss Martha Smith, daughter of Mr. Edward S. of Newcastle.

At Newcastle, Mr. John Bell, bookseller and stationer, to Miss Pringle, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas P.

Mr. William Hixon, of Mordon House, to Miss Mary Arrowmith, of Lawton.

*Died.*] At Lambton, William Fenwick, esq. of Durham, attorney, under sheriff of the county, and deputy recorder of Durham.

At Berwick, Mr. George Graham, 94; he had formerly been a ship-master and was never known to have experienced an hour's sickness in his life.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Hudson, wife of Mr. H.—Mrs. Burrell, mother of Mr. George B. 61.—Mr. Thomas Brown.—Mr. Christopher Henzell, shipwright, 75.—John Wright, esq. 78. He was the founder of several spacious streets in this town.—Mrs. Wilson; she dropped down in the boarding school, Savill Row Place, which she had kept for many years with the highest credit, and instantly expired.

At Bavington, Mrs. Aynsley, wife of Mr. Thomas A.

At Durham, Mrs. Mary Aisley.—Mr. T. L. Loudlow of the Fighting Cocks.—Mr. John Kelsey, farmer, of Brancepeth, 64.—



At Monkmearmouth, Mr. Eggleston, surgeon and apothecary.

At Brearton, near Hartlepool, Mr. John Featonby, 68, late of Stonebridge House, near Durham.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Mary Jurdison, widow, 77.

At Lees, Miss Marianne Marjoribanks, daughter of Edward M. esq.

Mr. John Elstob, of Seaton Sluice: returning home from Elyth he fell into a small burn and was drowned.

At Middle Hendon, Miss Robinson, eldest daughter of Ralph R. esq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

*Married.*] At Whitehaven, Matthew Atkinson, esq. of Temple Sowerby, to Miss Littledale, daughter of Isaac L. esq.—Mr. Manders, of Dublin, architect, to Miss Collins, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Tobias C.

At Lowick, in Furness, Mr. S. Stephenson, to Miss Isabella Gradwell

At Grafmere, Christopher Fenton, jun. esq. of Kendal, to Mrs. Berkenhout, widow of the late captain B. of the Royal Marines.

At St. Bees, Captain Edger, of the Nancy of Whitehaven, to Miss Corkill, second daughter of Mr. William C. of Padstow.

At Penrith, Captain William Hebbon, of the 3d. regiment of foot, and eldest son of John H. esq. of Carlisle, to Miss Greave.

*Died.*] At Allonby, Mr. John Charles, 77. At Elennerhastel, the Rev. Francis Rattray, 58.

At Rydall Hall, G. E. Stanley, esq. of Ponsonby Hall.

At Penrith, Mr. James Dawson.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Head, 85.—Mr. John Beaumont, 59.—Mr. Richard Baillie, father in law to Mr. Hodgson, printer, 59.—Mr. John Hogg, 54.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Piper, relict of Mr. John P.—Mr. Thomas Dalton.

At Kendal, Mr. Richard Lonsdale.—Mr. George Stewardson.—Mrs. Benson, relict of Mr. George B.

YORKSHIRE.

On the 1st of December, at sun-set, the new lights at Flamborough-Head were exhibited for the first time. Benjamin Milne, esq. collector of the customs at the port of Bridlington, and an active promoter of this light-house, delivered an oration upon the occasion, in which he noticed the advantages resulting in a commercial point of view from similar erections; and dwelt upon the benefits which might be expected from that at Flamborough, particularly considered as affording the probable means of preserving many valuable lives. The height of the building from the basis to the summit is 85 feet, and from the level of the sea 250 feet. The lantern contains three frames, with seven large lamps and reflectors in each, making in the whole 21. The lights revolve, and the motion is horizontal. One of the lights is red, to distinguish Flamborough lights from all others;

and in a clear night they may be seen at the distance of thirty miles.

*Married.*] At Hull, Mr. Batterill Hyde, of Barmston, to Miss Dawson, daughter of John D. esq. of Bridlington.—George Nelson, esq. of Great Limber, Lincolnshire, to Miss Sherlock.

At Gretna Green, Wm. Meek, esq. late a lieutenant in the 73d regiment of foot, to Miss Caroline Wilkinson, of Leeds.

At Bradford, George Carroll, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Hoddsen, daughter of the late Richard H. esq. of Horton.

Mr. William Whitehead, of Shaw Hall, Saddleworth, to Miss Haywood, daughter of James H. esq. of Critchley House, near Bolton.

The Rev. William Faber, of Darrington, near Ferrybridge, to Miss Baker.

At Halifax, Mr. Joseph Fawdrop, apothecary, to Miss Priestley, niece of Richard P. esq.

John Ward, esq. of London, to Miss Lambert, eldest daughter of Robert L. esq. of Elland Hall, near Halifax.

At Carlton near Snaith, Matthew Hickingill, esq. of Brayton, near Selby, to Miss Burton, daughter of Thomas B. esq. of Quikuo Hall.

*Died.*] Suddenly, at Woolley Park, near Wakefield, Mrs. Fawkes, relict of the late Walter F. esq. of Farnley-hall.

At Copgrove, Lady Muncafter, wife of Lord M.

Mr. Matthew Jackson, huntsman to G. Lane Fox, esq. of Bramham Park, 62. He was upwards of twenty years a celebrated whipper-in under Mark Beauchamp, huntsman to the late Lord Darlington, at Roby Castle, and at Hound Hill, in Yorkshire; and had in those capacities, followed the chace half a century, from the age of twelve.

At Burton Agnes, the Rev. Thomas Dade, rector of that place.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Jepson, 80, relict of Mr. J. supervisor of excise.

At Gildersfome, Mr. John Sharp.

At Tickton near Beverley, Mrs. Masterman, 75, wife of Mr. Isaac M. aged 25, to whom she had been but a few days married.

At Hull, Mr. John Brocklebank, 83.—Mr. Edmund Webster, 60.—Mr. William Smith, 64.—Mrs. Elizabeth Kelsey, wife of Mr. James K. 36.—Mr. Samuel Annison, master-mariner.—Mr. John Smith, late mace-bearer to the corporation, 64.

At York, Mr. Edward Yeoman, keeper of the house of correction.—Mr. George Metcalf.—Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. Richard B.—Mrs. Haxby, relict of Mr. Thomas H.

At Birthwaite Hall, near Barnley, Mrs. Perkins, wife of John P. esq.

At Leeds, Mrs. Greame, 89, a lady of eminent piety and benevolence.—The Rev. T. W. Flint, afternoon lecturer of St. John's.—Mrs. Salmon.—Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Mary Blayds, sister to the late John B. esq. of Qulton, 72.—Mr. David Sayer.

At Acomb Grange, near York, Mrs. Weatherill, wife of Mr. W. 54.

At Doncaster, Mr. Lancelot Harrison, 61. He had been an itinerant preacher in the Methodist connection 39 years.

At Tadcaster, Mrs. Upton, wife of Mr. U. attorney.—Mrs. Brudenel, relict of the Rev. Thomas B. 64.

At Sowerby near Thirsk, William Wright, esq. 92, late lieutenant-colonel in the Coldstream regiment of guards.

At Hipperholme, Mr. John Smith, 22, son of the late Mr. S. of that place, merchant.

At Beverley, Augusta, second daughter of Captain Hart, aide-de-camp to lieutenant-general Vyse.

## LANCASHIRE.

*Married.*] At Liverpool, Mr. A. A. Day, ironmonger, to Miss Bispham, daughter of the late James B. esq.—Captain Owen Lewis of the ship Barbadoes, to Miss Dawson, daughter of the late Captain William D.—Captain James Ellerby, to Miss Miller, eldest daughter of Captain John M.

At Coulton, Furness Fells, the Rev. J. Romney, of Whitestock Hall, to Miss Kendall of Kendal.

At Cartmel, Thomas Askew, esq. of Fell Gate, to Miss Mary Barrow, sister of Edward B. esq. of Allithwaite Lodge.

At Ashton under Lyne, Mr. James Fogg, farmer, 87, to Miss Mary Clegg, of New Mill, 28.—Mr. William Clark, to Miss Cowdroy, daughter of Mr. William C. printer of the Manchester Gazette.

At Manchester, Mr. Halkyard, jun. surgeon, of Oldham, to Miss Bedford of Salford.—Mr. A. Glendinning, to Mrs. Booth, relict of Mr. Robert B.

*Died.*] At Lancaster, Mrs. Stirzaker, 85.—Mr. John Samples.—Mrs. Saul, widow of Mr. George S.—Mrs. Lodge, relict of Mr. Thomas L.—Mr. Joseph Nelson.

At Garstang, Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. Thomas B.

At Broughton Lodge near Cartmel, Mr. John Birch, 17, son of the late Samuel Ogden B. esq. of Manchester.

At Liverpool Mrs. Azamar.—Mrs. Tapley, widow of Captain T. of Chester, 41.—Mr. Robert Heath.—Mr. Joseph Bleafe, 47.—Captain Barrow, many years in the Dublin trade, 43.—Mrs. Grayson, late of Whitehaven, 83.—Mr. Thomas Hardy, merchant, 45.—Mrs. Campbell, 87.—Mr. Peter Miles, attorney.—Miss Ann Richardson, daughter of the late Mr. George R. merchant.

At Rochdale, Mrs. Hunt, wife of Mr. H.

At Preitcot, Mrs. Denton.

At Everton, Mr. S. S. McKnight, only son of Mr. M<sup>c</sup>K. merchant, 21.—Lieut. Charles Seward, of the royal navy.

At Arrard near Ulverston, Mrs. Penny, 87.

At Preiton, Mr. Charles Newham, 19, son of Mr. James N.

At the Hazles, near Liverpool, Miss Ellen Birch, second daughter of Joseph B. esq.

At Stanley House, Mr. Harriman, 86.

At Car Lane, near Cartmel, Mrs. Jane Walker, 91.—Mrs. Ann Hutton, 45.

At Wigan, Mrs. Wyan, 94. She was mother, grand-mother, and great-grand-mother to more than 200 persons.—Mr. Edward Topping, 63.

At Ashton near Warrington, Mr. Henry Watkinson, surgeon and apothecary.

At Manchester, Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. Samuel B. 40.—Mrs. Faulder, wife of Mr. Thomas F.—Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. Benjamin W. merchant.

At Allerton, Mrs. Mercer, 24, wife of Mr. Joseph M. and daughter of the late John Jordan, esq. of Knotty Ash.

At Crumpsall, Mr. Robert Holt, 91.

At Yew Bank, near Fairfield, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. William R. of Manchester.

At Liverpool, Mr. James Brown, 25.

At Fairhurst Hall, Mr. Thomas Nelson Ashton, of Liverpool, brother of John Ashton Nelson, esq.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

As some labourers were lately digging clay in the brick-yard of Mr. Pool, at Bottesford, near Grantham, about nine feet from the surface, they discovered the head and horns of an animal, of the bull kind, of extraordinary dimensions. The weight of the horns, with a piece of the frontal bone, is 31 pounds; the span, from tip to tip, is two feet one inch, and at the greatest bulge of the horns, three feet two inches; each horn, from the skull to the tip, measures two feet eight inches, and is, at its base, one foot one inch and a half in circumference. One tooth weighs two ounces and a half. There is an imperfect cavity in the clay, in which the body of the animal is supposed to have lain, and on each side was a large piece of an oaktree, as black as ebony. Some part of the horns, near the tip, is completely petrified.

*Married.*] At Ashby Puerorum (*alias* Boys' Ashby) near Horncastle, Mr. William Dixon, aged 81, who a few months since buried his second wife, to Miss Sarah Gunnill, a lady of considerable notoriety in that parish, aged 26.

Mr. Edward Smith, of Aby, to Miss Sarah Forman, of Spilby.

Mr. Isaac Beecham, of Horncastle, to Miss Gace, of Gautby.

Mr. R. Tonge, of Donnington, to Miss Ealand, of Wainfleet, All Saints.

Mr. Wilson, of Aswarby, to Mrs. Markham, of Saucethorpe.

*Died.*] At Lincoln, Richard Gibbeson, jun. esq. 47, one of the head distributors of stamps for the county.—Mr. William Marshall, 74.—Mr. Thomas Hill, 63.—Mr. Woodall, schoolmaster, 66.

At Market Raslin, G. Shuttleworth, esq. 68, a lieutenant in the Market Raslin yeomanry cavalry. His death was occasioned by his horse falling with him.

At Gainbro', Miss Parker.—Mrs. Waddington,

ington, 91, relict of the Rev. Joshua W. vicar of Harworth, Notts.

At Barton upon Humber, Mr. T. Frear, 86.

At Hundley, Mr. James Houlden, 77.

At Raithby near Spillby. Mr. John Gilby, jun.

At Billingham, Mr. James Webster.

At Spillby, Mrs Ann Houlden, wife of Mr. John H. 72.

At Utterby, Mrs. Ann Maltson, 94.

**CHESHIRE.**

*Married.*] At Chester, Serjeant Allingham, of the royal Welsh Fusileers, to Miss Oldham, of the Golden Eagle.

At Woodford, W. Henry Ashurst, esq. eldest son of Sir W. A. to Miss Mofely, eldest daughter of the late Oswald M. esq. of Boleworth Castle.

At Middlewich, Mr. Joseph Nixon of Tunstall, Staffordshire, to Miss Venables.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mrs. Ward, 77, relict of the Rev. Abel W. Archdeacon, and prebendary of Chester.—Mrs. Swan, wife of Mr. S. of the custom-house.—Samuel Seller, esq. collector of the customs.—Mrs. Herbert, wife of Mr. Thomas H. late of Liverpool.

At Northwich, Mr. Samuel Willis, of the Angel inn.

At Middlewich, Mr. Thomas Beckett, 62.

At Cholmondeley, Miss Josephine La Roche, 50.

At Malpas, Mr. Randle Tomlinson, upwards of forty years clerk of that parish.

At Lestwich, Mr. Henry Hough, 50.

At Butt Green, near Nantwich, Mr. Wrench, 85.

**DERBYSHIRE.**

*Married.*] At Driffeld, Mr. Tempest, of Windley, to Miss Osborne of the Burrows.

At Risley, Mr. Smith to Miss Copestake.

At Chesterfield, Mr William Outram, to Miss Bower, daughter of John B. esq.

*Died.*] At Ashborne, Mrs. Hodgson, 88.—Mr. Benjamin Powell, 64.

At Codner, Mrs. Eliz. Wood, a maiden lady, 62. Her benevolence has erected a durable monument to her memory in the hearts of the poor in her neighbourhood.

At Alton near Wirksworth, Miss Mary Bruckfield, daughter of the late Mr. John B.

At Eyam, Mr. John Skidmore.

At Willington, Mr. William Dawes, 74.

At Derby, Mrs. Soare, wife of Mr. S. 53.—Mr. Joseph Hackett, formerly a draper of Birmingham, 84.

At Worthington, Mrs. Bulstrode, relict of Mr. B. of Isley-Walton, Leicestershire.

**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.**

*Married.*] At Mansfield, Mr. David Stevenson to Mrs. Mary Morley, daughter of the late David Evans, esq. of Timly, Pembrokehire.

At Southwell, the Rev. J. Fisher of Wolverhampton, to Miss Hutchinson.

At Nottingham, Mr. C. Goodhead to Miss A. Hooton.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Mrs. Green, relict

of Mr. Alderman G.—John Burrows, gent. 83.—Mr. Daniel Titterton, 75.—Mrs Darby, wife of Mr. D.

At Bingham, Mr. Samuel Parr, 76.

At Southwell, Michael Beecher, esq.

**LEICESTERSHIRE.**

*Married.*] Mr. Stanton, of Kegworth, to Mrs. Gadsby, relict of Mr. John G. of Lockington Grounds.

Mr. William Ludlam, surgeon, of Leicester, to Miss Parker of Newark.

*Died.*] At Ibstock, Mrs. Heatley, wife of Mr. H.

At Loughborough, Mrs Thorpe.—Mr. Handley.—Mr. Gamble, 44.—Mrs. Pinchbeck, wife of Mr. P. 29.

At Humberstonegate, Mr. Wade.

At Leicester, Mrs. Tiptaft, mother of Mr. Elton, grocer.—Mr. Benjamin Spencer, 90. Palmer.

At Nether Broughton, Mr. Robert Gill, 85. He was the head of a prolific family, being father to 10, grandfather to 85, and great grandfather to 29 persons all living.

At Burton on the Wolds, Mrs. Noon, wife of John N. esq.

At Hinckley, Mr. William Watts, liquor merchant. He was a man endowed with strong natural abilities, aided by an uncommonly retentive memory. In the early part of his life, most of his leisure hours were devoted to reading, which enabled him to converse with ease and fluency on almost every subject. Being naturally of a mild and cheerful disposition, he gained the respect of a large circle of friends and acquaintance; but unfortunately, for want of that resolution which is particularly necessary in the business he followed, he debilitated his understanding, emaciated his constitution; that useful knowledge which he could once communicate entirely forsook him; and he reduced himself almost to second childhood, at a time of life when he might have been ornamental and useful to society.

**STAFFORDSHIRE.**

*Married.*] At Sedgeley, William Brown, esq. of Tamworth, to Miss Bickley, of Eitingshall Lodge.

The Rev. Mr. Yonge, rector of Haughton, to Miss Fanny Amery, of Stoke, near Stone.—Mr. Joseph Nixon, of Tunstall, to Miss Venables, of Middlewich.

Mr. Rowley, of Stafford, to Miss Bailey, of Forebridge.

At Burslem, Mr. Cox of Hanley, to Miss M. H. Brindley, of Longport.

At Handsworth, Charles Nathaniel Hall, esq. of Banby-Hall, Notts. to Miss Pyke.

*Died.*] At Green-Hill, Lichfield, Mr. John Dorrington.

At Lichfield, Mrs. Brynton, relict of the Rev. Dr. B. of Edgware Road, London, 86.

At Burton upon Trent, Mrs. Jane Able, relict of Mr. John A. 87.

**WARWICKSHIRE.**

*Married.*] At Edgbaston, Mr. William Thompson to Miss Sarah Marklin, both of

Birmingham.—Mr. Henry Slater to Miss Child of Munslow, Salop.

At Birmingham, Mr. W. H. Price, of Ilington, to Miss Beresford.—Mr. John Chapman of Tottenhall, Staffordshire, to Miss Elizabeth Thompson.—Mr. William Greatrex, to Mrs. Ford.

Mr. William Bromfield, second son of the late Rev. Henry B. rector of Dunchurch, to Mary, fourth daughter of the late Rev. J. Jenkins of Braunton.

At Handsworth, Charles Nathaniel Eyre, esq. of Ranby Hall, Notts. to Miss Pyke.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Mr. William Cherry, son of Mr. C. gun-maker.—Mrs. Fiddian, wife of Mr. Charles F.—Mr. John Shaw.—Mr. Henry Egginton.—Mrs. Mary Johnstone.—Mr. James Birch, 64.

At Arrow near Alcester, Mrs. Clarkson.

At Kenilworth, Mrs. Mary Butler, 81.

At Coventry, Mrs. Haynes, wife of Mr. John H.—Mr. Joseph Ault, an eminent school-master.

At Haselwell Hall, Mrs. Huskisson, 23, wife of Charles H. esq. and daughter of Ghos. Gem, esq. of Brandwood House, a lady of most exemplary conduct during a short but well spent life.

At Hampton Lucy, Mrs. E. Maries, wife of Mr. N 70.

At Hampton in Arden, Miss Willday, only daughter of Mr. W.

At Solihull, Mr. Joseph Weston, formerly organist of that place.

At Warwick, the Rev. James Moody, 50, a dissenting minister of the independent denomination.

At Kettering, Mr. Boon, common brewer.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

The new organ lately erected in the abbey church in Shrewsbury, and built by Mr. Grey of London, was opened on the 18th by Mr. Tomlins, the organist; and a suitable discourse was preached to a large and respectable congregation by the Rev. Dr. Gooding.

*Married.*] At Great Ness, John Edwards, esq. to Miss Martin, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. M. and niece of the Duke of Athol.

At Shrewsbury, Captain T. Bailey, of the Shropshire militia, to Miss Harper, of Edg-bolton.—Mr. Brayne, to Miss Jones.—Mr. Harris, to Miss Williams.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. Charles Morris, to Miss Reynolds.

At Wem, Mr. F. Boulton, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Swanwick, youngest daughter of Mr. S. of Pym's Farm.

*Died.*] At Bridgnorth, Mr. Benjamin Pountney.—Mrs. Carter, of the Fox Inn.—Mrs. Sing, wife of John S. esq.

At Shrewsbury, R. Morhall, esq. 68.—Mr. Andrew Hindley.—Mrs. Margaret Davies.—Miss Greenfield, daughter of Mr. G. of Hafod, Cardiganshire.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Campbell, wife of Mr. C.—Mary Evans, 100.

At Balderston, Mr. Pickstock, 76.

At Llanywern, near Oswestry, Mr. Owen, sen.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Worcester, Mr. Norton, of Somer's Town, near London, to Miss F. Hooper, second daughter of Mr. H. of St. John's.

*Died.*] At Stourport, Mr. Sam. Danks.

At Worcester, Captain Manley.—William Croft, esq. formerly of Droitwich.—Mr. Samuel Higgins.—Mr. Jacob Jones, of the Tything.—Mrs. Causer, widow, 87.

The Rev. Robert Douglas, rector of the parishes of Salwarpe and Hampton Lovett.

The Rev. Jos. Ingram, rector of Upton Warren and Stamford upon Teme.

At Kempsey, Thomas Timbrell, esq. 70.

At Red Hill, near Stourbridge, Francis Stokes, esq.

At Upton on Severn, Mrs. Dance, 85.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Hereford, Mr. Newman, of Bodenham, to Miss Jones.—Mr. George Pritchard, of Woolhope, to Miss Elizabeth Powell, of Eaton.

*Died.*] At Hereford, Mr. Link, wine-merchant, 37.—Mr. Cook.—Mrs. Walwyn, relict of Richard W. esq. of Longworth, 85.

At Dewchurch, Richard Garold, esq. 82.

At Weston, near Pembridge, Mrs. Smith, 72.

At Leominster, Mr. John Bangham, hatter.—Mr. John Collier.—Mr. Joseph Powell, 41.

At Ross, Mrs. Butt, 81.—Mrs. Coney, 38.

At Almeley, the Rev. Henry Allen, D. D. 85, an active and impartial magistrate, and a liberal benefactor to the poor.

At Holme Lacy, near Hereford, Mrs. Mead, who had been twenty years in the establishment of the Duke of Norfolk.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Standish, John Little, esq. of Painswick, to Miss Carruthers, only daughter of John C. esq. of Pitchcombe House.

At Tormarton, Mr. Shapland, banker, of Marshfield, to Miss Hatherell, daughter of Mr. H. of Acton Turville.

Major Denhire, of the South Lincoln militia, to Miss H. S. Coles, daughter of John C. esq. of Charlton.

Mr. J. L. Price, of Winterbourne, to Miss Higgs, of Thornbury.

The Rev. Mr. Bourne, of Grittleton, to Miss Caroline Poyntz, daughter of the Rev. Mr. P. of Tormarton.

At Westbury upon Trim, George Powell, esq. of the island of St. Vincent, to Mrs. Gullely, relict of Mr. G. of Stokes-croft.

*Died.*]

*Died.*] At Cheltenham, the Rev. Sir Richard Cope, of Bramshill, Southampton.

At Gloucester, George Dinely Goodyere, esq. formerly in the East India Company's service.

At Cain's Cross, near Stroud, Mr. William Jennings, 89.

At Upton St. Leonard's, Mr. Henry Frankis.

At Ruardean, Mr. John Craddock, 76.

Mr. Thomas Coombe, one of the proprietors of the Arceley tin and iron works.

At Uley, near Dursley, Thomas Went, esq. an eminent clothier.

At Thornbury workhouse, Mary Biggs, 105. She had been a pauper upwards of 35 years, and retained her faculties unimpaired to the last.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Hook Norton, Mr. E. Woodman, of Chipping Norton, to Miss S. Wells.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Mr. James Rose, 85.—Miss Ann Haynes, 26.

At Marston, near Oxford, Mrs. Mary Sims, 56.

At Chipping Norton, Mr. M. Dewes.

At Kirtlington, Mr. Richard Yonge.

At Coln St. Aldwin's, near Fairford, Thos. Ingram, esq. 83.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Towcester, Mr. Robert Cockerill, to Miss Elizabeth Middleton.

Mr. Cure, of Long Buckby, to Mrs. Johnson, of Northampton.

*Died.*] At Newnham, Mr. John Hickman, 61. He has bequeathed 50l. to the General Infirmary.

At King's Cliffe, Mrs. Boughton, 62.

At Northampton, Mr. Balaam, fadler.—Mr. Clarke, surgeon and apothecary.

At Pitsford, Mrs. Bull, relict of Mr. Wm. B. of Daventry, 75.

#### HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Bythorn, Mr. Wm. George.

At St. Neot's, Mr. John Park, attorney at law, 75.

At Newport Pagnell, Mrs. Stevens, relict of Mr. John S. of Stantonbury.

At St. Ives, Mrs. Hutchinson, wife of Mr. Thomas H.

#### BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Harlington, Mrs. Jennings, widow of Arthur J. esq. and aunt to Samuel Whitbread, esq.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The gold and silver medals, offered by Dr. William Turton for the best poetical effusions to the memory of Lord Nelson, have been adjudged to two compositions: the first by Mr. Raleigh Trevelyan, of St. John's college; and the second by Mr. Mainwaring, of Brombrow Hall, Cheshire. These compositions will be published in the course of the ensuing spring.

*Married.*] At Newmarket, Captain Barn-

ham, of the West Norfolk militia, to Miss Williams, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas W. vicar of Alfriston and Bishopstone, Suffex.

At Cambridge, Mr. Samuel Kirkby, of Norton Bury, Herts, to Miss Mary Ind, second daughter of Mr. James I. of Baldock.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Mr. James Bell.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. of the Town Coffee House.—Mr. Thomas Thackeray, 70, an eminent surgeon; in which profession he had been actively engaged for 50 years.—Miss Sarah Plyer, daughter of Mr. P. of Stotfold, Beds.

At Barnwell Priory, Mrs. Bullen, wife of Mr. Alderman B. of Cambridge, 72.

At Downham Market, Mr. Thomas Osborn, 62.

At Little Abington, Miss Marianne Pern, youngest daughter of the Rev. Andrew P. 23.

At Caxton, Miss Wallis, of the Crown Inn.

At Witcham, near Ely, Mr. William Gregory, 69.

#### NORFOLK.

*Married.*] At Thorpe, Mr. John Robinson, to Miss Charlotte Hawkes.

At Wells, John Hill, jun. esq. to Miss Mary Graham, fourth daughter of the late Waxham G. esq. of Jamaica.

Mr. Shaw, attorney, of Aylsham, to Miss Baldwin, of Reepham.

Mr. Manby, surgeon, of Reedham, to Miss F. Watson, of Lynn.

At Norwich, Mr. Pightling, wine-merchant, to Miss Anna Maria Withers.

At Yarmouth, Mr. James Duffield, of Freethorpe, to Miss Sarah Coppin.—Mr. John Skinner, of Belton, to Miss Maria Harvey, of Relham.

At Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, North America, Richard Dinmore, formerly a surgeon at Walton in this county, and now of Alexandria in North America, to Mrs. Oliver, relict of Thomas O. esq. of Norwich.

*Died.*] At Thetford, after an illness but of a few days, in the 51st year of his age, Wm. Robert Mingay, M. D. of Thetford; whose long and successful exercise of his profession had justly conferred upon him a high degree of medical celebrity, and whose loss will be keenly felt through the circle of his late very extensive practice.

At Norwich, Mrs. Susannah Wythe, 72.—Mr. Wm. Palmer, 84.—Mrs. Dunn, 72.

—Mr. John Bell. His death was occasioned by accidentally falling down stairs.—Mrs. Galey, 101.—Mr. John Betts, of the Boy and Cup public-house.

John Greene Bafeley, esq. 66, one of the aldermen of Fyebridge Ward, to which he was elected on the decease of Jeremiah Ives, esq. in the year 1787. He served the office of sheriff in 1789, and that of mayor in 1791.

His

His family and numerous friends will long remember with regret the domestic and social virtues which adorned his character, and of which they are thus so unexpectedly deprived, while his fellow-citizens will no less deplore the loss of an active and exemplary magistrate, in whom they placed a confidence equally honourable to themselves and its object. The important duties of the highest civic offices, and many public trusts, which this confidence committed to him, he discharged with steady and unabating zeal. The charitable institutions of this city will long record his liberality, and still more those eminently useful exertions by which he so often contributed to advance their prosperity, while the remembrance of his more private acts of benevolence will be preserved with grateful veneration by those whose sufferings he has mitigated—whose distresses he has relieved. His services to mankind were totally devoid of that ostentation which takes from beneficence its most amiable character; they were the services of sterling, unassuming, unambitious worth, seldom displayed but in the excellence of their effects. Nor were his private sacrifices to this active discharge of his public duties: he felt what every station required, and in every station his conduct was exemplary; he was a kind husband, an affectionate parent, a sincere friend, an upright merchant, a disinterested magistrate, and a useful citizen. After a long series of good actions, he died regretted by all; but that regret is softened by the reflection, that scarcely a momentary pang attended this peaceful close of an active well spent life.

At Lynn, Mr. Hart, 97.

At Swaffham, Mr. Mallet, 98.—Mr. Joseph Rogers, surgeon and apothecary, 84.—Mrs. Gathergood, 78.—Mrs. Eliz. Hendry, 76.

Mr. John Howlett, auctioneer, of Pulham Market, 46. He expired suddenly while transacting business as an election clerk at the Swan Inn, Long Stratton.

At Yarmouth, Miss Sarah Burman, 17.

At Coitthall, Mrs. Susannah Bellard, 53.—Mr. Robert Jennings, supervisor, 51.

At Swanton Morley, Miss Collett, daughter of the Rev. Wm. C. 21.

At Blakeney, Mr. Robert Farthing, merchant.

At Holt, Miss Maria Ditchell.—Thomas Fisher, esq. 79.

At Great Massingham, Mr. John Curtis.

At Great Yarmouth, Mr. John Kerr, 58.

At Mantly, Mr. John Carpenter, 85.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] At Brandon, Mr. Richard Ridsbrook, to Miss Rampling, of the White Hart Inn.

John Bedwell, jun. esq. of Grundisburgh, to Miss Lait, of Otley, in this county.

At Sudbury, the Rev. Richard Snape, of Bolton le Moors, Lancashire, to Miss Lætitia Ann, daughter of R. Frost, esq.

At Bungay, Mr. Culham, surgeon, to Miss Eaton.

*Died.*] At Bradfield, Mr. George Biddell, farmer, 58. His death was occasioned by the puncture of a thorn in his thumb.

At Beccles, Le Grice Browne Bohun, esq. 75.

At Gorleston, Miss Isabella Barnes, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. vicar of that place, 25.

At Bury, Mrs. Jewers, 86.—Mr. Robert Winkup, 49.

At Woodbridge, Mr. John Russell, attorney.—Mrs. Lumpkin, relict of the Rev. John L. late rector of Monewden.—The Rev. Jos. Gunning, vicar of Sutton, and rector of Spexhall.

At Needham, Mr. Jos. Colchester, 53.

At Wortham, Edmund Betts, esq. 22, a captain in the East Suffolk militia.

At Rickingham, Mrs. Damant, 63.

At Newmarket, Mrs. Eaton, wife of Rich. E. esq. and sister to Mr. Hammond, banker, of Bury.

At Ashill, Mr. Richard Woolmer, 82.

At Subury, Mrs. Woolby, wife of Mr. W. One of the bearers who carried her to the grave, on his return to Mr. W.'s house, suddenly dropped down dead while drinking a glass of beer.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Singleton, a maiden lady.

At Needham Market, Miss C. Tydeman, youngest daughter of Mr. Edm. T. 18.

#### ESSEX.

*Married.*] Mr. Edward Hammond, of Sible Hedingham, to Miss Mary Anne Harvey, of Wickham Bishops.

Mr. Searls, of West Bergholt, to Miss Carly, of Great Horkeley.

*Died.*] At South Hall, Ramsey, Mr. T. Woodruffe.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Robert Purney, many years keeper of the county goal in that town.

At Laytonstone, Mrs. Eleanor Nelson, widow, 90.

At Blasford Hill, Mr. Thomas Hill.

Mr. John Bruce, formerly of the White Hart, Halsted.

#### KENT.

*Married.*] At Minster, in Sheppy, Mr. Richard Gibbons, chemist and druggist, of Chatham, to Miss Rice, only daughter of the late John R. esq.

At Chatham, Mr. William Rose Smith, to Mrs. Ahmuty, widow of Mr. Arthur A. of the royal navy.

At Meopham, near Gravesend, Mr. R. Cudder to Miss Chaplin, of Bradborne Lees.

At Minster, in the Isle of Thanet, Mr. G. W. Harrison, second son of P. Harrison, esq. of Sandwich, to Miss Harnett, only daughter of Mr. H. of Eden Minster.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, Mr. Henry Tritton, alderman, 32.—Mr. Harris.—Mrs. Salter

Salter, wife of Mr. Robert S. of Margate—Mrs. Longley.

At Margate, Mr. Benjamin Jell, coach-maker, 37.—Mrs. David, relict of Mr. Peter D. 69.

At Deal, Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. Robt. E.—Mrs. Underdown, wife of Mr. James U.—Mr. William Collins, 60. By a moderate computation he had walked in his time upwards of 140,000 miles.—Mr. Robert Allen.—Mr. John Hadley.

At Folkestone, Mr. Henry Gittins, 82.—Mr. Warmer, 60.—Mrs. Brice, 70.—Mr. William Hills, 78.

At Deptford, Mrs. Mary Puckey, relict of Mr. John P. master shipwright's assistant of his Majesty's dock-yard there.

At New Romney, Miss Ann Walter, youngest daughter of the late Jacob W. gent.

At Blackheath, John Walker, esq. 74.

At Tenterden, Mrs. Hills, and a few days afterwards her husband Mr. Richard Hills, each of whom had attained the age of 84 years.

At Chatham, Mr. Thomas Colchester, 47.

At Brompton, Mr. John Maddocks.—Mrs. Macklerath, relict of H. M. esq. surgeon of the dock-yard.

#### SURREY.

*Died.*] At Mitcham, Mrs. Gould, wife of Mr. James G.

At Richmond, the Rev. Thomas Wakefield, B.A. 30 years minister of that parish.

#### SUSSEX.

A meeting has been held at Shoreham to take into consideration the propriety of making an application to Parliament for an act to improve the harbour of that place. The object was principally urged upon the ground, of the great convenience and benefit which the trading interests of the country at large would experience by it, and there being no harbour of any consequence between Portsmouth and Beachy Head, for the preservation of ships in tempestuous weather. Sir C. Burrell, and T. Shelley, esq. the members for that Borough; Generals Lennox and Porter were present, and promised to give it their support. The meeting resolved that application should be made to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to request that they would order a survey to be made of the harbour.

*Married.*] Mr. Nathaniel Beard, yeoman, of Baldean, to Miss Carr, daughter of Sir Thomas C. of Beddingham.

Mr. Charles Willard of East Dean, to Miss Rafon of Crowlinck.

At Mountfield, Mr. John Betts, of High Haldens, Kent, to Miss Delia Holland.

At Horsham, Mr. Martin, to Miss A. Hammond.

*Died.*] At Hastings, William Jones Fry, esq. late captain in the 16th or Queen's light dragoons.

At Lewes, Mr. Arthur Brook, son of Mr. Brook, saddler, 21. Mr. Brook has experi-

enced, in his house, a succession of mortality which does not often occur in one family, and which few men could have borne with more christian fortitude than himself. Since the year 1803, he has lost his wife, three sons and three daughters:—Sarah, aged 21 years; William, 4 years; Mary, 5 years; Harriott, 11 years; Mrs. Brook, 14 years; Spilsbury John, 20 years; and Arthur.

Miss Sarah Ann Lee, daughter of Mr. Arthur L. 14.—Mr. Colchin of the Star and Garter.

At Chichester, the Rev. Alexander Hay, M.A. rector of Wisborough Green in this county, and author of a history of Chichester.—Madame de Ramsbie, teacher to the junior branches of the Rev. Mr. Metcalf's family. She had dined apparently in perfect health, fell back in her chair, and immediately expired.

At Seddlecomb, Mr. Moseley, son of Mr. M. tanner, 24.

At Broadwater, Mr. Newland.

At Horsham, Mr. Dendy.—Mrs. Rowland, wife of Mr. Samuel R.—Mrs. Summers, wife of Mr. S.—Mr. Nathaniel Steer, attorney.

At Shopwyke, Miss Woods, eldest daughter of Edmund W. esq.

At Steyning, Mrs. Sone, wife of Mr. S. auctioneer.

At Brighton, Samuel Ore, esq. who had just retired from the firm of Ore and Stevenson, of the silk factory, Reading.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Portsmouth, Mr. Winter, to Miss M. Doughty.—Mr. Sabine to Miss Young.

At Mappledewell, Mr. James Webb to Miss Lea, niece of Thomas Sutton, esq. of Mappledewell House.

*Died.*] At Southampton, Mrs. Fitzhugh, relict of Valentine F. esq. formerly envoy at Constantinople.—Captain J. Woodgate, of the first royal veteran battalion.

At Horndean, Mrs. Hammond, 101.

At Hambledon, Robert Travers, esq. late of Silkked.

At Portsmouth, Mr. W. Paffard, 87.—Thomas White, esq. of Milton, an alderman of this borough, and one of the oldest members of the corporation.—W. Hollis, esq. attorney.—Mrs. Curry, relict of Thos. C. esq. 63.

At Fareham, Mrs. Pooke, mother of J. P. esq.

At Havant, Mr. Grigg.

At Ashton, Sir Joseph Eyles, captain in the navy, and one of the magistrates for the county.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Langley near Chippenham, William Gilbert Hawkins, esq. of the royal marines, to Miss Sarah Aste, daughter of the Rev. Samuel A. rector of the former place.

Mr. Sutton of Sherrington, to Miss Elizabeth Munday, eldest daughter of the late Peter M. esq. of Bishoptrow.

At Tiverton, Mr. Hodgson, to Miss Mary Anne Ward, daughter of Mr. W. of Duncombe paper mills.

At Wootton Bassett, Mr. Thomas Jaques, of Bristol, attorney, to Miss Davies, daughter of the Rev. William D. late rector of Wootton Bassett.

*Died.*] At Bradford, Mr. John Sawbridge. He has left 400*l.* in the 3 per cents. for a charity school; 400*l.* in the same stock to the poor of Bradford, and 100*l.* to the Salisbury Infirmary.

At Swindon, while on a visit at the house of James Bradford esq. the Rev. John William Aubrey, rector of Hardwick, Bucks, and Little Hinton in this county.

At Rowde, Mrs. Hiscock, relict of Mr. H. of Hillwood.

## BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Windsor, Mr. Jervis of Hall, Worcestershire, to Miss E. Voules of Shaw.

At Reading, Mr. Cowdery, to Miss Charlotte of Bracknall.

Mr. Palmer, of Greenham, to Miss Sophia Butts, daughter of Captain B. of Romney, Hants.

At Thatcham, Mr. Robinson of Reading, to Miss Machin, of Henwick.

*Died.*] At Cranbourn Lodge, Windsor Forest, Frederic Adolphus Villiers, fourth son of the Honorable George V.

At Reading, Mr. William White, maltster.

At Benham Gate near Newbury, Mr. Matthew Dyer of the Nag's Head.

At Newbury, suddenly, Mr. Buffin.

At Wargrave, Mr. R. Smith, 81.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

At the late great annual meeting of the Bath and West of England Society, the attendance of the nobility, gentry, and agriculturists was numerous and respectable. The show of live stock was inferior in point of number to some former years, which is to be partly attributed to the meeting being held a week earlier, of which many breeders might not have been aware. Dr. Parry's flock of Merino Ryeland sheep (not sent as candidates for any prize) was universally admired. There was exhibited a remarkably fine fat hog, brought by a Mr. Brooks; a bull of uncommon size and beauty, sent by Mr. White Parsons; besides other valuable improved stock. The Bedfordian gold medal was awarded to John Billinsley, esq. for an Essay on the Cultivation of Waste Lands; a performance replete with merit, further evincing the author's great practical knowledge and literary abilities. Many other premiums and bounties were granted to superior desert and industry in various departments of husbandry.

The decorations with which Bath has been lately ornamented, together with those it is shortly destined to receive, will render what has been long the most fashionable, now the most elegant and commodious of the places of public resort. The connecting avenues be-

tween the upper and lower town will, in a short time, cease to be inconvenient. Many of the old streets have been widened; and those more recently erected are spacious and handsome. These improvements, of the first importance both to permanent residents and to occasional visitors, have been in a great measure accomplished, and will be speedily perfected: and if in some respects they have not been so completely effected as might have been desired; yet upon the whole the alterations have been conducted with a spirit and celerity rarely to be paralleled. It were unpardonable not to notice, in terms of the highest applause, the elegant and tasteful decorations which the liberality and spirit of Mr. Stroud have lavished upon the upper assembly rooms; and at the same time to commend the ability and judgment displayed by the artists in the execution. The addition of a coach-road to the lower rooms will secure to this place of commodious amusement a continuance of public patronage; the magnificent entrance which is just completed, forms only a part of the alterations which they are to undergo; and when the designs of the noble proprietor are carried into effect, they will rival every edifice of a similar nature in elegance and convenience.

The improvement of Bristol harbour is in a much more finished state than is generally imagined; several ribs of the iron bridge which fell, are now re-placed; the excavations are nearly completed; and the late open weather has greatly contributed to the expediting the immense body of masonry, which it is found necessary to construct at the entrance dock.—The utility of the concern is now almost universally allowed to be greater than the most sanguine endeavoured to make it appear. It is now ascertained, that it will be completed before the specified time, viz. 1st of May 1808, and it is hoped, that it will not be necessary to apply to Parliament for more money; for should the remaining calls (viz. 15*l.* per share) on the present subscription not be sufficient to complete the undertaking, the value of the surplus lands and stock on hand will make up the deficiency. Great credit is due to all persons employed; for perhaps there is not another instance, in a concern of such magnitude, where the expenses have been so near the estimate.

*Married.*] At Sandhill Park, Captain Rich, eldest son of Sir Charles R. to Miss Lethbridge, youngest daughter of Sir John L.

At Bristol, Captain Richard Hooper, to Miss S. Fletcher.—The Rev. Richard Carrow rector of Broxholm, Lincolnshire, to Miss Elton, daughter of William E. esq.—Mr. Robert Lax to Miss Salmon, youngest daughter of the late Robert S. esq.

At Bridgewater, Mr. Toogood, surgeon, to Miss Giles, daughter of the late John G. esq.

*Died.*] At Bath, Arthur Blake, esq. brother of the late Sir Patrick B. of Langham, Suffolk.—Mr. John Taylor, a celebrated landscape



landscape-painter.—The Rev. Mr. Pembridge, minister of the Roman Catholic chapel, 84; he had been an inhabitant of this city since 1729.—Captain William Hurst of the royal invalids.—Joseph Houlton Drinkwater, esq. of Troubridge.—Mrs. Holloway of the London Inn and Talbot Tavern

At Bristol, Thomas Lloyd Thomas, esq. 23, youngest son of William T. of Coed-helen, Carnarvonshire.—Mr. William Watkins, many years employed as a tide-waiter at this port.—Gabriel, the eldest son of Gabriel Goldney, esq. 1-1.—Lieutenant Hicks of the Rutland militia.—Mr. E. P. Chamberlayne, comptrolling searcher of this port.—Mrs. H. Levy, 67.—Mrs. Mary Walton, 94; the last of five maiden sisters belonging to an old and highly respectable family of this city.—Mrs. Evill, relict of Mr. George E.

At Pyrland near Taunton, Sir William Yea, bart. 79.

At Wells, Mrs. Fuller, wife of Mr. F. jun. At Frome, the Rev. John Kingdon, who for near half a century past has been the very useful and much respected pastor of a baptist church at that place. He was a gentleman whose urbanity of manners, unaffected piety, and truly catholic spirit, endeared him to the wife and good of every religious denomination.

At Wrington, Mrs. Mackenzie, relict of William M. esq. of Belmudutria in the county of Rofs.

## DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Plymouth, J. Shield, esq. banker, to Miss Sarah Kent, second daughter of Mr. K. of the royal hospital.

*Died.*] At Ide, Mr. Joseph Tucker, 76.

At Yarner, Mrs. Pope, wife of Mr. James P.

At Colyton, Miss C. Robins, 23.

At Alphington near Exeter, Mrs. Crowther, wife of the Rev. Mr. C.

At Tiverton, Lady Duntze, wife of Sir John D. and daughter of the late Sir Thomas Carew.

At Heavitree, the Rev. James Symons, rector of the parish of St. Stephen, Exeter.

At Exeter, the Rev. Jonathan Rashleigh, rector of Silvertown.—Mr. Thomas Turner, formerly an eminent dyer, but who had retired from business.

At Plymouth, Mrs. Foster, wife of Mr. John F. and daughter of Mr. Savery of Bovey Tracey.

At Preston near Milverton, Mr. Roger Richards, 91.

## CORNWALL.

In consequence of the great fall in the price of copper ore, very many of the largest and deepest mines in Cornwall, and which produce immense quantities of ore, are likely to be stopped. The consequences will be serious, distressing, and alarming; in the first place, some of them can never be worked again, several thousand persons will be thrown out of employ, and become burthenfome to the already over-burthened parishes; and both

government and the country will be obliged to pay for wrought copper three times the present price.

*Died.*] At Angarrack, Mr. William Tremaine, 85; many years an eminent tin-merchant:

At Launceston, the Rev. Edmund Spettigue, full of years and good works, being far advanced in his 88th year. He was a man of the strictest integrity, and as a clergyman most exemplary, as he never failed of doing his duty but once, during a space of nearly 60 years, and that once, was prevented by the over-flowing of a river. He was but little known in the polite world, but will long live in the remembrance of the parishioners of North Tamerton, of which he was minister about half a century.

## WALES

*Died.*] At Golden Grove, Flintshire, of the scarlet fever, Miss Augusta and Miss Caroline Morgan, daughters of Edward M. esq.

At Kennarth, Carmarthenshire, aged 100, Samuel Griffiths, fisherman, the father of 25 children, all of whom he brought up without any parochial assistance.

In Carmarthenshire, Edward William Richard Mansell, esq. It is remarkable that his old and faithful domestic, William Hember-ton, who had been attached to his person from his childhood, and who had been often heard to say that he could not survive his master, never spoke after the news of his death reached him, and in a few hours followed him to eternity!

At Capel Cerig, Gwynedd, Thomas 104. She had 14 children, 30 grand children, and 9 great-grand children.

## NORTH BRITAIN.

*Died.*] At Old Aberdeen, aged 88, Mr. James Paterfon, master of the Music-School, Session Clerk, and Precentor, in that city. He held these offices sixty-two years, exclusive of several years during which he acted as assistant to his predecessor. In the course of nearly sixty years he was not prevented from officiating as Precentor, by bad health, a single day; and he was absent only one Sunday, while on a visit to a friend.

At Glasgow, William Bogle, esq. lieutenant-colonel commandant of the first regiment of volunteers.

At Edinburgh, Andrew Dalzell, A. M. F. R. S. Edin. professor of the Greek language in the university of Edinburgh, keeper of the university library, principal clerk to the General Assembly of the church of Scotland, one of the secretaries of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, &c. Mr. Dalzell was, certainly, one of the most amiable men and the most eminent classical scholars, that have ever adorned a Scottish university. He was born about the year 1750, at a farm-house in the parish of Katho, a few miles west from Edinburgh. His father was a respectable and industrious husbandman. He enjoyed, at an early age, the benefits of instruction in the

first principles of classical knowledge, at the public school of his native parish. He went, thence, to the schools and the university of Edinburgh. The gentleness and purity of his manners, the discretion and propriety of his conduct, his enthusiasm for sound and elegant literature, and his extraordinary proficiency in it, recommended him to the particular notice of the late Earl of Lauderdale, when that nobleman was looking out for a tutor to his eldest son, the negotiator who has so recently foiled the artifices of Talleyrand, Clarke, and Champagny, at Paris. He superintended the private studies and amusements of his noble pupil; assisted his exercises in the university; was with him in hearing the lectures of Millar, the famous juridical professor, of Glasgow; and afterwards accompanied him to Paris. Upon his return from the Continent, he was, at the recommendation of the late earl of Lauderdale, appointed to succeed Mr. Hunter in the professorship of the Greek language at Edinburgh. From this hour, began his career of great and illustrious public usefulness. Classical learning had been on the decline at Edinburgh, from the time when the public lectures ceased to be read in the Latin language, and when French literature, and composition in English, came to be much in vogue. Even while the Foulis' were publishing their famous editions of the Greek Classics at Glasgow, and while Moore, one of the most ingenious philologists, and the most profound and accurate Greek scholar, of the age, was teaching in the university of that city; Grecian learning was very little regarded at Edinburgh. The students in Divinity were content if they learned Greek enough to read the Greek Testament; candidates for the higher honors in medicine, sought just as much of this language, as should enable them to spell out the Aphorisms of Hippocrates: none else cared for Greek. Mr. Dalzell, from the moment of his appointment, thought only, how to communicate that passion which he himself felt, for the richest and most polished language of antiquity. He adopted the use of Moore's Grammar, the shortest, the most accurate, and the most easily intelligible that had been published. To supply the deficiency of its latter part, he dictated lessons, short, perspicuous, elegant, as the Rules of Moore. His supplementary Syntax of the prepositions, and other parts of speech, was admirable. He explained the passages of Herodotus, of Xenophon, of Thucydides, of Homer, of which the sentiments and imagery were the most adapted to win upon young minds, with a clearness of intelligence, and with a sweet and ardent yet modest enthusiasm, which it was impossible to resist. Of a frame of mind remarkably congenial with that of Plato; he took delight to select the beauties of that philosopher's Dialogues, for the use of his pupils. He instructed them in the clearest and most lively parts of the Critical and Ethical

Tracts of Aristotle. The tragedies of Sophocles and Euripides furnished scenes of which the interest particularly assisted his endeavours in favor of Grecian learning. From the Lyric and Pastoral Poets, from Æsop, Ælian, Theophrastus, Lucian, from the Epigrammatists, and especially from Demosthenes and the other orators, he culled whatever was the most intelligible and attractive to young minds, with a diligence, and a fond solicitude almost without example. These selections formed the course of readings, in which it was his desire to engage and detain his students for at least four or five sessions. At first, he only indicated what books he wished the students to provide themselves with, for the readings in their respective classes. But, the variety and the expense were too great: and his other endeavours would have been defeated, if his zeal for the revival of Greek learning, his tender interest in the instruction of his pupils, and the conscience he put in the discharge of his duty, had not excited him to compile and print, at a considerable expense, and with extraordinary pains and labor, a series of Collections out of the Greek authors, including all those passages which he wished to explain in teaching the language. These were printed in several volumes, under the titles of *Collectanea Minora* and *Collectanea Majora*. He added, in each volume, short notes in Latin, explanatory of the difficult places. The Greek Texts were printed with singular accuracy. The Notes are admirable for brevity, perspicuity, and judgment. His Latinity, in the Notes, and in short Prefaces to the several parts of the Collection, is the most remarkable for delicate propriety and genuine power of classical expression, perhaps of any thing that has been, for many years, written, in this country, in a learned language. He, at the same time, composed and read to the students, a series of lectures on the language and antiquities, the philosophy and the history, the literature, the eloquence, the poetry, and the fine arts of the Greeks. Those lectures were the result of the unremitting study of the Grecian authors themselves; of a diligent comparison of those originals with every collateral illustration which was to be found; of intimate acquaintance with the best modern writers in history, philosophy, poetry, and criticism. The composition was unaffectedly elegant. The train of the lectures was beautifully consecutive and systematic. Mr. Dalzell was careful to read them with a slow, distinct, emphatic, and yet easy elocution, the most convenient to the ear and the understanding. There was a suavity in his voice and manner than which nothing could well be more attractive. His enthusiasm for every excellence appertaining to the Greeks, was, from time to time, breaking out in emotions affecting his voice and manner. And it was attempted with an ingenious modesty; sometimes timid, as if he had been in the presence of the most distinguished judges; and, cer-

tainly, the most amiable, in the demeanour of a professor before his pupils. His success has been, by these means, almost complete. He communicated among the youth at that university, a large portion of his own enthusiasm for Grecian learning. He persuaded many of them to study Greek for twice or thrice the length of time which it was before usual to devote to that language. It became a fashion among most of the students in the university; whatever their ultimate objects of pursuit, to resort, with eagerness, to hear his lectures. He accomplished a sort of reiteration of classical, and even of elegant literature in general at Edinburgh. He gave, within his own province, a celebrity to the university which was the means of drawing many strangers from England and other parts, to pursue their studies in it. He contributed to fill the professions of the church, of the law, and of medicine throughout Scotland, with men who, after they left the university, had but to continue an easy attention to Grecian learning, amid their necessary relaxations from professional duties, in order to attain to the most consummate skill in it. And yet, his fondness for his favourite literature was not satisfied. He has frequently complained to the writer of this article; that the passion which he inspired for the study of Greek, proved, usually, but transient and fugitive. Many of his favourite pupils, when he happened, again, to meet them, after they had gone but perhaps two or three years from college, would severely disappoint his hopes by appearing to have entirely neglected classical learning from the moment they left the university. With young clergymen in particular, he could not help being particularly offended, to find, that, from the time of their obtaining livings, they generally discontinued all regular study, not only of Greek, but even of every branch of philology and science. Many of the students at his classes, were very young. Just emancipated from the school and the rod; and certain, that, at college, they were not to be beaten; under any professor but himself, such boys were in the hours of instruction, too often inattentive; tumultuous, full of "quips and cranks," and unseasonable glee, more disposed to make merry with the teacher's solicitude for their improvement, than to profit by it. But, the mingled dignity and gentleness of his manner had power to charm the giddiest and most froward boy to his book and to his seat. There was a witchery in his address which could prevail alike over sloth and over levity. Those who but a moment before, and in a different classroom, were noisy, restless, negligent, wantonly troublesome, no sooner came into Mr. Dalzell's presence, than they were, for the hour, transformed, as by magic, into the most modest and quiet young gentlemen, and the most attentive students, one could desire to see. He treated them with a gracious politeness and respect which, in a manner, compelled

them to respect both him and themselves. He was careful to make a spirit of piety and virtue pervade the whole course of his instructions. It was gentle, insinuating, and pleasing. It breathed itself into young minds without harassing or disgusting them. His concluding lecture every session was, in particular, a favourite with the students. To hear it many would defer, even for several weeks, their departure for the country. It reviewed the studies of the session; exhorted to ardent diligence during the vacation; pointed out the books the fittest to be then read; indicated the proper exercises in composition; dwelt affectingly upon the charms of classical literature, and of virtue; and, in a strain of the finest Christian and Platonic enthusiasm, taught the heart to elevate itself, through the survey of the works of nature, up to nature's God. On this occasion, the Professor and his pupils never parted but in tears. Such was his conduct as a Professor for a period of, I think, nearly thirty years. His pupils regarded him with the affection due to a parent, and usually met from him the beneficence of a father's love. Hundreds have been introduced by him into situations as tutors, and into other honourable connexions, which proved the means of their subsequent advantageous and useful establishment in the world. His advice was confided in by parents, in respect to their children's education, more than (I believe) that of any other man in any university, or other seminary, in the three kingdoms. Upon the institution of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, he was persuaded to undertake the functions of secretary to its literary class. At the death of the learned professor of oriental languages, Dr. James Robertson, Mr. Dalzell was chosen to succeed him as keeper of the public library of the university. With an exception in favour of a layman, which was, I believe, without example, he was chosen to succeed Dr. John Drysdale in the highly respectable appointment of principal clerk to the general assembly of the church of Scotland. He discharged the functions of all these offices with a zeal, a fidelity, and a masterly ability which gave universal satisfaction, and have never, indeed, been exceeded in any one of them. He was, as may well be imagined, the pride and delight of the private society in which he chiefly lived. Among his particular friends were, the late Dr. Gilbert Stuart, Dr. Ruffell, known as the judicious compiler of the History of Modern Europe; Mr. Liston, who has so long and with such distinction served his country in a diplomatic capacity; Mr. Porter, an eminent Russian merchant; the late Dr. William Robertson, the historian; the late venerable Lord Monboddo, well known as an amiable enthusiast in Grecian literature; Mr. Dugal Stuart, that most learned, ingenious, and modest of the members of the Scottish universities; Mr. Professor Christi-

son, and many others; the most eminent for virtue, rank, and talents. Amidst so many public duties, Mr. Datzell's application to private study was indefatigable. The composition and continual improvement of his lectures, with the compilation of his *Collected*, or *Αναλεκτα*, cost him prodigious pains and labour. His correspondence with Heyne and other men of learning abroad, encroached a good deal upon his hours of leisure. He has enriched the volumes of the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh* with a variety of interesting communications in biography or on subjects of erudition. He was the editor of the posthumous Sermons of his father-in-law, the learned and judicious Dr. John Drysdale. He gave a value to Chevalier's Description of the Plain of Troy, by translating and illustrating it. His application was, indeed, far too intense: but so very much was his heart in his studies and his official duties, that no tender suggestions of his friends, no counsels of his physicians, could divert him from them. He was in stature among the tallest of the middle size; his complexion was fair; his aspect mild, sweet, and unavoidably interesting; there was peculiar power of ingenious expression in the modest, almost timid, serenity of his blue eye; his features were plump and full, but without heaviness or grossness; his address, in accosting a stranger, or in the general course of conversation, was singularly graceful, captivating, and yet unpretending. He took little exercise, but in occasional walks in the King's Park, which was the rural scene the most easily accessible from his residence in the college. An attic propriety, a golden moderation, seemed to pervade all his habits in common life. He was eminently temperate, yet hospitable and convivial. In the tenderest connexion of domestic life he was truly fortunate, having married the eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. John Drysdale, a lady whose temper, taste, good sense, accomplishments, and turn of manners, were entirely in unison with his own. She survives, with the children of their marriage, to mourn his premature loss.

Ergo Quintilium perpetuus sopor  
Urget! cui pudor, et justitiae soror,  
Incorrupta fides; nudaque veritas;  
Quando ullum invenient parem?  
Multis ille quidem flebilis occidit  
Nulli flebilior quam mihi—.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

At Kingston, Jamaica, Catharine Lopez, a negro woman, at the extraordinary age of 134 years.

Captain Burrowes, of his Majesty's ship Constance. He fell gloriously while engaging the French frigate *La Salamandre*, close to

the coast of France. He was the third son of Alexander B. of Cavan, esq. and cousin of Mr Saunderson, one of the representatives of that county. He had been only a few months promoted to the Constance, and made Commander of a small flying Squadron, under Sir James Saumarez, on the Jersey station. An officer of greater gallantry and enterprise could not have been chosen for this active service. He was in his 39th year, 25 of which were devoted to the service of his country. His merit was his only recommendation; and had his life been a little longer spared, he would probably have ranked among the most illustrious heroes of the British navy.

At Monnikendam, J. Nieuwenhuizen, pastor of the Mennonite church, 80. His country owes to him the establishment of the society, *Tot nut want Algemeen*, for the promotion of general utility, which justifies by its zeal and labours, the name given it by its founder.

At Weldorf, in Holstein, Henry Christian Boie, 61. In 1770, he published the first German Almanack of the Muses; and was afterwards the editor of the *Deutsches Museum*, a much esteemed journal. He is the author of many poetical effusions in the periodical collections of his time, several of these pieces are imitations from the English or French, all of them are distinguished by a peculiar suavity and elegance.

At Altkirck, in the department of the Upper Rhine, the French General Eppler. He was born at Straßburg on the 15th of July, 1764, and commenced his military career at the age of ten, and after having passed through all the inferior ranks, was appointed General of Brigade. He had made all the campaigns of the revolutionary war, both on the Rhine, in Italy, and in Egypt, and was twice wounded in Egypt, first at the taking of Cairo, and the second time at the battle of Alexandria. Among the feats of arms which do most honor to his courage, may be mentioned the defence of Medina, the capital of Fajum, in Egypt; where at the head of 200 French, he sustained during a whole day, the repeated attacks of large bodies of Mamelukes and Arabs, and forced them to fly, leaving behind a great number of dead and prisoners. In the administration of the province of Esné, the command of which was confided to him, in Upper Egypt; he knew how to make himself respected by the conquered, and to repress the incursions of the Mamelukes. His conduct and prudence no less than his military talents, gained him the merited commendations of Generals Desaix and Menou; and after his return to Europe, he continued to justify the reputation he had gained; having greatly distinguished himself during the late campaign in Germany, particularly at the battle of Austerlitz.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**T**HE woollen manufactures in the north and west of England are not considerably injured by the recent events on the Continent. The small clothiers in Yorkshire proceed with their usual activity. Those of Westmoreland are equally busy. In Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, and Wiltshire, the same unabated industry prevails. There is a temporary interruption of the orders from some parts of the Continent; there may have been some deficiency in the remittances: but the home-consumption increases; the commercial distribution of British woollen goods in the East Indies is every year extended; the Anglo-Americans take off, every year, greater quantities than before; the trade of the Mediterranean, the Levant, and the Black Sea, opens still new marts for British woollens. As the population and culture of the British provinces in North America increase, their consumption, of woollens especially, grows more considerable: even the colony of Botany Bay begins to make itself worthy of notice as a seat of customers for the same commodity. The demand from the countries on the Baltic is, from time to time, rather enlarged than narrowed. Add to this, the consideration of our supplies to Portugal, and of our becoming every day more exclusively masters of the trade to Spanish America. Our manufacturers, too, making woollen cloths for every diversity of country, climate, and manners, have thus learned to excel their rivals in all diversities of fabric for which Italy, Spain, France, &c. have ever been distinguished. There is not, then, the smallest reason to fear any immediate decline in the staple manufacture of England from the malicious endeavours of our enemies on the Continent.

Late reports from wool-staplers and manufacturers enable us to state, that in the art of sorting their wools the English are now little, if at all, inferior to the Spaniards. Travellers inform us, that at Segovia, and in other places in Spain, the operations of sorting the wools, washing them, and putting them up for transport and sale, are performed with the ingenuity, the care, and the skill of one of the nicest and most complex of the mechanic or chemical arts. Till of late there was nothing comparable to this in England: but the short wools are now sorted into ten or twelve different species; the long wools are managed with the same discrimination and care. The practice of plunging the living sheep in water to wash the fleeces, begins to be discontinued, or little regarded, because it does not cleanse them more than superficially.

Diligent enquiries by a committee of the last Parliament have ascertained, that the ancient mode of the distribution of labour and property in the woollen manufactures, in both the north and the west of England, is the most favourable to morals, to industry, and to the general increase of the wealth of the country. In it, single manufacturing families are scattered over the several districts, in hamlets, villages, or even solitary dwellings. Each family, with the aid perhaps of some very few additional hands, work up materials which they have themselves purchased from the wool-staplers. Some bring their webs immediately from the loom to sale in the woollen halls, at the weekly markets. Others carry their undressed webs to the mills for dyeing and dressing, and have the cloth carried through every process requisite to fit it for use, before they offer it to sale. In the halls, on the market days, the merchants make their purchases, for immediate exportation, to supply the exporters, or to serve the general country trade and the home consumption. This is the ancient system of the woollen manufactures of England. The committee of the last Parliament wisely judged, that it would not be for the interest of the state that this system should be superseded by one, throwing the manufacture chiefly into the hands of great capitalists, and assembling the weavers, dyers, and dressers in vast manufacturing establishments.

The trade in Welsh flannels is thought to be, at this time, one of the most promising in which a mercantile man can hazard a speculation. It is, for London, principally in the hands of one or two houses which have gained exceedingly by it, even within a very few years.

Such has been the general increase of the woollen trade of this country in the space of fourteen years, that the Easter returns to the justices at Pontefract of the quantity of the manufacture in the riding of Yorkshire in which it stands were, in 1792, 190,332 pieces of broad-cloth, and 150,666 pieces of narrow cloth; but, in 1805, 300,257 pieces of broad, and 165,847 pieces of narrow.

Our information respecting the Cotton manufactures is not flattering. The home-consumption is immense; but the sales for the French, Dutch, and German markets are comparatively nothing. Considerable distress is felt in Lancashire, and at Glasgow and Paisley in Scotland. The bankrupt lists evince how much is now suffered in this branch of business. But the prices of cotton wools are now low in the market; and the manufacturer has in this a temporary advantage over the grower and the importer.

Hemp is just now scarce and dear. The manufacturers of sail-cloth and cordage imported last summer as little as possible of this material. They expected peace from the negotiations, and knew that peace would reduce the prices and the demand for the articles which they

they made of hemp. Subsequent events have augmented the demand. The season for importation from the Baltic is over. It will be, for a time, difficult to supply the merchants' dock-yards; in those of Government there are always in hand stores of this commodity for three years.

Upon suggestions originating with the Earl of Dundonald, considerable improvements have been made in the manufacture of sail-cloth for the royal navy. The hemp and flax were formerly used in weaving canvas, without due previous cleansing. The necessity that the yarn should be steeped, bucked, and boiled, before it be used in the loom, has been clearly discerned. Government have required this condition to be observed in the preparation of all the canvas they contract for: it is done at an additional expence of 6s. per cwt. The canvas made of yarn thus freed from most of the extractive matter of the hemp and flax, is not liable to that decay which is named *mildew*. In 1804, 25 manufacturers of canvas in England, and 43 in Scotland, contracted to manufacture for government 147,280 bolts of canvas per annum, each bolt being from 40 to 45 yards. The royal navy was, before that time, supplied chiefly from the towns of Dundee, Aberdeen, Arbroath, Montrose, and Brechin, on the north-east coast of Scotland. The seats of the English manufacture of canvas are, Warrington, Kirkham, Lancaster, Whitehaven, Stockton, Whitby, and Hull. The attention of Government to this object has tended, of course, to improve the article for the use also of the merchant ship-owners.

The iron and copper works of Great Britain continue flourishing. We import still less and less iron from the Baltic. The cast iron manufactures of Canton, and other parts in this country, exceed all foreign competition. British iron is now employed as a material for anchors, an use for which its quality was three or four years since reckoned unfit. The East India Company taking off every year large quantities of English copper, greatly contribute to the continued and profitable working of our copper mines. The manufacturers of Birmingham and Sheffield have, of late, had large orders for the South American market. Their manufactures still find their way, also, to Paris, and over the Continent. It is however remarkable that just now, such is the alleged inferiority of Sheffield cutlery to that of London, that in the shops any article of what is called town-made cutlery is sold for twice the price which would be asked for it, if it were avowedly from Sheffield. The manufacturers of Sheffield ought carefully to make their goods of every variety, indeed, of price and useful qualities; but always in the *real* equal to what they are in the *apparent* qualities.

Nothing is yet publicly known of the scheme of taxes for the supplies of 1807. It is said, that no very large loan will be wanted immediately.

By our possession of Malta, a brisk trade, yielding quick returns, is now carried on to the ports of Italy. Malta is the emporium, the store-house. From Malta we supply Leghorn, and other places under the power of the French. But the English goods are sold, even before they are landed, for ready money; and scarcely a pound's-worth of British property is at any moment hazarded where the French might seize it.

For the relief of the planters and their consignees permission will, it is said, be this year given for the free use of raw sugars in the dutilleries. Grain is not now high, but it does not fall in price. Our imports from Germany and the Baltic are interrupted; we may, therefore, expect corn of all sorts rather to rise than decline in price as the season advances.

By the mildness of the season, and by the abundance of hay, clover, straw, and other dry forage, butcher's meat of all sorts continues at reasonable prices.

The exchange with Ireland is at 12 per cent—only  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. against that country. Horses and cattle to the value of about 16,000l. sterling, were last year exported from Ireland to Great Britain.

Stocks rather decline, the 3 per cents. vary between 59 and 60.

Coals are at reasonable prices. Cargoes are sold, in the river, at from 33s. to 49s. per chaldron; 12s. more per chaldron is charged by the retailers who deliver them for the use of families.

The average price of Sugar, for the seven days ending Dec. 10, was 11. 16s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

The average prices of Navigable Canal and Dock Shares, for December 1806, at the office of Mr. Scott, 25, New Bridge-street, London:—The Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 840l. to 880l. per share, dividing 40l. per share per annum.—The Staffordshire and Worcesterhire Canal, 610l. per share, dividing 36l. per share net per annum.—Grand Junction, 871. per share, including a dividend of 11. 10s.—Aston and Oldham, 100l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 391. per share, including all new calls paid.—Lancaster, 181. 10s.—Scotch Mines Company, 2041 to 2061. per cent., dividing 111. per cent. net per annum.—West India Dock Stock, 1501. per cent., dividing 101. per cent. net per annum.—East India Dock, 1241., bearing interest at present of 51. per cent.—London Dock, 1031., dividing 51. per cent.—Globe Insurance, 1021., dividing 61. per cent.—Imperial Assurance, 121. per cent. premium.—West Middlesex Water Works, 41. 10s. per share premium.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE continued wetness of the season, accompanied with warm south-westerly winds, has been, as it is feared, too favourable to vegetation. The young wheat crops on cold moist soils have a weak and sickly appearance, which, if not speedily checked by frosts, must suffer exceedingly. The average price of Grain per quarter throughout England and Wales is, for Wheat, 77s. 6d.; Barley, 41s. 1d.; and Oats, 27l. 11d.

The winter green crops of turnips and coleseed have flourished amazingly; but, from excessive moisture, sheep feeding does not thrive well, the ground being damp, and their coats constantly wet.

The ten counties, from the complete state of drainage in which they are now in, notwithstanding the quantity of rain which has fallen, have not been drowned; and the outlying stock of hay does tolerably well.

The late autumnal fairs having been abundantly supplied with store beasts, the straw yards in every district are fully stocked. In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. to 5s. 6d.; Mutton, 5s. to 6s.; Veal, 6s. to 7s.; and Pork, 6s. to 6s. 6d.

The grain, in general, now threshing out (barley and pulse crops excepted) yields well to the flail; and the introduction of that excellent machine, a threshing mill, to work by horses, is become pretty general in most corn counties: a preference being given to those mills which are moveable on wheels from one barn to another, as they do much work in a clean and effectual manner.

Owing to extreme wet, the winter operations of plowing and carrying out manure have been in most places suspended.

## NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

See, Winter comes, to rule the varied year,  
Sullen and sad, with all his rising train,  
Vapours; and clouds, and forms.

FROM the latter end of November to this day (19th of December) we have had little else than a succession of boisterous and stormy weather, from the west and north-west quarter of the compass. On the 7th of December there fell a greater quantity of rain than I almost ever recollect to have fallen in the course of one day, and accompanied with a most heavy gale of wind. In each of the nights of the 11th and 13th we had a thunder-storm. Hitherto (19 Dec.) we have had no snow; and so little frost, that I have not yet seen a piece of ice. The weather, on the whole, has been warm.

At the conclusion of my last report I spoke of some *berrings* having been caught on our coasts, and of more being expected, if the wind continued moderate, and to blow from off the land: the subsequent storms, however, drove the shoal away, and none have since been seen in the neighbourhood of our shores.

December 12th. A considerable number of large *robtings* were caught.

The heavy rains that have fallen have caused to great a quantity of *eels* to descend the rivers, that at each of the mills in the vicinity of the place from which I write, there have been many hundred weights taken, for several nights past. It is a singular circumstance with respect to the eels (and not generally known), that, contrary to all other fish, they uniformly lie and feed with their heads down the streams.

The *fieldfares* arrived in this county about the 16th of November.

The first *jack snipe* (*scelopac gallinula* of Linnaeus) that I have seen this year, was on the 17th of December.

I now and then observe those beautiful birds, the *king-fishers*, flying along near the sides of streams and rivers; but they are by no means common. I do not know that these birds ever change their place of residence, but I certainly see them much more frequently during the winter season than at any other time of the year.

The *moles* continue to work, and the mole catchers have not yet given up setting traps for them. The hedges in various places are hung with their bodies.

The *house flies* did not this year begin to be affected by the cold weather till a much later period than usual. I last year first remarked it on the 22d of October, but now not till nearly the middle of November. The common people entertain a ridiculous notion that they become blind. Their limbs are so benumbed, that their powers of motion are greatly impeded. They fly about one's person much more than during the summer; but they certainly do not this in the same manner as they would if they were not able to see. Any one who carefully attends to them must remark, that they never alight upon an object without first perceiving it.

The *gorse*, or *furze*, is yet in bloom. Before the setting in of the late storms, the *violets*, in a few sheltered gardens, and under south walls, had put forth their flowers. Dec. 19th. *Hepaticas* are in flower; and the *mesercon* trees are beginning to show their flowering buds.

Vegetation, however, in general, seems at an end for the season.

*Non quæ cuncta abest celeri mortalibus curis.*

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of November, to the 24th of December 1806, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.		Thermometer.			
Highest 30.40.	Dec. 24.	Wind N.W.	Highest 60°.	Dec. 13.	Wind S.W.
Lowest 28.76.	Dec. 2.	Wind N.W.	Lowest 31.	Dec. 4-6.	Wind South.
Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 92 hundredths of an inch.		From 28.76, where the mercury stood on the 2d instant in the morning, it rose by the same hour on the 3d, 29.68.		Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 18°.	
				On the 29th in the morning the mercury was as high as 58°, and at the same hour the next day it was no higher than 40°.	

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 5.5 inches in depth.

The average height of the thermometer for the whole month is 47.66: much higher than it has been many years, for the same period, in the same season: in Dec. 1805, it was 38.3; in 1804, it was only 36.88; in 1803, it was 40.4; and in 1802, it was 40.39. The mean height of the barometer for the month is 29.55. The changes in the density of the atmosphere have been frequently considerable, and very sudden; that noted above is the greatest, but several times a variation of 5, 6, or 7 tenths has been witnessed in 24 hours.

The principal feature of the month is that of warm rain, often accompanied with violent winds. The thermometer has never been at the freezing point; it has stood during the whole of 14 or 15 nights between 50° and 60°, which is a very unusual circumstance for the season.

## For the Monthly Magazine.

## METEOROLOGIC REPORT, FROM TROSTON NEAR BURY.

SIR,		I SEND you a general Report of the Weather from 20th October to 20th December.			
BAR. 29.2,	21 Oct.	Heavy Rain.	BAR. 29,	Dec. 1,	Heavy Rain.
28.6 $\frac{5}{16}$ ,	22	Ditto		2,	Ditto
29.7,	29	Ditto	29,	6,	Ditto
29.2,	3 Nov.	Ditto	29.2,	11,	Ditto
29.5 $\frac{5}{16}$ ,	14	Ditto	28.8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,	12,	Ditto
29,	21	Ditto	29.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,	13,	Ditto
29.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,	26	Ditto		15,	Ditto
	28	Ditto			7 days of heavy rain.
		8 days of heavy rain.		Nov. 24,	Bar. 30.1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
				25,	30.1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
				Dec. 13,	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
				14,	30.

Weather generally cloudy and misty, with much continuance of rain.

The fore-throat and scarlet fever (*scarlatina anginoza*) has been this autumn dreadfully prevalent in the villages round us. It has been chiefly fatal to young persons near adolescence, and principally females.

Many spring plants re-blossomed: among these the *laburnum*.

Temperature of the thermometer nearly about the average temperature of April.

Very few clear days, and almost as few star-light nights. The few starry nights which we have had, have been, as usual after great rains, remarkably brilliant.

CAPEL LOFFT.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In our next Number we shall gratify our Readers with a curious Representation of the Effects of a late Earthquake in Calabria; and with the first of a Series of Papers descriptive of the present State of Poland, by a Gentleman lately returned to London, after a residence of twelve Months in that Country.

## ERRATUM.

In our last number, p; 426, col. 1, l 22, for check read head.



SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER  
TO THE TWENTY-SECOND VOLUME OF THE  
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

VOL. 22, No. 152.] JANUARY 25, 1807. [PRICE 1s. 6d.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

WE return, as usual, at our stated period to review the progress of learning. In the present half-year

HISTORY

takes its turn to be but scantily provided with works of magnitude or primary importance; though it has received one or two most welcome presents.

"*The History of Ireland, from the earliest Account to the Accomplishment of the Union with Great Britain in 1801*," by Mr. GORDON, is, perhaps, less laboured and less finished than his "*History of the Rebellion*;" though it entitles him to no ordinary consideration. Without flattering national vanity by any useless conjectures on the aboriginal history of the inhabitants, he fairly confesses that, with the exception of a few disfigured and obscure facts, all is darkness; and even doubts the existence of St. Patrick, the supposed apostle of the country. The periods of time, he observes, with respect to Irish transactions, may not improperly be denominated the unknown, the fabulous, the legendary, and the historical: the first ending about the time of the incarnation; the second near the middle of the fifth century; the third at the English invasion in 1170; and the fourth extending from that event to the present time.

"In the ninth century, we are assured, when so many seminaries of this island were desolated by Danish depredation, the honour of Irish literature was maintained in foreign countries by her native students, particularly by Albinus, Clement, and Johannes Scotus Erigena. The two former, patronized by the Emperor Charlemagne, became the first professors of the universities of Paris and Pavia. The last, much favoured in the French court of Charles the Bald, and afterwards invited into England by Alfred the Great for a professorship in the university of Oxford, eminent in store of reading, brilliancy of wit, and solidity of judgment, was author of some works held in high reputation: as, a *Treatise de Divisione Naturæ*, a Polemical Discourse against the Doctrine of Transubstantiation, and a translation of the Hierarchy of Dionysius the Areopagite."

MONTHLY MAG., No. 152.

Still, however, these men of literature left us no works on the history of their country; and it is with some surprise we find that even in the middle ages the annals of Ireland are not only detached and confused, but scanty even of facts. The most ancient piece of Irish history now extant is of the tenth century, written in verse, and called the *Psalter of Cashell*; the *Book of Howth*, the *Annals of Tigernah*, and the *Annals of Innisfallen*, the latter coming down to 1320, are the next principal sources: but information of a satisfactory nature cannot always be extracted from them. The details of Irish history, which have perhaps the greatest share of novelty in Mr. Gordon's work, are those from the reign of Henry II. to the reign of Henry VIII. But to abridge them would be impossible. Henry II. is represented to have subjected Ireland rather nominally than substantially. The feeble policy which his successors of the Plantagenet line pursued, in regard to their home dependencies, and more especially toward Ireland, is next discussed; and blamed with temper. The statute of Kilkenny is particularly noticed. For the subsequent portions of his history, to the capitulation of Limerick, Mr. Gordon seems to have been principally indebted to the work of Dr. Leland. But from that period to the close of his history, all is original; and we have only to add, that he has performed a useful task, with great industry, great temper, and great ability.

Another curious work, though mixed in its character, is entitled "*Illustrations of Scottish History*;" comprising a Journal of the Transactions in Scotland, during the contest between the adherents of Queen Mary and those of her son, in the years 1570, 1571, 1572, and 1573; by Richard Banatyne; Letters from Secretary Maitland and the Earl of Morton, 1572; An Account of the Death of the Earl of Huntly, 1576; The Confession of the Earl of Morton, 1584; and the Mutual Aggressions of the contending

ing Factions in 1570. Of these, Banatye's Journal is the principal: penned in a style above the general writing of the period, but at the same time with such prejudices as may be easily supposed to have fallen to the lot of the secretary of John Knox. Mary and Maitland are continually spoken of with equal virulence; though it must be owned, that it contains many important particulars which throw considerable light on the character, manners, zeal, superstition, and calamities of the day. The other contents of the volume, though curious in themselves, are less important.

Among the works of a minor nature, to the authors of which the rising generation are indebted, there are two that we record with pleasure. One is Mr. BALDWIN'S "*History of England*," the other Mrs. HELMES'S "*History of Scotland*." Mr. Baldwin's work, written in a plain familiar style, comprehends a sufficient number of striking facts to give children a general idea of the course of our history, without fatiguing their attention or confusing their memories. Mrs. Helmes's narrative is conducted by way of conversation between a father and his children; it is written with ease, and is accompanied by moral reflections. We think them both very likely to prove attractive to young people.

Mr. ANDREW'S "*Historical Review of the Moral, Religious, Literary and Political Character of the English Nation, from the earliest Periods*," will be read with interest; though it is at present brought down no lower than the reign of Charles I.

Connected also with this class are Mr. DERRICK'S "*Memoirs of the Rise and Progress of the Royal Navy*," commencing with the reign of Henry VII. Till the reign of Henry VIII., he observes, the English had no considerable occasion to assert their sovereignty at sea; though even at that time their navy was not so powerful as to enable them to do without the assistance of foreigners, as it appears they were obliged to hire ships from Hamburgh, Lubeck, Dantzic, Genoa, and Venice. Henry VIII. died on January the 28th, 1547; when, upon the fairest calculation, the tonnage of the navy amounted to 11,268 tons. At the close of Edward VI.'s reign, it appears, if any thing, to have been rather lower: but to have diminished considerably by the end of Mary's. The great restorer of our naval power was Elizabeth; who is represented, by one account, in 1568,

to have possessed no fewer than 42 ships and vessels in her fleet; one of the largest of which, however, the *Ark Royal*, carried no more than 55 guns and 425 men. During the last twenty-five years of her reign, she is represented almost to have doubled her navy. To James I., it seems, we are indebted for the first proclamation which forbade English subjects to export or import goods in any but English bottoms; he is usually asserted to have added nine ships of war to his fleet, and, in 1610, built the largest ship that had been known. Her burthen was 1400 tons, she carried 64 pieces of ordnance, and was named the Prince, or Prince Royal. The difficulties of Charles I.'s reign, with the effects of the unpopular measure of levying ship-money, might have reconciled us even had we been forced to acknowledge that the progress of our navy at that period was retarded; but from Mr. Derrick's Memoirs it appears, that not only the size of our ships was increased at this time, but their form improved, and that to this superiority of building much of the success of our navy, in the time of the Protector, is to be attributed. We come now, says Mr. D., to a very busy period of our naval history, when we had to encounter with the greatest maritime power in Europe, and when our force had been considerably reduced: Prince Rupert having quitted the kingdom in the year 1648, with 25 ships under his command, none of which ever returned. On the 1st of March, 1652, our navy consisted of 102 vessels; the largest, the *Sovereign*, being of the burthen of 1141 tons, and carrying 600 men and 100 guns. In 1658, we find the number increased to 157; though after Cromwell's death, Mr. D. informs us, the funds for the fleet were diverted to various other purposes. The bounds of our navy now require a more extended notice, for which we must refer our readers to the work itself. The augmentation and improvements which our fleets received in every succeeding reign, evince the steadiness of that policy which has so much increased our national greatness. In 1697, the number of our ships was increased to 323; though at the close of the war, the next year, they were reduced to 266. From the account of Queen Anne's reign it appears, that, although there were 25 ships less at her Majesty's decease than at her accession, there was an increase of tonnage in the navy of 8199 tons. Under George I.

Our navy is represented in a small degree to have declined; although at the close of George II.'s reign, (a period of war, indeed,) the gross number of ships in employ amounted to 412: 127 of these were of the line, and 285 of fifty guns and under. From the abstract of the navy, as it stood on the 1st of October, 1805, the following ships and vessels, according to Mr. Derrick, are stated to have been in commission:

"Of the line, and to 54 guns inclusive	124
52 to 44 gun ships, and frigates	158
Sloops, &c. including hired armed ships	
and vessels	416
Total	698

The rise and progress of the navy is thus shewn by a series of accounts, which we have endeavoured to compress.—Mr. Derrick's Memoirs are not only interesting and elaborate as a compilation, but his sources of intelligence are to be relied on as authentic. We have no doubt but that the merit of the work will ensure to it success.

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

In a former retrospect we offered to our readers a summary view of Lord Selkirk's "Observations on the present State of the Highlands." Neither Mr. Brown's "Strictures," however, nor the "Eight Letters" by Amicus, are so well entitled to an extended notice. As writers and reasoners, the authors of them stand at a great distance from the noble person on whose sentiments and conduct they animadvert. The facts they have brought forward differ widely from Lord Selkirk's; and in some instances, they seem rather to contradict than disprove his statements. This, however, seems very clear, that they are both well-wishers to their country.

Mr. Rose's "Brief Examination into the Increase of the Revenue, Commerce, and Navigation of Great Britain, during Mr. Pitt's Administration," was first published in 1799; and had for a principal object, to demonstrate that the measures adopted to preserve the credit of the country during a war unprecedented for the importance of the events which happened, as well as for the immensity of the expense incurred in it, not only enabled provision to be made for all the exigencies of the contest, but were attended by a rapid increase of our manufactures, our commerce, and navigation; and that, notwithstanding a very large addition of new burthens, the old taxes

continued to improve in their receipt. In this edition the tables of revenue, &c. are continued to the present time, in order to shew the still farther improved state of the country at the latest period to which they can be made up. Another motive for its republication was to rescue the character of Mr. Pitt from party calumny; and to refute the latter part of the assertion, that that statesman found his country flourishing, and left it ruined.

Mr. BOWLES'S "Dispassionate Enquiry into the best Means of National Safety," is written in the same warm spirit which runs through all his publications. It exhibits, in some instances, more zeal than judgment; and is so far from answering to its title, that it is *passionate* in the extreme.

The pamphlet entitled "A Defence of the Principle of Monopoly," is not written with a temper that meets our approbation; nor do we like its reasoning better. It converts measures, which, under particular circumstances, are found to have a good tendency, into general and universal principles. In seasons of scarcity, says Dr. Adam Smith, monopoly operates beneficially for the public, by raising the price of the article, and thus forcing persons to put themselves on short allowance. But to reason in the same way when the motive for the short allowance is removed, falls little short of absurdity.

In this class, too, we place the "Letter to Lord Forcheater, on the present Degraded State of the English Clergy;" chiefly relating to their exclusion from the House of Commons.

Mr. FOSTER'S "Essay on the Principles of Commercial Exchanges, and more particularly of the Exchange between Great Britain and Ireland," has added but little to the illustrations we were before in possession of from the writings of Lord King and Dr. Smith. It is a work, however, which occasionally displays talents; and, amid a great deal of speculation of a dubious character, affords many interesting facts.

"The Political Picture of Europe," which, we are informed in the preface, was published at Peterburgh, is intended to justify the conduct of Great Britain, and to expose the ambition of France. It defends our continental coalitions.

The "Dialogue between Bonaparte and Talleyrand," has been superseded by the closing of the late negotiation.

But the most important work we have to notice, and which we shall little more

than barely notice here, is "*The West-Indian Common-Place Book*," by SIR WILLIAM YOUNG; shewing the interest of Great Britain in its sugar-colonies; a work compiled from parliamentary and official documents, to the consideration of which, in the extent it deserves, we shall devote a small portion of another retrospect; remarking only for the present, that it has rarely been our lot to speak of a publication so replete with data for all who feel interested in our colonial policy. Surely, says Sir William Young, a representation of all that, under various circumstances, is felt or feared by the British colonists, should, in earnest but respectful terms, be made known to those who are enabled to quiet their alarms, and to redress their grievances. It is but due, he adds, to the high and patriotic character of the persons who administer the executive power of the sovereign state, to presume that a clear and just exposition of such matters requiring relief, prevention, or active reform, will be received with favour and regard, if set forth in terms which shew it to be made (as it professes to be) with views of benefit to the empire at large, from an improved condition of its distant provinces.

#### THEOLOGY.

Among the first, though certainly not among the largest, works in this class, we place the "*Demonstration of the Existence of God from the wonderful Works of Nature*;" translated from the French of M. Chateaubriand, and dedicated by permission to the Lord Bishop of Landaff, by FREDERIC SCHOBEL. It forms a small portion of a work which appeared at Paris, in 1802, under the title of the "*Genius of Christianity*;" which, though depreciated by the philosophic party, went through seven editions in the short space of two years even in that country. The sentiments of the venerable and distinguished prelate to whom it is dedicated, are quoted in the translator's preface: "The work (he says) is not calculated for the instruction of philosophers; but it will enlarge the views of the ignorant, it will arrest the attention of the thoughtless, and it will give an impulse to the piety of sober-minded men: there are passages in it which emulate the eloquence of Bossuet."

"*The Beneficial Effects of Christianity on the Temporal Concerns of Mankind, proved from History and from Facts*," by the BISHOP OF LONDON, will be found a

very valuable publication. It is comprised in three brief sections: the first, demonstrating how visibly and undeniably Christianity has promoted the happiness of mankind in every domestic relation; the second, shewing that its beneficial influence is no less evident in the great and important concerns of civil and social life; and the third, discussing how far a humane philosophy may claim the honour of introducing those happy changes in the face of human affairs, which Christians ascribe to the operation of evangelical principles and precepts. The work itself forms but a small volume of no more than 90 pages, written with the same neatness and perspicuity, both in style and argument, which have so long characterized the productions of its venerable author.

MR. CARPENTER'S "*Geography of the New Testament*," seems to have been principally designed as a text-book for the instruction of youth. If the illustrating maps, instead of proceeding from Spain eastward, had begun with the country in which our Saviour was born and Christianity first preached, and proceeded thence (as from a centre) through the different countries in which the gospel was propagated, we could have afforded a stronger commendation to its plan. The "*Chronological Summary of Events*" adds much to the usefulness of the publication.

MR. BATES'S "*Christian Politics*" is a work which may be mentioned with the highest commendation. The effect he would wish it to produce is, "that the secular politician should learn to be a better Christian, and the Christian to be a better subject, than he was before." The medium for the production of these salutary consequences is an exposition of the nature and importance of religion and civil government, and of their mutual relations to and dependencies upon each other.

MR. JEFFERSON'S "*Lyra Evangelica*" inveighs against the use of instrumental music in Christian worship; considering it as a remain of popery which ought to be removed.

"*A Letter to a Country Gentleman, on the Subject of Methodism*," goes too far in some points; though in others, the members of the established church may find it worthy their attention.

MR. CLOWE'S "*Plain Answers to the Question, Why do you receive the Testimony of Baron Swedenborg?*" are rational and orthodox.

From the SERMONS we must not exclude the mention of the first volume of those "*selected and abridged from Minor Authors*," by Mr. CLAPHAM; adapted generally to the epistle, gospel, or first lessons, or to the several seasons of the year. The names of the writers are as follow: Skelton, Scattergood, Peters, Elsmere, Catcott, Lawfon, Bishop Richmond, Riddock, Bishop Pearce, Newlin, Goddard, Mufcut, Tucker, Gilbert, Powell, Munton, Bishop Conybeare, Brooke, and St. John. As pulpit-compositions, we agree with Mr. Clapham, they may perhaps be classed among the first which this country has produced, either in the two preceding centuries, or in the present.

DR. BRACKENBURY "*Fifty-three Discourses*" are spoken of, in the title, as forming a connected system of doctrinal and practical Christianity. They are pious and judicious, and proceed in order; though in their composition we discover little that seems to indicate the regularity of system.

MR. GIBBORNE'S "*Sermons*," it is possible, may not merit that general approbation which his other works have met with. They are undoubtedly unequal, but several are to be discovered among them well fitted to instruct, to animate, and to console, in the various circumstances of life.

AMONG the SINGLE SERMONS, one of the most valuable is that preached at the "*Anniversary of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*," by the BISHOP OF ROCHESTER. It is in aid of the cause which has been so ably advocated by Dr. Claudius Buchanan; and directs the notice of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to the state of religion among our own countrymen in foreign parts, and among the natives of British India.

DR. ZOUCH'S "*Affize Sermon*" is another of no ordinary value.

MR. MOORE'S, "*On Female Compassion*," will at least have one effect: it will extend the knowledge of a very valuable institution for the relief of necessitous families in the city of Rochester, and adjacent parishes.

The "*Charge*" delivered by the BISHOP OF NORWICH, at his primary visitation, is chiefly directed to the increase of lectures, pointing out the proper means by which the established clergy can alone hope to counteract their efforts.

## NATURAL HISTORY.

The author of "*Werneria*," who hinted in the preface to the former part of his work an intention of proceeding from the earths to the metals, has written on the latter in the same form of text and notes. In a supplement at the end he has described a few substances omitted in the former part. Mineralogy in verse, however, is still without its charms for us: although we think we have found the rhythm of the second part more tolerable than the first. Some of the notes contain valuable observations. On their account *Werneria* may be preserved.

PROFESSOR JAMESON'S "*Mineralogical Description of the County of Dumfries*," is obscured beneath an immense load of German geology, some part of which is translated, and the other left in the original language. The perusal of his work is troublesome even to a professed mineralogist. Nor does it profess in every part to be perfect even in its descriptions.

The difficulty of the undertaking will, no doubt, account for many inaccuracies in "*The Botanical Guide through England and Wales*," by Messrs. TURNER and DILLWYN. The plan of the work proceeds on the alphabetical series of the counties, followed by the Linnæan arrangement of the rarer plants in each. Rarity, however, in this compilation is but a term of relative import, since plants which are extremely scarce in one portion of a county may be quite common in another. The compilers, we are glad to say, are usually much more accurate when they cite from their own observation, than when they quote on the authority of former writers.

Another work, less valuable perhaps, though not less commendable, is Mr. GALPINE'S "*Synoptical Compend of British Botany*:" designed to bring Dr. Smith's Compendium of the British Flora within the reach of the English botanist. It is presented in a tabular form; and in one view the student has an opportunity of marking, on the one page, the class and order of every English species, according to the system of Linnæus; the Linnæan and English names, their soil or situation, the colour of each flower, the time of flowering, and duration, together with references to the figures of plants, as described by Curtis, Sowerby, &c. and on the opposite page, their specific characters. The class cryptogamia is excluded.

Nor of less importance are the *Tracts relative to Botany, translated from different*

ferent languages. The most valuable are, "On the Organs of Perspiration in Plants," by M. HEDWIG; and "Some Materials for the Illustration of the Botanical Geography of the South-western parts of Europe," by Professor LINK.

The first seven volumes of the "*Genuine and Universal System of Natural History*," appear to be a respectable compilation: the subjects have been methodically incorporated and arranged by the Editors of the *Encyclopædia Londinensis*: and to the compressed accounts of the "*Systema Naturæ*," they have added information from the latest and best works in the different branches of science.

#### TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

One of the most splendid works which have of late appeared on the Topography of Wales, is Sir RICHARD HOARE'S "*Gyraldus Cambrensis*," elegantly printed in two volumes quarto, and illustrated by numerous engravings. Gyraldus de Barri, distinguished by the name of Cambrensis, or the Cambrian, was born about the year 1146, at the castle of Manorbeer in Pembrokeshire. By the father's side he was of Norman extraction; by his mother's, great-grandson to Rhys-ap-Theodore, Prince of South Wales. His early education was good. Having finished it at Paris, on returning to England about 1172, he entered into holy orders, and obtained preferment, not only in England but in Wales. One of the first objects of his attention was to rectify the abuses which had crept into the diocese of St. David's, for which purpose, after various complaints, he was appointed legate, by Richard Archbishop of Canterbury: and at the end of his legation, was rewarded with two pieces of preferment, the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and a prebend of St. David's. From this time almost to the end of his life, the metropolitan see of St. David's appears to have been the highest object of his ambition. He made attempts during different vacancies to get elected to it, but the connections of his family being hostile to the interests of England, and his temper being known for its ambition, the successive kings who were solicited for him appear to have dreaded placing him upon the episcopal throne. His disappointment in the first instance determined him to pass another period of residence at Paris: after his return from whence, he was appointed by king Henry the second, in 1185, preceptor to his son John; whom he accompanied to Ireland as his secretary. In Ireland he appears to have refused

some of the highest preferments in the church, and to have contented himself with collecting materials for two works, on the Topography and Conquest of the Country. In 1187 he became an enthusiastic encourager of the crusades; and when Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, was sent upon the holy mission through Wales, not only enlisted under the consecrated banners himself, but gained numerous profelytes by his eloquence. The plea of age and poverty, however, gained absolution both for himself and the bishop of St. David's, from the vow which each had made to go to the Holy Land: and the only fruit of that enthusiastic zeal which carried him in company with the archbishop through the Principality, was the *Itinerary through WALES*, a translation of which is here, for the first time, presented to the public by Sir Richard Hoare. In 1189, Gyraldus attended Henry the Second on his military expedition into France: but on the death of that prince he returned to England, and on the departure of Richard for the Holy Land, was appointed coadjutor to William de Longchamp, bishop of Ely, in the regency of the kingdom. Disappointed in the expectation of preferment, he once more devoted himself to the pursuit of literature, and retired for six years to Lincoln, where he studied theology under William de Monte, chancellor of the diocese. In 1199, though at first patronised by John himself, he was again frustrated in the attainment of his favourite promotion. Gyraldus was acknowledged bishop by the election of the Chapter, but though he prosecuted his cause at Rome, both with eloquence and vigour, his competitor for the see of St. David's found little difficulty in succeeding at a court where all things were venal. Gyraldus himself only presented the Pope with his works. After a tedious litigation of five years, and three successive journeys to Italy, at a considerable expence, Innocent the Third passed a definitive sentence, and declared his election null. Sometime after this he resigned his archdeaconry and prebend to his nephew, and passed the last seventeen years of his life in Wales; employed in revising his former literary works, and in composing others, of which he has himself given a copious index. In the midst of these avocations, he received once more an offer of his favourite bishopric, but from the dishonourable terms on which it was proffered, he refused the acceptance of it; and died at St. David's in the seventy-fourth

fourth year of his age. Such are the abridged particulars of his life, as related by the editor of his "Itinerary." In defending the rights of his church, he appears to have been both active and undaunted: a scholar, tinged with most of the superstitious of the time; and though ambitious of honours, both charitable and disinterested.

The Life of Gyraldus, with a List of his Manuscripts, as they are to be found in our public libraries, is followed by an Introduction to the History of Cambria, prior to the date of the Itinerary in 1188, in which the several campaigns of Julius Cæsar, Plautius, Claudius, Ostorius, Suetonius, Frontinus, and Agricola are described, and explained by maps; with a description of the Roman cities, stations, and roads in Wales; the course of Offa's and Watt's dykes, &c. After these we come to the *Itinerary*; beginning with the journey through Hereford and Radnor. Among a variety of curious particulars, highly illustrative, not only of the manners of the age, but of the topography of Wales, a vast number of the legendary tales and superstitious of the time are introduced: accompanied not only by descriptions which are occasionally hyperbolic, but in a few cases deviating even from acknowledged fact. Sir Richard's *Annotations*, however, upon each chapter, with the engravings which accompany them, not only correct the errors, but add much to the interest of the work. The description of Llanthony, may be mentioned as a fair specimen of his Commentaries in general. Thus far we have described the first volume of the work, as the subsequent portion contains the second book of the Itinerary, followed by Gyraldus's Description of Wales, and a Supplement, containing a short account of such places, worthy of remark, as were omitted by Cambrensis: closing with a view, by the Editor, of the progress of architecture, from the time of William the Conqueror to the sixteenth century; illustrated by designs selected from examples in South Wales.

One of the most interesting articles in the Supplement is, *Conzey Castle*.

From the affinity of England to Wales, it is observed, architecture seems to have been nearly upon a level in each kingdom; for as a particular species of this art rose up with us in England, imitations were very soon introduced into the neighbouring principality. Sir Richard Hoare divides his specimens into seven classes, beginning with an example in the plain

Norman style from the church of Margan in Glamorganshire, the construction of which is attributed to one of those Norman knights who conquered that province under their chieftain, Robert Fitz Hamon. The second class is exemplified in a part of the south side of the body of the parish church of Manorbier in Pembrokeshire, erected soon after the conquest: as well as in two specimens from St. David's cathedral, of the date of 1180. The date of the specimens in the third class from the cathedral of Llandaff, may possibly be questioned; we are not aware that the light clustered columns, supporting the pointed arch were introduced so early as 1120. The fourth class is represented in the east-end of the exterior of the chapter house at Margan. In the fifth class we have only one specimen of that splendid style of building which graced the reign of Edward the third: it is taken from the Wood-lost in St. David's cathedral. The sixth class, which extends from the reign of Richard the second, to the reign of Edward the fifth, is only illustrated by detached decorations. The seventh, closes the History of Gothic architecture, in the reigns of the two last Henrys. All these are accompanied by engravings of specimens and decorations: in a very elegant taste.

The last article of all contained in the work is, "a List of books relating to Wales." We have only to express a wish that Gyraldus's *Topography of Ireland*, may find an editor equal in taste and judgment to Sir Richard Hoare.

The fifth part of Mr. BRITTON'S "*Architectural Antiquities*," concludes the 'Essay towards a History of Stone Crosses.' Those at Malpasbury, Glastonbury, Stourhead, and Chichester, are the most conspicuous subjects in the plates.

The sixth portion relates entirely to the History of Malpasbury Abbey Church, in Wiltshire. It appears to have been erected about that period when the circular and pointed arches were both in fashion; but when the latter was just beginning to be adopted, and the former was declining. The prevailing style in arches, columns, and ornaments, is the *Anglo-Norman*, with the introduction of the pointed or English. The plates which accompany this part of the work, are a ground-plan and south view of the Nave, the remains of the western front, a fragment of the western door-way, a north-east view, a door on the north side, with decorations, and the southern porch.

From Henry VII. we lose sight of all style



style and congruity.—Mr. Britton therefore characterizes such public buildings as were erected during the reigns of Henry VIII. Elizabeth and James I. by the terms, *debased English* or *Anglo-Italian*. The extent of the work it is now determined, is not to exceed four volumes: comprising engravings of at least two hundred and fifty specimens of the ancient styles of building in England, defining and elucidating all the varieties which are to be found not only in the ecclesiastical, but in the castellated and domestic edifices of the country. We have only to add that the author's exertions to deserve encouragement, have not hitherto been slackened. While the work continues of such merit, we shall notice every part as it appears.

Mr. Stockhouse's "*Illustration of the Tumuli or Ancient Barrows*," seems to sacrifice too much to system. Having spoken of the primary uses of beacons, barrows, ramparts or terraces, and castles or entrenched hills, he wishes in a collective point of view to connect the history of these different erections. The task may be amusing, but we cannot think it an useful one. We see nothing in the appearance or design of these different remains which may indicate either the continuation or completion of a general plan.

The fifteenth volume of the "*Archæologia*," by the *Society of Antiquaries*, is one of the best we have seen for a considerable time. Its contents are of course various: and though some of the papers which compose it have inferior merit, there are others which amply compensate in interest. Of these it will be sufficient to select three or four; the limits of a *Retrospect* like ours, not allowing us to extend our observations farther.

"*An Account of the Greek Inscription on Pompey's Pillar*," by Capt. W. M. LEAKE and Lieut. JOHN SQUIRE, in a Letter to Dr. Raine, will attract the attention of the scholar.—"The discovery," says Dr. Raine, "seems to me to be of considerable importance, and the learned world must lament that young men so zealous in the cause of ancient literature, should have had the misfortune to lose by shipwreck many treasures collected in various parts of Greece." A remark made upon the name of the Prefect mentioned in the Inscription, of which Πομπηϊος only remains, induced the Doctor to believe that the word was originally Πομπηϊος, and that we owe to this tradition of its being called Pompey's

pillar, not the pillar of Pompey the Great, indeed, but the pillar dedicated by Pompey, prefect of Egypt, to the emperor Diocletian.

The "*Account of an Abbey of Nuns formerly situated in the Street called the Minories, in the County of Middlesex, and Liberty of the Tower of London*," communicated by Dr. FLY, is curious, but probably too minute.

The next article "*On the ancient Rolls of Papyrus, discovered at Herculæum, and the Method employed to unroll them*," is a Letter from the Hon. HENRY GREY BENNETT, to the Rev. SAMUEL HENLEY, we shall extract entire.

Walton, Nov. 23, 1802.

"SIR,—In consequence of the conversation which I had the honour to hold with you, I take an early opportunity of explaining, as far as the want of an original manuscript will admit, the process of unrolling the ancient *Papyri*, discovered in Herculæum.

"The *Papyri*, of the Greeks and Romans, are undoubtedly known to you as the inside coating of a plant of the same name; it formerly was common in various parts of Sicily; a small river, now choaked up, near Palermo, was called the *Papyrus*, probably from the number of that species of plant which grew in its bed: the same name was also given to various rivulets in the island." It is, however, I believe, most common in the neighbourhood of Syracuse, where a Sicilian has established a small manufactory of that article, more indeed to gratify the wishes of the curious, than to reap any immediate profit. The texture is not so fine as in the Egyptian or eastern manuscripts, which exist in the libraries of Paris. This may be owing, probably, to the method of preparation, and not to any difference in the plant.

"The *Papyri* are joined together, and form one roll, on each sheet of which the characters are painted, standing out in a species of *bas relief*, and singly to be read with the greatest ease. As there are no stops, a difficulty however is found in joining the letters, in making out the words, and in discovering the sense of the phrase. The manuscripts were found in a chamber of an excavated house, in the ancient Herculæum, the number of about 1800, a considerable part of which are in a state to be unrolled. You must be acquainted that Herculæum was buried for the most part under a shower of hot ashes. The manuscripts were from the heat reduced to a state of tinder, or,



to speak more properly, resembling paper which had been burnt. Where the baking has not been complete, and where any part of the vegetable juice has remained, it is almost impossible to unroll them, the sheets towards the centre being so closely united. In the others, as you approach to the centre, or conclusion, the manuscripts become smoother, and the work proceeds with greater rapidity. At present there are about fifteen men at work, each occupied at a manuscript; and as practice has made them expert, we have a right to expect a copy more perfect than that of Epicurus, which was unrolled in March last: twenty-seven sheets of which were taken off, not indeed so well as could have been hoped, but a great part sufficiently intelligible, to judge of the style of the author, and the nature of its contents. It unfortunately fell to the lot of a young beginner, who, in his hurry to conclude, spoiled much more than he saved.

"The *Papyri* are very rough on the outside, and in some there are great holes. In the plan (that accompanies this paper, Plate I.) is the general form of the inequalities, all of which are to be made smooth, previous to unrolling them with facility; in consequence much must inevitably be lost. Great care is taken, however, to preserve all the pieces, and when broken off, they are placed in the same sheet, preserving their original position.

"When first Mr. Hayter began this process, there was one man tolerably expert, and three only who had ever seen the manner of it; consequently all were to be taught. This may serve as a reason why as yet so little has been done. One Latin manuscript has been found, but it was in too bad a state to promise any chance of success. They are of different sizes, some containing only a few sheets, as a single play, others some hundreds, and a few perhaps two thousand. We may hope from the first, Menander; and from the others, the histories of Livy, and Diodorus Siculus, perhaps the Doric poetry of the Sicilian Muse, or the philosophy of the schools of Agrigentum and of Syracuse. We are led then from the nature of the manuscripts to trust, that the indefatigable labours, the attention and industry of Mr. Hayter, will not be thrown away; and that the assistance to be derived from the English minister, Mr. Drummond, as well on account of his classical knowledge, and his love of literature, as the advantages arising from his situation, may command ultimate

success, and secure the attempters the protection of the Neapolitan government, and the thanks of the literary world. I have inclosed the plan of the process, and have the honour to be,

Your most obedient and humble servant,  
HENRY GREY BENNETT."

Other of the more remarkable papers are, "*Some Remarks on the ancient Ceremony of the Feast of Fools*," by Mr. DOUCE; a "*Memoir on the Vicissitudes of the Principality of Antioch, during the Crusades*," by Mr. DAMIANI; "*Remarks on the Fortresses of ancient Greece*," by Mr. HAMILTON; and two papers by Mr. SMIRKE, on the "*Remains of Gothic Architecture in Italy and Sicily*." The latter are accompanied by a series of Plates: and form one of the most entertaining portions of the volume. They are too connected for extracts, and too important to abridge.—The plates are truly elegant.

The "*Picture of Edinburgh*," by Mr. STARK, will be found a very useful Manual, affording a particular account, not only of the city, but of every remarkable object connected with it. It is of a very convenient size, and is illustrated by a map of Edinburgh, and a number of small engravings on wood. The *Biographia Scotica*, by the same author, was noticed in a former Retrospect.

After the "*Vicaria*," and "*Ducatus Leodiensis*," by THORESBY, nothing particularly new to the Antiquary will be expected in the "*Walk through Leeds*." The increase of the town, however, since Thoresby's time, not only in population, but in opulence, will make it a serviceable guide to strangers.

#### CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES.

Having already placed Dr. Clarke's Dissertation on the Tomb of Alexander, among the works on Classic literature, it becomes necessary that we should consider the "*Review*" of it by HERACLIDES, in *Eight Letters*, as an appendage to the same department. It is a publication, which, in point of real learning, is perhaps behind the Testimonies adduced by Dr. Clarke and Mr. Henley; and we confess ourselves offended with those sentences which seem to reflect on the University of Cambridge, for rewarding Dr. Clarke's travels and discoveries with academic honours; though in the main object of the Letters we perfectly agree. The improbability of the brecciated Saucophagus now at the Museum, having once been the shrine of Alexander, was first canvassed in our Magazine. Other critics have since entered deeper into the subject,

subject, and controverted both with ingenuity and learning those testimonies on which alone the hypothesis could stand. Lastly comes Heraclides, who though too diffuse in his style, and with fewer references to ancient literature than might fairly have been expected in so large a pamphlet, has added many points in opposition to the testimonies, which still evince that the *onus probandi* rests with Dr. Clarke. The first Letter refers entirely to the Introductory Dissertation on the Tetradrachm of Lyfimachus, and the supposed Portrait of Alexander; it is intended to invalidate Dr. Clarke's reasoning concerning it, and to prevent both him and Mr. Henley from using the portrait, as evidence of the Apotheosis of the Macedonian. The second Letter relates to the more particular result which Dr. Clarke and Mr. Henley have claimed for their enquiries, in regard to the *Egyptian Apotheosis*; closing with the reasons stated by those writers, why the supposed tomb of Alexander is covered with Egyptian Hieroglyphics, rather than Greek Letters. In those which follow, the writers of different nations by whom the tomb has been mentioned, are, as it were, examined, and Dr. Clarke hindered from receiving all that benefit from their testimonies, which his work proposes. More general kindness to his antagonists, and more good humour, even though there had been less learning, would have pleased us better in the Letters of Heraclides. We agree with him in his opposition to Dr. Clarke's testimonies and opinions, but we are not disinclined on that account either to compliment his learning, or to read his work with temper.

The "*Description of Latium*," by Miss KNIGHT, will not only be found interesting to those who have visited the part of Italy whose history it immediately concerns, but is calculated to induce future travellers to examine, with greater accuracy and care the Roman Campagna. Hitherto the history of its remains have been locked up among the stores of Italian literature, and generally speaking, but little has been known by the English reader relative to the cities and villas by which imperial Rome was once surrounded. One of Miss Knight's first objects was to prove that "la Campagna di Roma," is not that desolate and unhealthy region which the ignorance or carelessness of travellers have usually led them to assert. After a general description of Latium and its first establishment, she proceeds to the illustration of those places

most memorable in former times for the colonial establishment of the Romans. Introducing into her narrative such representations of ancient life and manners, as seem best calculated to make the reader comprehend with greater facility, the uses and designs of the different fragments which remain. In the feudal times the Roman Campagna became overspread with baronial fortresses: and at later periods we find it embellished with the rural palaces of Popes, and Cardinals, and Princes. All holding forth to view the memorable changes of this once memorable district. As a specimen of Miss Knight's style, we shall quote one sentence.

"But the period at which the 'Campagna' must have been most truly interesting, was when a Cato, a Varro, and others; not less distinguished for their love of agriculture, than for their military and political talents, inhabited simple but commodious dwellings, rendering the country around them fertile, and its peasants industrious; under their protecting care, and in consequence of their beneficial institutions and exertions, the Latian fields assumed that cheerful aspect which the benignant climate of Italy so naturally promotes; the health and morals of their domestics formed a principal object of their attention; and a contented mind, amidst the placid enjoyments of a vigorous old age, was at once the result and the reward of their rural occupations."

#### MEDICINE.

The productions of the *medical profession*, in the last half year, have neither been very numerous nor of a very important nature. At the head of them, in point of importance, we must mention Dr. WILLAN's "*Observations on the Cow-pox*," a work which contains the sum of the facts relative to that valuable discovery, as far as they have been ascertained up to the present time, and which is written in a spirit of calm and dispassionate enquiry, and with all the author's usual accuracy and precision. Dr. Willan has directed his attention more particularly to the appearances of the spurious forms of the disease, of which he has given coloured engravings; and he has likewise entered more fully, than has hitherto been done, into the discussion of the nature and appearances of the Chicken-pox, in its various forms of Chicken-pox, Swine-pox, and Hives, which have been mistaken for the Small-pox, and the occurrence of which after the Vaccine disease has therefore been cited as a proof

of the inefficacy of that great preservative. Dr. Willan has quoted the writings of the opposers of the inoculation of Small-pox, who have recorded a catalogue of evils, affected with all the vehemence of a Moseley or a Rowley, to have sprung from that *abominable* practice, which they also maintained at the same time to be totally inadequate to the prevention of the Small-pox in the natural way. But experience has established the security of that practice, and the names of its opposers are forgotten, or remembered only in association with prejudice, malignity, and self-interest.

The subject of Cow-pox has also been discussed at length by Dr. ADAMS, in a much enlarged edition of his "*Observations on morbid Poisons*," now published in quarto, in which the results of numerous experiments, made at the Small-pox hospital, are detailed. The author has obtained considerable additional information on the majority of the diseases produced by morbid poisons, such as the Yaws, Siphens, &c. which have added equally to the extent and to the value of his book.

Dr. PEMBERTON has furnished medical students and young practitioners with a compendious practical guide, in his "*Treatise on the Diseases of the abdominal Viscera*." His remarks cannot be said to be distinguished by novelty, but they are always clear and judicious; and his detail of diagnostic symptoms is generally very perspicuous and correct. He has attempted to maintain an hypothesis relative to the nature of those glands, the diseases of which occasion emaciation, to which we cannot subscribe. He believes that emaciation only accompanies the organic derangements of those glands which prepare a fluid for the use of the system, such as the pancreas, liver, &c. which he calls glands of supply; and that other glands, which secrete a fluid to be discharged from the body, such as the kidneys, &c. which he calls glands of waste, may be diseased without any emaciation of the body. A cursory perusal of Morgagni's Index will be sufficient, it is apprehended, to refute this hypothesis.

In Dr. REID'S "*Treatise on Pulmonary Consumption*" this fatal disease is described, and its nature discussed with ability. When its symptoms are fully established, we may indeed watch their progress, and detail all their variations; we may afford slight and partial relief to accidental exacerbations of pain, or to the derangements of particular organs, but, *serius*

*ocys versatur urna*, the fate of the sufferer is determined, and medicine cannot accomplish a reprieve. It is therefore to the early threatenings of pulmonary symptoms, that the author justly calls the most serious attention of the reader; it is to the neglect of these threatenings, to the trifling with a common cold, that the majority of consumptive patients owe that forlorn condition, in which medicine can only exert its palliative means, and smooth the avenues to the grave. There is in this work too much anxiety to maintain the doctrines of Brown to their full extent; to which few rational theorists can follow him.

A treatise "*On the Functions and Diseases of the Stomach*," by Dr. STONE, has not added any material information to the common stock upon that subject.

There are a few others of minor value, whose titles may be added, viz. a pamphlet by Dr. SUTTON, "*On the Remittent Fever which attacks the Troops in this Climate*," and for the cure of which the author recommends such a copious discharge of the vital fluid, as would entitle him to the honour of a degree in the school of Sangrado.

A small volume by Dr. JOHNSTON, "*On Urinary Stone and Gravel*," and another by Mr. ROBERTSON, "*On the Effects of Tincture of Cantharides*," taken internally, in several diseases.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

In biography, our materials for the present Retrospect are particularly rich. It may be sufficient to enumerate in the outset, the lives of Lope de Vega Carpio, Mr. Cumberland, Doctor Beattie, and a Traveller in retirement.

The "*Life of Lope de Vega*," by Lord HOLLAND, is not merely interesting as a narrative, but from the account of De Vega's writings, proves one of the most valuable contributions that has lately been made to our knowledge of Spanish literature. He was born at Madrid, November the 25th, 1562; and composed several dramas of four Acts, each, before he was twelve years of age. While at school, he seems to have been seized with that restless spirit of adventure, by which his countrymen were then so remarkably distinguished; though he afterwards studied philosophy at Alcalá, and was received with great distinction by the Duke of Alva. His first work of magnitude was the '*Arcadia*,' which he dedicated to his patron, whose family he quitted on his marriage. A duel, after this, occasioned by his wit, drove him for some years to

Valencia, and on his return to Madrid, the death of his wife made him endeavour to dissipate his melancholy by embarking in the Spanish expedition of 1588. During this calamitous voyage, in which he had the good fortune to escape, he wrote his '*Hermosura de Angelica*,' in continuation of Ariosto. On his return in 1590, he married again, and became better known than ever for the ease and rapidity with which his verses were composed. The loss of his second wife, and of his only son, about seven years afterwards, appear to have thrown a heavy gloom upon his mind; and having acted for a short period as under-secretary to the Inquisition, he took orders, and in 1609 became a brother of St. Francis. His '*Jerusalem Conquistada*,' was his next work of conspicuous reputation: but the Plays and Epics which succeeded, form a multitude too numerous for us to notice by their titles. A letter from Pope Urban the eighth, on the '*Corona Tragica*,' (a poem on the Queen of Scots,) with the degree of Doctor in Theology, now confirmed his popularity: and to use Lord Holland's words 'his poetry became as advantageous to his fortune as his fame. He was courted, received, and rewarded every where; but his application of the sums he obtained, partook too much of the spirit of the nation which bestowed them. Improvident and indiscriminate charity ran away with his gains; and rendered his life unprofitable to his friends and uncomfortable to himself. His poetical labours, however, were continued to the close of life; when his devotional habits degenerated into melancholy, and his existence is supposed to have been shortened in some degree by the voluntary disciplines to which he made himself a victim. He died on the 26th of August, 1635. Such was Lope de Vega; whose extraordinary genius was equalled by his vanity; and his profusion by his superstition. Twenty-one million three hundred thousand of his lines are said to have been printed: and eighteen hundred of his plays to have been acted.' The critical examination of Lope's works, is a subject too long and interesting to be treated here. To afford a clear conception of his manner in dramatic composition, Lord Holland has analyzed a play which he conceives to be one of the best among the voluminous remains of his works. Lord Holland's criticisms on the rest of his compositions are equally impartial: but they are perhaps of less consequence, as de Vega is now

chiefly remembered in his own country only as a dramatic writer.

Mr. WOOLL's "*Biographical Memoirs of Dr. Joseph Warton*," have too much the air of a professed eulogium. A small volume of facts, accompanied by a few criticisms on his works, a selection from his correspondence, and some of the best specimens of his talent for poetry, was all the public could expect concerning the late master of Winchester school. But we are here presented with a quarto, at the price of one pound seven shillings.

The "*Memoirs of Richard Cumberland*" compose a very interesting volume: here and there, perhaps, the thread of the story is spun out too long; and the anecdotes and characters of contemporaries, promised in the title, are not so numerous interspersed as we expected; but they are the memoirs of a man who has mixed with mankind, and though he is now in the vale of years, it must not be forgotten that he has written voluminously, and written well.

Mr. Cumberland states himself to be descended from ancestors illustrious for their piety, benevolence, and erudition. His great-grandfather, by the father's side, was Dr. Richard Cumberland, bishop of Peterborough; his maternal grandfather, Dr. Bentley. The latter, he particularly states, was neither cynical, as some have represented him, nor overbearing and fastidious in the degree he has been described by many. Mr. Cumberland himself was born in the Master's Lodgings, at Trinity College, Cambridge, on February the 19th, 1732. During the earliest years of his life, he confesses himself hardly to have repaid the patience of his teachers. The death of Dr. Bentley, however, became an era in the history of his mind and character; he was suddenly diligent, and made his task his delight. His ear and his taste for poetry, we find, were first formed by his mother, during the intervals from school. From the school at Bury, Mr. Cumberland was transplanted to Westminster, and admitted under Dr. Nichols; whence in his fourteenth year he was removed to the college, over which his grandfather had presided, and where, after a little lost time and an exhortation from the master, he applied himself closely to his academical studies. The exercises of the Cambridge schools are described in a very formidable manner. Mr. Cumberland's studies, it should seem, were too strong for his constitution; but he

was at last gratified with a high station, as a bachelor, among the wranglers of his year. Mr. Cumberland's next change was for the situation of private confidential secretary to Lord Halifax, who then presided at the Board of Trade. He was shortly after chosen fellow of his college. Lord Halifax however, before a very long time, became an ex-minister, and Mr. Cumberland, of course, an ex-secretary. He now seems to have turned his mind with enthusiasm to the drama, which had very frequently, in hours of relaxation, afforded him amusement: though his first attempt, designed for representation, was refused by Mr. Garrick. At the accession of his present Majesty, Lord Halifax was honoured with the high office of lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and Mr. Cumberland went in his suite. The superannuated politics of that time, of course, are in some measure introduced. Mr. Cumberland, it seems, was offered a baronetage, but declined the honour. After Lord Halifax returned to England, our author entered upon a new line of life, and became clerk of the reports to the Board of Trade; an office of no great labour, and which gave him leisure to address himself to other studies. With the plots, the merits, or the defects of Mr. Cumberland's theatrical productions, our Retrospect has no concern. We prefer such parts of the volume as relate anecdotes of those in whose society he lived, and whose very names are sufficient to attract the reader's notice. The portrait of Soame Jenyns is evidently drawn from life, and is truly entertaining. Foote is completely characterized in a single story; and the anecdotes of Goldsmith and Johnson will be perused with complacency by all who read them. The accession of Lord George Germain to the seals of the colonial department, was followed by Mr. Cumberland's promotion, and he found in his new principal a faithful friend. A commission which took him to Spain, however, materially changed the complexion of his life: it is enough, perhaps, to say that it was unsuccessful; and that, if his own narrative is correct, he appears to have been harshly treated by the minister who employed him. In order to relieve himself from the embarrassments occasioned by his expenditure there, he was under the necessity of sacrificing his patrimony; beside which, nearly one half of his official income was swept away by the reform which dissolved the board of trade, leaving him but a very moderate

remnant. The last twenty years of his life have been principally passed at Tunbridge Wells, in the enjoyment of literary ease.

Such is the principal outline of Mr. Cumberland's memoirs. As we have already mentioned, they are occasionally relieved by characters and anecdotes of others: one of the most striking, perhaps, is that which informs us that Dr. Johnson, in the midst of literary exertion, was necessitated to subsist himself for a considerable space of time on the scanty pittance of fourpence halfpenny per day. Another portion of the volume which carries a lively interest, is that which relates to the mission into Spain. Mr. Cumberland's sketches, both of the face of the country, and the manners of the people, are spirited.

The interest which a father must be allowed to feel in the display of premature abilities by a child who had not attained his seventh year, is a sufficient apology for "Mr. MALKIN'S *Memoirs of his Son*." They contain proofs of early genius, astonishing even to those who are without the partiality of parents; though at the same time we must own, they are better adapted for the perusal of private friends than general distribution. The poetry of Mr. Blake, inserted in the dedication, does not rise above mediocrity; as an artist he appears to more advantage.

SIR WILLIAM FORBES'S "*Life of Dr. Beattie*," is similar, in the nature of its composition, to that of Cowper by Mr. Hayley: the most interesting of Dr. Beattie's letters connecting the narrative at proper periods. Many of these letters, Sir William Forbes affirms, with justice, will be found of no inconsiderable value, as containing the opinions on literary subjects of one who was himself so excellent a judge, and so eminent an example, of what is most valuable in philology, poetry, or criticism. The first section of the work contains the incidents of Dr. Beattie's life, from his birth at Lawrence-kirk in 1735, to his establishment at Aberdeen in 1758: a relation, perhaps, of no peculiar interest; though we learn from it that he was initiated in English poetry by the perusal of Ogilvie's Virgil, and that the habits of his mind received an early bias from the scenic beauties round his native village. Dr. Blackwell, under whom he studied at Marischal college, was the first person who gave him reason to believe that he was possessed of any genius. The second section

section carries us through a shorter, but a more engaging period: from his establishment at Aberdeen to the publication of his Essay on Truth in 1770. The event of his election to be one of the others of the grammar-school at Aberdeen, humble as the appointment was, removed him from obscurity; and in two years we find him raised, on Dr. Duncan's death, to the professorship of natural philosophy in the university, a situation of much respectability, where he could give full scope to his talents, and indulge his favourite propensity of communicating knowledge of the most important nature, and thus promoting the best interests of mankind. The course of lectures which, in this capacity, he first delivered to his pupils, he continued gradually to improve by repeated study, till he brought them to that state of perfection of which some idea may be formed from the publication of his work, entitled "Elements of Moral Science." Having observed that it was not solely to ethics, metaphysics, and logic, that Dr. Beattie had devoted his time and attention at this period, Sir William Forbes introduces his first letter, addressed to Dr. Ogilvie, containing an excellent critique on Richardson's "Clarissa," followed by an account of the first publication of Dr. Beattie's Poems; whence, to the end of the section, the pages are principally occupied by Dr. Beattie's literary correspondence. The most valuable of the letters, it is probable, are those on Italian literature, on Rousseau's Miscellanies, the Henriade, and the Essay on Truth; with Dr. Gregory's letter on the alarming progress of infidelity. In the third section of the Life, which carries us on to the death of Dr. Beattie's son in 1790, we find a still greater variety of entertainment; and the Letters, during the remainder of the work, afford some of the most valuable materials that could have been obtained for the literary history of the last century. The criticisms which Mr. Gray communicated to Dr. Beattie on the *first* canto of the "Mintrel," only lead us to regret that so valuable a friend should have died before the publication of the second. The relation of Dr. Beattie's interview with the King, in 1773, we should have quoted, had it not already appeared in one or two Reviews. Another important portion of this part of the work, relates to the proposition which was made him to become a member of the church of England, a proposition not only flatter-

ing but advantageous; the admirable reply to which did the highest credit, as well to the purity of Dr. Beattie's principles, as to the integrity of his mind. This refusal, with that of the Edinburgh professorship of moral philosophy, formed a remarkable period in his life. The misfortune which Dr. Beattie had long dreaded, the loss of one so dear to him as his eldest son, was now fast advancing. In his letters to his friends, for several months preceding, he had given a melancholy preface of what was about to happen; and the piety and resignation with which he viewed its approach, were truly edifying. The letter to the Duchess of Gordon, which gives an account of the event having actually taken place, was worthy of himself, and cannot be perused without a deep sense of what he must have suffered on the occasion. The successive losses of his sister, his mother, and, in 1796, of his only surviving son, seem completely to have unhinged his mind. The latter of these losses was followed by a temporary, though total, want of memory in regard of all that related to his child. "Many times (says Sir William Forbes) he could not recollect what had become of him; and after searching in every room of the house, he would say to his niece, Mrs. Glennie, 'You may think it strange, but I must ask you if I have a son, and where he is?' She then felt herself under the painful necessity of bringing to his recollection his son Montagu's sufferings, which always restored him to reason. And he would often, with many tears, express his thankfulness that he had no child, saying, 'How could I have borne to see their elegant minds mangled with madness?' When he looked for the last time on the dead body of his son, he said, 'I have now done with the world;' and he ever after seemed to act as if he thought so; for he never applied himself to any sort of study, and answered but few of the letters he received from the friends whom he most valued. Yet the receiving a letter from an old friend never failed to put him in spirits for the rest of the day. Music, which had been his great delight, he could not endure, after the death of his eldest son, to hear from others; and he disliked his own favourite violoncello. A few months before Montagu's death, he did begin to play a little by way of accompaniment when

\* Alluding, no doubt, to their mother's melancholy situation.

Montagu sung; but after he lost him, when he was prevailed on to touch the violoncello, he was always discontented with his own performance, and at last seemed to be unhappy when he heard it. The only enjoyment he seemed to have was in books, and the society of a very few old friends."

Dr. Beattie's sufferings were now drawing to a conclusion. In the beginning of April, 1799, he had a stroke of palsy, which for eight days so affected his speech that he could not make himself understood, and even forgot some of the most material words of every sentence. At different periods after this, he had returns. The last took place on the 5th of October, 1802: it deprived him altogether of the power of motion; and he continued to languish in this melancholy condition till the 18th of August, 1803, when he died, in the 68th year of his age, without any pain or apparent struggle.

At the close of the work, which is accompanied by a portrait and fac-simile of Dr. Beattie's writing, Sir William Forbes has subjoined a large appendix of notes and illustrations; forming altogether one of the most valuable works we have ever perused in biography. There are parts also which exhibit Sir William Forbes himself in a light scarcely less amiable than that in which he has shewn the labours and the actions of his friend.—Alas! since our review was written, the biographer is, himself, no more.

A more entertaining work than the "*Memoirs of a Traveller now in Retirement*," will not easily be found. It is the Life of M. DUTENS, or (as he calls himself throughout) *Duchillou*; known to the literary world, not only for the variety but the merit of his publications, and particularly as the collector and editor of Leibnitz. The memoirs themselves were written between the years 1775 and 1805. M. Dutens' family were protestants. His father, at an early period of life, feeling himself deprived of many advantages in France on account of his religion, determined to settle in England; but found the climate of the country so unfavourable to his health, that he was necessitated to return. M. Dutens himself, however, who was a younger son, took an early opportunity of executing what his father had only projected, and with little reluctance quitted a country where every avenue to fortune and distinction was closed against him. The history of his earlier years we

shall pass over, observing only that the description of them is expressed very much in the manner of Le Sage: They appear to have formed a singular tissue of adventure. On his first arrival in England, he was recommended to the celebrated Mr. Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham. From private interference, however, he became neglected, and went back to his native country in chagrin; but being recalled by letters from his uncle, he was at last recommended as private tutor to the son of Mr. Wyche. His description of himself in this portion of the work is at once frank and modest.

"It was then (he observes) that, inquiring of myself what knowledge I had to communicate to another, I stood confounded at my own ignorance. Excepting history, poetry, and romance, I had read nothing; I had so neglected my Latin, that I had almost forgotten even that; and it was with this miserable stock of learning, that I pretended to set myself up for a tutor, to instruct the mind of a young man of fortune. The sentiments of honour and truth, upon which I prided myself, almost induced me to avow my incapacity; but I was emboldened by the reflection, that it was not too late to remedy these defects. I was young, and had some talents; now was the time to employ them. I considered that my pupil was only twelve years old; that he was not in a state to detect my deficiency, and that before he had exhausted my present stock of learning, I should have considerably added to it. I, therefore, instantly set about to recover my Latin, which cost me but little application; I rose constantly at day-break, and devoted to the study of the best authors all the time that could be spared from my pupil. I then directed his attention to the study of history and geography; and I acquired a knowledge of the latter science myself while I was teaching it to him. I gave him lessons in Latin, and his father was desirous that I should also teach him Greek and the mathematics; but I always found some excuse for deferring those studies. I was obliged at last to confess the truth; and, when I expected to hear the reproaches of Mr. Wyche, he said, 'Do not let that distress you: I would myself undertake these branches of his education, but to teach children is no easy task; I had, therefore, rather make you my pupil, and you will then teach him. It will afford me pleasure to read over the classics:

classics; it will, as it were, make me young again. By this arrangement we shall all be gainers, and we will begin to-morrow.' Accordingly, he had the patience to explain the Greek and Latin authors to us, which he did with wonderful perspicuity; and he appeared as much pleased with the rapid progress which he perceived I made, as if I had been his own son."

The description of the worthy family in which M. Dutens was now settled, affords a lively interest to the reader. The death of his pupil, however, put an end to his occupation; though he remained with Mr. Wyche till 1758; when he became secretary to Mr. Mackenzie, the envoy-extraordinary from Great Britain to the court of Turin: on whose return to England, on the death of George II., M. Dutens was made *chargé des affaires*, in which situation he remained till 1762. Mr. Mackenzie, who was still mindful of his friend, obtained the offer for him from the Duke of Northumberland, who was then viceroy, of a deanry in Ireland. This M. Dutens refused; but, by another arrangement, quitted Turin, and became possessed of a living of 800l. a year in England. Soon after this he accompanied Lord Algernon Percy, first to France and afterwards in the tour of Europe. Another return to England settled him quietly on his living of Elfdon, till, when Lord Mount Stuart succeeded to the post which Mr. Mackenzie had held, he went once more, in an unofficial capacity, to Piedmont. For a short period he acted again as *chargé des affaires*, during Lord Mount Stuart's absence in England. On his return, M. Dutens quitted Turin, and having passed a short residence in Lombardy and France, arrived finally among his friends in England. In 1786, he was solicited by Lord Walsingham to go as secretary of the embassy to Spain; but was disappointed, in consequence of his patron's resigning the appointment for that of postmaster-general. Since that period M. Dutens has lived in retirement, enjoying only the society of his private friends and literary ease. Throughout the four volumes, whose outlines only are here noticed, a variety of curious and interesting anecdotes are interspersed. Those which relate to the "Man in the Iron Mask" are entirely new. The fifth volume is entitled "*Dutensiana*," containing a collection of such observations, anecdotes, facts, sketches, traits of wit, disquisitions, and opinions, as M. Dutens in a course of thirty years

had collected in his common-place book; a large portion of which were inserted in his "*Memoires d'un Voyageur*," in 1782.

#### TRAVELS, VOYAGES, &c.

"*Travels from Buenos Ayres, by Potosi to Lima*; by ANTHONY ZECHARIAS HELMS. With Notes by the Translator, containing Topographical Descriptions of the Spanish Possessions in South America, drawn from the latest and best Authorities."

The improvement which M. de Born of Vienna had introduced into metallurgy by a new method of amalgamation, attracted the attention of the court of Spain. The director general of the Mexican mines was accordingly sent to Hungary, to engage expert German miners in the Spanish service; the chief of whom were M. Helms and the Baron von Nordenflycht, the former being appointed director of the smelting-houses and the process of amalgamation, and the latter director-general of the mines in Peru. Accompanied by their families, a few negro servants, and the workmen under them, they sailed from Cadiz for Buenos Ayres; and on the 29th of October, 1788, the spring season in that part of the globe, began their journey in an oblique direction across South America, through Tucuman, and over the Cordilleras, to Potosi and Lima; an extent of way, amounting, from Buenos Ayres to Potosi, to 1730 miles, and from thence, through Cusco and Guancavelica, to 1300 miles. Invested with titles, but without real power, the strangers soon found their plans of instruction thwarted and counteracted by the Spaniards. The ignorance of the American overseers was too nearly connected with their individual interests, to make them wish for a reform. What became of the Baron von Nordenflycht we are not told; but Helms quitted his office in disgust, and embarked at Callao for Europe, after a residence of three years in America. Having been obliged to spend seven months in Madrid, to have the terms of his original agreement fulfilled, he at last obtained a small pension in reward for his services and disappointments; and lived lately at Vienna. In 1798, he published the account here given of his travels, which is in the proper sense of the word a *Journal*: every page containing, unaltered, the remarks which were made and written down upon the spot. M. Helms, however, is only a  
miner



miner and mineralogist; to the other parts of natural history he is a stranger; and even geographical and statistical observations are very rarely interspersed. Of Buenos Ayres itself we have only a few sentences: the population, however, according to the most recent accounts, is under-rated; being placed at only from 24 to 30,000 inhabitants. At the distance of 73 miles from the capital, the travellers entered on the Pampas, a series of uncultivated plains, stretching 300 miles westward to the foot of the Chili mountains, and about 1500 miles southwards towards Patagonia. These plains are fertile, and wholly covered with very high grass; but for the most part uninhabited, and destitute of trees. They are the abode of innumerable herds of wild horses, oxen, ostriches, &c., which under the shade of the grass find protection from the intolerable heat of the sun; and are infested by wild tribes of Indians, who are described by M. Helms in few words: he says, they have no intercourse with the civilized Indians or the Spaniards, whom they mortally hate, and are in the highest degree dirty, savage, mistrustful, and treacherous; they are strong and enterprising, but easily dismayed on the approach of danger. After a journey of 468 miles, Helms and his companions reached Cordova, a neat clean town, pleasantly situated near a wood at the foot of a branch of the Andes. Of the Indians of Cordova, and its neighbourhood, our traveller gives a better character: they are described as, in fact, the only industrious class of the community. The town of Tucuman, which was the next they came to, is situated 450 miles from Cordova. The wealth of both towns consists in their mules and cattle, and their chief commerce arising from the intercourse between Potosi and Buenos Ayres. The population of Salta, the capital of the province of Tucuman, is reckoned at 9000 souls. Here the less elevated ridges and promontories terminate; and M. Helms and his companions, quitting their carriages, prosecuted the rest of their journey on mules. The celebrated mines of Potosi, 1873 English miles from Buenos Ayres, are next described; and the ignorance of the Spaniards in working them bitterly lamented. By their method of amalgamation, it is represented, they were scarcely able to gain two-thirds of the silver contained in the *paco-ore*; and that for every mark of pure silver gained, they destroyed one,

and frequently two, marks of quicksilver. Indeed, all the operations at the mines of Potosi, whether of stamping, sifting, washing, quickening, or roasting the ore, are stated to have been conducted in a manner, not only slovenly, but wasteful and unscientific; and even, at last, the endeavours of the Germans to remove the evils were rejected by the Spanish overseers. Lima, to which our travellers' views were ultimately directed, was still at the distance of 1800 miles; many of the towns in the early part of the way to which, appear not to have recovered from the destruction which they suffered during the insurrection of the Indians in 1779. The royal mine of Guancavelica, and its produce, are particularly described, as well as the city of Lima: the latter, in point of population, is represented to have declined. Throughout, the mineral contents of South America, as far as it was visited by M. Helms, appear to be very accurately noticed: though we think the positive riches which are annually produced from it, estimated rather beyond than within the truth. From Lima our traveller had orders to proceed to the province of Tama, as superintendant of the celebrated mines of Paco.

Other particulars, methodically arranged, relating to the various countries belonging to Spain in South America, are given by the English editor in an Appendix. M. Helms's work in its own nature was confined, and rendered such an addition necessary. Though hastily drawn up, it contains many facts and elucidations which we do not remember to have met with before.

Another, though apparently less valuable, work on our recent capture in South America is, "*A Summary Account of the Vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, or La Plata; including its Geographical Position, Climate, Aspect of the Country, Natural Productions, Commerce, Government, and State of Society and Manners. Extracted from the best Authorities.*"

Hitherto the jealousy of the Spanish government has prevented us from obtaining any thing like an accurate knowledge of her South American colonies. From the spirit and activity of new settlers, however, we may hope for more extensive information; though it must be owned, that the parched and uncultivated wastes with which the interior of South America abounds, may prove some hindrance to geographical and statistical enquirers,

*“The Stranger in Ireland: or a Tour in the Southern and Western Parts of that Country, in the Year 1805, by JOHN CARR, Esq.”*

The honour of knighthood, which since the publication of this volume has been conferred upon its author by the Lord Lieutenant, is a sufficient indication of the credit of the work at Dublin. Its professed object is the illustration of the Irish character; including an account of the present state of society in the country, its political economy, national manners, public buildings, &c.

The short description of Stratford upon Avon, on the road to Holyhead, is perhaps the most characteristic sketch in the first or preliminary chapter. The second opens with a description of the bay of Dublin. In another portion of the work we find the author directing his attention to the course of exchange, and the deplorable state of the Irish coin. His observations on the latter deserve the attention of the legislature. The description of Dublin is long and circumstantial.

The first excursion which Sir John Carr made from the metropolis of Ireland was into the county of Wicklow; in which, after relating such particulars as a traveller would most desire to know, he shews, both by his pen and pencil, that they who enjoy the beauties of nature will find the scenery of this part of the country richly worthy of their attention. The peculiarities of character which mark the Irish gentleman are portrayed with fidelity; as well as the condition and character of the Irish peasantry: the latter aided by a multitude of such anecdotes as best display their native shrewdness.

The second excursion on which our author adventured was from Dublin to the Lakes of Killarney, proceeding by the way of Limerick, and returning by that of Cork. The Bog of Allen he points out as a source of uncommon surprize, curiosity, and amusement. It resembled, at a distance, a vast brown lake, and was once covered with the finest forest-trees, now buried under its dreary surface. It crosses several counties, and contains 300,000 acres. How bogs of this kind are produced, our author observes, is a subject which, like the attributable cause of most phenomena, is involved in philosophical conjecture. Underneath their surface; at a considerable depth, whole forests of prostrate trees, apparently burnt off from the roots, are

found, and the roots remain fast in the ground; and so antiseptic is the nature of the extraordinary mass which covers them, that the finest oaks, fir, and yew; with all their branches, are constantly dug up in so perfect, or rather in so improved a condition, that they are preferred to the wood of the same sort of trees felled by the woodman. The particulars relating to these bogs seem highly deserving of attention.

The most valuable, however, of the remarks on this route relate to the assemblage of the beauties of nature, which are as grand here as any country can boast of. We shall quote a short specimen from what relates to the Upper Lake of Killarney.

“Glennaa, always the great object of the Lakes, and whom I had never contemplated before so closely, notwithstanding his spoliation, rose with uncommon majesty before us: upon his rocky and indented shores, the finest arbutus, or strawberry trees, were in berry and blossom too; whilst its southern side presented a varied covering of the tops of oak, ash, pine, birch-trees, and alder; white thorn yew, and holly, growing wild, and blending their different greens with great luxuriance: here, a neat little cottage peeped upon us from some unexpected openings; there, the smoke, curling above the tree-tops, pointed to its concealment; whilst groupes of grazing cattle enlivened the whole. From a solid detached rock, apparently without any soil, we remarked a yew-tree growing. In Russian Finland, I remember having seen several firs growing, without any vegetable mould, upon the tops of masses of granite; they were supported by long fibrous roots which clasped the rock, and which I was able to overturn with ease.”

To follow the author minutely through his tour would be impossible. His work describes a state of society, not only interesting, but unusual; and evinces that with regard to the interior of Ireland much is still to be learnt, both in a physical, a moral, and a political point of view. We trust it will form an opening to a more complete knowledge of the country. Of the views which adorn it, those of the Upper Lake of Killarney, and the Entrance of the Durgle, are perhaps the most elegant.

It is sufficient, probably, to say of *“The Belgian Traveller; or a Tour through Holland, France, and Switzerland, during the Years 1804 and 1805,*

in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to a Minister of State," that it is edited by the AUTHOR OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PLUTARCH; whose defamatory productions have been perused with too much eagerness by our countrymen. The traveller himself, we are told, was a Brabant nobleman. He gives no account of the countries or places through which he professes to have passed; but contents himself with exhibiting a catalogue of crimes and improbabilities: such as may be found in the Memoirs of Talleyrand, and in the Secret History of the Cabinet of St. Cloud. The present work is in four volumes octavo.

In this class, also, we shall place the "Letters from Paraguay," by JOHN CONSTANCE DAVIE, Esq."

His voyage appears to have originated in a disappointment of a tender nature; and he embarked first for America. Having resided some time at New York, he determined to proceed on a trading voyage to Botany Bay, and accordingly provided himself with a stock of *old clothes*. In the latitude of Rio de Janeiro, however, the ship was overtaken by a storm, and forced into Monte Video; where, after recovering from an illness of three months' continuance, Mr. Davie was detained a prisoner by order of the government. He afterwards succeeded in procuring an appointment to attend one of the fathers of the convent of St. Dominic, at Buenos Ayres, on a mission to Rioja Major; where, during the insurrection of the Indians, he was saved by a native, and afterwards got back to Buenos Ayres. The portion of Mr. Davie's correspondence here submitted to the public, appears to have been addressed to a friend at New York. It is light and volatile, and with fewer details which illustrate the condition of the country through which he passed, than we expected. Indeed, at Buenos Ayres, the good fathers of St. Dominic seem to have attracted the greatest share of his attention. The last time he was heard of was at Conception in Chili; so long ago as 1805.

#### FINE ARTS.

Foremost in this class, rather than among the Travels, we place Mr. TAPPEN'S "Professional Observations on the Architecture of the principal Ancient and Modern Buildings in France and Italy; with Remarks on the Painting and Sculpture; and a concise Local Description of the Countries."

They were written from sketches and

memoranda, made during the short peace which allowed our countrymen to visit that portion of the continent which has been so long the best repository of the Arts. The author is an architect. In tracing the outline of the beauties and defects which seem to mark the principal structures, the information he gives is at once concise and satisfactory; and though his style may not in every trifling instance be correct, it does not stand in need of the apology with which the preface closes. We have seen few professional works written with more freedom than the present. His reflections on the arts are found; and they appear to most advantage when they relieve the dullness of technical description. To follow him minutely through his route would be impossible, as it would exceed the limits to which our Retrospect confines us. A few of the more prominent descriptions, or more useful criticisms, are all that we can notice. Omitting all that relates to the modern buildings of France, whether at St. Cloud, the Louvre, or Versailles, it may be enough to say, that the cathedral of Amiens, the amphitheatre, the temple of Diana, and the aqueduct at Nismes, appear to have been worthy objects of attention. At Pisa, our author canvasses the different opinions which relate to the construction of the celebrated tower, the upper part of which is nearly fifteen feet out of the perpendicular: he attributes its inclination to a partial compression of the earth at the time when the building was but half finished, because from the third story the whole appears to have received a more upright direction. The architects, he says, were aware of their danger; and though they were not deterred from prosecuting the work, they here began to counteract the mischief, by increasing the height of the columns on the inclined side, so as to approach by slow degrees to the level of the other; and thus throwing the centre of gravity, as much as they could, within the base of the tower. The Duomo, the Baptistery, and the Campo Santo, are the next principal objects in this neighbourhood. The description of the Tuscan ladies, however, evinces an attention to something more than the mere works of art. At Florence, Viterbo, and Rome, both the descriptions and criticisms are extended; and in condensing his remarks Mr. Tappen appears to have taken advantage of the works of the best professional writers who have gone before him: Vitruvius,

Serlio, and Desgodetz, are continually referred to, and some mistakes of the two latter are corrected. In many parts of his work, but particularly in his observations on the amphitheatre of Vespasian, Mr. Tappin reprobates a practice among modern architects, which has been but too frequently exemplified in the buildings of this country: the breaking and division of entablatures into small parts, where no purpose is to be answered. Students, it should seem, have very often copied the antique, without at all referring to the views which must have evidently influenced the ancient architect when framing his design. They have seen entablatures broken in triumphal arches, and have introduced such into temples and ordinary buildings. To give a full idea of all our author's observations here would be impossible. His criticisms on the relics of ancient Rome are valuable; but his observations on the architectural composition of the more modern structures are particularly good. We cannot but express a wish, that every professional traveller would make as active an use of his discernment.

In this class also, rather than with the Topography, we mention Mr. BRITTON'S "*Historical Account of Corsham House in Wiltshire.*" It is prefaced by an essay on the progress and present state of the fine arts, with a brief account of the different schools, and a review of the progressive and present state of the arts in England. The catalogue of the pictures at Corsham House contains no less than 213 articles, principally by the old Italian masters; with a few portraits illustrative of English History. It is followed by biographical sketches of the painters whose works constitute the collection; and at the close we have the history of the mansion in a compressed form. It appears to have been built toward the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, about 1582, by William Halliday, Esq., an alderman and sheriff of London, whose daughter and coheir was married to Sir Edward Hungerford; and in 1747 it was purchased by Paul Methuen, Esq., the father of the present possessor. This gentleman made considerable alterations and additions to the house, and employed Mr. Launcelot Brown, both as his architect and landscape-gardener. The more modern additions, in the lighter Gothic taste, have been made from the designs of John Nash, Esq.; and the improvements of the pleasure-grounds

by Mr. Repton. From the title of this work, we certainly expected to have found a larger portion of the volume devoted to the immediate history of the mansion. There are many readers to whom the biographical notices may be found particularly useful.

Another, and a very elegant publication, which we shall notice in this class, is comprized in the "*Essays on the Anatomy of Expression in Painting,*" by Mr. CHARLES BELL; a work which supplies the painter with a proper application of anatomical learning to the purposes of his profession. With our brother critics we consider it but as a prelude to a more extensive and systematic production. The subject, in these essays, is very far from having been exhausted.

"*Bath: illustrated by a Series of Views, from the Drawings of JOHN CLAUDE NATTES,*" is one of the most superb publications of the picturesque kind that has of late appeared. The drawings seem to have been very faithfully made; and are sufficiently numerous to give a complete idea, even to foreigners, of the beauty of Bath and its environs.

#### POETRY.

First, in the class of Poetry, we place Mr. SIMS'S edition of the "*Poetical Works of William Julius Mickle;*" with a Life of the Poet prefixed, chiefly composed from his private correspondence, and from the information received from himself during an unreserved intimacy of more than sixteen years. Mr. Mickle, it seems, was born in the parsonage at Langholm, in the county of Dumfries, Sept. 29, 1734. His first publications, "Knowledge, an Ode," and "a Night-Piece," appeared about 1761, without his name. Previous to the production of these, however, he had embarked his fortunes in a brewery; where, finding the excursions of the mind more pleasurable than the calls of business, his affairs became deranged, and his creditors clamorous. Under accumulated difficulties he left Edinburgh for London, where he was noticed by Lord Lyttelton, whose patronage, except in the correction and recommendation of a few pieces of poetry, ended in professions. Having relinquished an engagement to go as merchant's clerk to Carolina, he was suddenly appointed corrector of the Clarendon press at Oxford, where he had resided some time before; a situation much more congenial to his taste and talents than mercantile pursuits. The translation

translation of the *Lusiad* of Camoens, however, took him from it. This, the best effort of his pen, was received with kindness by the public; and afterwards gained him a friendly reception, when, in days of better fortune, he was taken to Lisbon by Commodore Johnstone. Toward the close of life, between the fortune he obtained by his marriage, and what he had acquired by his voyage to Portugal, he became possessed of such a competence as enabled him to enjoy literary leisure and independence, though losses and troubles, in a degree, still pursued him. In September, 1788, he composed "Etkdale Braes," the last of his productions; and died the next month, after a short illness, at Forrest Hill, near Oxford, in the mansion-house where Milton married his first wife, and where he composed some part of his *Paradise Lost*.

Of Mr. Mickle's Poems, which were never before published, the present volume offers five: An *Elegy to the Memory of Frederic Prince of Wales*; two *Odes*, on *May-day* and *Vicissitude*; a *Fragment*; and a *Version of the Forty-eighth Psalm*: beside which, there are seven other pieces which have not been introduced into any former edition of the author's works. Of these last, one of the best is *Queen Emma*, the two opening stanzas of which we here transcribe:

"O'er the hills of Cheviot beaming  
Rose the silver dawn of May;  
Hostile spears and helmets gleaming  
Swell'd along the mountain gray.

Edwin's warlike horn resounded  
Through the winding dales below,  
And the echoing hills rebounded  
The defiance of the foe."

The merit of Mr. Mickle's former poetry is too well known to require a testimony here.

Among the "*Miscellaneous Poetical Translations*, by Mr. Howes," that of the *Batrachomyomachia* is certainly the best. The verse both in this and in the translations from *Anacreon* is extremely neat.

The "*Wild Harp's Murmurs*," by Mr. SERVICE, appear to have been written under few advantages, but are occasionally both humorous and happy. The "*Cruelty of Fortune*," is one of the best pieces in the volume.

The "*Monody to the Memory of Mr. Pitt*," though anonymous, bespeaks the pen of an experienced writer; it is form-

ed upon a classical model, and deserves our approbation.

One or two more poems have appeared on the *Fight off Trafalgar*, but none that have a higher claim to praise than those which have been already noticed in a former Supplement.

Mr. MEYLER's "*Poetical Amusement on the Journey of Life*," shews too many marks of haste; though, at the same time, we allow that many of his poems are both sweet and spirited. They are comprehended under four divisions; the serious, the theatrical, the epigrammatic, and the miscellaneous. As a specimen, we select the

*Epitaph on a Youth.*

"Farewel, dear boy—whose early promise  
gave  
Hopes, which alas! lie buried in the grave;  
Dear boy, farewell—whose mild engaging  
mien  
Cheer'd every heart, and brighten'd every  
scene;  
Dear boy, farewell—till thou that period hail  
When spotless virtue shall o'er death prevail,  
When taking from the burning grave thy  
flight,  
Angels conduct thee to the realms of light."

"*Torrio-Whiggo-Machia*" is a political satire, in four cantos, the characters of which are as much in concealment as the author; though his verse is for the most part tolerably smooth.

The "*Ballads and Lyrical Pieces*, by Mr. WALTER SCOTT," not having heretofore made their appearance in a collected form, have not met the voice of criticism. They are trifles, it is true, but with greater merit than trifles usually possess. As a specimen of Mr. Scott's best manner, we quote four stanzas from "*Cadyow Castle*," which contains a relation of the murder of the regent Murray:

"But who, o'er bush, o'er stream, and rock,  
Rides headlong, with resistless speed,  
Whose bloody poniard's frantic stroke  
Drives to the leap his jaded steed;

"Whose cheek is pale, whose eye-balls glare  
As one some vision'd fight that saw;  
Whose hands are bloody, loose his hair?  
—'Tis he! 'tis he! 'tis Bothwellhaugh!

"From gory felle, and reeling steed,  
Sprung the fierce horseman with a bound,  
And, reeking from the recent deed,  
He dash'd his carbine on the ground.

"Sternly he spoke, 'Tis sweet to hear,  
In good greenwood, the bugle blown;  
But sweeter to Revenge's ear  
To drink a tyrant's dying groan."

The poem in which antiquarian research is most conspicuous, is that of "Thomas the Rhymer."

Mr. JAMIESON'S "Popular Ballads and Songs, from Tradition, Manuscripts, and scarce Editions," form a very curious collection; though not altogether equal, perhaps, in taste and interest, to the "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." With the traditional poetry he has interspersed some poems of his own, which, however, he has judiciously distinguished by affixing his name. "The Baron of Brackley," from tradition, is one of the most curious.

#### DRAMA.

Connected as much, perhaps, with the general progress of poetical literature, as with the more particular history of the Italian stage, is Mr. J. C. WALKER'S "Historical and Critical Essay on the Revival of the Drama in Italy." He ascribes its restoration to the rude effusions of the Troubadours, who having arisen in the eleventh century, passed occasionally from Provence into Italy, and enlivened the convivial meetings in the respective courts of its petty states; first, by the solo-recitation of their metrical tales, and afterwards by the interlocutory introduction of assistant characters: their productions thus gradually assuming a dramatic form. Among the works of Anselm Padit, he observes, (one of the most celebrated of the early troubadours), are enumerated both comedies and tragedies. Mustato has alluded to such exhibitions in the prologue to the tenth book of his "Geita Italorum;" and in a chronicle of the twelfth century, it is said, the praises of Orlando and Oliviero were sung by histriones in the ancient theatre of Milan; the entertainment concluding with instrumental music, and mimicry by mimics and buffoons. In imitation of these, we are told, Petrarch, about the middle of the fourteenth century, composed some dramatic sketches; but that the first regular dramas, attempted in Italy, were imitations from the Latin. The earliest of these occur about the year 1300. To follow Mr. Walker's Essay, step by step, in the progress of the Italian drama, would exceed the limits of our Retrospect. From evidences hitherto unexplored, he has traced the history of its exhibitions with due comprehension and accuracy. His selections from the different dramas evince a delicacy both of taste and judgment; and, in translation, he has given no mean specimens of his own talent for poetry.

Having dismissed the only work which concerns the History of the Drama, we proceed to DRAMATIC COMPOSITIONS.

In "Demetrius the Impostor" we have the first attempt, we believe, that has been ever made to present a translation from a Russian tragedy. It was originally written by ALEXANDER SOUMAROKOFF, the father of the Russian theatre, and has been skilfully translated by a Russian gentleman.

Mr. ALLINGHAM'S "Weathercock" holds a respectable place among our modern farces; though, it must be confessed, he has heightened it to an extravagant degree. "We Fly by Night," by Mr. COLMAN, is inferior to it.

Mr. GARDINER'S "Sultana" has something like the mock-heroic in the dialogue: we cannot recommend it for the closet.

Mr. CUMBERLAND'S "Hint to Husbands" is distinguished by good sense, good language, and just morality.

Mr. HOOKE'S two farces, "The Invisible Girl" and "Catch Him who can," may rank together. The interest which they carry seems hardly to justify their publication.

Mr. MANNERS'S "Edgar, or Caledonian Feuds," a tragedy, had its foundation in Mrs. Radcliffe's novel of "The Castles of Athlin and Dunbayne;" the story turning on the feuds of two families in the north of Scotland, in the feudal times. It has merit, and certainly may be ranked above the generality of modern dramas.

#### EDUCATION.

Mrs. PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD still continues to exercise her pen for the benefit of the rising generation. Her "Excursions in North America, described in Letters from a Gentleman and his young Companion to their Friends in England," is a very elegant and interesting compilation; exhibiting the best parts of the most popular writers on the subject of North America, judiciously extracted and neatly put together.

Mr. COLQUHOUN'S "System of Education for the Labouring Poor," treats upon a subject deeply interesting to humanity. It is a solitary and an extraordinary fact that England, which boasts the superiority of her laws, the unparalleled excellence of her constitution, the unequalled advantages of her people, should have made no provision for saving the children of those people from the baseness and miseries of ignorance. How far the plans proposed by Mr. Colquhoun

may prove the most extensively useful, it is not for us to say. But we are certain he speaks truth, when he tells us that he shall consider himself amply repaid if the impressions which may be conveyed through this medium shall produce a disposition, on the part of the legislature, to accomplish the great object of a national education for the children of the poor.

From among the usual number of insipid productions, which have appeared under the denomination of

NOVELS AND ROMANCES,

"*The Wild Irish Girl, a National Story*, by Miss OWENSON," must be distinguished as a work of superior merit. The design of the writer is so laudable, that had she executed it with only a mediocrity of success, her work would have been entitled to our praise. The talents which she displays in this novel are, however, of no common order. With an imagination exuberant almost to a blemish, Miss Owenson combines considerable knowledge of the world and of human nature; and we perceive in the *Wild Irish Girl* the fruits of much reading, blended with the results of actual and acute observation. The character of the Irish peasantry is drawn with a friendly, but at the same time, we think, a faithful pencil. Her delineations of Irish customs and manners are pictures from the life: and while they amuse by their vivacity, or interest by their pathos, they rectify the judgment of the reader upon an important subject, concerning which too many successful attempts have been made to mislead it.

KOTZEBUE has again made his appearance in an English dress, not as a dramatist or a traveller, but as a novelist. Two translations of this new work have come before us. One under the title of the "*Pastor's Daughter*," &c. in four volumes, which we are sorry to be obliged to declare reflects disgrace on English literature, and is calculated to injure the reputation of Kotzebue: so barbarous and cruel a murder of the English language has not often been committed in modern times. The other translation is published in three volumes, under the title of "*Kotzebue's Nouvellettes*;" and is a correct and elegant interpretation of the author. It comprises several interesting tales or little novels, which we have perused with great pleasure. They are replete with interest, and strongly marked by that mixture of the humour-

ous and pathetic, which in the hands of such a master as Kotzebue never fails to delight. These stories are all literary gems; but we were particularly pleased with the "*Vicar's Daughter*," and a little pastoral tale, called "*The Grave on the Hill*."

Mr. LEWIS's "*Feudal Tyrants*," is a romance from the German, or at least a German romance. We cannot rank it among the best things of this sort.

Mr. LATHOR's "*Human Beings*" is respectable.

We do not recollect another production in this class of literature worth recording. We cannot help noticing, however, a catch-penny attempt to impose upon the public. The great success and unprecedented sale of Mr. SMYTH's "*Winter in London*," has induced some ingenious gentleman, or perhaps lady, to publish a novel under the title of "*A Summer at Brighton: being a Continuation of the Winter in London*." The trade of continuations is as old as the time of Richardson and Fielding; when the Grubstreet manufacturers of their day imposed upon the curiosity of the town "*Pamela in High Life*," and "*Tom Jones in the Married State*." The continuation of a successful work is always a dangerous, and (in our opinion) a mean expedient, even when attempted by the original author; but when, as in the present case, a most contemptible production, by some anonymous scribbler, is announced in such a manner as to induce an opinion that it is the work of a popular writer, we consider it in the light of a double fraud: it is picking the pockets of the public, and robbing the author of his reputation.

MISCELLANIES.

The first part of the "*Philosophical Transactions, for 1806*," contains nine memoirs. Two or three of the more curious we shall mention. "*The Croonian Lecture on the Arrangement and Mechanical Action of the Muscles of Fishes*," by ANTHONY CARLISLE, Esq. contains many curious and valuable facts. "*The Bakerian Lecture on the Force of Percussion*," by Dr. WOLLASTON, will be read with interest by those who in the consideration of this subject are considered as Newtonians. The third article is an important one, by M. BUEE, in French, "*On Imaginary Quantities*." Towards the close we have "*An Account, by Mr. HOME, of a small Lobe of the human Prostrate Gland*, which has

not before been taken notice of by Anatomists:” and the last paper is by Dr. HERSCHELL, “On the Quantity and Velocity of the Solar Motion.”

The second part of the “*Transactions*” consists of thirteen memoirs. One of them contains “An Account of a Discovery of Native Minium,” in a letter from JAMES SMITHSON, Esq. In another, Professor ROBERTSON offers “A new Demonstration of the Binomial Theorem, when the Exponent is a positive or negative Fraction.” But the most interesting paper contains Mr. HOME’s “Observations on the Camel’s Stomach, respecting the Water it contains, and the Reservoirs in which that Fluid is inclosed; with an Account of some Peculiarities in the Urine.” They were made from an animal purchased in a dying state by the College of Surgeons in December 1805, and contain some facts which have not before been ascertained. The last memoir presents Dr. HERSCHELL’s “Observations and Remarks on the Figure, the Climate, and the Atmosphere of Saturn, and its Ring.”

The contents of the tenth volume of “*The Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*,” are, as usual, separated into the departments of *Science, Literature, and Antiquities*; of which the first is by far the most extensive. Mr. MITCHELL’s “Account of a new semi-metallic Substance called Menacane, and its Ores,” is a very valuable paper; though it may perhaps seem curious that the modern name of menacane, *titanium*, is not once mentioned by the author. The observations on the probable uses to which it is applicable, may be found serviceable. Dr. EGAN’s “Experimental Inquiry into the Nature of Gravelly and Calculous Concretions in the Human Subject, and the Effects of Alkaline and Acid Substances on them, in and out of the Body,” is written in too diffuse a style: it might be compressed with great advantage into half its present bulk. The same remark will apply to Mr. LITTLE’s “Observations on the Metallic Composition for the Specula of Reflecting Telescopes;” although he seems to have paid great attention to the subject. Among the memoirs in the class of Polite Literature, Mr. PRISTON’s “Essay on the Question, Whether the Origin and Progress of the Polite Arts in any Country, are connected with, and depend on, the political State of that Country,” is highly creditable to its author; as well as Mr.

WALKER’s Essay “on the Origin of Romantic Fabling in Ireland.”

The Proverbs of the Emperor Ali, “*Sententiæ Ali Ebn Abi Talebi*,” in Arabic and Latin, have been carefully published at Oxford, under the immediate direction of the University; illustrated by the Annotations of the Rev. Cornelius Van Waenen. The correction of the press was committed to the care of Mr. Mousley of Baliol College, who appears to have performed his task with fidelity. The text has been compared with the most valuable and authentic manuscripts; and prefixed are a Life and Portrait of Van Waenen.

The first volume of the “*Retrospect of Philosophical, Mechanical, Chemical, and Agricultural Discoveries*,” seems likely to be useful; though the want of plates will probably be felt by its readers. It is an Abridgement of the different publications; English and foreign, which relate to Arts, Chemistry, Manufactures, Agriculture, and Natural Philosophy; and contains occasional remarks on the merits and defects of the respective essays they contain.

“*The Miseries of Human Life*” consist chiefly of an enumeration of all those little accidents which are continually occurring through the passing day, and which, by a large portion of mankind, are too frequently deemed seriously vexatious. Many of them are told with considerable humour, but we observe little that is sprightly in the dialogue by which they are introduced: and with very few exceptions, the quotations from the poets, as well as those from the classic writers, are inapposite; or at least but rarely witty. The miseries are classed; and consist of those of the country, of games and sports, of London, of public places of entertainment, of travelling, of social life, of reading and writing, of the table; miseries domestic, miseries personal, and miseries miscellaneous. As samples without the dialogue, we quote the following:

“In riding—after having dismounted in a solitary place, being refused by your horse the liberty of remounting him—no one being at hand to hold his head—so that, after many hard but ineffectual struggles with him, he finishes the dispute by a parting kick, and then runs away.

“A coach-window-glass, that will not be put up when it is down, nor down when it is up.

“At a bad inn—a very small egg, brought to you in a very tall wine glass,



at the bottom of which the egg slips and tumbles about, far below the reach of your fingers and the spoon.

"After having toiled and melted yourself to an oil, in raking out a large and obstinate fire, at going to bed, which at last you seem to have effected—turning round at the door, and seeing it burning and roaring up far more fiercely than ever—and this, *two* fires instead of one."

A few of these little torments are detailed in caricature; but, upon the whole, we think the volume entertaining.

"*More Miseries*," by another hand, seem to have as fair a claim to notice; though we must confess that some of them partake more of the nature of real than fancied torments.

In Mr. BIGLAND'S "*Essays*" we find a great deal of good sense directed by a candid and liberal spirit. One of the most important is, the essay on the Liberty of Conscience. Another relates to the subject of a National Establishment of Education for the lower Ranks of Society. In an essay on Friendship, Mr. Bigland controverts the sentimental and romantic notions of perfect friendship, and defends the prudential maxim attributed to Bias, of conducting ourselves toward our friends as if they were one day to be our enemies. The style, however, which they are written in wants sprightliness.

The "*Restoration of the ancient Mode of bestowing Names on the Rivers, Hills, Vallies, Plains, and Settlements of Britain, recorded in no Author*," by Mr. DYER, seems to add very little to our stock of etymology. It is his opinion, "that to the *Gaelic language alone* we are indebted for the names of all our rivers, hills, &c.;" forgetting that, in a country which has been often overrun by different nations, *varieties* of etymology may be expected.

Mr. BREWER'S "*Hours of Leisure*" consist of essays and characteristics, written professedly after the manner of Goldsmith, with a great deal of point and humour. The best portrait perhaps will be found in the story of Matthew Merrythought.

"*The Bibliographical Miscellany*," in two volumes, forms a valuable supplement to the dictionary which was published a few years ago. The first volume contains, 1. An Account of the English Translations of all the Greek and Roman Classics and Ecclesiastical Writers; the authors alphabetically, and the translations chronologically arranged; with the

time, as near as could be ascertained, in which each writer flourished; and critical judgments on the merit of the principal translations, extracted from the best authorities. 2. An extensive List of Arabic and Persian Grammars, Lexicons, and Elementary Treatises; with a particular description of the principal works of the best Arabic and Persian prose and poetic writers, whether printed or in manuscript; with such English translations of them as have already appeared before the public. At the conclusion we have this remark: "The purchaser of Oriental MSS. must not expect to find the *title* of the work either at the beginning or in a head-line: the latter practice is never followed by the Asiatics, and but very rarely the former. The name of the work, however, may be frequently found at the conclusion, with the year, month, day, and transcriber's name.

The contents of the second volume are more numerous; chiefly consisting of subjects which are rather connected with, than form a part, of the science of bibliography. It opens with Remarks on the Origin of Language and alphabetical Characters; followed by a short History of Printing, and a more particular account of the introduction and perfection of the art in Italy. The catalogue of the authors and their works on bibliography and typography, is divided into four classes; accompanied by another list of all the towns and cities where printing was carried on in the fifteenth century. An essay on Bibliography, is followed by specimens of different bibliographical systems, chiefly from French writers; and the whole closed with several chronological and archæological Tables, which the reader will find of considerable use. As a book of reference we deem it an important work; whether by itself, or as a Supplement to the Bibliographical Dictionary.

Mrs. WEST'S "*Letters to a Young Lady*," are entitled to a high degree of approbation; although the authoress seems to have filled too many of her pages with subjects which are hardly appropriate to female instruction. Too much is said upon religious controversy; and there are too many digressions. On the subjects in which the sex are exclusively concerned, her remarks are unobjectionable.

"*Chironomia; or, a Treatise on Rhetorical Delivery*," by Mr. AUSTIN, is a publication which we fear will not be viewed as a first-rate work. The terms which he uses are frequently vague and indefinite;

indefinite; and we cannot point him out with safety in every instance, as a model of good writing. Though at the same time it is proper we should add, that the composition of a work on so nice an art as that of delivery, is exceeding difficult of execution; and that some praise is at least due to an author who has endeavoured earnestly to merit approbation.

Among the miscellaneous works which, from their nature, require but a slighter notice, we may rank Mrs. BAYFIELD'S "*Gleanings from Zimmermann's Solitude*;" to which are added, "*Occasional Observations, and an Ode on Retirement*."

"*The Rights of Infants; or, a Letter from a Mother to a Daughter, relative to the Nursing of Infants*," by Mrs. DAWBARN, contains both interesting facts and useful lessons.

For the first book of "*Αἴψαι, or, the Evenings of Southill*," by Mr. SALMON, we are evidently indebted to the "*Diversions of Purley*;" and, in point of merit, we must confess the "*Evenings*" are not much inferior to the "*Diversions*." The ground which both these authors

have chosen, was first pointed out by Aristotle, who, in his work *περὶ Ἐφαρμῶν*, has distributed language into two parts, *Noun* and *Verb*; which two have been, in every tongue, the parents of a numerous tribe of particles. The etymological investigation of these particles is, of course, the principal object of the work before us. Its information is more compressed than that in the "*Diversions*;" and it is published, as all works of useful science and inquiry ought to be, without unnecessary expence.

Among the "*Oddities and Outlines*" by E. M. we found but few that pleased us. One of the best, and which will answer either character, we quote:

"Behind the Thuilleries is the superb *Place de la Revolution*; or, as it is now called, *Place de la Concorde*; in the centre of which Louis the XVIth suffered death. On this spot once stood a statue of Louis XV.; lately in its room, a statue of Liberty; and when I saw it, in lieu of both was seated an old woman, who sold apples and chestnuts."

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## HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

### HISTORY.

"**R**EVOLUTIONS d'Allemagne, par R. C. DENINA."—The *Revolutions of Germany*, by Charles Denina, 6 vols. 8vo.

This is a translation of the work entitled, "*Revoluzioni della Germania, di Carlo Denina*;" and we are sorry to remark, that, in consequence of some very recent occurrences, the author will have but too fair an opportunity to present his readers with a few additional chapters.

"I have long had the intention," says he, in his preface, "to detail the events which, in the course of nineteen centuries, have changed the constitution of Germany, and altered the preponderance of certain provinces and families. It was my wish at the same time, to describe the changes that have taken place in the manners and customs of the people, as well as in the forms of the government, while I exhibited the slow or rapid progress of the arts and sciences. It would be needless to demonstrate the utility of such a work as this; and no person can doubt, that a history of Germany, if treated in the manner just mentioned, would prove alike interesting to both the Italians and the French.

"The success of my *History of the Revolutions of Italy*, inspired me with the idea of writing that of Germany, according to the same model. I was the more inclined to follow this method, because nothing of the kind, either original or translated, was to be found in Italian; and, even in France, there was not any work of estimation on the same subject, except the *Chronological Abridgment of M. Pessel*. The *History of Germany*, by Keiss, is at once defective and ill written; that of P. Barré, diffuse and superficial; in short, both of them are greatly inferior to the *Account of the Lower Empire*, by Le Beau.

"Meanwhile the rumours of my intentions having been spread abroad, Frederick II. king of Prussia, at length received intimation of them, and soon after did me the honour to invite me to Berlin. On my arrival in Germany, I discovered that M. Ignatius Schmidt had already published some of the first volumes of his "*History of the Germans*;" and I heard on all sides, that this subject was treated in a very masterly manner. I accordingly resolved to translate it into Italian; but, on further consideration, I perceived

that the work was both voluminous and tedious.

"I was also deterred by another consideration, and this was, that as the author had lately passed into the service of the court of Vienna, it was not unlikely that he would depart from his accustomed impartiality. I however determined to recur to his labours, in respect to those particulars of which he alone had given an account; while, for the rest of the materials, I resorted to those authentic sources whence he himself had drawn all his information."

Having thus given an extract from the introduction, it may be necessary to say something of the work itself. This production, then, resembles in a variety of points of view, the "Revolutions of Italy." It is written with great purity of style; and there reigns an order and a precision in the recital of the facts, which, in addition to the sound philosophy and political impartiality which appears throughout, are peculiarly calculated to render it instructive as well as amusing.

From the title it will be easily perceived, that the author does not descend to minute particulars, but only notices those sudden changes which have taken place in Germany, in respect not only to the system of military affairs, but to the state of civilization, the interests, and consequently the power, of those nations who have occupied that vast territory.

Denina commences with the wars of the Romans against the Cumbræ, in the year of Rome 618, and continues to describe in succession those events, both civil and military, which have influenced the ancient and modern state of Germany: The chief difficulty in a work of this kind, is to point out and ascertain those grand and leading events which have influenced the military power of nations, and at the same time contributed to the perfection of the arts and sciences among them, as well as to notice the various changes of their political institutions; and in this point of view the author has exhibited distinguished talents.

In respect to his style, he attempts in the original, a manner between that of Voltaire and Robertson. He resembles the latter however, in one essential point, still more than the former, as he is particularly anxious to quote his authorities; and like both, he is careful to make use of a language befitting history, as well as to interweave a certain number of inter-

esting episodes, drawn up in a manner that cannot fail to please.

The work at present consists of 6 vols. 8vo. two more are now in the press, and perhaps the battles of Austerlitz and of Jena will of themselves require a third. When the whole is finished, we intend to give a complete analysis.

"*Histoire de l'Occupation de la Bavière, et des Négociations qui ont précédé la Paix de Teschen, en 1778, par M. FRANÇOIS (DE NEUFCHÂTEAU), Sénateur, Membre de l'Institut National.*"—A History of the Occupation of Bavaria, and of the Negotiations which preceded the Peace of Teschen, in 1778; by M. François (de Neufchâteau), Senator, and Member of the National Institute.

The invasion of Bavaria by the emperor Joseph in 1778, is one of the most interesting historical details that occurred during the eighteenth century. It is not only peculiarly remarkable when considered by itself, but also as forming part of that system of usurpation which has at length led to such disastrous events and unfortunate results. The jarring politics, too, of the neighbouring courts, the marches, countermarches, and positions, of the respective armies, together with the diplomatic intrigue and finesse resorted to on this occasion, all tend to develop the political interests and military tactics of that period.

Accordingly, no less than three great contemporary writers have treated on this subject; Linguet, Mirabeau, and Frederick II.

By this treaty, concluded between Joseph II. Frederick II. king of Prussia, the elector Palatine, and the duke of Deux-Ponts, the elector Palatine was put in possession of all the districts which the house of Austria had occupied with its troops. The convention of the 3d of January 1778, by which a portion of the states of Bavaria had been ceded, was annulled; and the lordship of Mindelheim was abandoned to the elector, together with all the rights of the crown of Bohemia in respect to the feignories dependant on the county of Schönburg. On the other hand, the electoral-palatine house ceded in perpetuity to Austria, the villages of Wildhut and Braunau, together with the town of that name, as well as the villages and territory situate between the Danube, the Inn, and the Saalza.

All the territories occupied by Austria and Prussia were restored on both sides. The re-union of the magrayates of An-

spach and Bareuth, together with the right of primogeniture on the part of the Elector of Brandenburg, were awarded; the treaties of Breslau, of Berlin, of Dresden, and of Hubertsburg, were renewed and confirmed; and the Duke of Deux Ponts was considered as one of the principal contracting parties.

This terminated a difference which might have set all Germany in a flame, had it not been for the vigour of M. de Vergennes, and the firmness of the King of Prussia. Recent transactions have rendered the treaty of Teschen still more memorable than before; and, indeed, we have lived long enough to see nearly all the political relations of Europe altered. Bavaria, which on this occasion was patronized by Frederick the Great, has since been taken under the wing of France; while Prussia herself, then a great and preponderant power, now stands in need of a protector. These considerations, added to the acknowledged abilities and admirable information of M. François de Neufchateau, have induced us to afford more than an ordinary degree of attention to the work now under consideration.

“Histoire des Evenemens qui ont eu lieu en France, pendant les Mois de Juin, Juillet, d’Août, et de Septembre, 1792, et qui ont opéré la chute du Trône Royal; on l’on trouve, sur ces Epoque déplorables, des Détails ignorés pour la plupart, et appuyés de preuves; deux Lettres *secrètes et inédites* de Louis XVI. les Ordres et les Arrêtes des Autorités Publiques, et des Sections sur les Meurtres de Septembre; les Quitances des employés à ces Executions sanglantes; la Liste Alphabetique de toutes les Victimes égorgées à Paris, Lyons, Orleans, Versailles, et Meaux; des Notices et Particularités sur la Vie, les Ouvrages et les dernières Moments des Principales, ainsi que sur les Coupables Condamnés, Morts ou Déportés, et sur d’autres Personnages Anciens et Modernes, Fameux et Célèbres, &c. Par M. MATON-DE-LA-VARENNE, Jurisconsulte, ancien Membre de plusieurs Académies et Sociétés savantes; l’un des Préfaits échappés de la Saint-Barthélemy de 1792.”—A History of the Events which took place in France, during the Months of June, July, August, and September, 1792; and which produced the Fall of the Royal House: in which will be found those déplorable Epochs, &c. &c.

This work, we are told in the preface,

although complete of itself, forms a portion of an intended history “of the decadence and fall of the royal throne in France. It is given seperately, and in some respects prematurely, because we are assured that it contains details and papers hitherto unpublished, an acquaintance with which is indispensably necessary to those who would wish to be familiar with the leading objects of the Revolution.

The copious title-page will already have conveyed to the reader a catalogue of those events and incidents which are here described; but it is necessary continually to be on one’s guard against the prejudices of the editor, who having been one of the royalists who escaped from massacre, seems determined to avenge his own wrongs on the character of every man and woman connected with the recent events.

That party which obtained the appellation of Brissotines, has always been considered to have acted from principle; and it is pretty evident, that they themselves fell a sacrifice to their own moderation, for they were content to declaim against Robespierre and Danton, at the very moment those two sanguinary men were conspiring both against them and the republic. Here, however, they find no quarter. Jean-Marie-Roland de la Platiere is described as a man entirely destitute of talents, and one who possessed a bad character anterior to the revolution; which is in express opposition to facts, as well as the general opinion. His wife, Marie-Jean (Missippou) Roland, is allowed to have been at once “beautiful and witty;” but she is at the same time described as base, treacherous, and lascivious in the extreme.

Brissot, Petion, Vergniaud, every one, in short, who happened unfortunately to differ with M. Maton de la Varenne, receives his due portion of abuse, and this is generally lavished in the exact ratio of his merits. It naturally follows, therefore, that such infamous persons as St. Haruge, Paris, Sergent, appear entirely in the back ground; while the crimes of Couthon, of Tallien, and of Robespierre, are also kept in the shade, and make no impression whatsoever on the mind of the reader.

On the other hand, the kings of France of the third race are all praised to the skies. History has daughters to bestow the highest encomiums on Henry IV., and one cannot deny any Frenchman the satisfaction of having possessed such an accom-

accomplished monarch. But some of his successors are surely less worthy of applause; and yet Louis XIII. is exalted to the skies, "for having augmented France by the addition of the fine province of Roussillon; for having founded the French academy, the royal printing house, and favoured the commencement of the learned congregations of St. Maur, St. Genevieve, and St. Lazarus, &c." Of Louis XIV. we hear nothing but what appertains to a hero; and while the author laments the overthrow of his statue, he forgets the cruelties exercised against the French protestants, and quotes Mazarine to prove "that there was stuff sufficient in his composition to make four kings, and one honest man."

In a note appended to this portion of the history, we find the following epitaph on Robespierre, which is quoted, we believe, from some other work, as we have seen it before:

"Passant, ne pleurs point son fort;  
Car, s'il vivait, tu serais mort."

Tallien, in 1797, having been attacked with an alarming cough, in consequence of which he for some time was accustomed to spit blood, the following epigram was produced:

"Tallien dit à son medecin:  
Ma fois, je crains fort pour ma vie;  
Je pourrais bien, quelque matin,  
Périr de cette hémorrhagie.  
—Vous plaisantez: bah! ce n'est rien,  
Dit le docteur avec malice;  
Moi je trouve que c'est un bien:  
De vos humeurs cela purge le vice.  
Et quand on a but tant de sang,  
Entre nous, n'est ce pas enfant  
De s'étonner qu'on en vomisse?"

We learn, at the same time, that this person, who at one period acted such a conspicuous part in the revolution, died in May, 1805, at Alicant, "far distant from that country where he enjoyed such a short and miserable celebrity." We are also told that his widow, who at an eventful period obtained the name of "Notre-Dame de Septembre," is again married, and that M. de Caraman is her third husband.

We shall not stop to retrace the horrible massacres which took place in the prisons, or be at the trouble to execrate crimes so abhorrent to the feelings of every man of common humanity. Here, commencing with page 419, the curious reader will find an alphabetical list "of the individuals murdered in the various

places of confinement, during the beginning of September 1792." The number amounts to 1086, exclusive of some accidental spectators, who were executed under the appellation of "thieves." This is succeeded by "an alphabetical and correct list of the monsters who had commanded, favoured, tolerated, or concerted the massacres of September 1792;" and we are sorry to remark that these exceed 250. It must be allowed, however, that the zeal of the author has induced him to include the name of every person who happened to be an enemy to the monarchical government; in fine, the list of those massacred appears to have been regularly copied from the records of the jails, &c., while that of their murderers is in a variety of instances suppositious.

The author, towards the conclusion, takes a political survey of France and of Germany at this period, and asserts that the "ridiculous preparations" on the part of the patriots, as they were called, were only indicative at once of their fears and their feebleness. The Count d'Artois, the dukes of Angoulême and Berry, the duke of Broglie, who was at the head of the French nobility, together with the duke of Brunswick and the king of Prussia, according to his account, considered the restoration of the throne as certain. In this exigency, while the combined army had entered the plains of Champagne, and expectation was on the tiptoe to behold extraordinary events, "such of the deputies and others, as dreaded a just punishment, trembled for their safety.

"To secure this," adds he, "they required of Louis XVI. that he should address the following note to the king of Prussia: "My cousin, if you advance any further, you will find my head, together with those of my unhappy family, placed above the gates of Chalons."

Immediately after the receipt of this letter, which occurred on the 18th of September, the duke of Brunswick issued orders for the troops to commence their retreat. But the French chevaliers at first actually refused to obey, for they had sworn either to conquer or to die; yet as they themselves were unable to keep the field, it became necessary that

\* "Mon cousin, si vous avancez davantage, vous trouverez ma tête et celles de ma malheureuse famille attachées aux portes de Chalons."

they

they should retire with the army, so that there now remains only the remembrance of an enterprize, the success of which, in case of perseverance, would have been certain."

We are told, at the conclusion, that the Constituting Assembly, which during the short space of eleven months and twenty days had enacted no fewer than 5,414 laws, left not a single act behind it which merits the notice of a well-informed man. "It was by far too learned," says the author, "and did not exhibit a sufficient degree of discernment; although a multitude of reforms were made, yet not a single institution was calculated to survive the experience of a few years."

"In fine, if the Constituting Assembly despoiled the king of his authority, the Legislative Assembly deprived him of his liberty, and the Convention of his life. Our hair stands on end: at the recollection, we are seized with affright, and a mortal chillness seizes on all our members. All the abominations which have sullied the earth since the creation, are not in the least comparable to those that designate the reign of the third assembly. It caused more blood to be shed than all the barbarity of the ancient Gauls and Druids, united together, spilt during a course of several ages."

"Let us lament, with the prophet Jeremiah, those grand cities which are the receptacles of nations, and more especially of pretended philosophers: *Væ tibi civitas gentium et philosophorum!*"

"Let us admire the wisdom of the Emperor Domitian, who, towards the 79th year of Jesus Christ, chased them from every part of Italy. Let us admire the sagacity of Frederic II., who, fifteen centuries afterwards, would not permit them to govern one of his provinces, but in order to punish them."

"We ought never to forget the misfortunes brought on our own country by this species of men, which an evil genius seems to have sent among us merely for the purpose of covering us with mourning. Let us, therefore, unceasingly combat the hydra of *philosophy*, by means of works in which our attachment to sound morals and true science shall be predominant; in which respect for that consolatory religion which cannot perish will be allied with the love of our sovereign, of the laws, and those peaceable virtues, without which there can neither be calm in our own consciences, nor felicity in the state."

## MISCELLANIES.

"Tableaux Comparatifs des Dépenses, &c."—Comparative Statements of the Expences and Revenues of France and England, &c. By M. SABATIER.

This work is intended as an answer to the publications of M. Gentz, a Prussian writer, supposed to be extremely attached to the interests of Great Britain. In detailing the resources of his native country, this author maintains that coal is to be found in more than fifty departments in France, while iron ore abounds in different parts of it.

Were we to give credit to the comparative estimates of this author, we must at the same time reverse the known order of facts, and believe that England is in a state of feeble infancy, while France has attained the very summit of human prosperity.

"Géographie Statistique, Hydraulique, Historique, &c."—The Statistical, Hydraulic, Mineral, Historical, Political, and Commercial Geography of all parts of the World; including the History of the Ancient Provinces of France, and of the Countries conquered and united to it, subsequently to the Revolution, &c. By D. L. M., formerly Professor in the University of Paris, and Member of several Academies. To which is annexed, a Plate of the Planetary System, by M. LÉTRONNE, &c. 4 vols. 8vo. with 138 coloured Maps, and a separate Atlas.

This work is calculated to inspire both natives and foreigners with a high idea of the rank which France at this present moment retains in the scale of Europe; and, in consequence of her successes on the continent, recent circumstances appear to have but too firmly established his proposition. It is the wish of the author at the same time to innuuate, that the power and consequence of Great Britain are so formidable, as to prevent her from being alarmed at the sudden aggrandisement of his native country. Our European population is computed at 14,303,087 persons, in Asia and America we are said to possess 32,000,000 more: so that, in short, we reckon up 46,303,087 subjects; while France, including the conquered countries, is said to contain only 31½ millions.

"Mémoires de l'Institut National, &c."—Memoirs of the National Institute of Arts and Sciences.

The National Institute promised to effect wonders in science; and it undoubtedly comprehended, at one time,

all the great men in France. But Bonaparte, in 1803, chose to effect a total change in this once celebrated establishment; and by a single dash of his pen he expunged the class of Moral and Political Sciences, by which he at once got rid of subjects and of associates that excited pain and apprehension.

We shall here give a slight sketch of the principal subjects treated of on the present occasion.

M. CAMUS gives an historical account of the proceedings of the class of literature and the arts. While mentioning the celebrated cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, he attempts to prove that the learned world has been hitherto mistaken in supposing them to have been completely overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in the first year of Titus, which corresponds to the 79th year of the Christian era. He maintains, by a reference to authorities, that they still enjoyed a certain degree of splendour in the time of Adrian.

The ABBE' SICARD, the celebrated preceptor of the deaf and dumb, has proposed a new theory of conjunctions, by means of which he endeavours to simplify this subject. He has also presented a sketch of the Life of the late M. de Wailly.

M. VILLARS, not content with the former routes across the Alps assigned to Hannibal, has pointed out a new one, across Mont-St. Bernard, which he supposes was adopted by the Carthaginian general.

M. DUPUIS, in a memoir which appears to have cost him much pains, has treated on "the Influence which the Inhabitants of the Isles of the Persian Gulph, and the Southern Coast of Persia, have had on Europe and Asia Minor."

This is followed by a report made to the class of Literature and Arts, relative to the "Panorama." In this we do not find any thing new, as it is merely observed that the discovery of this style of painting is likely to give additional influence to the arts, and furnish fresh incentives to genius.

In the "Report made on a Work intitled Elements of Practical Perspective, for the Use of Artists, by P. H. VALENCIENNES, a painter," we are told that the students are generally averse from this study, on account of their ignorance of geometry.

M. MONGEZ, one of the most celebrated men of the present day, and who has risen from obscurity to be one of the

principal members of the Institute, has inserted a "Memoir on the Harangues ascribed to Orators by Ancient Authors, and on the Means supposed to have been resorted to by the Actors, for the purpose of being heard by the more distant Spectators." The author here treats with contempt the supposed intervention of mechanical aids to assist the human voice. He maintains, by a reference to facts, that it was capable of itself to fill the theatres of the ancients; and he quotes authorities to prove, that it was customary to assemble the people there whenever an oration was to be delivered.

This *ci-devant* Abbé has also published a "Memoir on the ancient Statue lately appertaining to the Villa de Medicis, which has been usually known by the designation of 'Silence.'" It is the author's opinion, that this figure is the emblem of a subjugated country (perhaps Judea), and intended to adorn a triumphal arch. He proves, at least, that the dress is barbarian, and that both the posture and attitude denote sorrow.

M. FRANCOIS DE NEUCHATEAU has here published a poetical rhapsody on Death; and a translation into French verse of the Expedition of the Argonauts, by Valerius Flaccus.

M. DUCIS, a bard of some note in Paris, has presented the Institute with a charming little poem, entitled "Solitude and Love."

M. CAMUS, in a pretty long and minute Report, has continued the history of the stereotypic art to the present time. He has also published notes relative to the public exhibition of articles of French industry, in which he represents the advantages arising out of this new practice.

In a Memoir on the best manner of executing geographical charts by means of moveable characters, Mr. C. insists on the advantages resulting from this method.

"Lettres de Mademoiselle de Montpensier, Mesdames de Motteville, &c." — Letters of Mademoiselle de Montpensier, Mesdames de Motteville and de Montmorency, of Mademoiselle Düpré, and Madame the Marchioness de Lambert, &c. 1 vol. 12mo.

France has of late exhibited an extraordinary degree of curiosity relative to the letters of celebrated females. In the course of the last nine months have appeared those of Mesdames and Mesdemoiselles de Villars, de Coulanges, de

la Fayette, de Tencin, Ninon, Aîné, du Maine, de Simiane, de Montpensier, de Motteville, de Montmorency, Dupré, and de Lambert.

In respect to the present collection, most of the authors have already appeared before the public, as Mademoiselle Montpensier has published the *Memoirs* of her own Life, while Madame de Motteville has drawn up an *Account* of Anne of Austria. Madame de Lambert, on the other hand, has composed several excellent treatises on education; and Mademoiselle Dupré has distinguished herself by her verses. In short, Madame de Montmorency is the only one who had hitherto achieved nothing in the annals of literature.

Mlle. Montpensier informs us, in a passage in her own *Memoirs*, of the occasion which gave birth to her correspondence with Madame de Motteville.

"One day," says she, "I happened to be looking through a window in the apartments appertaining to M. le Cardinal, whence one discovers the river and the Pyrenees; for the court was then at St. Jean de Luz. Madame de Motteville, who was present, afforded an opportunity to converse relative to the charms of the country; and we began to moralise on the happy life which we might lead there, when disembarrassed from the fatigues of the court, and superior to the injustice which is but too frequently experienced among the great. In short, we agreed that solitude would enable us to live for ourselves alone.

"This conversation opened a wide field of morals, &c.; and the queen having gone to the comedy, after accompanying her majesty to the gate, I repaired to the borders of the sea, where I walked for a considerable time, and contemplated on the plan of the retired life which we had been conversing about. I wished to be surrounded by persons who had not been dismissed from the court; and as I had conceived a scheme which appeared at once extraordinary and pleasant in the practice, I retired instantly to my apartments, and seizing pen and ink, I wrote a letter of two or three pages, which I addressed to Madame de Motteville.

"That lady sent me an answer, which obliged me to write another letter; and, as both were amused, we kept up a correspondence together, during one or two years: in short, were all the letters to be collected, they would form a very large volume.

We select the following lines from one of the letters of Mlle. Dupré, partly in verse, and partly in prose, relative to James II. the abdicated king of England, "dethroned by his own daughter and his son-in-law." The reference is to the Princess of Orange:

"Elle a de la bonté, de l'esprit, du savoir,  
Et toutes les vertus ensemble;  
Mais Dieu vous préserve d'avoir  
Une fille qui lui ressemble!"

As it was said that the enterprise against James II. had been suggested solely by a desire to preserve the Protestant religion, the fair author makes the following reflections:

"A l'égard de l'intention  
Au jugement de Dieu un chrétiens'abandonne;  
Mais souffrez que l'homme soupçonne  
Un acte de religion  
Qui s'empare d'une couronne."

"Nouveaux Elemens de la Science de l'Homme, &c."—New Elements of the Science of Man, by P. J. BARTHEZ, Physician to the Emperor and King.

The author commences his work with a preliminary discussion, in the course of which he presents the reader with a general view of the principles of life and motion. He divides the powers of life into two kinds, and then proceeds to an historical account of the opinions of philosophers, both ancient and modern, respecting its nature. He, at the same time, traces a gradual scale of motions, beginning with the most simple, and ending with the most complex.

Instead of explaining the causes of death, he refers that grand and universal law to the primordial rules which govern man; and he is of opinion, that it is not in general accompanied by painful sensations. Nay, he goes still further, and taking into consideration the feebleness which usually precedes it, he is almost ready to believe that there may be somewhat *pleasant* in it, as in sleep!

"Traité de Géodésie, &c."—A Treatise on Geodesia; or, an Explanation of the Trigonometrical and Astronomical Methods which have been applied to the admeasurement of the Earth. By L. PUISSANT, Professor of Mathematics in the Imperial Military School, 4to.

The contents of this bulky work do not correspond with its title. A portion of it is dedicated to trigonometry, and those elementary studies which lead to the higher branches of mathematics. Much useful information is, however, contained in it; for in book ii. we find an analytical



tical enquiry into the properties of the cone, and the projection of the circles of the spheres, during which the author brings algebra in aid of geometry.

Book iii. is dedicated to a consideration of the principal subject, which arises out of the late improvements in mathematical science in France. It is not to be denied, that the measurement of an arc of the meridian, so recently accomplished by the mathematicians on the continent, has tended greatly to the benefit and advantage of human knowledge. M. Puissant, in order to render the result of these labours understood, has in this part of his work explained all the methods of computation used on the present occasion. From this the *tyro* will be enabled to learn and understand the various methods by which the measurement in question is effected.

The work is accompanied with tables and plates; and in the appendix we are presented with an account of a new instrument brought lately into use, and called, from its inventor, *le cercle répétiteur de Borda*, which appears to have superseded the quadrant and sextant in France.

“*Dictionnaire des Sciences et des Arts, &c.*”—A Dictionary of Arts and Sciences; containing the Definition of the different acceptations of the Technical Terms of Anatomy, Surgery, Physiology, Medicine, Pharmacy; Chemistry; Zoology, Ornithology, Ichthyology; Entomology; Botany, Mineralogy; Mathematics, &c. &c. To which is added, an Historical Description of the Progress of every branch of Human Knowledge; and an abridged Account of the Machines, the Instruments, and the Processes employed both among the Ancients and Moderns, in respect to the Arts. By M. LUNIER. 3 vols. 8vo.

The members of the Institute were of opinion, that the rapid progress of the physical and mathematical sciences in France had introduced a prodigious number of new terms, many of which ought to be incorporated into the French language. In consequence of this persuasion, it nominated several commissioners to superintend, and appointed two of its own members to carry this scheme into immediate execution. While this dictionary is preparing in the slow and dilatory manner usual with academicians, a single individual has published the present, which differs from a mere vocabulary by its extensive, as well as by its historical, notices; containing an account of the origin, the principles, and the

progress of the sciences, the epochs of important discoveries, the names of their respective authors, the events which produced, and the circumstances which accompanied, them.

“*Journal de Physique, de Chimie, d'Histoire Naturelle, et des Arts.*”—Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural History, and the Arts; with engraved Copper-plates. By J. C. DE LA MERTHERIE.

The Abbé Rozier, who first conceived the idea of the “*Journal de Physique*,” published the first number of it in 1771; but it was not until 1773 that it assumed its present form, consisting of 80 pages in quarto, accompanied with plates. The 72d volume commences with the year 1806. A number is always published every month; and even during the most ferocious periods of the late Revolution this scheme experienced but little interruption.

The work itself may be considered as consecrated to those sciences which have the study of nature for their object, and has been considered as the usual depository of the principal discoveries which have been made in the different branches of natural history; such as zoology, botany, mineralogy, chemistry, and the arts.

J. C. de la Mertherie, who has been the editor ever since 1786, on the first of every January presents the public with a summary of the discoveries during the preceding year.

“*Cours complet d'Agriculture Théorique, Pratique, Economique et de Médecine Rurale et Vétérinaire, &c.*”—A complete Course of Agriculture, Theoretical and Practical, including Rural Economy, Medicine, and the Veterinary Art; or a universal Dictionary of Agriculture, &c. 2 vols. 4to.

The French economists, perceiving that commerce could never be carried to any great extent in their native country, were continually asserting that agriculture was the true and only sure basis of national prosperity. Voltaire, many years since, maintained “that there were no real riches in a great empire, but the people and the soil.”\* It was in consequence of a principle so generally adopted, that the melioration of the earth began to be considered as an object of the first consequence in France, and many persons actually consecrated the whole of their lives to the improvement

\* Il n'y a des richesses réelles dans un grand empire, que l'homme et la terre.”

of husbandry. One of the most celebrated of these was the Abbé Rozier, who commenced the present work; and his labours have now been completed by his successors, Chaptal, Parmentier, Delalauzé, Mongez, Lasteysie, Duffieux, Gilbert, and Rongier de la Bergerie.

We have heretofore occasionally noticed these volumes in their progress, and shall now take our leave of them with a few concluding observations. The Abbé Rozier has made a very ingenious division of the climates of France; which he designates,

1. Under that calculated for the production of the apple;

2. Of the vine;

3. Of the olive;

And 4. Of the orange.

The preliminary discourse consists of an Essay "on the Manner of studying Agriculture, by recurring to its Principles." It is composed by M. Thouin, who begins by pointing out the advantages resulting from a protecting and a paternal government. This position is supported by two remarkable examples:

1. That the lands in the vicinity of Rome, which, from being once fertile and productive, are now changed into infected marshes, whence dangerous fevers, and even death itself, are exhaled;

2. That of Tuscany, which under Leopold exchanged the most deplorable misery for abundance, and is now likely to relapse into its former state of desolation, in consequence of the negligence of those most interested in its prosperity.

We are assured that France, both by its climate and its position, is most admirably situated for the progress of agriculture. To improve both these advantages, M. Thouin proposes to establish "a central establishment of rural economy," somewhat like our Board of Agriculture, for the purpose of receiving and communicating information and instruction. In addition to this, he also wishes for courses of lectures; and even thinks that farmers ought to be intimately acquainted with botany, zoology, chemistry, &c.

It is impossible to enter into a detailed analysis of this voluminous work; and it would be ridiculous to recommend its perusal to our practical agriculturists; for although there are some curious papers to be found here, yet it cannot be doubted that the system of rural affairs has been treated in a far superior manner. Our own writers,

"Histoire de l'Astronomie Ancienne et Moderne, &c."—The History of Astronomy, both Ancient and Modern, by J. S. BAILLY; in which the Historical Text of the Author has been preserved, but the Scientific Details, the Abstract Calculations, and the Notes, &c. suppressed. 2 vols. 8vo.

Bailly's History of Astronomy was originally published in five vols. quarto, and this is a popular abridgement for the use of schools.

"Recherches sur les Costumes, les Mœurs et les Usages Civils et Militaires des Anciens Peuples."—Researches relative to the Drees, the Manners, and Customs, both Civil and Military, of Ancient Nations; published by M. MARTIN, Engineer of the Imperial Corps of Bridges and Highways, and also a Member of the Commission of the Monuments of Egypt. 3 vols. 4to.

This elaborate work was originally commenced by M. Maillot, director of the academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, in the city of Thoulouse. It is said to be the fruits of thirty years' incessant labour and investigation; at the end of which period it was confided by the author to the care of M. Martin, his pupil, who was conjured to add whatsoever might be necessary for its perfection. The editor accordingly, after spending some years in a public employment in Egypt, undertook to finish and to publish it.

He begins by pointing out three grand divisions among the nations who have succeeded each other on the earth. The Romans, as arbiters of the destiny of surrounding states during so many ages, are placed first in the list; after these, a number of the most celebrated ancient nations pass in review before us; and finally, with the usual vanity of his countrymen, he concludes with the French, to whom he dedicates a whole volume.

In this work, chronological arrangement is utterly disregarded; no hypothesis is broached; no new system is maintained. It merely consists of a collection of facts, gathered either from the ancient monuments, or the works of authors of established reputation. The editor begins with a dissertation on the acquirements necessary for young painters and sculptors. The artist is told that the rules of perspective ought to be known, and rigorously observed; the unity of effect, in respect to time and action, is pointed out; and he is told, that the species of landscape, as well as the

of architecture most appropriate to different countries and different nations, ought to be scrupulously attended to. But, above all, the choice of subjects is one of the most important considerations, and when the work is finished it becomes absolutely necessary that the painter should have courage sufficient to listen to the voice of truth relative to his productions. This introduction is terminated by an article on the necessity of a rigorous observance of *costume*.

The remainder of the volume is dedicated entirely to the Romans; and we are presented with a minute description of the head-dress, the beards, the clothes, and the female ornaments of this extraordinary people. The engravings convey an idea of the different species of the toga, the laticlave, the trabuca, the tunic, &c.

Our fashionable dames of the present day will be astonished at the profusion of finery made use of by the ladies of that age and country; for luxury was there carried to such an excess, that at length the Oppian law prohibited the employment of more than half an ounce of gold about the person, and forbid the wearing of clothes of different colours, or to make visits in Rome, or within the circumference of a thousand paces, with a carriage drawn by horses, unless to those who should assist at the public sacrifices. But this edict, which happened to be promulged a short time after the battle of Cannæ, was abolished in the course of a few years, when Hannibal and the Carthaginians ceased to be formidable.

From the dress of private citizens, the author proceeds to describe that made use of on great occasions; by the kings, the senators, the consuls, the dictators, the general of the cavalry, and, finally, the emperors.

As if this were not sufficient, we are presented with a description of the *costume* of all the different female branches of the imperial family; while that of the various magistrates, such as the proconsuls, the prætors, the censors, the ediles, the tribunes, &c. is also particularized with an uncommon degree of precision.

Meanwhile, the military portion of the subject is not forgotten. We see the manner in which the legion was formed; we have a description of its ensigns, its instruments, the dress of the soldier, his arms both offensive and defensive, the machines of war, and, in short, the order of marching and encamping the troops. The marine, too, is not over-

looked; nor is the ceremonial of military recompences and triumphs omitted.

Thence the author passes on to civil customs, and makes the slaves, the peasants, and the freedmen, pass in review before him. He describes the penalties and punishments ordained by the criminal laws; dwells with complaisance on the details of Roman politeness, the marriages and births, the baths, the furniture of the houses, the repasts, and the funerals. The last of these affords him an opportunity of describing the customary ceremonial recurred to for the apotheosis of an emperor.

In fine, he enters into the particulars of the usages, the festivals, and religious ceremonies; the sacrifices, as well as the functions of the different ministers of religion. The vestals, especially, occupy a distinguished place on the present occasion; and notwithstanding the extraordinary honours which were lavished on the priestesses, it is evident that it became extremely difficult to replace her. This circumstance gave birth to a law, by which it was enacted that twenty young virgins, chosen by the pontiff, should decide by lot which of them was to attain this dignity; so that the candidates were brought together by a species of conscription.

The first volume terminates with details of the spectacles and public sports, which necessarily leads to the instruments of music, &c. The ceremonial of the sacred games, celebrated yearly at the commencement of the month of September, in honour of all the gods, will be read with a considerable degree of interest. This grand festival was terminated with chariot-races, and the combats of different kinds of gladiators.

The second division of the work, or that which comprehends all the peoples of the ancient continent, consists of three parts: Africa, Asia, and Europe. M. Martin introduces each nation with a prefatory discourse, containing much historical and geographical information; but he dwells with more than a common portion of complaisance on the Egyptians, among whom he has resided. Commencing with the topography of their country, he describes its aspect and physiognomy, as it were, with the most brilliant colours, while he at the same time recounts the history of the people, from the period of their kings until the present times. He remarks, that Egypt, which had been to happy and flourishing

under its own sovereigns, had for many centuries become a prey to all the foreigners who had succeeded each other in the domination of that country.

After having mentioned the warriors, and described their vestments, he particularises the ancient usages and manners of that people, all of which he compares with their situation at the present day. The details which follow chiefly relate to agriculture, and are the result of his own observations, in the two provinces where he was employed to superintend the distribution of the waters of the Nile during the inundation.

Under the article entitled "Navigation and Commerce," he insists on the impossibility of re-establishing the canal of communication between the two seas across the isthmus of Suez; but he at the same time proposes one in another direction, between Keuch and Koffeir. While treating on this subject, he enters into an interesting discussion relative to the elevation of the waters of the Red Sea above those of the Mediterranean.

The editor has not neglected a description of animals and plants; he has even presented his readers with a short dissertation on medicine, in the course of which he describes the process recurred to by himself for curing an ophthalmia and a pestilential fever, of which he was near becoming the victim. But the article in which he indulges most is that relative to the fine arts. He begins by fixing the general character of the architecture of the Egyptians: for he observes, that painting, and even sculpture, were but accessories to that art, so flattering to their *monumental mania*.

He then proceeds to furnish the most curious details relative to the temples, the labyrinth, the pyramids, the obelisks, the insulated columns, and the pharos. It is not without astonishment we learn, that one of the pyramids, of which he furnishes the dimensions, contains a sufficiency of materials to build a wall of three *metres* in height, and which, in point of extent, would nearly surround the whole kingdom of Spain. According to the calculations to be found here, Pompey's column at Alexandria is formed of a single block of granite, which weighs 265,165 *kilogrammes*.

While treating of the temples of Dendirah and Esneh, the editor takes care to make mention of the curious zodiacs contained in them; but he is content to state, without attempting to solve, the question relative to the disposition of the

signs which compose these monuments of ancient astronomy.

He next lays down the dimensions, as taken by himself, of the large interior chamber in the open pyramid; and thence deduces, by means of very ingenious deductions, the exact measure of the Egyptian cubit, which we know only by a comparison with the Roman foot. He, at the same time, confirms his suppositions by a reference to the cubit still in use among the Mekyas of the isle of Raondah. This article is terminated by an account of the religion, the funerals, and manner of embalming among the Egyptians.

The Libyans are the next people who are brought on the scene; and under this denomination the editor comprehends all the nations who inhabit the borders of the Mediterranean, from Egypt to the pillars of Hercules. On this occasion, he finds room for a dissertation on the Oases. M. Martin had been instructed by the commander-in-chief, Menou, on his return from a survey of the lake Mæris, to proceed to the Little Oasis; for which purpose he was to leave Medina at the same time that M. Rassenau-Delisle, his colleague, intended to visit the great Oasis, in company with General Donzelot, who was to proceed by the way of Siouth; but the occurrence of extraordinary events prevented the completion of his journey. Yet, notwithstanding this, he had obtained a variety of information from certain inhabitants of *Oasis Parva*, whom he had kept during ten days at Medina expressly for that purpose.

Asia, which constitutes the second subdivision of this volume, comprehends the Indians, the Chinese, the Arabs, the Medes, the Assyrians, the Persians, the Parthians, the Scythians, the natives of Asia Minor, the Syrians, and the Jews. The customs, manners, and the religion of the last of these nations, which has since extended itself, with more or less modification, over nearly the whole of the globe, necessarily includes a variety of curious details relative to the patriarchs, &c. The editor, taking the text of the Sacred Scriptures for his guide, exhibits the Israelites both before and after the Mosaic law, and speaks not only of their great legislator, but of the prophets who followed him.

He describes the tabernacle, the ark, the altar of perfumes, the golden candlestick, the brazen sea, and, finally, the temple of Jerusalem. He also enters into

into a variety of details relative to Jesus Christ, his disciples, and all the illustrious personages who figured during that memorable epoch in the history of the world. Thence he proceeds to consider the first Christians, their sacerdotal vestments, and the practices of their religion. This article is terminated by a curious dissertation on the origin of popes and cardinals.

Europe, which constitutes the third part, comprehends the Greeks, the Thracians, the Italians, the Germans, the people of Great Britain, the Spaniards, and the Gauls. Of these, the Greeks alone would have occupied one volume; but a mere summary only is here presented, doubtless with a view of affording a greater degree of variety. We are, however, presented with a precise account of their different vestments, the manner of managing their beards, the coverings for their legs and feet; and, in fine, the dresses of the rhetors, the philosophers, the slaves, the common people, and the poor.

We are next furnished with details relative to their repasts, their furniture, their measures, their coins, their marriages, and their funerals. In respect to religion, there were many practices peculiar to the Greeks, particularly concerning their oracles and their festivals. Next comes an interesting description of their games, their *gymnasia*, their wrestling-matches, &c. A short dissertation is also given on their tragedy; while the marine and military arts are not forgotten. This article is terminated with an account of their civil customs.

The third and last part of the work is dedicated wholly to the French people; and this has been considered, by the members of the Institute employed to report upon it, as that portion which presents the most curious, as well as most useful researches. The *costume* of the nation, from Clodion-le-Chevelu until Louis XIV., is described; that is to say, from the year 428 until the year 1650. After some preliminary details relative to the manners and usages of the French, we are presented with an account of the uninterrupted succession of the kings, princes, &c., their contemporaries. The engravings are copied from medals, coins, and monuments, appertaining to each particular epoch.

Amidst this variety of curious research, certain customs, as well as certain proverbs, are referred to an ancient source.

Under Dagobert II., towards the year 711 or 716, when one party asserted a fact which the other denied, a champion on each side was selected for the purpose of fighting. The vanquished, who was considered as perjured, had his hand cut off; and the other witnesses of the same party paid a fine, in order to redeem their lands: thence came the French proverb: "*les battus paient l'amende.*"

Under Louis VIII., called the Lion, who reigned from the year 1223 to the year 1226, it appears that it was still customary to embrace in church, on repeating the words, "*par Domini fit semper vobiscum.*" The queen, on one of those occasions, accidentally embraced a *courtesan*, who, from the richness of her dress, had been mistaken for a lady of distinction. The king, angry at such a mistake, and wishing to avoid the repetition of a similar scene in future, prohibited persons of this description from wearing either golden girdles or cloaks, which henceforward became the distinctive marks of married women. From this sprung the proverb of "*Bonne renommée vaut mieux que ceinture dorée.*"

At the epoch of the reign of Philip Augustus, the author enters into a variety of interesting details relative to chivalry, to which is added a description of tournaments and carousals.

This work is important in a variety of points of view. It is the offspring of much labour and enquiry, and cannot fail to be very serviceable to artists in particular. The engravings are numerous, and well executed.

"Eloges du Maréchal de Catinat, du Chancelier de l'Hospital, de Thomas, de l'Académie Française; suivis de l'Eloge inédit de Claire-Françoise de Lespinasse; par GUIBERT: publiés par sa Veuve, sur les Manuscrits et d'après les Corrections de l'Auteur."—Eulogiums of the Maréchal de Catinat, the Chancellor de l'Hospital, and of Thomas; to which is added, the inedited Eulogiums of Claire-Françoise de Lespinasse; by Guibert: published by his Widow, from the Manuscripts and Corrections of the Author. 1 vol. 3vo.

We have already noticed the posthumous writings of Guibert, but cannot refrain, on the publication of this new edition, to recur once more to the same subject: partly because the species of composition in which he excelled, has been but little cultivated in England, and partly because he is allowed to have sur-  
passed

passed most of his contemporaries in the manner in which he treated of every subject.

The "Eloge de Catinat" became the subject of a prize, which was to be bestowed by the French Academy; and this was decided in favour of La Harpe, while his rival Guibert received the *accessit*, with the compliment, that the Academy regretted it had not a second prize to bestow.

It is well known, that this mark of politeness produced nothing but disgust on the part of *Mons. G.*; and many others, as well as himself, thought that he was the victim of the partiality of his judges. Voltaire, in a letter written about this period to the count de Schomberg, on the subject of these two discourses, expresses himself as follows: "I perceive in that of M. Guibert," says he, "a grand display of true, noble, and sublime ideas, together with many portions of eloquence truly affecting; a courageous flatness also, and the enthusiasm of a man who aspires in secret to replace his hero. This sentiment is discoverable through every line. On the other hand, the discourse of M. de la Harpe is that of a respectable academician, replete with wit, eloquence, and taste; while the other displays a genius at once warlike and patriotic."

Guibert, however, still preserved his rancour against the Academy, and seized on an opportunity to display it, when the Eulogium of the Chancellor de l'Hospital was given out as the subject of a prize. He refused to be a competitor on this occasion; but he composed and published a discourse without prefixing the name of the author, to which was appended the following most insulting motto: "Ce n'est point aux esclaves a louer les grands hommes."—It is not befitting slaves to praise great men.

Notwithstanding this anathema, l'Hospital found many panegyrits; and among these were some, such as Condorcet, Pechmeja, and Garat, who could not be considered as slaves. Meanwhile Guibert had, by anticipation, satirized all the eulogies that were to follow his own production.

"These will not," says he, "prove any thing more than mere rhetorical amplifications, in which the character of l'Hospital will be described in a vague and timid manner: in which his merits, the actions of his life, as well as the grand lessons it offers, will be overwhelmed by

a sonorous and sterile abundance of words; works devoid of utility, destitute alike of image and philosophy, and to the full as ephemeral as the laurel with which they will be crowned."

Notwithstanding all this, Guibert was at length received as an academician, on the 13th of February, 1786; and St. Lambert, who was fixed upon to reply to him, took care, while he complimented the new member on his book on Tactics, his *Gracchi*, &c. not to make the least mention of the "Eloge de Catinat."

The Eulogy of the celebrated Mademoiselle d'Elpinasse, is termed "L'Eloge d'Eliza;" her lover, M. de Mora, is designated under the name of Gonfalso; and her friends are termed Aristus, Sainval, Cleon, Ergastus, Valerius, &c.

Marmontel says, that she had been greatly attached to Guibert, on account of the heroism and genius appertaining to his character: and when St. Lambert observed, during the contest with La Harpe, that he intended to vote in favour of the latter at the Academy, she burst into tears, and retired.

"Voyage en Portugal, du Comte HOFFAUSEG; redigé par M. LINK."—A Journey into Portugal, by Count Hoffauseg; edited by M. Link.

The author of these Travels appears to have rendered himself a complete master of the subject; for he has spent much time, and bestowed great labour in acquiring an acquaintance with whatsoever merits attention in an interesting portion of Europe. This country, so little known, and so seldom attempted to be described, is studded with mountains, on the summits of which a sharp and bracing air is always felt; so that the climate differs but little from that of more northern regions. Some of them are still crowned with snow in the month of August; and the Portuguese, who are panting with heat in the valleys, may at any time approach the regions of winter.

One of the highest of these is called Mount Geres, on the sides of which the wild-goat is seen to bound, in the same manner as on Caucasus, in Asia. All the mountains appear to be linked together, and nothing but steep hills present themselves to the eye of the inhabitants, so that the view is bounded on all sides. They accordingly experience an agreeable sensation when a plain succeeds to these rugged heights, which conceal a multitude of vipers, serpents, and venomous reptiles. Many of them are en-  
tirely

tirely covered with heath; more especially in Tra-los-Montes, which, however, at least conceals the aridity of the soil.

“At two leagues from Coimbra, the capital of Beira, and the second city in Portugal, and on the summit of a lofty mountain, is built a convent, which at a distance resembles the nest of an eagle. The approach to it is on all sides very melancholy; and the Anchorites who inhabit this miserable spot, appear to be entirely insulated from all mankind. They never descend from their monastery, erected in the midst of a solitude, around which black dented rocks are suspended. Skulls and human bones constitute the sad decorations as you approach, and exhibit in a manner sufficiently energetic, the holy scorn of the Anchorites for that life, so fugitive and so miserable, which we every where else endeavour to render gay by means of ornaments equally frivolous and illusory. They have no manner of connexion or conversation, except with Heaven; for they observe in regard to themselves, like the monks of La Trappe, a perpetual silence; and they never open their mouths unless it be in praise of the Supreme Being, at their spiritual concerts.

“When a stranger has at length arrived at the convent, a scene not less picturesque than unexpected meets the eye. Religion has made even the horrible desert to smile. All on a sudden you discover, in the midst of this solitary retreat, a thick forest of oak and fir-trees, while you, at the same time, discover several streams of water, the grave and solemn murmurs of which resound in the ears of these mute Anchorites, who live and die in the exercise of the strictest penitence.”

The plains and valleys of Portugal present a diversity of pictures no less astonishing than the mountains. Several of the cantons are entirely destitute of trees. On the banks of the Douro, the soil is rocky and sterile. This confined stream rolls its waves rapidly between steep rocks. The Miho and the Tajo, usually termed the *Tagus* by the English, enjoy a free and easier course, while their banks, on both sides, abound with rare and valuable plants.

Throughout nearly the whole extent of the kingdom, indeed, the earth is magnificently decked out. The Sabor and the Liana, two very pretty streams, adorned with thickets and majestic groves, occasionally disappear, on purpose to flow

peaceably under bowers of verdure. The Liana, in particular, is to the full as much celebrated among the Portuguese, as the Lignon and Gardon among the French. The fields fertilized by this river, are usually the theatre on which the romance-writers of this country are accustomed to place their heroes.

Fountains of pure water refresh the atmosphere of all the provinces of Portugal; while the interior country of Spain is almost totally deprived of such a precious resource. In the province of Beira alone, no less than three thousand springs have been reckoned; but the sudden increase of the rivers often occasions great ravages during the winter.

“We discover in this country,” says the author, “an agreeable mixture of productions, some of which are not to be met with in other parts of the world. This kingdom, formerly called Lusitania, on account of its *almond-trees*, exhibits the most magnificent vegetation. Nothing is comparable to the beauty of the Portuguese landscapes. In certain villages, the inhabitants live in the shade of the foliage. Rural riches accumulate around them. Olives, almond-trees, mulberries, and figs, surround their habitations. The elm and poplar, rearing their lofty heads above the rest, appear like so many columns in the middle of groves, and tend not a little to decorate the romantic scene.

“Almost in every place, and more especially in Beira, live hedges, intermingled with oak, divide the fields. The eye wanders over green meadows covered with herds of cattle, while vines of about half a foot in thickness climb around the trees, to the height of from forty to fifty feet. In several of the valleys, the orange, the citron, the laurel, and the broom, compose those enchanting groves, whence are exhaled the most delicate odours. In fine, nearly all the senses are satisfied, and man is but too fortunate, under these umbrageous coverings, and amidst this smiling scene, to live unknown to the rest of the universe, and to pass his days tranquilly, in the enjoyment of sylvan delights. The Portuguese transport into the very heart of their cities, those images of nature, so gay and so delightful. They decorate their streets with trees, which scatter their perfumes around, and, at the same time, bestow an inappreciable charm on the habitations of the townsmen.

“In this little kingdom was planted the first orange-tree, which the Jesuits brought

brought from China, and which, being eagerly multiplied, has since spread over all Europe. They cultivate with an equal degree of care, a great number of African, Asiatic, and American plants, which are naturalized in this country; and now grow on obscure spots: In no portion of the world can the botanist discover more treasures, whether he eagerly pant for what is simple or what is curious: both of these may be there readily accumulated, and contemplated at his leisure.

“The delightful climate of Lisbon is well known; it is the *Felicitas Julia*, where Julius Cæsar meditated on those great designs, afterwards carried into execution by him. This city, the origin of which is lost in the night of time, is built on seven hills, less celebrated indeed, and also less terrible, than those of Rome. Although often shook, and even overturned by earthquakes; although daily exposed to those frightful revolutions which disturb the repose of mankind; yet man still persists to reside in this capital, on account of its advantageous situation.

“The sky there is always pure, and the heat tempered by the winds from the sea; but if, by any chance, a little snow should happen to fall in the winter, the whole city of Lisbon is instantly affected by the cold; the trembling burghers, with their astonished families, assemble in crowds around a miserable brazier, which irritates rather than eases their complaints. They inhabit houses open to every gale that blows, as if they were never to experience the inclemency of the seasons. The same want of foresight produces the same inconveniences in Madrid, in Rome, and in Naples. A Russian nobleman was not, therefore, much in the wrong when he affirmed, that the winter appeared colder in the last of these cities, than on the frozen borders of the Neva.”

We are assured that, of late years, Lisbon has assumed a new appearance. Before the French Revolution, the streets are described as so many receptacles for murderers. After five o'clock at night, it became necessary to grope one's way, sword in hand; and there was no assistance to be hoped from the inhabitants, who were glad to take refuge in the inner apartments of their houses: “their hearts, hardened by fear, excluded every sentiment of humanity.” Robbers posted themselves in the long and narrow alleys; crimes were perpetrated in every part of the city; and it might have been justly

supposed, that civilization disappeared with the day.

A French emigrant, protected by the government, at length made this nocturnal anarchy to cease in Lisbon. Lamps were lighted in the streets, and a police, active, vigilant, and formed on the model of that of Paris, superintended the safety of the inhabitants. It is not a little extraordinary, that this scene of murder and violence was entirely confined to the capital. At that very period, the traveller might journey through the rest of Portugal in safety; for vagabonds of all kinds were there more rigorously watched than in any other country of Europe.

“The Portuguese,” we are told, “love to live in the country, where they attain a very extraordinary age. It proceeds from this passion, perhaps, that we see but few towns or cities in their dominions; and this is a defect that contributes, in a singular degree, to hurt the national prosperity.

“The earth is not generally cursed with sterility, as some modern geographers have advanced without any knowledge of the subject. The peasantry, indeed, neglect to cultivate it, and care little whether it produces corn or not, because they obtain but little sale for this precious commodity. The country situated between the Minho and the Douro, includes more towns and cities than any of the other provinces.

“The mild and polished demeanour of the Portuguese, fully corresponds with the beauties which nature has been so prodigal of in respect to them; and all enlightened travellers agree to represent the inhabitants as civil and complaisant, in respect to strangers.

“They, on all occasions, display a martial disposition. It is with pleasure that one discovers in this country the blood of those brave warriors who, conducted by Albuquerque, a second Alexander, filled both Africa and Asia with his exploits; founded an empire that extended from the Persian Gulph to the Yellow Sea; for the space of two centuries monopolized the commerce of the whole world; and rendered every portion of Europe tributary to their industry.

“But at length the flame of ambition consumed Portugal. The inhabitants crossed the seas for the purpose of establishing themselves at Ormus, then the grand magazine of the East, as well as at Goa, Ceylon, Malacca, Brazil, Mozambique, Congo, and the isles of the Atlantic Ocean,



Océan. These intrepid and vigorous men became effeminate in foreign lands, and entirely forgot their country; while that kingdom, in these distant expeditions, lost the flower of its population. In fine, the rash enterprises of Sebastian completely exhausted Portugal.

"This degenerate race is, however, naturally warlike; and exhibits, even to this day, the physiognomy of a great character. With good management, it is possible to make the inhabitants resume their ancient dignity; but it is necessary," adds M. Hoffaudeg, "that the Government should pay more respect to the noble profession of arms. The soldier is both badly clothed and badly fed; and it has been said, that lieutenants and ensigns were, until of late, selected from the lacques of great lords, who did not blush to retain them in their service, and to consecrate to vile employments those hands destined at once to avenge the honour of their state, and to cull laurels for themselves.

"At Lisbon it is no uncommon thing to see the soldiers hold out their hands for alms, like so many beggars, and ask for charity from the passengers. But it is not generous to impute to this nation those faults for which itself blushes; and the revolutions which have lately occurred in Europe, will assuredly point out the necessity of respecting those men who insure the peace of empires."

"Le Journal de Gourmands."—The Gluttons' Journal.

It may surprise some of our readers, perhaps, that a periodical publication with such a title should not only appear, but be popular in France. Certain it is that this is actually the case at the present moment; and we shall here give an extract from No. IV.

"In the last century, there was a native of Saxony, who, for the sake of money, undertook to eat whatsoever might be presented to him. A sheep, a hog, and a calf, were not sufficient for his breakfast; for, in addition to these, he swallowed two bushels of cherries, together with their stones.

"He could break with his teeth the bones of an ox, earthen pots, and even pebbles, with the utmost ease. He also devoured live animals, such as rats, cats, mice, crows, &c.

"One day a writing-desk, covered with plates of iron, was presented to him; and he, with some little difficulty, succeeded in tearing it to pieces with his teeth, and even in swallowing the whole of it, toge-

ther with the pens, the ink-stand, which was of copper, the knife, the sand, and, in short, every thing contained in it. Seven witnesses, all worthy of belief, attested this fact before the Senate of Wirtemberg, and this horrid devourer enjoyed the most vigorous health until he had attained the age of 60: His life, together with a description of his body, have furnished the subject of a biographical notice published at Wirtemberg, under the following title: "De Poliphago et Tiophago Wirtembergensi Dissertatio."

The same number of the same Journal, contains a dissertation on the following question: "Is it a virtue to be sober?" The author, who subscribes himself "Gastermann," and who neither falsifies either his name or his employment, sustains the negative, and observes, "that in all probability, the apostles of sobriety are only such men as possess no appetite for drinking."

"We ought however," adds he, "to distrust their declamations: for an empty stomach produces an empty brain; and it might be said of it with more reason than La Rochefoucauld says of the heart: 'Les bonnes pensées viennent de l'estomac.'

"I maintain, moreover, that those only possess good qualities, who digest well, and easily. 'Bon convive, bon compagnon à table, et homme aimable,' are perhaps the only synonyms in the French language. The table is a place for love and union; one never talks well about business except it be at table. Can any thing be more tender than a toper? more liberal than a joyous guest? 'Distrust sober people,' says J. J. Rousseau. Henry IV. wished 'that all his subjects might be enabled to put a fork into the pot;' and do not the grand epochs of our religion also recal the pleasures of feasting? The Circumcision is consecrated to *bonbons* and sweetmeats, the Epiphany to cakes, Easter to lamb, and St. Martin to fat geese.

"When the Father of mankind said to them, 'Increase and multiply,' this clearly meant, 'Eat and drink.' To eat and drink, then, is not merely a command, but a law of nature; for there can be no virtues contrary to the laws and the necessities of nature. *Quod erat probandum.*"

There is certainly more gaiety than reason in this method of sustaining a paradox; but we ought to recollect, that it is a *gourmand* who combats *pro aris & focis*.

“Le Magasin de petits Dames, &c.”  
—The Ladies’ little Magazine, &c.

This work consists of one small volume in 18mo. adorned with a portrait; and the present is the fourth year that it has been published. Like the preceding ones, the miscellany now under consideration is divided into two parts, one being dedicated to poetry, and the other to prose compositions; such as characters, tales, anecdotes, thoughts, reflections, imitations, notices, &c.

One of the most interesting articles in the whole collection is entitled, “Relation d’un Voyage à Madrid.” This journey was undertaken in 1789, by Mademoiselle de Pons, then in the sixteenth year of her age. The account of it was printed soon after; but as only twelve copies were published, it may be, of course, considered as a scarce work. We learn, among other particulars, that the *Nacimiento*, a ceremony intended to celebrate the birth of Christ, costs the Court of Madrid from 6 to 700,000 livres. It takes place every year at Christmas, in an immense hall within the palace, and consists of a representation of landscapes, figures in wax, houses, temples, rivers, fleets, &c. The eastern Magi, with their numerous followers, are in the act of adoring Jesus Christ; and the lights, decorations, and machinery, employed in so extraordinary a spectacle, are said to render it peculiarly interesting.

This little work concludes with a notice of the productions with which the fair sex have enriched literature, during the preceding year; and we perceive that we are indebted to French, or rather Parisian, females, for only four works on morals, while we have no less than seventeen romances.

“Épître à Voltaire, par M. de CHENIER, de l’Institut National.”—An Epistle to Voltaire, by M. de Chenier, a Member of the French Institute.

The subject chosen by this author is sufficiently rich; and it must be allowed by every one, that such a writer as Voltaire, and such an age as the eighteenth century, present an inexhaustible stock of materials. The diversified life of that celebrated author, the prodigious variety of his works, the events that occurred during his time, and the multitude of men, more or less celebrated, who shone at the same period with himself, present a series of choice facts and curious incidents for a man of genius.

It must be candidly allowed also, that, on the present occasion, much has been

achieved; for Voltaire is here praised in verses worthy of himself, and it appears to be his own Muse that inspires the eulogy.

M. de Chenier follows his hero throughout the whole course of his long and glorious career. The epoch of his birth produces a description of the decline of a brilliant and pompous reign. On his entrance into the world, the memorable regency is described, which, in consequence of the extravagance of the Duke of Orleans of that day, gave a mortal stab to the finances, the manners, and the constitution of the state.

It is well known that Voltaire’s first success in tragedy and heroic poetry was quickly followed by a persecution, in consequence of which he was obliged to retire to England. From this country he returned home with added powers; and in the philosophical retreat of Ciney, in company with a celebrated woman, whose name will ever be inseparable from his, the pursuit of the sciences, and the cultivation of philosophy, history, and poetry, contributed not a little to that glory which did not cease to increase until the period of his death.

“Observations sur un Article de M. de Bonald, sur les Juifs, inséré dans le *Mercur de France*, du 8 Février, 1806.”—Observations on an Article, by M. DE BONALD, relative to the Jews, inserted in the *French Mercury*, Feb. 8, 1806.

M. de Bonald having attacked that unfortunate and persecuted nation the Jews, in a very long and laboured article in one of the French periodical publications, a Jewish lady has published this answer to it.

She begins by expressing her astonishment that any one, during the nineteenth century, and that, too, “in France, at once free and powerful,” should be capable of such manifest injustice, as to wish to deprive so many citizens of those civil and political rights, which both reason and the laws have conferred upon them. The fair author insists that her antagonist is utterly unacquainted with the subject under discussion, as he has not read those writings published for and against the present question, during the course of the last twenty years. The attentive perusal of the works of Gregoire, Bishop of Blois, of M. Thierry, a celebrated lawyer, and of Lalkind Lourwitz, would have inspired him with more liberal notions. The last of these, who is a Polish Jew, was crowned by the Academy of Metz in 1783, for his Dissertation

tion in favour of the liberty of his brethren; and this fact alone serves to overturn the argument, that the learned body in question was inclined to deny any new franchises to an unhappy and oppressed people.

M. Bonald had blamed the Constituent Assembly "for forcing the barriers which religion and policy had reared between the Jews and the Christians, and calling on them to enjoy the benefits of the new constitution." On the other hand, his fair antagonist praises the legislature "for having repaired an outrage committed against human nature, during so many centuries. In recognizing in the Jews," adds she, "the same rights as in other citizens, the members of that assembly performed a singular act of justice, and posterity will always hold their names in honour. Already a noble emulation begins to take place among the Israelites in France, which will soon render them worthy of their new condition. The education of their children is no longer circumscribed, as heretofore, within the narrow circle of the Hebrew tongue. The dead and living languages, mathematics, history, geography, jurisprudence, and the mechanical arts, are all taught to the children of those in easy circumstances. The parents are at great pains to obtain masters for them in every branch of science, and the pupils not only bid fair to become some day useful citizens to their country, but even to confer honour on it.

"Nothing of this kind," continues she, "ever existed, or could possibly exist, anterior to that law, equally sage and beneficent, which permitted them to become members of the great family. Formerly repulsed from all the liberal professions, delivered over to the scorn and the insults of the people, covered with infamy and opprobrium by means of barbarous restrictions, they exhibited the manners of slaves, and were consequently subject to all their vices."

Our authoress next proceeds to enumerate the various objections which have, from time to time, been raised against the enfranchisement of the Jews, and then states the able refutation of these popular prejudices, by M. Thierry, an advocate of the Parliament of Nancy, who was crowned by the Academy of that city, on account of his celebrated dissertation. That celebrated lawyer objects to a false, outrageous, and intolerant zeal. "Religion teaches us," says he, "that the Jews of a former age, having committed the greatest of all possible crimes, drew

down upon them the vengeance of the Divinity; and that, by way of punishment, their nation was dispersed over the surface of the earth. But does it appertain to us to misinterpret the orders of the Divinity? Is the execution of his justice confided to us? And are we entitled to denominate ourselves the instruments of his vengeance? Ah! let us leave to Providence the task of accomplishing its own designs, without daring either to penetrate or to interpret them! Far distant be the idea from us, and from that age when reason, at length ashamed of our madness, contemplates superstition and fanaticism with horror!—far distant from that august religion, those ideas of a barbarous intolerance, which would at once disgrace and dishonour it!"

"This," says Madame de \* \* \* \*, "is the language of a Christian, of a man actuated by the love of humanity, and who is interested in the fate of the Jews, not because they are Jews, but because they are men. Let it be recollected too, that the discourse in question was composed in 1788, and that, at this day, the enjoyment of the liberty of all worships constitutes one of the fundamental laws of the French empire. So much for religion. In respect to those barriers, erected by human policy, between the Jews and the Christians, let me demand what policy can that be which tends to throw scorn and opprobrium on a particular class of men, by branding them, in the face of public opinion, through the aid of iniquitous and barbarous laws?"

After this, we are presented with an account of the persecutions which the Jews had undergone in Christian countries; and we learn, that, even so late as the year 1738, an individual traveller of this persecuted nation could not sleep a single night at Strasbourg, without paying eight *sous* for a permission, and at the same time depositing three livres, by way of security for the toll next day. In 1639, a Jew could not enter that city without a previous examination; and, even after that, he was to be accompanied by one of the jailors, who was immediately, on the conclusion of his business, to conduct him back again to the barriers!

After enumerating these and a variety of other particulars, this lady concludes with many compliments to the Emperor of the French, to whom she appears to look up, as to the Saviour of the Jews.

"Excerpta; ou, Fables Choïses de La Fontaine; avec des Notes nouvelles. Édition prescrite et adoptée par la Commission

mission d'Instruction Publique, pour les Lycées et les Ecoles Secondaires. Publiées par F. ROGER, Membre de la Commission."—Excerpta; or, Select Fables from La Fontaine; with new Notes, &c.

The Collection of Fables of La Fontaine, is generally one of the first books put into the hands of children in France; and it appears from the selection here made by the Commission of Public Instruction, that he is still held in high estimation.

But as some of his fictions are not considered as well calculated to form the taste of youth, and others are thought to contribute but little to either their morals or their instruction, many of them have been very properly denied admission into this little work. M. Roger, who is the editor, has thought proper to give a preference to those fables, the subject of which has been taken by La Fontaine from Phædrus.

Notes are here appended, in order to explain those facts, either historical or mythological, which occur, as well as to interpret those obsolete terms which have of late fallen into disrepute. The whole is preceded by a short and well-written notice, in which the author presents very just ideas relative to the origin of apoloques, as well as that particular species of talent so admirably displayed by La Fontaine, in respect to this species of composition.

"Nouveaux Elémens de la Science de l'Homme."—New Elements of the Science of Man; by P. J. BARTHEZ, Physician to the Emperor and King, and the Government, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

Professor Barthez, who observes that man has ever been a problem to man, endeavours, in the work before us, to solve the enigma, and disclose the secret. He, however, does not pretend to have unveiled all the physiological mysteries which have so long puzzled mankind, and he complains that any one should have conceived the idea that such was the intent of his work.

He refers all the phenomena of living man to the action of the *vital principle*, which some ascribe to causes purely chemical or mechanical, and others to the effect of the mind on the body; while a third class attributes the whole to an universal, but occult, agent. He, however, does not pretend to explain by this vital principle, considered as an universal force, all those phenomena which would not then have, by reason of their existence, but a general, and consequent ly, an indeterminate cause.

After having given, as it were, the key to the doctrine of M. Barthez, we shall here take a rapid review of his work. In a preliminary discourse, the author exposes the means and the method by which we ought to be guided in our inquiry respecting man. After referring to the manner in which natural history is studied, the author, supporting his doctrine on the basis established in his introduction, attempts to demonstrate that no mechanical law is to be received as explanatory of the *phenomena* of the living body. Thus the doctrine of the "irritability of the fibres" goes for nothing.

The faculty of thought, too, is here said to appertain to a species of phenomenon entirely different from that of the intrinsic vitality of the organs; and cannot, therefore, be aligned as one of the causes of the movements and vital functions which take place in man, independently of his volition.

After having considered the energy of the vital principle, both in the fluids and the solids of organized bodies, M. Barthez throws great light on the influence of the same principle in respect to the numerous sympathies which constantly exist between different organs of the living body, &c.

The bounds of our review will not permit us to enter into the causes of sleeping and waking; the periodical numbness of certain animals; the dissertation on the influence of habit and temperament; on death, its signs and consequences; on the probability of the duration of human life, calculated according to mortuary registers, &c. &c.

#### POETRY.

"Chansons choisies de M. de PIIS."—Select Poetry by M. de Pils. 2 vols. 8vo.

It is not a little remarkable, that there were never so many songs composed in France as during the revolution, and yet it is pretty evident that there were but few subjects of merriment. The author of the "*Cours de Littérature*" (M. de la Harpe) did not think it beneath him to treat of song-writing; he even composed a dissertation on the *Vaudeville*, and it is somewhat curious that the account of Favart is rather longer than that of Homer.

M. Pils, who is an imitator of Favart in respect to the *Vaudeville Dramatique*, has also had Panard in his eye; and, like him, he is ever attentive to introduce the ridiculous: so that, notwithstanding the immense number of his songs, they all possess an air of originality.

The present collection contains no less than 200 of them; and therefore, of course, they are of every possible description, including the Anacreontic, the satirical, the convivial, &c. &c. But he appears to excel in the *chançon anecdotique*, a species which he has in some measure created.

M. de Piis is a member of the legion of honour, and secretary-general to the prefecture of the police.

“Ode sur les Victories de Napoleon le Grand, &c.”—Ode to the Victories of Napoleon the Great, &c.

This is a collection of congratulatory verses on the victories achieved by Bonaparte in Germany, particularly the battle of Austerlitz.

“Nouvel Almanach des Muses, pour l’an Gregorien 1806.”—A New Almanac of the Muses, for the year 1806, according to the Gregorian calculation.

The French have been accustomed, for a long time past, to collect various pieces of light fugitive poetry, and publish them under the form of Almanacs, New Year’s Gifts, &c. Among the pieces which form the present article, are an ode by P. Lebrun; another on the recent victories obtained by Bonaparte; an epistle to Eugenius; a short poem entitled “Winter, &c.”

M. de Huillar, author of a little poem entitled “*l’Ombre d’un Sage*,” has chosen Plutarch for his hero, and he makes this Greek philosopher deliver a lecture on “independence” in very good French

“*La Napoléide, Poeme en Six Chants.*”—The Napoléoniad, a Poem in Six Cantos, by M. de G. 1 vol. 8vo.

This Frenchman, writing doubtless to pay court to Bonaparte, has here undertaken the very difficult task of composing an epic poem to his honour.

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SELECT COMMUNICATIONS from MEMBERS of various BOOK-SOCIETIES,  
in REPLY to the ENQUIRIES of DR. SIMPSON.

Vide Monthly Magazine, Vol. 21, p. 489.\*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

EVERY measure which tends to promote the acquirement, or increase the circulation of knowledge, is so truly praiseworthy, and of such great public importance, that the warmest thanks are due to those who undertake, as well as to those who encourage the prosecution of it.

Of all the means of disseminating knowledge, none perhaps is more generally useful than the establishment of Book-Societies; and I have always thought it by no means the least valuable part of the plan of your respectable publication, that you have from time to time invited, and given place to communications on the subject. I am particularly led to this reflection at present, by the letter of Dr. Simpson, which appeared in your last Number; and having been many years a member of a Society, from my connection with which I have derived much pleasure as well as profit, I am induced to send you an account of its institution and progress, for the information of your correspondent and his friends.

The Book-Society at this place was instituted about eighteen years ago, and

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\* Should we be favoured with further Practical Hints on this important subject, we will appropriate a few pages to them in our next Supplementary Number.

affords a striking example of what may be effected by perseverance, with very small means. A few gentlemen, not exceeding ten in the first instance, subscribed a guinea each to purchase a few books, which were kept at a stationer’s shop, and delivered out to the members for a limited time, as they applied for them, and at the end of the year were sold. A few plain rules were drawn up for the government of the infant Society, and a subscription of half-a-crown a quarter entered into for its future support; new members paid a fee of half-a-guinea at their admission, and were entitled to the use of all the books then in the possession of the Society. After a few years, as the numbers and resources of the Society increased, it became a practice to retain the most valuable works from year to year, and at length to sell only fugitive works, the mere ephemera of the day, or such works as having been inadvertently admitted, were found not to possess sufficient merit to be retained; and as the stock of books increased, the admission-fee was also increased to one guinea. In the year 1799, it being found inconvenient to keep so considerable a collection of books, as the Society had then become possessed of, at a stationer’s shop, and the person who had hitherto had the care of them declining business, the Society resolved to rent a room in the house of

some reputable person, who would undertake the duties of a librarian, and to remove the books thither; and to carry this measure into effect, the subscription was then raised to five shillings and three-pence a quarter, and from this period the Society has steadily persevered in endeavouring to establish a permanent library. In the year 1801, the subscription was increased to seven shillings and sixpence a quarter, and a daily London and a weekly provincial paper taken in for the use of the members frequenting the reading-room. In the month of October last, the value of the books, and the furniture of the library having increased to a considerable amount, it was judged advisable to erect a proprietorship, and a plan previously prepared by a committee for that purpose, being submitted to the members, was adopted. By this regulation, the property was vested in those members who have been admitted seven years and upwards, with a condition that those members who have not been admitted seven years, and all who shall hereafter be admitted, shall become proprietors at the expiration of seven years from their respective admissions. Each proprietor is furnished with a ticket by the stewards, which ticket is transferable by the proprietor during his life; and if not so transferred, descends after his decease to his legal representative, by whom, and also by the person to whom any such ticket is transferred, it is in like manner transferable and transmissible, and so to continue to be by the legal representative of each successive proprietor, so long as the Society shall continue. We now consider the Society to be established on a permanent basis; and when we review its origin and progress, the small scale upon which it was commenced, and the easy rate of subscription by which it has been supported, and, in the course of comparatively a few years, raised to its present reputable rank: we are warranted in entertaining the pleasing hope, that it may at some future time become an institution of considerable public importance and general utility. The present number of members is thirty-six; and the Society has seldom much exceeded, nor often fallen much short of that number. The members meet four times a year at a tavern: at the first meeting they dine together, and sup at the other three meetings: at these meetings subscriptions and fines are paid, books admitted, and the general concerns of the Society discussed. The mode pursued for the admission of books, is,

for every member, if he chooses, to propose a work, the merits of which undergo a discussion, and then it is either admitted or rejected by a majority of the members present. For some time after the establishment of this library, the meetings of the Society were held there; but it being found by experience that the concerns of the Society did not suffer by the members spending a social hour together once in a quarter of a year, the old plan was again resorted to, and has continued ever since.

I inclose you a copy of the Rules and Resolutions of the Society, and remain,  
Sir, your's, &c.

Poole, July 21, 1806.

J. BRISTOWE.

#### RULES OF THE POOLE SOCIETY.

1. Each member shall subscribe seven shillings and sixpence per quarter, excepting ladies, whose admission and subscription are provided for in the 8th rule.

2. A general meeting of the members shall be held four times in the year, viz. on the first Tuesday in January, April, July, and October, respectively, to transact the business of the Society, of which notice shall be given by the stewards; and every member not attending such meetings, shall pay a fine of five shillings towards the expences of the meeting when the members dine together, and of two shillings and sixpence when they do not dine: but every member who attends a meeting, and retires before dinner or supper respectively, shall pay his proportion of the expences of the day.

3. No new member shall be admitted but at the general meetings. Any gentleman intending to propose a new member, shall give timely intimation thereof to the stewards, to enable them to give notice of the same to the members, prior to the meeting. Persons proposed to be admitted members of the Society, shall constantly be chosen by ballot, such ballot not to commence till one hour after the time of meeting, nor unless at least one-third of the total number of members is present. Three dissenting votes shall be deemed a negative, when not more than twelve members are present; four, when more than twelve, and not more than fifteen members are present; and five, when any number exceeding fifteen members are present: and each member (ladies excepted) shall pay, when admitted, one guinea, and one quarter's subscription.

4. Two stewards shall be annually chosen by a majority of the members present, to enforce the laws, and to see that the value of the books ordered does not exceed the funds of the Society; the said stewards shall keep a book, in which shall be entered minutes of the proceedings of the Society, and an account of the receipts and expenditures; and

at the expiration of every year shall deliver to the Society an account of all subscriptions and fines received, what due, and how expended.

5. No books shall be purchased by the Society, but such as are voted in by a majority of the members present at the general meetings, except pamphlets, (not exceeding five shillings value each, and not amounting in the whole to more than one pound in every quarter,) which the stewards shall be at liberty to order, upon being required so to do by four members; and no book shall be admitted at the general meetings, unless the member proposing the same, or some other member present, can give a satisfactory account of the character and price of it.

6. The books shall be locked up in cases, and be under the immediate care of a librarian, by whom they shall be delivered to the members, whether for the purpose of reading in the room, or of taking them home, and to whom they shall be returned. The librarian shall keep a book, in which shall be entered the title of every work delivered, the name of the member to whom delivered, the time when taken away, the number of days to be kept, when returned to the library, and the forfeit (if any) incurred.

7. The members shall have access to the library every day, Sundays excepted, from ten o'clock in the morning till nine o'clock in the evening; and on Sundays, for the purpose of reading the newspapers only, from twelve o'clock till half past two.

8. Ladies shall be admitted members of this Society so far as to be entitled to the use of the books, subject to a ballot in the manner specified in the 3d rule, and to all other rules and regulations now in existence for the government of this Society; and when admitted shall pay half-a-guinea, and one quarter's subscription, after the rate of a guinea per year, and shall afterwards pay the like subscription quarterly; but no lady so admitted shall be entitled to any property in the library, or to the use of the newspapers, or the room, but upon the terms prescribed in the 3d article of the Declaration of Property.

9. Every member who keeps a book beyond the time specified on the cover, shall pay sixpence a day till it is returned; whoever lends a book shall forfeit one shilling, and make good any loss or damage; and whoever takes more than one book at a time from the library, shall forfeit one shilling and sixpence.

10. All forfeitures shall be appropriated to the funds of the Society.

11. At the January meeting, such books as a majority of the members then present shall determine to part with, shall be disposed of by private sale, to the members only; and the money arising by such sale shall be appropriated to the funds of the Society.

12. Members applying at the library for books then in use, shall be entitled to the

preference in rotation when the books are returned, provided they insert their names in a book to be kept by the librarian for that purpose, and respectively apply for them within one day after their return.

13. A member desirous of keeping a book longer than the time specified on the cover, shall be at liberty, if returned in due time, to renew it for a second term, provided no other member has applied for it; but neither Review nor Magazine shall be so taken out for a second term.

14. If any member shall happen to lose a book, he or she shall give notice of such loss at or before the expiration of the term for which it was taken, to the librarian, or to the stewards, and shall at the same time pay the value of the book if a single volume, or of the set if it be one of a set, and forfeit two shillings and sixpence; and if such member shall neglect to give notice of the loss, at or before the expiration of the term, he or she shall pay the value of the volume or set, and forfeit one guinea.

15. Members having occasion to leave Poole for more than six months, shall be at liberty to continue members of the Society, upon paying two shillings per quarter during their absence, provided such payment be made to the stewards on or before the first meeting after their return to Poole; but no member, or his family, shall be entitled to the use of the books during his absence, unless the full subscription be regularly paid.

16. Members who neglect to pay their subscriptions and fines at any meeting, shall have notice given them of the same, by the stewards, fourteen days before the next meeting; and in case they shall neglect to pay the same to the stewards, at or before such second meeting, they shall from such second meeting cease to be members of the Society, and lose all the privileges and benefits of it; and shall, if proprietors, forfeit all share in the property of the Society.

Jan. 7, 1806. J. BRISTOWE, }  
T. PARR, } Stewards.

At a Meeting of the Society, held on Tuesday,  
October 1, 1805,

Resolved, That the following Plan, submitted by the Committee appointed to take into consideration the propriety of settling the property of the Society, be adopted; and that the same be added to the Rules and Regulations, and do become a part of the constitution of this Society; and that the present members, and all who shall hereafter be admitted members, shall subscribe a declaration signifying their consent thereto.

1. The property is declared to be, and is vested in those members who have been admitted seven years and upwards.

2. Those members who have not been admitted seven years, and all who shall hereafter be admitted members, shall become proprietors

at the expiration of seven years from the time of their respective admissions.

3. Ladies being admitted members upon payment of a smaller admission fee, and a less subscription, than gentlemen, those ladies who are at present members shall be admitted proprietors at the expiration of seven years from their respective admissions; and upon the payment of the sum of three pounds thirteen shillings and sixpence, being the difference between the admission fee of a lady and a gentleman, and a subscription of five shillings and threepence, and seven shillings and sixpence per quarter, for seven years; and also upon the condition that from the time of their being so admitted proprietors, they do pay a subscription equal to that of gentlemen: and all ladies admitted members in future, shall become proprietors at the expiration of seven years from their respective admissions, and upon the payment of a like sum of three pounds thirteen shillings and sixpence, and a like subscription.

4. Proprietors shall be furnished with tickets by the stewards, which tickets shall be transferable by the proprietor during his or her life; and if not so transferred, descend after his or her decease, to his or her legal representative, by whom, and also by the person to whom any such ticket shall be transferred, the same shall in like manner be transferrable and transmissible, and so continue to be by the legal representative of each successive proprietor, so long as this Society shall continue.

5. No person shall be admitted a member in right of any ticket transferred to him or her, unless approved of by the Society, such approbation to be determined by ballot, as in the admission of new members; and in case any person so proposed shall be rejected, the holder of the ticket shall be at liberty at any future time to transfer the same, subject in like manner to the approbation of the Society.

6. Members who after a temporary absence return to Poole, and avail themselves of the resolution of the 3d of January, 1804, to continue members of this Society, shall not be entitled to become proprietors, unless they make their subscription during the whole of their absence, and to the full expiration of seven years from their admission, equal to the subscription of other members.

7. The proprietors shall not dispose of the property, nor dissolve the Society, without the consent of four-fifths in number of the whole of the Society, including those members who have not attained the proprietorship.

Resolved, That the stewards for the time being be authorized to sign and issue tickets of proprietorship to the members, as they shall respectively become entitled thereto.

(Signed) J. BRISTOWE, }  
T. PARR, } Stewards.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FROM reading Dr. Simpson's letter in your last Magazine, I have been induced to send you a copy of the Laws and Regulations of the New Circulating Library in Broome-street, Manchester, which if you think worthy of a place in your valuable Miscellany, as the Library has attained to a considerable degree of prosperity at a moderate subscription, perhaps some part of the plan may not prove unworthy the attention of the Doctor and his friends in their projected undertaking.

The Library was instituted on the 29th of August, 1792, by about twenty subscribers, with the trifling sum of two shillings and sixpence paid down, and the the further sum of sixpence, payable monthly. However, in a short time, the number of members increased to one hundred, and the subscription was augmented to eight shillings per annum, payable half yearly, which continued to January, 1804, when it was again advanced to twelve shillings, at which it remains at present. There are now three hundred and fifty subscribers, and the tickets, which are transferrable, bear a value of four guineas.

Although at its humble commencement the Broome-street Library did not afford much prospect of ever attaining any great degree of importance, yet it contains at present near five thousand volumes, selected with judgment, on all the most useful and interesting subjects of human knowledge: and it gives me great pleasure to add, that they are in general subservient to the cause of civil and religious liberty, of truth and free inquiry.

It is to be hoped, that the successful example of this and other flourishing Book-Societies, may encourage individuals who are desirous of forming new ones, not to despair of ultimately being able to collect a valuable stock of books, although they may not have it in their power to make any more than a similar humble beginning with that of this institution.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. P. W.

A MANCHESTER SOCIETY.

1. Any subscriber suffering his subscription to remain unpaid one month, shall pay a fine of sixpence; at the expiration of this time, the librarian shall give notice for the subscriptions to be paid, and if they be not paid at the end of the second month, the forfeit shall be one shilling; and no books shall be permitted to circulate among such defaulters after this time. And if the subscription remain unpaid until



until the end of the third month, the property of such subscribers in the library shall be forfeited, unless they can prove, to the satisfaction of the committee, that they have been absent from the kingdom during that time.

2. Subscribers may propose any book they please, by entering its title in the register kept in the library for that purpose.

3. If a subscriber receive a book from any one except the librarian, or if he return a book, and neglect to deliver it to him, he shall forfeit one shilling.

4. Any subscriber keeping a book beyond the time allowed, shall forfeit, for a pamphlet one penny per day; for a duodecimo or octavo two pence; for a quarto or folio three pence; and shall not be entitled to a book from the library until the fines be paid. If he send for a book before such fines are paid, having received a notice from the librarian of such fines being due, and still persists in refusing to pay them, his property in the library shall be forfeited; but he may appeal to the committee, at their first or second meeting next ensuing, and must abide by their decision.

5. Any subscriber losing a book, shall pay the full value of it, or replace it by another in as good condition. If the book lost be one of a set, the person who lost it shall take the remaining volumes, and furnish the library with a new set; and if he refuse to comply with this law, he shall forfeit his property in the library.

6. Any subscriber damaging a book, or suffering it to be damaged while in his possession, by writing on, or defacing the leaves, maps, or prints, or in any other manner whatsoever, shall be subject to such fines as the committee may determine on; and on refusal shall forfeit his property in the library.

7. A subscriber living one mile from Manchester, shall be allowed to keep a book one day; if two miles, two days; if three miles or more, three days beyond the limited time.

8. If any subscriber take a book from the shelves, and do not return it to its proper place, he shall forfeit one penny.

9. No subscriber shall be allowed to have more than one book, and one pamphlet, at the same time, under the penalty of one shilling; but when a work consists of more than one volume, and is not above the size of an octavo, he may take out two volumes.

10. If a subscriber lend his ticket, or a book belonging to the library, to any person out of his own house, he shall be subject to the penalty of one shilling.

11. Every subscriber must deliver to the librarian, at least seven days before the annual meeting, a list of twenty members, signed with his name, whom he has selected as proper persons to compose the committee for the year ensuing, or forfeit sixpence.

12. A general meeting of the subscribers shall be held annually. At this meeting it shall be declared who are the persons chosen

to compose the committee for the ensuing year, and a treasurer shall be elected. All questions whatever relating to the concerns of the library, shall be decided by a majority. Ladies who are subscribers shall have a right of voting by proxy, provided that proxy be a subscriber, and produce the necessary authority in writing. In all cases the manner of voting shall be by ballot.

13. Any subscriber may propose a new law or the alteration of a law, provided such proposal be put up in the library-room for the inspection and consideration of the subscribers, for at least one month before the general meeting.

14. The Committee shall consist of the twenty subscribers who appear from the lists delivered to the librarian to have the greatest number of votes in their favour.

15. If any subscriber thus elected (after leaving proper notice from the librarian) shall decline acting with the committee, he must signify his dissent before the second meeting thereof, otherwise he must hold his place for the year; but if such dissent be regularly signified, he who hath the next number of votes shall come in, and the order of those who have an equal number of votes shall be determined by lot, either immediately, or at the first meeting of the committee.

16. The committee shall meet in the library-room, to transact the business of the library, within the space of seven days after the annual meeting, and once in every succeeding calendar month, at such time as they themselves shall appoint; and whatever expence they may be at shall be defrayed by themselves, and not by the Society.

17. The committee, at their first meeting, shall choose out of their body a president and secretary, each of whom shall have a power to appoint a deputy, who shall act in their absence.

18. Any five members, the president or his deputy being present, shall be deemed a committee; and if the president, or secretary, shall have neglected to appoint a deputy, the committee may choose a president and secretary to act during the time of such meeting only.

19. Any member of the committee neglecting to attend the meetings, shall pay a fine of three pence, for every neglect, unless he be out of town, or confined by indisposition; and any member not attending within half an hour after the time fixed, shall be deemed an absentee, and fined accordingly.

20. The committee shall determine by ballot what books are to be admitted into the library; and books thus voted in, shall be bought in whatever manner they may think proper.

21. The committee shall examine such books as have been damaged, and order such reparation to be made as they may think proper.

22. If any case arise which is not provided for by the existing laws, the committee may make

make an order, with a penalty annexed, not exceeding one shilling, which shall continue in force till the next general meeting.

23. The President shall have a casting vote in all cases where the numbers on each side are equal.

24. He shall frequently visit the library, to examine the librarian's accounts, and to observe whether proper care be taken of the books, and shall report his observations at the next meeting of the committee.

25. He shall fix the time allowed for reading each separate book; assigning, if he thinks proper, less time for the first year, and more for the year following.

26. He shall regularly attend the meetings of the committee, under the penalty of sixpence for every neglect, unless he be out of town, or confined by illness.

27. He shall have the power of calling a meeting of the committee, whenever he may deem it necessary.

28. The Secretary shall write the minutes of the transactions of the committee, in a book kept in the library for that purpose.

29. He shall also write in the same book the minutes of the transactions of the general meetings.

30. The Treasurer shall receive from the librarian all the cash belonging to the library, and shall make all the disbursements.

31. His accounts shall be examined, and settled at the general annual meeting.

32. The Librarian shall be elected by a majority of the subscribers present, at a general meeting only; nor shall he be liable to a removal from his office by any other than the like majority. In case he should voluntarily resign his office before the general meeting be called, he shall give sufficient previous notice to the committee, at a monthly meeting, that a proper person may be appointed to serve in his room; who, however, shall continue in employment no longer than till the sense of the general meeting shall be taken concerning the choice of a successor.

33. He shall have the custody of all the books and pamphlets, and shall take care that they be regularly covered, lettered, and numbered, agreeable to the 43d and 44th laws.

34. He shall attend regularly at the library from ten to one, and from four to eight, o'clock every day, (Sundays and the weeks of Whitsuntide and Christmas excepted,) and shall receive a salary for his trouble.

35. He shall send notices to such subscribers as are elected members of the committee, signifying such election; and also to every member of the committee, at least one day before that appointed for the meeting.

36. He shall keep a correct account of all the books, and shall note the time of delivering them to subscribers, and of receiving them again.

37. He shall inform the committee of any damage the books may have sustained, and of

any infringement of the existing laws of the library.

38. He shall regularly demand such subscriptions as may be unpaid; and all fines and penalties incurred by the subscribers; and on refusal to pay, shall send them a regular notice, and make a report of having done so at the next meeting of the committee.

39. He shall regularly demand such books as have been kept in the hands of the subscribers beyond the time allowed for reading.

40. He shall pay the cash he receives for tickets, subscriptions, fines, penalties, or any other account belonging to the library, immediately into the hands of the treasurer.

41. He shall on no account whatever deliver or receive any book, except within the hours of his attendance at the library.

#### GENERAL LAWS.

42. The time allowed for reading a book, and the forfeit on keeping it beyond that time, shall be written on the inside of the cover.

43. The pamphlets shall be covered with strong paper, and have the titles written on the covers.

44. The books shall be half-bound, and covered with strong paper, have strings in them, and be lettered and numbered on the covers.

45. The Reviews, and other periodical publications, shall remain in the library one month before they be circulated.

46. The fines and forfeitures shall be applied to the benefit of the library.

47. The property in the library shall be annually insured.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

HAVING seen in your excellent Magazine some Queries respecting Regulations for Reading-Societies, I beg leave to enclose some information of the Society established at Scarborough; the Rules of which have been approved after a trial of five or six years. I shall premise the following outline:—

The Society consists of about twenty members; sixteen of whom peruse the works by rotation, each being allowed two days for every work; and the distribution at the beginning of each month is so contrived as to give to each one book at a time only. On any vacancy in the sixteen, it is filled up by ballot from the supernumerary members, who in the interim have the perusal of the books during the second month after publication, and are not limited, like the rotation-members, to two days for each.

The purchases are confined to Magazines, Reviews, and Pamphlets; and no work is admitted, unless guaranteed to be bought of the Society at the end of

the year, by some one of the members, at half the cost price. When two or more are desirous of buying the same work, the fund of the Society is benefited by the competition. By these sales, and occasional fines, the subscription is reduced to little more than one shilling per month each member, for the perusal of about fourteen periodical works, and other pamphlets.

I enclose the Rules, and likewise send a copy of the Rotation Lists, as attached to the covers of the respective works. The whole will be rendered familiar by a little attention; and should any further information be required, it shall immediately be given on application to, Sir,

Your's, &c.

WM. TRAVIS.

Scarborough, Dec. 17, 1806.

ROTATION PAPER.

Monthly Magazine.—Order of Rotation, 1806.

	Sent to	Received	Remarks.
Mr. Marflitt ..	Nov. 4	Nov. 4	
Mr. Travis....	6	6	
Mr. Taylor ...			From home, declines rotation.
Mr. Cooke....	10	10	Fined 6d. for late delivery.
Mr. Hornsey ..	12	12	Received at 11, P.M.
Mr. Hinderwell	14	14	
Mr. W. Travis..	16	16	
Mr. Wilson....	18	18	
Mr. Woodall ..	20	20	
Mr. Tindall....	22	22	Fined 8d. for two days detention.
Mr. J. Woodall, jun.	24	24	
Mr. Sutton....	—	—	
Mr. Duffield ..	—	—	
Mr. Armitage..	—	—	
Rev. J. Kirk ..	—	—	
Mr. Chambers..	—	—	
Mr. Marshall ..	—	—	
Mr. Prowd....	—	—	
Mr. R. Wilson..	—	—	

This Number follows the Journal of Voyages and Travels, and will be succeeded by the Monthly Epitome.

RULES OF THE LITERARY SOCIETY, SCARBOROUGH.

1. During the first month of publication, two days only are allowed for the perusal of any Magazine or Review; each member then to send it to the next in order of rotation, under a fine of sixpence if detained till the third day, and twopence for every day afterwards. No fines are extended beyond the value of the book. The detaining a book after ten o'clock at night, will incur the same fine as if delivered the following day.

2. Every member shall pay sixpence for each date omitted of books received or sent.

3. If two numbers for different months be received at the same time, the new one must pass forward, agreeably to rule 1; but the other may be held four days without incurring a fine, provided the reason for delay be stated in the column for remarks. When any member declines his rotation, the member preceding him may hold a book four days.

4. After the second month of publication, any work may be had of Mr. Duffield, the librarian.

5. The annual meeting to settle accounts is held in January; and any three members may convene occasional meetings, by leaving a requisition, signifying the purpose, with the librarian; and every member not attending a summoned meeting, shall pay two shillings and sixpence towards the expences of the same.

6. No fine shall be remitted on the plea of illness, absence from Scarborough, or neglect of servants; it is therefore incumbent on any member, wishing for a time to decline his rotation, to signify the same to the member next preceding him.

7. Any member mutilating a work, or making remarks in ink therein, to pay the value of the work so injured.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
OBSERVING in your last number a letter from Dr. Simpson, requesting information with respect to a plan for a Book-Society; I have taken the liberty of enclosing the articles of the Ipswich Literary Society, established in 1802, which since that time has made a considerable progress in the object of its institution. If it is likely to afford information to any of your readers, your laying it before them will oblige

Yours, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

Ipswich, July, 1806.

RULES OF THE IPSWICH SOCIETY.

1. Any person wishing to become a member of this society, shall be proposed by a subscriber any Monday evening, and at the next meeting of the committee the majority of subscribers present shall admit or reject him, as they think proper.

2. Every member shall subscribe the sum of one guinea, for which he shall receive a ticket signed by the secretary, and numbered; and regularly pay 3s. per quarter in advance, which sum shall not be increased without the consent of two thirds of the subscribers; and no member shall receive any book from the library until his subscription is paid.

3. Every subscriber shall have a power of transferring his or her property in the library, but no subscriber shall be permitted to lend a ticket or library book to any person out of the said subscriber's house, under the penalty of 2s. 6d.

4. At a general half-yearly meeting, a committee shall be appointed, consisting of nine members, each subscriber giving in a list of nine names; and those persons who are named in the greatest number of lists to be the committee. If any person elected decline the office, he shall forfeit 5s.: but no member shall be obliged to act two subsequent half-years.

5. The committee shall choose a secretary and treasurer out of their number, and any one refusing to act shall forfeit 5s.

6. The committee shall meet at the library the first Monday in every month, at eight in the evening. Not less than five shall be deemed a committee; and each member of the committee not attending at the above time, shall forfeit 1s.

7. For the accommodation of the subscribers, the secretary and treasurer shall attend at the library every Monday evening, from half past seven till nine, to receive and deliver out books; and for non-attendance themselves, or by their proxies, each shall forfeit 2s.

8. In all cases the manner of voting to be by ballot; and ladies, who are members, shall have the privilege of voting by proxy, provided the proxy be a subscriber: but no gentleman shall be proxy for more than one lady.

9. As every subscriber has a right to propose what books he thinks proper, the titles, with the prices, shall be entered in a book to be kept at the library for that purpose; and the committee shall determine what books shall be admitted, and shall also purchase them where, and in what manner, they judge most advantageous to the society.

10. The subscriber who first applies to the secretary for any book shall have it first, and others in the order in which they apply, provided their names are entered by the secretary for that purpose.

11. No person, except a non-resident, shall take more than two books from the library at any one time; and whoever keeps a magazine or review beyond the limited time, shall forfeit 3d. for each day, till the fines are equal to the price of the book. The forfeiture on any other volume, kept beyond the limited time, to be 6d. per week; but the fine not to exceed the original price of the book. The time allowed for reading each book to be fixed by the secretary, subject to the alteration of the committee.

12. Any member neglecting to circulate the periodical publications in the order written on them shall forfeit 1s. exclusive of the forfeiture in the foregoing article; and

whoever has a review on the evening of the committee, shall send it to the library, or forfeit 1s.

13. All bills shall be examined by the committee; and if approved, the treasurer shall pay them, and keep a correct account of income and expenditure, subject to the inspection of any member.

14. The secretary and treasurer may appoint an extraordinary meeting of the committee, when they think it necessary, by causing a written notice to be sent to each member of the committee three days previous to the meeting; and in case of non-attendance at the time mentioned in the 6th article, each shall be subject to the forfeiture therein expressed. The committee shall also have power to call a general meeting whenever the interest of the society requires it.

15. If any book be lost or damaged, the subscriber to whom it was last delivered shall immediately replace it with a new one of the same edition, or pay as much to the secretary as will replace the same, exclusive of the fines; and if the book lost be part of a set, the before-mentioned subscriber shall take the remaining volumes, and pay for a new set.

16. There shall be an annual sale of such books as the majority of the society may deem most proper to dispose of; and that all subscribers may have equal right and property in the library, the value of the books shall at all times be adequate to the amount of the subscription money paid on entrance by each subscriber.

17. Any five members shall have a right to propose new laws, or alterations and amendments to those already made; and, if approved by a majority of the committee, they shall be valid till the next general meeting, to which they shall be submitted for consideration.

18. Non-residents shall be exempt from serving in the committee; and shall be allowed four books, to be sent at their expence, agreeably to such directions as they shall give the secretary, who shall fix the time to be allowed on each.

19. Any member refusing to submit to these laws, or such as may hereafter be made, agreeably to the 17th article, shall forfeit his or her property in the library.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I HERE send you copies of the Rules of the Book-Society and Library Society of Chichester.

The former of these has now stood the test of seventeen years experience, and has continued mostly full.

The subscription was at first 3s. 6d.

per

per quarter, but has been lately raised to 4s., which small sum has hitherto enabled us to procure books, or sets, of the value of 3l. 5s., and even 6l. 6s. Half the money is indeed sure of being at least returned, as every proprietor of a book must (by the 10th rule), at the sale of it when done with, set it up at half price, and take it if no one bids more; and by means of forfeits for keeping books over time, and not attending the meetings of the society, the subscription is much increased.

The only material alteration since the printing of the rules, has been the abolition of the monthly meetings, and raising the fine for not attending the quarterly meetings (at which we now do all the business) to 2s. 6d.

I am yours, &c.

Chichester, July 23, 1806.

SENEX.

THE CHICHESTER BOOK SOCIETY.

1. The society to consist of not more than twelve members, each paying 10s. 6d. at his first entrance, and 4s. per quarter afterwards.

2. The members to take the office of steward in turn and regular rotation, for three months, at whose house (if in Chichester) the other members are to meet the first Wednesday in every month, from eight till nine in the evening, to inspect the accounts, order new books, &c.; except on the first Wednesday in every quarter, when the other members are to dine with the steward. Whenever, however, the steward shall not be resident in Chichester, then the quarterly meetings only to be held at his house, and the other meetings at some room to be appointed by him in Chichester. Also, in case of the first Wednesday in any quarter coinciding with the quarterly meeting of the farmers' club at the Swan and Dolphin inns, then it shall be held either on the Wednesday following instead, or on the first Wednesday in the second month of the quarter, changing with the monthly meeting.

3. Every member living in Chichester, to forfeit 6d. for each non-attendance at the monthly meetings before nine in the evening by the Cross clock, and 1s. 6d. for not attending each quarterly meeting, unless prevented by illness or professional business. Members not resident in Chichester to be excused from attending the monthly meetings, but to pay 2s. 6d. for every non-attendance at the quarterly meetings, unless prevented as aforesaid.

4. The steward (either himself, or by proxy) to send cards to all the members, at least two days before each monthly, and six days before each quarterly meeting, with notice of the books to be sold at the latter (if any), specifying also the prime costs of

each; or forfeit 1s. for not giving timely notice, and 2s. 6d. for omitting to send out cards at all.

5. A treasurer to be also appointed, to hold his office annually, or at pleasure of the society; who (besides keeping the accounts of the society, and entering the proceedings, &c. at each meeting) is to send for the books ordered, cover them properly, with the order of circulation annexed thereon, and send them out accordingly, having the privilege of reading any book himself first.

6. Books, or sets of books, not exceeding one guinea in value, (that have been published within seven years past,) on being proposed at any meeting, and approved of by any three members (including the proposer), to be immediately sent for, in boards, by the treasurer, and put into circulation. Books exceeding that value not to be procured, unless approved of by at least five members; and books above two guineas value to be approved of by a majority of the society. Also (in order that the stock may not be reduced too low by ordering expensive books) any member proposing a book, or set, of the price of three guineas, or upwards, is to deposit half the value (if required) in the treasurer's hands, to be repaid him when it comes to be sold.

7. Books not exceeding 20s. in value, to be sent for immediately, on being proposed by any member, and approved of by two others, without waiting till the next monthly meeting. Should however, at any time, the stock be nearly exhausted, the treasurer is then to give notice to the members, and not order more books than there is money in hand, with the arrears due, to pay for.

8. The time of keeping each book to be fixed by the treasurer, and expressed upon the order of circulation, allowing about five days for every 200 pages, common printing. Close ditto, or large types and wide margins, to be varied as to time accordingly.

9. Every new book (in general) to be sent to the proposer of it first, and forwarded by him to the next on the list, and so on; such proposer being allowed to keep it double the time mentioned on the order. In case, however, of there being more than one volume, the first only is to be kept double time.

10. In case of two or more books, or sets of books, being procured at the same time, having the same proposer, he is then to chuse which he will take himself, and let the others go to some other person. Magazines, Reviews, and Annual Registers, being always procured as soon as published, and not having any particular proposer, are to be sent by the treasurer to the several members in turn; sending one of them, however, always to the steward *pro tempore*.

11. Sets of books to be sent out in single volumes immediately following each other, and passed on in succession, and not altogether; except when there is a general map or volume

volume of plates to the whole, in which case the whole set is to go together to each member.

12. The treasurer is to put the date against the person's name he sends each book to; and every member is to do the same to the next in succession, whenever he forwards a book, or forfeit 6d.

13. Each member to forfeit 1d for every day any book or pamphlet (less than a quarto) shall be kept above the time allowed; and 2d. a day for a quarto.—Members, however, may have any book a second or third time on making their wish known by prefixing a cross to their names, when they send it on.

14. In case of books overtaking one another, or two or more coming together to any member, he may (to prevent their respective times from running out together, if he keep them all) retain whichever he pleases, and send the others on; either putting a cross before his name on those sent on, or striking out his name and putting it at the bottom of the list, by which means it may come to him sooner than by letting it stand with a cross before it.

15. Every member losing a book to pay the full price of it; and if it belong to a set, to pay for the whole. Also, for damaging a book, to pay whatever a majority at any quarterly meeting shall direct. And for lending a book to any person out of the society, of a guinea value, 2s. 6d.; or if under that value, 1s.

16. All books that have twice passed through the order of circulation (if so required), to be sold by auction by the steward at the first quarterly meeting afterwards, amongst the members only, if a majority of the gentlemen shall be present, but not else; except as to books or sets not exceeding 14s. or 15s. in value, which may be sold if one of the gentlemen of the society are present. At these auctions the proposer of every book to be sold is to set it up at half price, and take it if no one bids more.

17. All single volumes, and sets not exceeding two volumes 8vo., that have been in circulation a year; sets of two volumes 4to., or three volumes 8vo., that have so been a year and a half; sets of three volumes 4to., or four 8vo., two years; four volumes 4to., or six 8vo., three years; and so in proportion, to be sold (if required by a majority of the society) at the first quarterly meetings afterwards, whether done with by all the members or not.

18. In case of vacancies happening, a new member may be proposed at any meeting, either monthly or quarterly, and balloted for at the next quarterly meeting afterwards, if a majority of the gentlemen of the society be present; but not admitted a member if there should be two black balls against him.

19. That the Monthly Review, and British Critic, Monthly and European Magazines, and also the Annual Register, be con-

stantly taken in and circulated in this society.

20. That none of the foregoing rules be altered, or any Review, Magazine, &c. changed, but by consent of at least a majority of the whole society.

#### CHICHESTER LIBRARY-SOCIETY.

The persons who compose this association have in view two objects: first, by procuring new publications, to gratify curiosity, and to spread information; and secondly, by collecting into a public library books of established character, to provide a fund of rational amusement, and to facilitate the attainment of substantial knowledge. It is also proposed, at a fit opportunity, to purchase some of the most useful mathematical and philosophical instruments, which (under certain restrictions) are to be at the command of such of the members as may be inclined to use them.

1. This society shall be called the Library Society of Chichester.

2. No person can be admitted a member whose place of residence is distant more than twelve miles from Chichester.

3. One of the members resident in the city shall annually be chosen president. His business shall be to superintend the general concerns of the society, to fill the chair at the meetings, and to issue notices (signed by the secretary) to the members. The president shall have the discretionary power of mitigating or remitting such fines as shall appear to him to have been incurred in consequence of unavoidable accidents, &c.

4. The offices of secretary, treasurer, and librarian, shall be vested in one gentleman, whose business shall be to take care of the books and instruments, that the property of the society suffer no injury; to procure the books which are to be purchased; to sign and send notices issued by the president; to receive admission-fees, subscriptions, and fines; to register all arrears; to keep the cash accounts of the society, and to produce them at every quarterly meeting; to minute down the transactions of every meeting in a book to be kept in the library-room for the inspection of the members; and to attend either in person, or by a clerk, agent, or deputy in the library-room during the hours it is open.

5. Every member, at his or her admission into the society, shall pay into the hands of the secretary the sum of three guineas. This admission fee, if it be deemed expedient, may be hereafter raised in proportion to the increasing property of the society, and is to be fixed at every annual meeting for the year ensuing.

6. Over and above the fee on admission, every member shall subscribe one guinea yearly, to be paid into the hands of the secretary at the annual meeting in October. The sum paid at the first subscription, however,

ever, to be proportioned to the time elapsed from the admission of the member to that meeting.

7. Quarterly meetings of the society shall be holden on the first Wednesday in the months of January, April, and July, at seven o'clock in the evening, to determine on the books and instruments to be purchased, and to transact the other necessary business of the society. Every gentleman residing in the city, who shall neglect to attend the quarterly meetings, by half past seven, shall, unless prevented by illness, forfeit 1s. for every omission; and every gentleman residing in the country shall forfeit 6d. for the same.

8. Not less than five members shall form a meeting for transacting business.

9. On the first or second Wednesday in October, the members of the society shall dine together at a place and time appointed by the president, and mentioned in the notices sent by him to the members. Every gentleman who neglects to attend shall forfeit the price of the ordinary, and these forfeitures shall be applied towards defraying the expences of the meeting.

10. At the annual meeting in October every member present shall pay into the hands of the secretary, together with his subscription-money, all fines then due from him, and every absent member who has not commissioned some one to settle his or her account, shall forfeit 2s. 6d.; in every such case the president shall issue a notice (signed by the secretary) to the defaulting member, requiring payment of the sum due, with the fine incurred for the first failure, within fourteen days of the date of such notice; if payment be not then made, report shall be made of the same at the next quarterly meeting; which meeting may (if it shall appear expedient so to do) consider such repeated neglect as a virtual resignation, on the part of the defaulting member, of the benefits and privileges of the society, and of the share he has in its property.

11. At the meetings of the society no question shall be put to the vote, unless regularly moved and seconded. The votes on every question are to be given by ballot. In any question to be determined by a majority, if the number of votes for and against it are equal, the president shall have a casting vote.

12. No person can be proposed as a candidate for admission, unless his or her name shall have been given to the president or secretary at least a fortnight before a quarterly or annual meeting: the name of such candidate being received shall be sent in notices from the president to all the members: the candidate shall then be ballotted for at the next meeting, at which, if no more than fourteen members are present, he shall be considered as admitted, provided two black

balls do not appear against him; but if more than fourteen members are present, not less than three black balls shall exclude the candidate.

13. The books and instruments belonging to the society shall be the joint and equal property of all the members.

14. If a member shall remove from the city or its vicinity, his interest or share in the stock of the society may be transferred to any candidate, who, according to the regulations (12) for the admission of members, shall be ballotted into the society; and the candidate so admitted shall be exempt from the payment of any admission-fee, on his delivering to the secretary a note or letter from the withdrawing member to the above effect; but no transfer of this kind shall be deemed valid, unless the withdrawing member shall have previously discharged all arrears due from him to the society.

15. If any member shall remove from the city, or its vicinity, without transferring his share, and shall at any time afterwards return, he may be re-admitted on paying a sum equal to the advance of the admission fee from the time his yearly subscriptions were discontinued: but if in the mean time the society should be dissolved, such member shall not be entitled to any dividend.

16. If at any time it shall be thought expedient to dissolve this society, notices shall be issued by the president to every member not less than a month before a quarterly meeting, that at the meeting next ensuing, a motion will be made for that purpose; and if at such meeting there shall be (in person and by proxy) three fourths of the members for the dissolution, the books and instruments, with any other articles belonging to this society, shall then be sold, in such manner as the majority of the members at the said meeting shall direct, and the money arising from such sale shall be equally divided among the members.

N. B. Ladies who are members of this society are always to vote by proxy. Proxies on this, as well as, all other occasions, to be given in writing.

17. The library-room is open on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from eleven to one o'clock, and from three to five, for the use of the members. No books are to be issued or returned except at those hours, when attendance is given by the secretary, or his deputy, who shall make a correct entry of all books issued or returned, of the days of such delivery or return, and of the names of the members receiving or returning them. At the same hours also arrears of subscriptions, fines, &c. may be paid, and other business between individual members and the society, not specified in the rules, transacted.

18. The object of this society, as expressed in the advertisement, being two-fold, the books purchased for it shall be divided into

two classes, the first comprising books for temporary use, the other forming the permanent library. Catalogues of both are to lie in the library-room for the inspection of the members, and a copy of both to be sent annually to each member, that of the temporary books to receive the necessary additions on being returned to the library room.

19. No book for the permanent library, nor any instrument, shall be purchased, unless approved of by two-thirds of the votes at a quarterly meeting; the members present voting for themselves, or as proxies for absent members. All books and instruments proposed to be thus purchased shall be mentioned in the notices sent by the president to all the members a fortnight before such quarterly meeting.

20. The books for temporary use are to be purchased by order of a committee, consisting of the president, secretary, and seven members chosen at the annual meetings, and sitting on the first Wednesday in the months of November, February, May, and August. Of this committee five are empowered to transact business, and to purchase within the year books to an amount not exceeding two thirds of that of the whole annual subscription of the society. The members of the committee to attend at seven o'clock in the evening, under the penalty of half-a-crown for every failure.

21. Any member of the society may propose for temporary use whatever book in the English or French language he pleases, provided the book have been published within the last five years, and the price of it do not exceed two guineas, on condition that he takes the book at half price, if it will not sell for more; or at two thirds, if the original price exceed one guinea. Two or more members may join to give an order to any amount not exceeding the proportion of two guineas for each member, on condition of taking among them the article ordered at two-thirds of the original price.

22. The price of the books proposed for temporary use by any one member, during the space of one year, shall not exceed two guineas.

23. No duplicate of any book is to be purchased for temporary use, unless the same be requested by at least three members.

24. A catalogue of all such books purchased for temporary use as have been in the library eighteen months, shall be laid before the quarterly meeting of the society in July, when the members present shall determine by ballot what books of that number shall be sold at the annual meeting in October following, and what shall be retained in the permanent library; but for the affirmative of the latter question two thirds of the votes present (as in art. 19) shall be necessary. Those books which are voted neither to be

fold nor to be placed in the permanent library, are considered as standing over for determination the following year.

25. No member is to be allowed the use (at his own house) of more than one volume from the temporary books, or more than two volumes from the permanent library, at one time. No book is to be kept beyond a limited number of days, according to the size, quantity of contents, &c. If the last day of the time limited fall on Wednesday or Saturday, the book is to be returned to the library-room that day; otherwise, on Wednesday or Saturday next ensuing, under the penalty of a fine (to be paid at the time of returning the book) at the rate of 2d. for every supernumerary day. If a book from the permanent library has not been previously enquired for, the member may have the privilege of taking it back to his own house, on condition of returning it at the expiration of the same period, or of suffering the before-mentioned penalty. The time allowed for keeping each book, with that of its being issued, returned, re-issued, &c., with the name of the members receiving and returning it, to be copied from the librarian's book; and to be written on the outside cover.

26. If any member shall lend a book belonging to the society to another person who is not a member, he shall be fined 2s. 6d. for the first offence, 5s. for the second, and for every subsequent offence 10s. 6d.

27. If any member lose a book, he shall replace it, or pay for it the London price; and if it be one of a set, he shall replace or pay for the whole set.

28. If any member write in a book, or suffer others to write in it, tear the leaves; or in any manner injure or deface it, he shall take the book, and pay for it as by the last article.

29. No instrument shall be taken out of the library, or house of the librarian, but by express consent of two-thirds of the members assembled at a quarterly meeting; such consent to be entered in the minute-book of the society.

30. If an instrument be injured by any member, either in the library or at his own house, such injury shall be completely repaired at the expence of that member; or, if it cannot be repaired, the member shall furnish the society, at his own expence, with a new instrument of the same kind and of equal value.

31. No new regulation or law shall be made, nor any established one rescinded, unless notice of it be given to each member of the society, at least a fortnight before the annual meeting in October; and the votes of not less than two-thirds of the members then present shall be necessary to establish a new law, or to annul an old one.



ABSTRACT of the OFFICIAL PAPERS relative to the NEGOTIATION with FRANCE, presented, by HIS MAJESTY'S COMMAND, to both HOUSES of PARLIAMENT, DECEMBER 22, 1806.

Letter from M. Secretary Fox to M. Talleyrand, dated Downing-street, 20th February, 1806.

SIR,

I THINK it my duty as an honest man to communicate to you, as soon as possible, a very extraordinary circumstance which has come to my knowledge. The shortest way will be to relate to you the fact simply as it happened.

A few days ago, a person informed me, that he was just arrived at Gravesend without a passport, requesting me at the same time to send him one, as he had very lately left Paris, and had something to communicate to me which would give me satisfaction. I sent for him—he came to my house the following day—I received him alone in my closet; when, after some unimportant conversation, this villain had the audacity to tell me that it was necessary for the tranquillity of all crowned heads to put to death the ruler of France; and that for this purpose, a house had been hired at Passy, from which this detestable project could be carried into effect with certainty, and without risk. I did not perfectly understand if it was to be done by a common musket, or by fire-arms upon a new principle.

I am not ashamed to confess to you, Sir, who know me, that my confusion was extreme in thus finding myself led into a conversation with an avowed assassin; I instantly ordered him to leave me, giving, at the same time, orders to the police-officer who accompanied him, to send him out of the kingdom as soon as possible.

After having more attentively reflected upon what I had done, I saw my error in having suffered him to depart without having previously informed you of the circumstance, and I ordered him to be detained.

It is probable that all this is unfounded, and that the wretch had nothing more in view than to make himself of consequence by promising what, according to his ideas, would afford me satisfaction.

At all events, I thought it right to acquaint you with what had happened, before I sent him away. Our laws do not permit us to detain him long, but he shall not be sent away till after you shall have had full time to take precautions against his attempts, supposing him still to entertain bad designs; and when he goes, I shall take care to have him landed at a seaport as remote as possible from France.

He calls himself here Guillet de la Gevril-lière, but I think it is a false name which he has assumed.

At his first entrance, I did him the honour to believe him to be a spy. C. J. Fox.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 154.

Letter from M. Talleyrand to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, March 5, 1806.—Received March 19th.

SIR,

I have laid your excellency's letter before his Majesty. His first words, after having read it were, "I recognize here the principles of honour and virtue, by which Mr. Fox has ever been actuated. Thank him on my part." I will not allow myself, Sir, to add any thing to the expressions of his imperial and royal majesty. I only request you to accept the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

Extract from a Letter from M. Talleyrand to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated March 5, 1806.—Received March 19th.

It may be agreeable to you to receive news from this country. I send you the emperor's speech to the legislative body. You will therein see that our wishes are still for peace. I do not ask what is the prevailing inclination with you; but if the advantages of peace are duly appreciated, you know upon what basis it may be discussed.

Extract from a speech delivered by the chief of the French government to the legislative body on the 2d of March, 1806.

I desire peace with England. On my part, I shall never delay it for a moment. I shall always be ready to conclude it, taking for its basis the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens.

Letter from Mr. Secretary Fox to Mr. Talleyrand, dated Downing-street, March 26, 1806.

SIR,

The information which your excellency has given me of the pacific disposition that prevails (in your councils), and of the basis upon which peace may be discussed, has induced me to lay that part of your private letter before the king.

His Majesty has repeatedly declared to his parliament his sincere desire to embrace the first opportunity of re-establishing peace upon a solid basis, such as may be compatible with the interests and permanent security of his people: his wishes are uniformly pacific; but it is a safe and lasting peace that his Majesty has in view, not an uncertain truce, which from its very uncertainty would be the source of disquietude as well to the contracting parties as to the other powers of Europe.

With regard to the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens, which are proposed as the basis of the negotiation, it has been observed here, that this phrase has been interpreted in three or four different ways, and consequently, that farther explanations would be

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necessary, which could not fail to produce great, even did no other objections exist.

The true basis of such a negotiation between two great powers, equally despising every idea of chicanery, would be the reciprocal recognition of the following principle; viz. that the object of both parties should be a peace, honourable for both, and for their respective allies, and at the same time, of a nature to secure, as far as in their power, the future tranquillity of Europe.

England cannot neglect the interests of any of her allies; and she is united to Russia by such close connections, that she would not treat, still less conclude upon any thing, but in concert with the emperor Alexander; but whilst awaiting the actual intervention of a Russian plenipotentiary, some of the principal points might however be discussed, and even provisionally arranged.

It might seem, that Russia, on account of her remote situation, should have fewer immediate interests to discuss with France than other powers; but that court, so respectable in every point of view, interests herself, like England, warmly in every thing that concerns the greater or less degree of independence enjoyed by the different princes and states of Europe.

You see, Sir, how inclined we are here to remove every difficulty that might retard the discussion in question. With the resources that we possess, it is most assuredly not on our own account that we need fear a continuance of the war. Of all the nations of Europe, England, perhaps, is that which suffers the least by its prolongation; but we do not the less commiserate the misfortunes of others.

Let us then do all in our power to terminate them, and let us endeavour, if it be possible, to reconcile the respective interests and the glory of the two countries with the tranquillity of Europe, and the happiness of the human race.

C. J. Fox.

*Letter from M. Talleyrand to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, April 1st, 1806.—Received April 7th.*

SIR,

The very instant I received your letter of the 26th March, I waited upon his majesty; and I am happy to inform you, that he has authorized me to send you, without delay, the following answer:

The emperor covets nothing that England possesses. Peace with France is possible, and may be perpetual, provided there is no interference in her internal affairs, and that no attempt is made to restrain her in the regulation of her custom-duties; to cramp her commercial rights; or to offer any insult to her flag.

It is not you, Sir, who have displayed in many public discussions an exact knowledge of the general affairs of Europe and of France, who require to be convinced that France has

nothing to desire except repose, and a situation such as may enable her, without obstruction, to give herself up entirely to the labours of her industry.

The emperor does not imagine that any particular article of the treaty of Amiens produced the war. He is convinced, that the true cause was, the refusal to make a treaty of commerce, which would necessarily have been prejudicial to the manufactures and the industry of his subjects. Your predecessors accused us of wishing universal conquest. In France, England has likewise her accusers. Very well? We only ask equality. We shall never require an account of what you do at home, provided that, on your side, you never require an account of what we do at home. This principle is reciprocally just, reasonable, and mutually advantageous.

You express a desire that the negotiation may not terminate in a short-lived peace. France is more interested than any other power that it should be permanent. It is not her interest to make a truce; since a truce would only pave the way for fresh losses. You know very well that nations, similar in this respect to individuals, accustom themselves to a state of war, as well as to a state of peace. All the losses that France could sustain, she has sustained. This will ever be the case in the first six months of war. At present our commerce and our industry (*se font réplis sur eux mêmes*), have taken the channel, dictated by the circumstances of our country, and are adapted to our state of war. Consequently a truce of two or three years would be the thing of all others the most opposite to our commercial interests, and to the emperor's policy.

As to the intervention of a foreign power, the emperor might accept the mediation of a power possessing a great naval force, because, in that case, the participation of such power in the peace would be regulated by the same interests that we have to discuss with you; but the mediation you speak of is not of this nature. You do not wish to deceive us; and you are well aware there is no equality betwixt us in the guaranty of a power which has three hundred thousand men on foot, and which has no naval force. For the rest, Sir, your communication has a character of openness and precision, which we have hitherto never seen in the communications between your court and us. I will make it my duty to employ the same openness, and the same precision, in my reply. We are ready to make peace with the whole world. We wish to dictate to no one. But we will not be dictated to; and no one possesses either the power or the means of doing it. It is in the power of none to make us relinquish treaties which are already carried into effect. The integrity, and the complete and absolute independence of the Ottoman empire, form not only the sincerest desire of the emperor, but constitute also the undeviating object of his policy.

Two enlightened and neighbouring nations would be wanting in the opinion they ought to entertain of their power and wisdom, should they call for the intervention of foreign and distant powers, in the discussions of the great interests which divide them: thus, Sir, peace may be treated upon and concluded immediately, if your court really entertains the desire of attaining it.

Our interests are reconcilable, inasmuch as they are distinct. You are the rulers of the ocean, your naval forces are equal to those of all the sovereigns of the world united. We are a great continental power; but there are many who equal our power by land, and your maritime preponderance will always place our commerce at the mercy of your squadrons, immediately after your declaring war. Do you think it reasonable to expect that the Emperor should ever consent to submit himself to your discretion, in continental affairs also? If masters of the sea through your own power, you propose being masters of the land likewise by a combined force, peace is impossible; for in that case you will be striving for an object which you can never attain.

The Emperor, accustomed as he is to encounter every risk, which holds out the prospect of greatness and of glory, wishes for peace with England: he is a man; after so many fatigues he is desirous for repose; the father of his subjects, he wishes, as far as it is compatible with their honor, and with security for the future, to procure for them the blessings of peace, and the advantages of a successful and uninterrupted commerce.

If then, Sir, his Majesty the king of England really wishes for peace with France, he will appoint a plenipotentiary to repair to Lisle. I have the honor of sending you passports for this purpose. As soon as the Emperor shall be informed of the arrival of the minister from your court, he will appoint one and will send him without delay. The Emperor is ready to make every concession, which, from the extent of your naval forces and of your preponderance, you may desire to obtain. I do not think that you can refuse to adopt the same principle of making him proposals conformable to the honor of his crown, and the commercial rights of his dominions. If you are just; if you desire only what is possible for you to obtain, peace will be soon made.

I conclude by declaring, that his Majesty fully adopts the principle laid down in your dispatch, and offered as the basis of the negotiation, "that the peace proposed should be honorable for the two courts, and for their respective allies."

(Signed) C. M. TALLEYRAND.

*Letter from Mr. Secretary Fox to M. Talleyrand, dated Downing-street, April 8th, 1806.*

This Letter concludes with a declaration in the following words: As soon as you consent that we shall treat provisionally until Russia can take a part in the negotiation, and from that moment, conjointly with her, we are ready to begin without the delay of a single day, at whatever place, and in whatever form, the two parties may judge best adapted to bring to a happy issue the object of our labors, as expeditiously as possible.

*Letter from M. Talleyrand to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, April 16th, 1806.—Received April 19th.*

After much argument, M. Talleyrand concludes with the following words: I see in the proposed negotiation, only three possible forms of discussion:

Negotiation with England and the allies which she acquired at the time of the formation of the third coalition:

Negotiation with all the powers of Europe, with the addition of America:

Negotiation with England alone.

The first of these forms is inadmissible, because it would subject the Emperor to the influence of the third coalition, which no longer exists. The Emperor would have negotiated in this manner if he had been vanquished. The second form of negotiation would eternalize the war, if the unavoidable occurrences to which it would at every instant give rise, and the passions which it would let loose without controul, did not cause the discussions to be broken off with violence a few years after they should have been entered into. The third therefore is the only one which can be desired by those who really wish for peace.

*Letter from Mr. Secretary Fox to M. Talleyrand, dated Downing-street, April 20th, 1806.*

In reply, Mr. Fox concludes by declaring, that "the affair, in fine, is reduced to one single point. Will you negotiate conjointly with Russia? We answer, yes: but if you require us to negotiate separately, we answer, no."

*Letter from M. Talleyrand to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, 2d June, 1806.—Received June 4th.*

M. Talleyrand now made two propositions; 1st, To negotiate in the same preliminary forms which were adopted during the administration of the Marquis of Rockingham, in 1782; forms which were not renewed with so much advantage in the negotiations of Lisle, but which were perfectly successful in the negotiations which preceded the treaty of Amiens; 2dly, To establish as a basis two fundamental principles; the first, which I take from your letter of the 26th

R 2      March,

namely, "that the two states should have for their object that the peace be honorable for them and their respective allies, and at the same time of a nature to secure, as far as in their power, the future tranquillity of Europe." The second principle shall be an acknowledgment on the part of the two powers, of their mutual right of intervention and guaranty in continental and maritime affairs. His Majesty, far from being unwilling to make this avowal, delights in raising it to a principle; and, in thus explaining his real intentions, I think I have given you a decisive proof of his pacific dispositions. His Majesty is at the same time persuaded, that, in preventing for ever all subject of complaint, uneasiness, and remonstrance on this point, he has, in a case which is of essential interest to the good of human nature, done his duty as a man, and as a Sovereign.

*Letter from Mr. Secretary Fox to M. Talleyrand, dated Downing-street, June 14, 1806.*

In conclusion, he observes that, "The form of negotiation which took place during Lord Rockingham's administration is more particularly present to my memory, as I then held the same office with which his Majesty has lately been pleased to honor me. Let France and England change situations, and the form you mention is exactly similar to that which I have proposed. We then treated with France and her allies; let France now treat with us and our allies. The basis offered in your second proposition is exactly conformable to the views of our government, provided it be well understood that, whilst we mutually acknowledge our respective rights of intervention and guaranty with regard to the affairs of Europe, we also mutually agree to abstain from all encroachment upon the greater or lesser states which compose it."

*Communication made by the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated June 13th, 1806.*

A few days after my arrival at Paris from the dépôt at Verdun, Mons. Talleyrand desired me to call upon him; having done so, he told me that the French government had been looking out for some means by which a secret and confidential communication might be made, explanatory of the sentiments and views of France, as well as the outlines of the terms on which peace might be restored between the two countries.

Having mentioned the extreme desire of making this communication in such a manner that no publicity might in any case ensue, should the object of it not be obtained, Monsieur Talleyrand proceeded to state, in a long argument, which it is useless to repeat, as it forms the substance of several of the French government's dispatches, the reasons which prevent their treating for a general peace jointly with Russia.

He said, that in a dispatch sent some weeks

before to Mr. Fox he had been ordered to name Lisle rather than Amiens for the negotiation of a definitive treaty, in order to remove all former discussions, and to facilitate to England the possession of Malta.

I then took the liberty of interrupting M. Talleyrand, to say that, however flattering the confidence he was ordered to place in me might be, yet that, feeling as I did, the interests, and above all the honor of my country, it was impossible for me to be the bearer of a communication having peace for its object, against which I should feel obliged to vote in parliament; and viewing the restoration of Hanover in this light, I could not receive any further communication till I had explicit declaration with regard to his Majesty's German dominions.

M. Talleyrand then broke off the conversation, desiring me to return the third day after. At the expiration of this time I waited upon him again, when he informed me that, considering the extreme stress which appeared to be laid upon this point, Hanover should make no difficulty.

Authorized by the concession of that in which the honor of the King and that of the Nation appeared most interested, I inquired whether the possession of Sicily would be demanded. It having been so said, "You are in possession of it, we do not ask it of you; if we possessed it, it might very much augment our difficulties;"—considering this to be very positive both from the words and the manner of delivering them, I conceived it improper to make further questions;—"We ask nothing from you," amounting to an admission of the *uti possidetis* as applicable to his Majesty's conquests.

M. Talleyrand mentioned strongly the recognition of the Emperor and the different branches of his family as absolutely expected. On this I took occasion to state the solidity which the recognition of Great Britain would give to their establishment, and inquired whether the French government would guarantee the integrity of the Ottoman empire. The answer was, Yes, but it must be soon. "A great deal is in preparation, but nothing is yet done." Reverting to the first conversation, I desired to know whether a middle term might not be found at the same time to obtain the object desired by the French government, and that desired by Great Britain, of not treating in a manner unconnected with Russia. To this he answered that they were entirely ready to give every facility to the arrangement of the respective interests of the two powers, or that a British minister should, being authorized by the emperor Alexander, stipulate for both.

The last words of M. Talleyrand were, "The sentiments entertained in France are entirely different from what they were. The asperity which characterized the commencement of this war,

war, no longer exists; and what we most desire is, to live in harmony with so great a power as Great Britain."

(Signed) YARMOUTH.

Note from Mr. Secretary Fox to M. Talleyrand, dated June 14, 1806.

SIR,

I just write you a few words to express to you the pleasure which I feel at the desire you have manifested for peace. I have only to add that Lord Yarmouth possesses all my confidence, and that whatever he shall say to you, you may consider as said by myself. In great haste,

I am &c.

(Signed) C. J. Fox.

Extract from a dispatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, June 19, 1806.—Received June 21st.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that, in obedience to your orders, I made all the haste in my power to arrive at Paris as soon as possible; a calm at sea however prevented my getting here till the afternoon of the 16th.

I immediately waited upon M. Talleyrand to deliver to him the dispatches you intrusted to my care, and requested to put off any conversation on the subject of my journey till the next day. I intended employing this interval to endeavour to see M. d'Oubril if at Paris, and communicate with him previously to seeing again M. Talleyrand, or at any rate to obtain some knowledge of his motions.

Previous, however, to my leaving M. Talleyrand, he expressed to me that, although the desire of peace was equally sincere now as it was when I quitted Paris, yet that some changes had taken place which he had hinted at the possibility of, when I last saw him, alluding to the readiness of Russia to treat separately; and further mentioned that the Emperor had received reports from his brother and the general officers under his orders, stating that Naples could not be held without Sicily, and the probability they saw of gaining possession of that island. I answered him, that, being ordered to require the restoration of Naples to the King of Sicily as a necessary article of peace, there would be no question of their separation.

I conceive Sicily to be the great difficulty; though perhaps, were there no other, it might be got over. M. Talleyrand often and seriously stated the absolute determination of the Emperor not to consent to our demands of Naples, Venice, Istria, and Valunatia, or to alienate any part of his Italian states to form a provision for the King of Sardinia.

Against cessions in the West Indies or elsewhere I solemnly protested; nor do I think they care sufficiently about these objects to give any sufficient continental equivalent for them.

M. Talleyrand often repeated that the Emperor had enquired whether I had any

powers, adding, "That in politics it is impossible to hold the same language, unless both parties are equally authorized;" and as frequently said that they considered Hanover, for the honor of the crown, Malta, for the honor of the navy, and the Cape of Good Hope for the honor of British commerce, to be sufficient inducements to induce his Majesty's ministers to make peace.

P. S. On Tuesday 17th June I waited upon M. Talleyrand, and begun the conversation by alluding to the changes he had hinted at the night before, and desired leave to repeat the substance of what had passed at my former interviews with him, and which I had by his desire communicated. He agreed that the statement was accurate.

Extract from a dispatch from Mr. Secretary Fox to the Earl of Yarmouth, dated Downing-street, June 26, 1806.

MY LORD—I had the honor on Saturday evening to receive your Lordship's letters of the 19th and should sooner have answered them, if I had not been for these three days past totally incapable of attending to business.

I am very happy to learn that M. Talleyrand acknowledges your accounts of former conversations to be accurately correct; but when he does acknowledge this, I have no conception on what ground he can recede from what he said so distinctly to your Lordship before, upon the subject of Sicily, "You are in possession of it; we ask nothing from you," are words that made the more impression on me, because, those contained in the latter clause of the sentence had been used by his Excellency in one of his letters to me. It was on the faith of the *uti possidetis* being to be strictly observed as the basis, and particularly Sicily, on which satisfaction had been given to your Lordship, that his Majesty was induced to authorize your Lordship to hold further conferences with M. Talleyrand. Any tergiversation or cavil therefore on that article, would be a breach of the principle of the proposed basis in its most essential part. To say that Hanover is an exception to the principle, is in vain, inasmuch as Hanover is to be yielded expressly in honor of the crown; while, on the other hand, the recognitions proposed with regard to the French empire and its dependants, are not only in honor of the crown of France, but tend substantially to establish the solidity of her power. With regard to the complaint of the want of full powers; to avoid all pretence of cavil on that account, I am commanded by his Majesty to transmit to you the instrument accompanying this letter. But your Lordship should fairly state to M. Talleyrand, that you are not authorized to make any use of them formally until M. Talleyrand returns to his former ground with respect to Sicily. Your Lordship is directed further to acquaint that minister, that, if Russia offers to treat separately, it is only in the way in which we do; that is to say, separately

rately in form, but in substance, in concert with each other. And here you will recollect that this very circumstance was canvassed in your former conversations with M. Talleyrand, when that minister expressed himself clearly that there would be no objection on the part of France to such preconcert.

The result of what I have stated to your Lordship is this, that Sicily is a *sine qua non*; on which subject if the French minister recedes from his former answer, it is in vain that any further discussion should take place. It is clearly within his first opinion delivered to your Lordship: it is clearly within his last description of places which are reciprocally possessed by the two countries and cannot in all probability be recovered by war.

If, according to the hope conceived by your Lordship, this matter should be arranged, you may open your full powers; stating at the same time the determination of this court not to come to any final agreement without the consent of Russia. You will of course again mention the questions of Naples and Istria. If we could attain either of them, it would be well; but if we cannot, your Lordship will not state these points as conclusive reasons against agreeing on preliminary articles, provided such articles be considered as provisional, and subject to the approbation of Russia.

With regard to the mode of provisional agreement, two suggest themselves to my mind: The one, to send the agreement we shall have entered into, either to Petersburg, or to some authorized agent of the Emperor Alexander, at Vienna, Paris, or elsewhere, for his approbation; the other, to copy the precedent adopted by Lord Lansdowne and Doctor Franklin in the year 1782. At that time a provisional treaty was signed by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and the United States of America, with the reservation, that the said treaty should not have effect till a peace should be agreed upon between France and England. Of these two modes I should prefer the latter.

It does not appear that there has been any conversation between your Lordship and M. Talleyrand on a point which was mentioned to you, and which appears to be of considerable importance; I mean, the future admission of Russia and Sweden to become parties in a definitive treaty. I do not say that this is a point that must be determined upon previous to your settling the basis proposed; but it is one which should not be lost sight of, but, on the contrary, urged as far as possible.

*Extract from a dispatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July, 1st, 1806.—Received July 4th.*

SIR,

I had the honor to receive, on Saturday night, the full powers with which it has

graciously pleased his Majesty to entrust me, and your dispatch of the 26th of June.

I waited upon M. Talleyrand next morning, and stated to him in the strongest manner the impossibility of my conversing any further upon the general outlines of peace, until he should return to the former ground, and consider Sicily in its true and real situation, namely, a state not conquered by France, or likely to be so, and coming most strictly within the meaning of his own words; that it had been clearly expressed by him, and repeated to you in the first instance, that France did not intend to make Sicily an obstacle to peace. M. Talleyrand answered that whilst the war continued, and till terms were actually agreed upon, change of circumstances were always to be considered as reasons for partial change of terms; that Bonaparte had been but lately convinced of the facility of taking Sicily at some future period of the war; but, that above all, he felt more and more its absolute necessity to make Naples and the neighbouring territories tenable: that had any confidential overture been made three months ago, they would have been ready to settle the question of Naples in the manner most satisfactory to Great Britain; the same a month later with regard to Holland. Those subjects were now arranged, and the Emperor would consider any retrograde measure as equivalent to abdication. I observed to that minister, that however much good faith may be necessary in every transaction of the world, yet that being more peculiarly so, when a communication is made secretly and verbally, I had a right to be doubly surprized at any change of ground. He defended himself by his former argument about altered circumstances, and said, that when no change of disposition was manifested towards Great Britain herself, as to the restoration of Hanover, or the possession of Malta and the Cape, he thought we might suffer them to possess themselves of a part of the states of their enemy, necessary to the tenure of the rest, which no consideration would now induce France to restore.

M. Talleyrand then asked, whether I had any powers. I told him that I must decline answering that question, until he should inform me that there would be no further discussion about Sicily; but that he might easily draw a conclusion that I had, from the honourable manner in which Great Britain endeavoured to remove every obstacle, not in its own nature insurmountable.

The minister then mentioned his being obliged to go to St. Cloud, and asked, what I said; I answered "that I was ordered to continue no conversation till I should be informed that this new demand, changing entirely the proposed basis, should be urged no more." He appointed next morning for me to receive an answer.

I accordingly returned to the office yesterday morning, when M. Talleyrand repeated

the same demand, offering to desist from the recognition by Great Britain of any or all the new states, waving this concession to the honor of the powers created by France, and setting Hanover against Sicily, and pleading that no such recognition being demanded, Hanover would then appear a fair equivalent for that island. He read the draft of an article to this effect: That Great Britain and France should not oppose each other's arms against such of the powers now at war, as should not be named in the preliminary articles.

To this I declined making any answer, repeating my orders not to converse further till he should abandon this proposition, and return to the former basis. I added that, unless he did so, I could expect nothing but your order to return to England.

M. Talleyrand wished to revert to the old topic, on which I repeated to him that it was impossible for me to converse on any part of the subject, till he should entirely relinquish every mode of seeking for the possession of Sicily.

M. Talleyrand desired me to inform you, that on the 29th of June the French troops were to take possession of Cattaro.

*Extract from a dispatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July 1st, 1806, midnight.—Received July 4th.*

SIR,

After closing the dispatch I had the honor to address to you this morning, I went for the passport M. Talleyrand had promised to have prepared for the messenger's return.

Instead of giving me the passport, he made many excuses for its having escaped his memory, requesting me to wait till he should come back from St. Cloud.

When I returned, M. Talleyrand proposed to me to offer the Hans Towns as an establishment for the King of Naples, and that the British troops should occupy them the same day they retake possession of Hanover. On a little further conversation, I had little doubt that were England to provide in any other manner for his Sicilian Majesty, the King might add the Hans Towns and their territories, in full sovereignty to his German dominions.

The proposition about the Hans Towns being entirely new, I promised to refer it without any comment to you for his Majesty's consideration. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) YARMOUTH.

*Extract from a dispatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July 9th, 1806.—Received July 12th.*

SIR,

I had the honor to receive your dispatch of the 5th instant early yesterday morning, and as soon as possible after waited upon M. Talleyrand to communicate to him that the offer made by France was by no means admissible,

and that I had no authority to listen to any proposals whatsoever for the restoration of peace till he should desist from all pretension to the island of Sicily.

M. Talleyrand not being willing to make any such declaration, I asked him to give me a passport to return to London; he desired me to wait one day till he should again have taken the Emperor's orders.

I accordingly returned this morning, when he desired me to propose Dalmatia, Albania and Ragusa, as an indemnity for the loss of Sicily to his Sicilian Majesty; to this I answered that as the messenger was returning I should communicate this proposition, but that it by no means authorized me to expect an answer, and therefore I must beg leave to return to England.

Had M. d'Oubril not been here, I should immediately have insisted on passports.

I must now inform you that on Monday M. Talleyrand took me aside, and told me that the telegraph announced the landing of Basilio, expressing at the same time a wish that the dispatches he would bring might lead to peace. I answered that I could expect no such result whilst France demanded Sicily; and added, that if I might believe public report, the Emperor, so far from shewing any pacific disposition, every day threw new obstacles in the way.

I then mentioned the changes in Germany. M. Talleyrand said that they were determined upon, but *should not* be published if peace took place. He has since repeated this to M. d'Oubril and myself, saying if peace was made, Germany should remain in its present state.

M. d'Oubril writes both to you and to the Comte de Scrogonoff; his letters will probably contain more than mine, as I conversed very little with M. Talleyrand. I felt on very delicate ground. Had I entered sufficiently into the question of indemnities for the King of Sicily, to obtain a precise idea to what extent they could be carried, Monsieur Talleyrand might have formed an opinion that I had some instructions, and was prepared to abandon Sicily whenever I was assured of sufficient compensation.

*Extract from a dispatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July 19, 12 o'clock at night.—Received July 22d.*

SIR,

On the 10th, General Clarke was named Plenipotentiary to treat with Monsieur d'Oubril; they have since had daily conferences of many hours, yesterday of fourteen. I hear every where that Peace will be signed to-morrow between Russia and France. On the 17th M. d'Oubril admitted to me, that he had produced his powers, and that if conditions such as he should judge necessary to ensure the repose of the continent could be obtained, he should sign a truce of ten months; and

this night, on pressing him, and remonstrating both upon his conduct and the impropriety of disguising his intention, I drew from him these words, which I wrote down in his presence. "That being aware of the immediate danger of Austria, if it was in his power to save it, he should think his duty to do so, even by a separate peace." All he now appears to claim is the return of the troops from Germany; and if he is willing to make peace on receiving an assurance that orders to that effect shall be sent, nobody can doubt but that it will be signed, and probably not a battalion make a retrograde movement of fifty miles.

M. Talleyrand says, that M. d'Oubril is willing to abandon Sicily and Dalmatia, and even to engage to solicit the junction of the former to Naples, &c.

I have used every argument to dissuade M. d'Oubril from so unadvised and unwise a measure, I hope more than I believe, with success. Indeed, I feared, from the first hour I met him, that he was determined to make a peace, good or bad, with or without Great Britain. I may perhaps gain a day, which may be a great deal, if that day should produce dispatches from M. de Strogonoff.

On the 17th at night the new arrangements for Germany were finally determined upon. The princes and the ministers who signed were scarce allowed time to read the deed.

There is a considerable army forming at Bayonne; thirty thousand men are there already. This army is ostensibly destined against Portugal, but will take Spain likewise. M. Herman, one of the secretaries of the foreign office, set off for Lisbon with a mission on the 18th.

All the officers of the army now in Germany received yesterday orders to join their regiments instantly. The court say, this is to have troops to occupy the States seized by the new confederacy. The public ascribe this measure to a desire to frighten the Emperor of Germany; and myself, to a wish to hurry M. d'Oubril, who has shewn so much anxiety for the evacuation of Germany.

M. d'Oubril and M. Talleyrand have, as I have learnt, fixed upon Majorca, Ivica, and Minorca, for his Sicilian Majesty, if they can prevail upon us to evacuate Sicily.

*Copy of a dispatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July 20, 1806, 11 at night.—Received July 24th.*

SIR,

At nine this morning, having had the honor to receive your letters by Mr. Longinoff, and written a few lines to you in addition to my dispatches of last night, I went to M. d'Oubril; and, as I am happy since to find, anticipated the contents of your dispatch of the 18th instant.

I used every argument and means to obtain delay; engaged to break off, if he did; and, finally, authorized him to hold out hopes, that I would listen to propositions of indemnity

in lieu of Sicily for his Sicilian Majesty, if proposed by him, and accompanied by a joint negotiation.

I begged he would do nothing till after Basilio should have arrived, as I had learned by the telegraph that he had landed last night.

I did not find him disposed to listen to me; and not being willing to be too communicative towards him at that moment, I went away.

At four, I heard from good authority, that peace was signed. At six, Basilio arrived. I then went to M. d'Oubril. He was said not to be at home; but, seeing his carriage, I forced my way. He admitted the fact, *Peace is signed*; the conditions, the evacuation *instantly* of Germany by the French troops; the integrity, &c. of the Ottoman empire; no attempt to be made upon Swedish Pomerania; and, by a secret article, Russia promises to obtain his Sicilian Majesty's consent to an exchange of Sicily for Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica. Russia to use her good offices to restore peace between France and England.

M. d'Oubril sends a copy to Count Strogonoff, and goes himself to St. Petersburg. I had no patience to listen to M. d'Oubril's defence of his conduct, so I did not claim his good offices. I must have asked him officially to stay, which I did not choose to do.

I have the honor to be, Sir, &c.

YARMOUTH.

*Extract from a dispatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July 21, 1806.—Received July 24.*

SIR,

I saw M. Talleyrand to-day. I can perceive that the terms of France are encreased, but still not so much so as the sudden defection of Russia had led me to apprehend. Hanover, Malta, the Cape, and India, remain pure and unswayed; and I took an opportunity in conversation to protest, that, come what come might, these were points I never would suffer to be mentioned, but as points agreed upon.

M. Talleyrand demanded my powers. I did not think myself authorized, in the present circumstances, to withhold them.—General Clarke is named to treat with me.

*Extract from a dispatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July 24, 1806.*

SIR,

I had the honor to send by M. de Longinoff dispatches acquainting you, for his Majesty's information, of the peace signed between the Russian and French plenipotentiaries, and with as accurate a statement of the terms as I was able to obtain. M. d'Oubril himself set out for Petersburg early on the morning of the 22d.

On the 23d I received the official notification



tion of the appointment of General Clarke to treat on the part of France, (a copy of which I have the honor to inclose, marked A.) preceded by a private communication from M. Talleyrand, saying, that the Russian peace being signed and the season of the year favourable to the accomplishment of the ulterior views of France, no arrangement, which might remove for some weeks or even months, a definitive treaty could now take place.

I answered the official note (marked A.) with one, a copy of which I inclose, (marked B.)

In the evening, General Clarke proposed a conference for the following morning, at which we should mutually exchange our full powers. We accordingly did so; and I have the honor to inclose (marked C.) a copy of those of General Clarke.

This conference began by an historical recapitulation of what had previously passed, General Clarke saying, he had not yet received his final instructions on all the different points in discussion; it was therefore agreed to adjourn the conference to this day, when each should come prepared with a memorandum of the intentions of his government, founded on what had already passed: General Clarke at the same time declaring that a separate peace with Russia was to be considered equal or superior, in the present circumstances of the world, to any great success in war, and consequently as entitling France to terms much more advantageous than those to which he would have subscribed some days ago. This was accompanied by some animadversions upon the conduct of Russia, to which I could only answer, that I felt it my duty to abstain from any remark, and should, therefore, be entirely silent upon that subject; but that I could assure him that if an intention existed of making any change in the great points upon which we had had such positive, though certainly not official, assurances, namely, his Majesty's German dominions, Malta and the Cape, I must consider the negotiation as stopped *in limine*, and that there would remain only for me to return to England, and acquaint the King that no peace consistent with his Majesty's honor or that of the country, could be made. General Clarke reverted to his want of full instructions, and promised to meet me properly prepared, the next day.

At three o'clock this day, I again met General Clarke, when I read a paper, a copy of which I have the honor to inclose (marked D.), containing the abstract of what I had always stated to be the basis and terms on which his Majesty could alone consent to treat. I did not, however, deliver it to him, considering it merely as the heads of past conversations.

General Clarke then said, that as it was impossible I could be prepared with the assent of his Majesty to the arrangement proposed by Russia for his Sicilian Majesty, on which the terms might much depend, I must con-

sider the communication he made as not strictly official in point of form, but as depending only on that circumstance to make it so.

General Clarke proceeded to state, that, in the situation France was in at this moment, the Emperor would feel authorized to withhold some of the great points; but that having repeatedly said to the contrary, though not in an official manner, he would abide by it.

General Clarke first conversed about his Majesty's German dominions. On this subject, by secret articles, any thing his Majesty thinks right may be stipulated: by the public article, the promise not to object to some acquisition of territory to be made by Prussia. I stopped General Clarke here to say, that his Majesty never could consent to the King of Prussia's obtaining the Hans Towns. General Clarke said, that it was Fulda, Hoya, and some other trifling principalities, over which it was proposed to extend the sovereignty of his Prussian Majesty, but that the independence and present state of the Hans Towns should not be meddled with.

On the subject of Malta—Malta, Gozo, and Conino in full sovereignty to his Majesty, with a clause in the article, declaratory of the dissolution of the Order, and that the two powers "no longer recognise the existence of it." Some pensions for the chevaliers and others, having "real rights in the island" This not to extend to any foreign commanders of the order, or to any claim not local.

The Cape in equal full sovereignty; as a condition it is desired, "that there should be established there a free port" to all nations: either the port itself declared so, or a part appropriated to that purpose.

On the subject of the maintenance of the integrity of the territories and possessions of the Sublime Porte, General Clarke proposed an article, a copy of which I have the honor to send (marked E.); I told him the usual full clause would be sufficient; he persisted that I should send it for his Majesty's consideration.

To the usual full clause of the integrity of the territories and possessions of his Most Faithful Majesty, General Clarke weighed upon a proposed addition of the words "in every part of the world;" and when asked for explanation, said, he thought his Britannic Majesty might occupy some of his Most Faithful Majesty's foreign possessions.

The integrity of his Swedish Majesty's dominions in the usual manner.

Having dismissed these points, General Clarke stated the demands of France:—Pondicherry, St. Lucie, Tobago, Surinam, Goree, Demarara, Berbice, Essequibo.

The recognition in the usual words, "is recognized," of the different branches of the reigning family; of the Electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg as Kings; of the new Dukes of Cleves, Baden, and Darmstadt.

In discussing for many hours these demands,

I never for an instant admitted the possibility of his Majesty consenting to the cessions required. I sought, however, to ascertain to what extent, and in what manner, they could be modified.

*Copy of a Dispatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July 30, 1806.*

SIR,

I had the honour to receive your dispatch of the 26th instant late last night on the 28th, and next morning lost no time in asking for blank passports for a person fully instructed with the sentiments of his Majesty's government, whom it was their intention to join with me in the important commission of treating for peace. M. Talleyrand told me he must take the Emperor's orders. I accordingly returned this day, when that minister informed me, that the Emperor could consider this demand in no other light but that of unnecessary delay, because his Majesty's Secretary of State was actually in possession of a blank passport, which would enable any person or persons to come to Paris without the loss of time occasioned by this demand, but that "for still greater facility," there could be no difficulty about giving more. I answered that I had no knowledge of this circumstance. M. Talleyrand said it was certain, because he had sent two entirely in blank, and that one only had been used, namely, that with which I returned.

It is unnecessary for me to add any thing to what I have already said in my former dispatches, relative to the signature of the Russian treaty; any inaccuracy in the statement of its contents, such as I was enabled to transmit them, may easily be accounted for by the circumstance of my not having seen the treaty itself, and by the unwillingness M. d'Oubril naturally felt to open himself to me on that subject; he informed me at the time that he should send a copy to M. de Strogonoff, who would communicate it to his Majesty's ministers.

It is with pain, Sir, proportioned to my zeal for his Majesty's service, and to the fair and honest conviction of my having done nothing which the peculiar and trying circumstances of the moment did not require from me, that I have learned by the same dispatch the expression of a wish that I had delayed the production of my full powers till I could know the impression which this event of the Russian treaty might produce in his Majesty's councils, and the apprehension that by the producing them, so soon after the signature of the Russian treaty, an impression might be created, unfavourable to the further progress of the negotiation.

If the question regarded only my own personal feelings, I should not think myself at liberty to allot to it so large a portion of a public dispatch; but it may not, I conceive, be unuseful, with a view to the conduct of

the negotiation, that you should be apprized of some details which I have hitherto omitted dwelling upon, partly from the urgency of more important subjects, and partly from my desire not to trespass upon your attention to so great an extent. I trust, Sir, that his Majesty will see in these details wherewithal to justify my conduct in the difficult situation in which I was placed.

The fate of Holland and Naples were settled before I was honoured with his Majesty's confidence. My conversation here with M. Talleyrand soon convinced me that these were only pretexts to still greater changes in the system of Europe. I saw at the same time a great desire of negotiation, before the final execution of some of the Emperor's schemes should have removed any hope of its being attended with success.

This opinion, not preconceived or lightly taken up, but gradually formed from a variety of circumstances, was confirmed by the nature of the offers held out, unofficially indeed, but in such clear and unequivocal terms, that it was impossible to entertain any doubt of the intention of this government to adhere to them.

The point which of all others was the most essential, and that on which satisfaction was due to the national honour and to that of his Majesty, Hanover would, I was assured, be given up without restriction; for I did not then know we should be asked to allow the King of Prussia to obtain the sovereignty of some of the lesser principalities.

I received several assurances about Malta, and the Cape of Good Hope; nor have I any reason to doubt but that before Russia had made her peace separately, these terms might have been obtained, and the treaty have had solely for its basis the *uti possidetis*, with the sole exception in our favour of Hanover restored, and latterly indeed of some arrangements tolerable to all parties in exchange for Sicily.

M. Talleyrand held the same language to me, with respect to Russia, which he had before held with regard to the affairs of Germany. "You have now been here a month; we have been willing to converse with you, to give you an insight into our views, and to communicate them to the British Government. We told you, that if you had the powers, and would enter into negotiation, we would not sign the arrangement of Germany. A reasonable time was left you to consult your government; we had no answer. The arrangement was signed, and we will never recede from it." We now ask you, whether you will treat before Russia has signed, which will not pass two days."

It cannot be necessary to state my answer to such a proposition. I will only add, that the treaty with Russia was signed within the time mentioned, and then commenced the difficulty of my situation.

"Switzerland (I was told by the same authority)

thority) is on the eve of undergoing a great change. This cannot be averted but by a peace with England; but still less can we alter, for any other consideration, our intention of invading Portugal. The army destined for that purpose is already assembling at Bayonne. This is for the determination of Great Britain."

But I confess the point of all others the most decisive in inducing me to produce my full powers, was the language held respecting Prussia.

"Prussia demands from us a declaration respecting Hanover; we cannot content wantonly to lose the only ally France has had since the revolution: the declaration once made, "we cannot retract." Would you have us break entirely with Prussia, when we cannot even say that Great Britain will negotiate with us? Are you here only with orders to delay our measures till the season of the year makes exertion impossible, or can you treat? If so, is not the assurance we give you that Hanover, Malta, and the Cape, shall not be contested, sufficient to induce you to do so? Must we lay before the British Government our exact terms, before they will even avow negotiation with so great a power as that of France? or shall we execute our other projects, as we did those in Holland and Naples?"

Undoubtedly, Sir, conversations of this sort, confirmed even as they were by the events passing under my eyes, could never have induced me to commit his Majesty's confidential servants upon any point upon which I had not received their instructions, and which left no time to receive them; but I did not think myself at liberty to shift from myself the responsibility thus thrown upon me, at the risk of seeing Portugal and Switzerland share the same fate which Germany has just experienced, and Hanover confirmed to Prussia, until such time as his Majesty's arms should recover the possession of it.

The mode of proceeding of this government left me no alternative. Either to avow negotiation, or shut up every opening to it, was my only option.

I felt that I pledged his Majesty to nothing except the fact of negotiation, already privately known to every court in Europe.

I carefully forbore giving any written paper, or admitting even the possibility of any other basis than that of *uti possidetis*.

I have ascertained the real extent of the pretensions of France; and I did consider myself to have prevented a great evil at small expence, by having given time to yourself and his Majesty's other confidential servants, to provide by the further instructions you might judge proper, for the interest of the powers, thus, for the moment at least, saved from the grasp of France.

I have the honour, &c.

YARMOUTH.

Copy of a note from the Earl of Lauderdale to M. Talleyrand, dated Paris, August 5, 1806.

The Earl of Lauderdale, appointed by his Britannic Majesty, plenipotentiary to the court of France, has the honour to inform his excellency the minister for foreign affairs of his arrival at Paris, and at the same time to request he will have the goodness to inform him at what hour he may call upon him.

Copy of a Dispatch from the Earls of Lauderdale and Tarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, August 9, 1806.—Received August 13.

SIR,

We have now to inform you, that Lord Lauderdale having exhibited his powers, and delivered a copy in the customary form, our first meeting with General Clarke, the Plenipotentiary of the French government, took place at his house, on Thursday, 7th August, at noon.

Our conversation commenced by General Clarke's observing that, as Lord Lauderdale had just arrived from London, with full instructions from his Majesty, he had probably something new to communicate.

Lord Lauderdale in substance replied, that it was his wish, before intermeddling with the negotiation now pending, distinctly to recal to the recollection of General Clarke what had already passed between his Majesty and the government of France, and at once precisely to state the only footing on which his Majesty could consent to treat. To effect this object, he informed General Clarke, that he had prepared a note (marked A.) which he begged to deliver to him as official.

General Clarke read the note twice with great attention, and afterwards placed it in his portfolio, saying that he must take it *ad referendum*.

Very little passed at this meeting sufficiently interesting to merit being detailed; the General objected to the practice he apprehended Lord Lauderdale meant to introduce of conducting the negotiation by writing; and said he was afraid the Emperor would regard it as a means of endless delay, if a note was to be delivered upon every insignificant question which it might be necessary to discuss. The reply consisted merely in stating the distinction betwixt delivering a written note for the purpose of at once bringing to a point the basis on which the negotiation was to be conducted, and referring on every trivial occasion to that practice. The first, it was contended, must accelerate; the latter, it was admitted, would delay the negotiation, and it would be therefore carefully avoided, as it was his Majesty's wish that no delay should take place.

General Clarke, with something like an insinuation that an unfair advantage was taken by the government of Great Britain, announced that, as there had been two plenipotentiaries appointed by his Majesty, it was the Emperor's intention to do the same, and that the

the name of the person selected would be communicated to us.

It is proper to state, that in the course of this conversation Lord Yarmouth recalled to General Clarke's recollection, that in all the interviews he had had with him, he uniformly stated the *uti possidetis* as the only basis upon which he could possibly treat. General Clarke in reply said, that he could make no answer to what Lord Yarmouth stated, without alluding to conversations, which he affected to consider as loose, calling them "*des romans politiques*" (political romances); at the same time by his silence he clearly admitted what Lord Yarmouth most distinctly stated.

Our first interview terminated with an appointment to meet at Lord Lauderdale's apartments on Friday the 8th at twelve o'clock, the General observing that it might be perhaps necessary to put off the appointment, as he wished to have full time to consider the note which had been delivered, and as the new Plenipotentiary might wish to have an opportunity carefully to read the correspondence that hitherto had taken place. He promised at the same time, if this was the case, to give us notice by writing in the morning.

On Friday the 8th, at eleven o'clock, the inclosures (marked B. and C.) were left at Lord Lauderdale's apartments, and an answer was sent to General Clarke, stating that an appointment had been made by Lords Lauderdale and Yarmouth to receive the Turkish Ambassador at four o'clock, and requesting that the meeting should take place on Saturday the 9th, at noon.

General Clarke and Monsieur Champagny, Minister of the Interior, the newly appointed Plenipotentiary, afterwards put off this meeting till four o'clock to-day, as the latter was obliged to attend the Emperor's privy-council at St. Cloud.

Late on Friday night Lord Yarmouth received the answer to the note delivered by Lord Lauderdale, a copy of which (marked D.) is inclosed, to which Lord Lauderdale and Lord Yarmouth immediately returned the answer, also inclosed, (marked E.)

General Clarke and M. Champagny came to the meeting appointed at four o'clock, and a conversation took place which lasted for upwards of two hours. Into the details of this it is impossible now to enter. The general object of it was to engage Lord Lauderdale to depart from the basis which he had insisted should be recognized, to prevail upon him to consult his government, or to take ten or fifteen days for consideration; but it terminated by Lord Lauderdale's declaring that the last note was to be considered as a prelude to his demanding passports, for which he should apply to M. Talleyrand in the course of the evening.

The letter, a copy of which (marked F.) is inclosed, was dispatched to M. Talleyrand half an hour after the departure of the Plenipotentiaries, and it appears highly impro-

bable that any proposition should be made, which can alter our resolution of leaving France the moment the passports arrive.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) { LAUDERDALE.  
YARMOUTH.

*Copy of a Note delivered by the Earl of Lauderdale to General Clarke, at Paris, on the 7th of August, 1806.*

The undersigned Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, previous to entering upon the negotiation actually pending between his Sovereign and the court of France, thinks it necessary briefly to retrace the circumstances in which it originated. At the same time, he conceives it consistent with that character of openness and sincerity, which, as his Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, he is determined invariably to support, to declare the only basis upon which he can consent to treat, to be the principle which France herself originally laid down: and to define the nature of the discussion into which he is about to enter.

The strong and energetic language in which the French government, a few months since, expressed its desire for peace, whilst it inspired his Majesty with confidence in the real sincerity of the wishes of the court of France, left him only to regret that the proposal of treating with his Majesty separately from his allies, appeared to prevent both France and England from profiting by that happy disposition of their respective governments; it being at that time impossible for his Majesty, conformably with the good faith which he has ever evinced, to treat otherwise than conjointly with his ally the Emperor of Russia.

Since that time, his Majesty having found that circumstances, which it is unnecessary to detail here, permitted his Majesty to negotiate separately: he received with great pleasure, the proposal of treating generally, upon the basis of *uti possidetis*, which was to be scrupulously observed, except in the case of Hanover, which was proposed to be ceded to his Majesty, with all its dependencies.

It is true, that this proposal was not made either directly, or through the channel of an accredited minister: of its authenticity, however, no one could entertain the smallest doubt.

Independently of the authority which it derived from the character of the person employed to communicate it, it seemed to agree completely with what had been previously announced. For "The Emperor desires nothing that England possesses," (an avowal made at the commencement of the correspondence between the two courts) was a natural prelude to such a proposal.

His Majesty regarded the cession of Hanover as a proof of the spirit of justice in which the proposal was conceived, because this electorate, although occupied on account of a supposed identity of interests and of measures, in fact had no relation whatever with the dis-

putes which produced the present war; and his Majesty saw in the principle hitherto acknowledged as the general basis of negotiation, a basis peculiarly adapted to the relative situations of the two parties, which he considered a proof that France was as sincerely disposed as Great Britain to put an end to an order of things, equally prejudicial to the interests of both countries.

In fact it appeared to his Majesty to be the only principle upon which it was probable that a negotiation could be brought to a successful issue. From the nature of the interests of the parties engaged in it, there was but little hope that any satisfactory arrangement could be made on the ground of reciprocal restitution, by giving up their respective acquisitions; whilst, on the other hand, the principle of *uti possidetis* naturally presented itself, as the mode of terminating the unfortunate hostilities between the two nations, both of whom were in possession of conquests extensive and important in point both of territory and of influence; France on the continent of Europe, and Great Britain in other parts of the world.

This truth appeared still more striking to his Majesty, upon reflecting that the state of possession in which the two nations held their respective acquisitions could scarcely suffer any important change by the continuance of the war; the superiority of the naval force of Great Britain being, according to all appearance, not less firmly established on the seas, than that of the armies of France on the continent of Europe.

It was under the impression which these ideas naturally produced, that his Majesty accepted, without hesitation, the proposal of treating upon the principle of *uti possidetis*, with the reservation due to the connection and the concert that subsisted with the Emperor of Russia; and, as a proof of his sincerity, his Majesty fixed upon the person by whom the communication had been made, to announce the readiness with which he had acceded to the basis proposed for the conclusion of a treaty.

The undersigned is by no means disposed to conceal the satisfaction his Majesty derived from these happy prospects of speedily restoring to his subjects the blessings of peace, upon just and equitable principles, such as were conformable to the honour of his crown; nor the regret which his Majesty felt, when, almost at the very moment of his declaring his acceptance of the proposal that had been made to him, it was signified that this principle was suddenly abandoned by the demand of the evacuation and cession of Sicily; a demand which has hitherto been modified merely by projects of indemnity for his Sicilian Majesty, which appear to be totally inadequate and inadmissible.

This demand, so incompatible with the avowed principles upon which the two powers were treating, was in itself sufficient to put

an end to the negotiation; but the anxiety of his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland to concur with his ally the Emperor of Russia, and to secure to his subjects the blessings of peace, induced him to receive any new proposal for obtaining for his Sicilian Majesty, in exchange for Sicily, a real and satisfactory equivalent, such as that sovereign should consent to accept.

No satisfactory proposal of this nature having yet been made, the undersigned must declare that he cannot consent to treat upon any other principle than that of the *uti possidetis*, as originally proposed to his sovereign by the court of France: at the same time he is desirous it should be well understood, that the adoption of this principle will not prevent him either from listening to any just and adequate indemnification to his Sicilian Majesty for the cession of Sicily, or from accepting any proposition for the exchange of territory between the two contracting parties, upon just and equal principles, such as may tend to the reciprocal advantage of the two countries.

The undersigned is well aware that since the *uti possidetis*, was proposed by the court of France, peace has been concluded between France and the Emperor of Russia, and that, in consequence, the relative situation of the two countries is no longer the same; but, on the other hand he must also observe, that since that time France has acquired fresh advantages in consequence of the extensive changes which she has made in the constitution of the German Empire; an arrangement, the preventing of which was represented by France to the court of Great Britain as a powerful motive for the immediate conclusion of peace on the basis of *uti possidetis*. If then this principle formerly appeared just to France, it cannot fail at present, according to her own views of the subject, to be more favourable to her interest than to those of the British Empire.

The undersigned thinks it at the same time necessary to observe, that, although France may have other important views upon the continent of Europe, his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland may very fairly form views in other parts of the world of infinite importance to the commerce and to the power of his empire, and consequently that he cannot, conformably with either the interests of his people or the honour of his crown, negotiate upon any principle of inferiority either avowed or supposed. He can treat upon no other footing than the supposition that the continuance of hostilities is equally disadvantageous to both parties. There can be no reason to suppose that the conquests which his Majesty proposes to retain by the peace can be wrested from him by war; and the undersigned is persuaded that the best proof of the equity of the conditions upon which he proposes to treat, is to be found in the fact, that they were proposed by France herself at the first opening of the communications between the

the two governments, which have led to the mission with which his Sovereign has been pleased to entrust him conjointly with the Earl of Yarmouth.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

*Copy of a Note from General Clarke to the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth, dated Paris, August 8, 1806.*

The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, has laid before his government the note transmitted yesterday by his Excellency Lord Lauderdale, Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty.

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, could not see without pain, that a negotiation which has already been the subject of so much discussion, which has occasioned the dispatching of so many messengers by both parties, which was in a word already brought to maturity, should have suddenly taken a retrograde direction, so as to present obstacles founded, not in the nature of the stipulations but on the very ground on which that negotiation was commenced.

The court of France has constantly refused to admit in the same negotiation, the courts of England and Russia, and whatever desire his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, may have, to see a general peace shortly re-established, no consideration could induce him to violate that principle of his policy. The negotiations which France had commenced at Petersburg, had moreover convinced his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, that the English cabinet deceived itself with respect to the nature of its relations with Russia.

After several months of discussion, the cabinet of London yielded this point, and his Excellency the Earl of Yarmouth arrived publicly at Calais, and afterwards at Paris, for the purpose of treating for peace. He had conferences with his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs immediately after his arrival in this capital, having previously made known to him that he was duly authorized by his government.

Since that period, Russia has concluded her peace with France. The undersigned has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to negotiate with the Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, and the first step was an exchange of his powers with those of his Excellency the Earl of Yarmouth, whom he was bound to believe, as is expressed in his Excellency's full powers, authorized to negotiate, conclude, and sign a definitive treaty between France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Very frequent conferences, most of them of several hours, have since taken place between the two Plenipotentiaries, who, with good faith on both sides, endeavoured to do away the difficulties, and put aside every thing that could have tended to irritate their

minds, or to embarrass and unnecessarily retard the progress of the negotiation.

Instead of transmitting to each other notes, more or less ingenious, but which rather remove than approximate the object which it is wished to attain; instead of beginning those written controversies, which are not less injurious to humanity than open hostilities, and which prolong the miseries of nations; instead, above all things of negotiating peace in the same manner in which war is carried on, the Plenipotentiaries had free conferences, in which his Majesty the Emperor and King granted all which he could grant without losing sight of the dignity of his crown, his love for his people, and the interest of his allies.

His Majesty will never be reduced to make further sacrifices.

Does not the method taken by his Excellency the Earl of Lauderdale, the new Plenipotentiary on the part of his Britannic Majesty, appear to announce that a multitude of notes will not be sufficient even to bring the governments to an understanding? And is not a risk evidently incurred, by adopting such a method, the abuse of which has been so manifest in our recollection, of being still further from a good understanding than we have hitherto been? If, on the contrary, it is only wished to form documents which may hereafter be presented to the parliament of Great Britain, his Majesty the Emperor and King has no similar inducement; it is peace that he desires; a peace equally honourable for France, for Great Britain, and for their allies, which the mutual and assiduous labour of the respective Plenipotentiaries shall have rendered acceptable to both governments.

Nevertheless, that his love of justice, and the sincerity of his pacific sentiments may be manifest to every one, and that it may be truly known, to whom all hindrance to the progress of the negotiation ought to be attributed, his Majesty the Emperor of the French has deigned to permit the undersigned to discuss here the vain question relative to the basis of this negotiation, which was already advanced, and on the point of being terminated.

In the letter written to his Excellency Mr. Fox, on the 1st of April, by his Excellency the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, that Minister declared that his Majesty the Emperor of the French entirely adopted the principle set forth in the dispatch of his Excellency Mr. Fox, of the 26th March, and offered as the basis of the negotiation: "That the proposed peace ought to be honourable for the two courts, and for their respective allies."

In his letter of the 2d June to his Excellency Mr. Fox, his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs went still further; he proposed in the name of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, to establish as a basis two fundamental principles, the first

of them taken from Mr. Fox's letter of the 26th of March, namely: "That the object of the two powers should be a peace honourable to themselves, and to their respective allies, at the same time that this peace should be of a nature to insure, as far as should lie in their power, the future tranquillity of Europe."

The second principle was, "An acknowledgment in favour of both powers of the right of interference and of guarantee with regard to continental affairs, and with regard to maritime affairs."

Such was the basis adopted by the British government, and agreed upon with it. It could never have entered into the mind of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, to take the *uti possidetis* as the basis of the negotiation. If such had been his intention, he would have kept Moravia, a part of Hungary, Styria, Carniola, Croatia, the whole of Austria, as well as its capital—Trieste, and Fiume, and the surrounding coast would still be in his power, as well as Genoa and Venice. Hanover, Osnaburgh, and all the mouths of the great rivers of the north of Germany would be subject to his dominion; and, doubtless, his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, might then without difficulty, have left his Britannic Majesty in possession of the Cape, Surinam, Tobago, St. Lucia, Pondicherry, &c.

As to Sicily, in this very supposition his Majesty the Emperor and King would not have left it to his enemies; but his Majesty would only have thought that the conquest of this island should have preceded the opening of the negotiations; and while Prussia and Russia have either guaranteed or recognized the changes which have taken place in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, is it to be supposed that England could have prevented the conquest of Sicily, which is separated from the continent only by a channel of less than two thousand toises?

And even supposing that the Cape, Surinam, and other Dutch possessions could have been finally detached from the kingdom of Holland, is it not certain that its existence as a nation would become from that very cause impossible; and that its incorporation with the French empire would have been the necessary consequence of a refusal given by England to restore to it its colonies? What, in fact, could be the means of maintaining a nation which would have nothing but debts, and from which, the total deprivation of all commerce would take away the possibility of paying them? Whatever their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty may allege, it is impossible that they should not be convinced, that it is a very different thing for Great Britain to see the Texel and the mouths of the Rhine and the Meuse in the power of the French revenue-officers, or to see them in the power of the Dutch. Thus,

Holland, without the restitution of its colonies, would necessarily become a province of the French empire; for, on accepting the crown of Holland, Prince Lewis formally declared his intention of renouncing it, if the Dutch colonies were not restored at the general peace.

Let Hanover become a province of France; let Trieste, Fiume, and their territory likewise become provinces of the kingdom of Italy, and let Great Britain keep as a compensation, the Cape, Surinam, Malta, and Pondicherry, &c. France will consent to it, and the great principle of *uti possidetis* will be applied in its full extent, both as to the present and as to the future.

Let the new Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty point out, in the history of the world, a negotiation terminated upon the principle of the *uti possidetis* between two great nations. Let him examine whether this principle does not belong rather to an armistice than to a treaty of peace? It is impossible not to say, that, in proposing to France the *uti possidetis*, particularly under the present circumstances, a strange idea must have been formed of the character of the Emperor Napoleon, and it must have been believed that he was reduced to a singular state of humiliation and distress.

But, in demanding the *uti possidetis*, his Excellency the Earl of Lauderdale, Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty, without regard to the principle which he advances, wishes to change entirely the destiny of a continental state, which gave 25,000 men to England, and furnished her with a part of the means which she afforded in the Seven Years War, and even in the war of the French Revolution, to the armies of the North. Thus, therefore, it is wished to maintain the principle of the *uti possidetis*, in order to deprive France of all her commerce, and of all her establishments, and to ruin her allies; but it is wished to violate the principle of the *uti possidetis*, in order to oblige France to renounce her engagements, to break her treaties; in a word, to dissolve her whole continental system! Is not this to propose a peace a thousand times more disastrous than the longest war, and conditions calculated to excite the indignation of every Frenchman? What! shall France have conquered all the powers subsidized by England during three coalitions, to see imposed upon her conditions as unjust as they are dishonourable, notwithstanding the moderation and generosity which she has shewn?

His Excellency Mr. Fox himself, proposed that "the peace should be honourable to both courts, and to their respective allies."

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, could not consider the peace as honourable, if, by one of its conditions, he was to lose a single subject, and of how ever little importance the colony of Tobago may

may be, it suffices, that it made part of the French empire at the time his Majesty took the reins of the government, to prevent his ever signing a treaty in which the alienation of that colony, or of any other which belongs to him in the same manner, shall be comprized. No reasonable Englishman can have flattered himself with the contrary; and his Majesty, in the position in which he stands, would, by consenting to it, lose the esteem of every brave and generous person, even among his enemies.

The undersigned is directed to declare, that his Majesty the Emperor and King considers as a disgrace the very idea of a negotiation, founded on the *uti possidetis*. It is the more contrary to his principles, inasmuch as his Majesty has restored his conquests, and that he should be now reigning over a population the double of that which he in fact governs, if, at the conclusion of the treaties of peace which he made at the expiration of the several coalitions, he had taken the *uti possidetis* for his only principle.

The undersigned is also directed to declare, that the only conditions of negotiation which his Majesty the Emperor and King is willing to adopt, are those proposed in part by his Excellency Mr. Fox, contained in the letter which was addressed to him on the 2d of June by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and repeated in the twelfth paragraph of the present note.

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, requires nothing of Great Britain which can be contrary to the interests of her allies. He is entitled to expect that nothing will be exacted of him, which can be contrary to the interests of his own allies.

The undersigned is directed to add, that he refers to what had been prepared by the mutual efforts of his Excellency the Earl of Yarmouth, and the undersigned.

If peace shall not be re-established, it is not France who can be accused of having changed, but England; although peace between France and Russia, and other events unfavourable to Great Britain have taken place since the negotiation was entered upon and nearly brought to a conclusion, in concert with his Excellency the Earl of Yarmouth.

(Signed) CLARKE.

Copy of a Note from the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth to General Clarke, dated Paris, August 9, 1806.

The undersigned plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty cannot allow themselves to enter into a detailed consideration of the official Note, dated the 8th of August, which just been delivered to them on the part of his Excellency General Clarke. From the manner in which the different points which form the subject of this note are treated, it would be impossible for them to discuss them with that calmness and that regard to propriety,

which the character with which their Sovereign has invested them, demands. But the subject of this note is of a nature so general, and so foreign to the object under discussion, that it would be perfectly useless to take it into consideration at the present moment.

The undersigned the Earl of Lauderdale, far from thinking that the manner of discussing in writing the fundamental points of a negotiation can in any shape increase the difficulty of coming to an understanding, is, on the contrary, of opinion, that he already perceives evident proofs of its utility, inasmuch as the official note presented by him since his arrival has brought the negotiation to an unequivocal issue, and put an end to those misunderstandings, without doubt real, which have taken place, and which never could have occurred if the same method had been adopted at the commencement of the negotiation.

The undersigned the Earl of Yarmouth finds himself compelled to recur to the manner in which it has been stated to him, that he landed at Calais invested with a public character to treat for peace. He only came to give in person, and  *viva voce*, the answer to a communication that he had been requested to make to the English government, founded upon the basis of the *uti possidetis*, in conformity with the following words of his Excellency M. Talleyrand: "We ask nothing from you;" accompanied with positive assurances that the restitution of the possessions of his Majesty in Germany would meet with no opposition. The same sentiment also recurs in the letter from M. Talleyrand to Mr. Fox of the first of April in these terms, "The Emperor covets nothing that England possesses."

The Earl of Yarmouth feels himself under an equal necessity of not passing over in silence the remarks made by his Excellency General Clarke, on the subject of the delays of the negotiation, and of the frequent communication by messengers. The answers of his Britannic Majesty have ever been frank and prompt; and if the number of messengers has been considerable, it can only be attributed to motives foreign to the wishes of his Majesty.

The undersigned the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth, can by no means subscribe to the opinion held out by his Excellency General Clarke in the said note, that the negotiation "had been begun and nearly brought to a conclusion" in the interval which elapsed between the time when Lord Yarmouth officially communicated his full powers, and the arrival of Lord Lauderdale; on the contrary, they consider the negotiation as having scarcely commenced. The conversations to which allusion has been made, consisted, on the part of the French Plenipotentiaries, in making demands which the undersigned the Earl of Yarmouth has uniformly declared to be inadmissible; and, on the part of Lord Yarmouth,



in keeping strictly within the bounds of the *uti possidetis*, not having any instructions on the part of his government to admit any other conditions of negotiation; conditions suggested by France in the communication made by the Earl of Yarmouth, and previously announced in M. Talleyrand's letter of the 1st of April.

The undersigned Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth think it unnecessary in this place to repeat the motives set forth in the official note presented by Lord Lauderdale, and which induced his Majesty to consider the basis of the *uti possidetis* proposed by France peculiarly applicable to the respective situation of the two countries. It is to them a subject of deep regret that, by so absolute and decided a departure from that basis on the part of the French government; the hopes and expectations of the two nations must be entirely frustrated.

It only remains for the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth to declare, that his Majesty, ever ready to listen to just and honourable conditions of peace, relies with confidence upon the means which he derives from the loyalty and affection of his subjects. He will never listen to any proposals of negotiation whatsoever upon terms incompatible with the honour of his crown and the real interests of his subjects.

(Signed) } LAUDERDALE.  
                  } YARMOUTH.

*Copy of a Note from Messrs. Champagny and Clarke to the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth, dated Paris, August 11th, 1806.*

The undersigned Ministers Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, have read with attention the note dated the 9th of August, addressed to them by their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in which they again propose the *uti possidetis* as the basis of the negotiation.

The French Plenipotentiaries know not whether, by the adoption of this principle, England would obtain the right of exacting from the French government, for herself and her allies, every restitution which may suit her convenience, without being bound to make any restitution to France and her allies of the conquests which she has made. This demand would be so extraordinary, that it would be equivalent to saying that France should sign all the conditions which it may please the English Plenipotentiaries to commit to writing. One cannot suppose that such is really the intention of the English ministry. They have not sent over plenipotentiaries for the sole purpose of requiring the admission of an indefinite basis which would render them masters of all the conditions of the treaty. In a state of things so obscure, the French Plenipotentiaries demand such explanations as may enable them to understand, and to pro-

ceed in the negotiation. These consist in making known what are the conquests which England wishes to keep, what are those which she will restore to France and her allies, and what conquests of France she requires to be restored. This will unfold a system of compensation, which may give a clear idea of the principles and intentions of the British cabinet. The French Plenipotentiaries will then know what engagements they contract in adopting the basis which is proposed to them; for they can certainly never consent to this adoption without knowing what is demanded of them.

In laying down the principle of *uti possidetis*, have the English Plenipotentiaries had it in view to propose a means of exchange and of compensation? If this is their meaning, the Emperor adopts it, because it appears to him conformable to the two principles already agreed upon by both parties, in the letters of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and of the English Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs, viz.

1st. To the principle laid down by Mr. Fox in his letter of the 26th March last, "That the object of both Parties ought to be that the peace should be honourable for both, and their respective allies; and at the same time of a nature to insure, as far as should be in their power, the future tranquillity of Europe.

2d. To the principle subjoined to the preceding by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in his letter of the 2d June following, which consists of an acknowledgment, in favour of the two parties, of the full right of intervention and of guaranty in continental and in maritime affairs.

The undersigned take this opportunity of renewing to their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the assurance of their high consideration.

(Signed) } CHAMPAGNY.  
                  } CLARKE.

*Copy of a Note from the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth to Messrs. Champagny and Clarke, dated Paris, August 11th, 1806. Eleven o'clock P.M.*

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty would not have delayed their answer to the note of this day's date, addressed to them by their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of the French government; but as their reiterated demands to his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs for passports, even for their messenger; remained unanswered, they thought it right first to ascertain, whether they were still to enjoy an open and uninterrupted communication with their government, such as, in similar cases, has always been permitted by every government in Europe.

The explanations which the undersigned have received from his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, induce them to hope that a like delay will, on no occasion whatever, again take place.

After having mutually considered the note of their Excellencies the plenipotentiaries of the French government, the undersigned have to remark, that the British government, far from pretending to "exact from the French government every restitution which may suit their convenience, without being bound to make any restitution to France," never expressed any other wish than that of treating with the French Government on the basis which was proposed to them by France herself, as it is expressed in the note of Lord Lauderdale, viz. "to treat generally upon the basis of *uti possidetis*, which was to be scrupulously observed, except in the case of Hanover, which was proposed to be ceded to his Britannic Majesty with all its dependencies."

They must also observe, that if it were possible to mistake the result which would necessarily follow from this principle, the verbal discussions, which took place on the 9th instant, between the French plenipotentiaries and the undersigned, leave no room for doubt, whether the proposition thus laid down was perfectly understood by those plenipotentiaries.

The undersigned have therefore only to repeat, that they cannot, consistently with the instructions of their Government, do otherwise than insist upon the previous recognition of this principle. It is on this condition alone that they are authorized to continue the negotiation.

As soon as this principle shall be agreed to, the undersigned will be ready to proceed to the discussion of the other points mentioned in the note of Lord Lauderdale.

It only remains for the undersigned to add, that if the French government expresses a disposition to adhere to the proposal, such as his Britannic Majesty understands it to have been made by them, they shall congratulate themselves as on a most fortunate event; an event which promises (according to the expression of Mr. Fox, quoted by their Excellencies), "a peace honorable for the two nations, and at the same time of a nature to insure the future tranquillity of Europe."

(Signed) LAUDAERDALE.  
YARMOUTH.

*Copy of a Dispatch from Mr. Secretary Fox to the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth, dated Downing-street, August 14th, 1806.*

MY LORDS,

His Majesty's servants have observed, from the dispatches received this day, that some insinuation has been thrown out by the French government, of a disposition on the part of this country to gain some unfair advantage by the employment of two plenipotentiaries in the present discussions. That government has since taken the obvious mode of counteracting this advantage (if any such there was) by naming on their part also a second plenipotentiary. But, the King's government is desirous, while it adheres steadily to the sub-

stance of those points which are thought fit to be insisted on for the honor and interest of his Majesty's crown, to leave no pretence for cavils as to the form in which these discussions are carried on. The advantage which was to be looked to from the personal share which the Earl of Yarmouth originally had in these transactions, as the bearer of the overtures made by France, has now ceased; and, while his Lordship has, on the one hand, properly recorded his decisive testimony as to the reality of these overtures, and as to the exact terms of peace so offered, the French government has, on the other hand, not only refused to adhere to those offers, but has expressly declared, that they never can even have entered into their thoughts. "It never could have entered into the thoughts of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, to take for the basis of the negotiation the *uti possidetis*."

In this state of things the King's servants are not aware of any benefits that would be likely to result to his Majesty's service from imposing on Lord Yarmouth any further duty in this respect; nor do they wish that any such ground for cavil as I have before alluded to, however unfounded it would be, should be left to the enemy.

They have, therefore, submitted it as their humble advice to his Majesty, that, in case of the continuance of the negotiations, the French minister should be informed, that they will henceforth be conducted by the Earl of Lauderdale alone, the Earl of Yarmouth having obtained his Majesty's gracious permission to return to England; but that, his Majesty does not, on his part, make any objection to Lord Lauderdale's treating with both the persons who have been named by the French government for that trust: a proof perfectly decisive, in all its parts, that no unfair advantage, such as the French government appears to apprehend, can have been in the King's contemplation.

(Signed) C. J. Fox.\*

*Copy of a Note from the Earl of Lauderdale to Messrs. Champagny and Clarke, dated Paris, August 29th, 1806.*

The undersigned plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, being on the point of renewing with their Excellencies the French plenipotentiaries the conferences of the 26th instant, thinks himself obliged to lay before their Excellencies the state of the negotiation, such as it stood after the note transmitted on the part of the undersigned and of the Earl of Yarmouth on the 12th instant. Their Excellencies the French plenipotentiaries will perceive from this statement, that the discussion is come to a point which will no longer permit the undersigned to continue it, unless by the admission of the only basis on which he is authorized to negotiate, their Excellencies

\* This was Mr. Fox's last letter.

should afford him fresh motives to justify such a determination.

In the official note transmitted to their Excellencies the French plenipotentiaries on the 12th of August, it was observed to them, "that the British government, far from pretending to exact from the French government, every restitution which may suit their convenience, without being bound to make any restitution to France, never expressed any other wish than that of treating with the French government on the basis which was proposed to her by France herself; as it is expressed in the note of Lord Lauderdale, viz. "to treat generally upon the basis of *uti possidetis*, which was to be scrupulously observed, except in the case of Hanover, which was proposed to be ceded to his Britannic Majesty, with all its dependencies."

"That even if it were possible to mistake the result which would necessarily follow from this principle, the verbal discussions which took place on the 9th instant, between the French plenipotentiaries and the undersigned, leave no room to doubt, whether the proposition thus laid down was perfectly understood by those plenipotentiaries.

"The undersigned have therefore only to repeat, that they cannot consistently with the instructions of their government, do otherwise than insist upon the previous recognition of this principle. It is on this condition alone that they are authorized to continue the negotiation."

This note remained without answer till the 25th of that month, when their Excellencies the French plenipotentiaries informed the undersigned by a letter, that, "the plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, wishing to confer with his Excellency the Earl of Lauderdale, his Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary, upon the subject of the last note his Excellency addressed to them, request his Lordship will call at the office of the minister of the interior tomorrow about three o'clock in the afternoon, where they will meet, provided the hour is convenient to his Excellency."

The undersigned forbears making any observations on the length of the interval which elapsed between the sending the note of the 11th and the period when it was answered; as well as on the manner in which their Excellencies avoided entering into discussion in writing on the contents of that note, according to the usage of all times, and of all countries, whenever affairs of such importance are in question. He confines himself to remark that, when, after so long a delay, the undersigned accepted an invitation from their Excellencies to renew the discussions, in the hope of receiving at length the decision of the French government on the contents of the official note of the 11th, the conference appeared to tend on the part of their Excellencies the French plenipotentiaries solely to

engage the undersigned to present the detailed project of a treaty

The undersigned, jointly with the Earl of Yarmouth, had already in the note of the 11th instant, formally declared, that, until France had adopted the basis such as the British government understood it to have been originally proposed by her, he could not enter into a detailed negotiation. If indeed the undersigned could have forgot himself so far as to accede to the proposition made at the last conference by their Excellencies the French plenipotentiaries, it would not only have been necessary for that purpose, that he should have abandoned the only conditions which his instructions authorized him to admit, as the basis of the negotiation, but moreover that he should expose himself to a manifest contradiction, in presenting at first an entire project of a treaty, the details of which were to result from the negotiation itself; a negotiation which the undersigned had declared that he could not enter upon till after a previous acknowledgement of the basis in question.

In this state of things the undersigned, after having attended, conformably to the desire of their Excellencies the French plenipotentiaries, at the conferences which they proposed to him; after having maturely reflected on all the communications which he has received from their Excellencies, and thus fully convinced himself, that the present views of the French government are far different from those which his Britannic Majesty had a right to expect from them; in a word, that the continuance of the present negotiation can henceforth have no other effect than that of keeping up, in both nations, a hope which cannot be realized, the undersigned thinks it his duty formally to declare to their Excellencies the French plenipotentiaries, the resolution which he has taken, in conformity to the instructions of his sovereign, to put an end to his mission. The admission, in writing, of the basis so often brought forward by the undersigned, can alone occasion a change in his determination.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

Extract from a dispatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, August 30th, 1806.—Received September 3d.

SIR,

When I reflect on the contents of the dispatch I had the honor of making up for you yesterday, I cannot help anticipating the surprise with which you must receive the intelligence, that I am now under an engagement to renew the conference with the plenipotentiaries of France, on Thursday the 4th of September.

On going yesterday, at three o'clock, to the office of the minister of the interior, I confess I did not foresee the possibility of any thing occurring that could prevent my executing the resolution I had formed, of demanding:

passports this morning, and of returning immediately to England. I trust I need scarcely assure you, that I have as strong an impression as any man can have, of the bad consequences that may attend exhibiting any thing which looks like versatility of conduct; and yet under the circumstances in which I found myself placed, I am satisfied I had no choice, and that I could not refuse, with propriety, the solicitations of the French plenipotentiaries to renew the conference.

At the commencement of our interview, I perceived a disposition to greater cordiality than I had hitherto experienced. To M. de Champagny's inquiry, whether they had been fortunate enough, by what they had said, to induce me to deliver the project of a treaty, I answered, by recalling to his recollection, the reasons I had formerly stated for declining such a proceeding till the basis that had originally been proposed was again formerly recognized; and I informed him, that, in order to give them an accurate view of my conception of the subject, I had prepared a note which I wished to submit to them, delivering to them the note, a copy of which I had the honor of inclosing in my dispatch of August 29th.

After reading this note, and observing in general that they did not know whether, if we should come to a particular explanation, we might not arrive at a conclusion coincident in its effect with the object I had in view, when I insisted on the general principle, they entered into a detail with respect to the necessity of some immediate determination on the subject of Hanover, and afterwards stated their views as to the French possessions in the East Indies, the Dutch Colonies, St. Lucie, and Tobago; on all of which, they talked in a style so perfectly different from any thing I had before heard, that I should not be more surprized if, at our next conference, they were to give them up, than I was at the change of tone manifested on this occasion.

A great deal more passed in the way of general conversation; all of which tended to shew me, that, although they were still at a wide distance from such terms as I could accede to, they had wonderfully relaxed from the tone they had antecedently assumed.

M. de Champagny then invited me to name a day for resuming our conference. To this, I decidedly objected, admitting at the same time, that they had made concessions in the course of our discussion; but adding, that they were still so far from agreeing to admit what the English government uniformly conceived the original proposition to have conveyed, that I could not yet indulge any hopes of our coming to an agreement, and should therefore feel it necessary to terminate my mission.

M. de Champagny asked me with some warmth, whether I wished for peace on the terms which I myself had stated? whether I thought myself authorized, after the concessions they had just made, to refuse them time

to consider how much further they might go; and whether I might not reasonably entertain hopes that, with a little time, the differences which appeared now to separate us might vanish?

On receiving such a remonstrance, I thought it impossible not to agree to a renewal of the conference: and after some conversation, Thursday was fixed for the day of our meeting.

*Extract from a dispatch from Earl Spencer to the Earl of Lauderdale, dated Downing-street, September 4th, 1806.*

MY LORD,

I am commanded by his Majesty to inform your Lordship that he is pleased to approve entirely the conduct you have held in the circumstances detailed in your last dispatches, and to express his Majesty's satisfaction in the good effect which appears to have resulted from it.

It is proper, however, to remark, that as the French plenipotentiaries have not bound themselves as yet by any written note, nor have even in conversation agreed to replace the negotiation on its true basis; the present appearances of greater facility on their part, may probably arise only from their desire of keeping your Lordship at Paris till the answer from Petersburg shall be received; an object which your Lordship's last note had shewn them they could no longer accomplish without some departure from the ground on which they have hitherto stood.

If the Russian treaty shall not be ratified, his Majesty is then (as I have already observed to your Lordship) replaced with respect to the Emperor of Russia in the same situation as before the signature of M. d'Oubril's treaty; but with the additional tie, which the two courts would in that case feel from the fresh proofs each will have given to the other of a steady adherence to the system of alliance; and it will then be necessary that our peace shall be so far made dependent on that of Russia as is pointed out in the instructions originally given to Lord Yarmouth.

Since the above was written, we have received the important intelligence contained in the indorsed papers,\* copies of which I have thought it necessary to forward to you without a moment's delay for your information; the case is already provided for in this dispatch, and in the present state of our information on the subject, I have nothing to add to what is above stated. A few days will now probably put us in possession of the further views and intentions of Russia, to which reference might of course be had in every succeeding stage of the negotiation; and as I shall lose no time in transmitting to your Lordship such fresh instructions as those may give rise to, so we shall be anxious to hear as soon as possible from you what effect this event may

\* Intelligence of the refusal of the Emperor of Russia to ratify M. d'Oubril's treaty.  
produce

produce on the disposition of the French government.

*Extract from a dispatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, September 4th, 1806.—Received September 7th.*

SIR,

In my last dispatch I informed you that in consequence of the solicitations of the plenipotentiaries of France, urged in the manner I there stated to you, I had consented to a renewal of the conference this day at three o'clock.

About half past two I received from M. Talleyrand a note, a copy of which, (marked A.) as well as of my answer, (marked B.) I now inclose.

On going to M. Talleyrand's office, I found him just returned from St. Cloud. He began by informing me that till yesterday they had received no certain information from Peterburg; but that the courier who arrived last night, had brought intelligence that the emperor had positively refused to ratify the treaty. He stated that he had the emperor's orders to say that this change of circumstances would certainly induce him to make Peace with England on more favourable terms than he would otherwise have at present consented to; and further to declare, that as he would find it necessary to give to his plenipotentiaries new instructions, so he thought it proper to communicate this to me, that I might write to my court to receive also such further instructions as they might think proper to give.

In answer to a question which I asked, whether there was any reason to expect the arrival of any minister to renew the negotiation on the part of Russia, he said that no information on that subject had been received. On taking leave I assured M. Talleyrand that I should report to you the apparent openness with which the communication had been made, and that I should dispatch a courier this evening with the information.

*Extract from a Dispatch from Mr. Secretary Windham to the Earl of Lauderdale, dated Downing-street, September 10th, 1806.*

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's dispatch of September 4th has not failed to engage his Majesty's most serious attention. The language held by M. Talleyrand appears directed to the object of engaging his Majesty in a separate negotiation, to the exclusion of Russia; but the interests both of this country and of Europe have always been considered here as essentially connected with the maintenance of the strictest union of councils and measures between his Majesty and the emperor of Russia. It was with deep regret that his Majesty saw the apparent violation of this principle in the separate treaty signed by M. d'Oubril; and he cannot but consider the steady and upright conduct of the emperor of Russia on that trying occasion, as imposing on his Majesty a

fresh obligation not to separate his interests from those of so honorable and faithful an ally.

Your Lordship must therefore in the first place represent to the French government, that the refusal to ratify M. d'Oubril's treaty, has replaced the two courts in their former state of close and intimate alliance; and that any attempt on the part of France to separate them, must henceforth be considered as hopeless. She can now form no expectation that she can conclude peace with either of them, until the negotiation with the other shall be brought to the same conclusion.

In reverting to this resolution, his Majesty does not, however, desire to carry the operation of this principle at all farther than before. He has no objection to its being understood as was expressed to Lord Yarmouth in Mr. Fox's letter of the 26th of June, that the two courts shall treat separately in form, but in substance in concert with each other. In this mode of treating, the separate interests of Great Britain and France may as before be separately discussed between them. But his Majesty is determined, as is expressed in the same dispatch, that he will not come to any final agreement without the consent of Russia; and that any arrangement of the points depending between him and France is to be considered as provisional, and subject to the case of a like arrangement to be made by his ally.

With respect to the separate interests of Great Britain, his Majesty adheres to the basis originally proposed to him by France, and on which your Lordship has so often had occasion to insist, that of the *uti possidetis* for the two powers and their allies in all parts of the world, with the single exception of the restitution of Hanover, as having been originally attacked on grounds which cannot be defended.

This is the offer of France as originally made to his Majesty; it is the demand on which his Majesty still thought fit to insist, when apparently abandoned by Russia; and his Majesty has no desire of encreasing it under circumstances, which, according to the avowal of France herself, entitled his Majesty to expect more favorable conditions than France has lately been inclined to accede to. The *uti possidetis* thus described, must however now of necessity include the kingdom of Sicily.

Every endeavour was made in the outset of the negotiation to obtain the restitution of Naples to his Sicilian Majesty; and the grounds on which it was thought fit finally to desist from that claim on the part of his Majesty are detailed in the correspondence of this office with Lord Yarmouth and your Lordship.

But the case of Sicily was always deemed to be widely different from that of Naples. Our actual occupation of that island brings it fully within the benefit of the *uti possidetis*. And recent events have shewn how very different

tant are the hopes of conquest in that quarter, which were so much relied upon in one of the notes presented to your Lordship by the French plenipotentiaries.

Lord Yarmouth had been uniformly instructed to insist on this demand as a *sine qua non* condition of all arrangements for peace. On the refusal of France to accede to this claim, his Lordship had actually, in pursuance of these instructions, demanded his passports, and it was not in the smallest degree departed from or relaxed until a desire was expressed to him by M. d'Oubril, that this government would listen to proposals for an equivalent to be given for Sicily. In compliance with the supposed wishes of his ally, and on that ground alone, his Majesty consented to entertain the consideration of such an equivalent, but none has ever been suggested that appeared at all likely to meet the just expectations which his Sicilian Majesty would have been entitled to form on that head. And his Majesty has now, the satisfaction of learning, that the sentiments of his ally have in fact never been different from his own on this point; and that the preservation of Sicily is considered in Russia, as well as in England, as a just condition of any peace with France. On both these grounds, therefore, both on the principle adopted for his own negotiation, and on the ground of his determination not to separate himself from Russia, his Majesty thinks it absolutely necessary to maintain this point with the same firmness which he had originally manifested respecting it.

*Copy of a Dispatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Earl Spencer; dated Paris, Sept. 18, 1806.*  
—Received Sept. 22.

MY LORD,

On Monday, about five o'clock, M. Talleyrand called, and though I was very ill at the time, I resolved to admit him. He fat upwards of half an hour. The outline of his conversation consisted in his expressing a desire to have a full communication with me, in his assuring me that if the difficulties, in respect of form, could be got over, he did not think the objections to the terms would be material, and that, where peace was seriously in view, as it was with them, it figured as an object of such importance as to give a disposition to accommodate about conditions: in a word, that he had little doubt that he and I would arrange the business.

On my part, I stated, that I was afraid he proceeded on the supposition that I might give way in some of the points in question, which I thought it fair to assure him at once was impossible. I stated to him generally the demands I was to make on the part of England, which would no way vary from the terms we had originally understood to have been proposed; and that he must expect I would be as positive in relation to the conditions for Russia, with which he was acquainted, as I should be with respect to any point more peculiarly of British interest. I then thought it right to

introduce the subject of my having no powers from Russia, observing that, although there might be some irregularity in this mode of proceeding, yet that, under all the circumstances of the present case, it seemed unavoidable, because the principle and feelings of his Majesty would never permit him to think of treating, but in such a manner as might insure to the court of Petersburg an honourable peace, at the moment that peace should be concluded between England and France; and that unless I could be allowed to state the objects of Russia, this could be hardly effected.

He assured me that they would waive all objections with regard to form, and that they would be perfectly ready to hear me on the subject of a treaty of peace with Russia; his objection to my proposal being founded, not on the circumstance of my wanting powers from Russia, but on the very unusual proposal of concluding a treaty, which, when signed, was only to take place in a certain event. I mentioned to him that the same thing had been done at Paris in 1782, when Mr. Oswald concluded a treaty of peace with Dr. Franklin and Mr. Adam.

During the whole of this conversation, I had gone even out of my way to repeat to him the necessity of his laying his account with my adhering rigidly to the terms I had detailed; and yet he left me with such expressions as could not fail to create a belief, that he intended to accede to my propositions.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

*Copy of a Note from the Earl of Lauderdale to M. Talleyrand, dated Paris, September 13th, 1806.*

The undersigned, plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, lost no time in transmitting to his court the communication which his Excellency the Minister for foreign Affairs made to him on Thursday the 4th instant; and he now hastens to reply to that communication, by informing his Excellency of the line of conduct his Majesty has thought proper to direct him to pursue under the present circumstances.

His Britannic Majesty ever anxious to maintain the intimate connection and alliance which subsist between his Majesty and the Emperor of all the Russias, naturally finds in the recent conduct of his illustrious ally, and in the proofs which he has lately afforded of the interest which he takes in the welfare of Great Britain and in the general happiness of Europe, additional motives not to separate, in any case, his interests from those of the court of St. Petersburg.

It is not, however, the intention of his Majesty to carry this principle further than the Earl of Yarmouth was instructed to carry it by Mr. Fox, in his Lordship's communications with the French government. There is nothing to prevent the interests of Great Britain and of France from being treated separately

rately: only his Majesty does not authorise the undersigned to sign any treaty except provisionally: such treaty not to have its full effect until peace shall have been concluded between that faithful ally of Great Britain and France. It is upon these conditions alone that the undersigned is at present authorised to negotiate.

The undersigned has orders to add, that his Britannic Majesty, fully acquainted with the desire entertained by the court of St. Petersburg for peace upon conditions reciprocally honourable and advantageous, and at the same time compatible with the interests of Europe, has authorised him to impart to the French plenipotentiaries the conditions upon which Russia (according to the full and perfect knowledge his Britannic Majesty has of the intentions of that court) would be willing to negotiate with the French government; to reduce them into the form of a treaty in the event of their being agreed to on both sides; and to insert an article in the provisional treaty between Great Britain and France, by which his Britannic Majesty should engage to employ his mediation, for the purpose of obtaining the accession of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias to the said treaty.

The undersigned is aware that he ought to make the official communication of the conditions to the French Plenipotentiaries: in the mean time, and for the satisfaction of his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, he has no difficulty in telling him that they will be in substance the same as those which have already been communicated to his Excellency by his Excellency Baron de Budberg.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

*Copy of a dispatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Earl Spencer, dated Paris, September 19th, 1806.—Received September 22d.*

MY LORD,

At one o'clock this day, Monsieur Talleyrand called on me according to the appointment which I announced to your Lordship in my last dispatch. I immediately perceived, that his plan was to exhibit extreme civility, which no one knows better how to execute.

After some time spent in compliments, and in condolence on the great loss the world had sustained, he told me, that as I had insisted on an answer in writing, one was prepared, which contained a declaration consonant to what he supposed me to wish on the two most material points. First, that the Emperor was willing to admit of an article being introduced to answer the objects I had in view in relation to Russia, and to instruct his plenipotentiaries to hear me with respect to the interests of that power. Secondly, that France would be ready to make great concessions for the purpose of obtaining peace.

After some conversation, all tending to impress me with the idea that peace was their main object, and that they were even ready

to make any sacrifice to secure it, he produced the paper to which he had alluded (marked A.); and which I had at first understood he meant to transmit to me when he should go home.

Before he opened it, he looked at me, and said, that there was a mixture in it of what perhaps I should not like, but that I must take the evil with the good. He begged that I would allow him to read it through without interrupting him. When he had finished, I said that I should of course send such an answer as I thought becoming and proper. I told him, and I trust, with perfect temper and seeming indifference, that the most important thing for me to know, was, whether these concessions would be to the extent of allowing us to retain what they had originally proposed? He answered, that the Emperor would leave every thing open to the plenipotentiaries.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

*Copy of a note delivered by M. Talleyrand to the Earl of Lauderdale, dated Paris, September 18th, 1806.*

The undersigned, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has laid before his Majesty the Emperor, King of Italy, the note which his Excellency the Earl of Lauderdale, Minister Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty, did him the honour to address to him on the 13th of this month.

His Majesty the Emperor and King sees with regret that the negotiation seems to take every day a retrograde course, and he is at a loss to discover what point the English government wish to attain.

In the first instance, obsolete forms were brought forward and urged for our acceptance, the text and the substance of which had never been admitted, nor even discussed, by the French government; and when this difficulty appeared to be removed, and the French plenipotentiaries held out a prospect of sacrifices which proved more and more the desire of their government for peace, points antecedent to the negotiation were recurring to, and a question was started again which had been three times decided; First, by the powers given to M. d'Oubril, with which his Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiaries were acquainted, afterwards by the powers given to the Earl of Yarmouth, and lastly, for the third time, by those of the Earl of Lauderdale. One might have supposed that a discussion, terminated before the first conference of the respective negotiators, and decided even by the very fact of their negotiation, would not again be brought forward.

His Majesty the Emperor wishing however to give a fresh proof of his uniform desire for the re-establishment of peace, adheres to the following proposal: that the negotiations between France and England shall continue; that the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Great Britain shall be at liberty

liberty to introduce into the treaty, either as a public or a secret article, or in any other form which would answer the same end, whatever he may conceive would tend to reconcile the existing differences between France and Russia, and would procure for the latter a participation in the benefits of peace, it being well understood, that no proposals shall be admitted except such as are respectively honourable, and are not injurious to the real power and the dignity of the two empires; and that we shall not see again brought forward the extraordinary proposals which M. de Novosiltzoff was charged to make on the part of Russia, and which having marked the origin of a coalition conquered and destroyed in its birth, ought equally to be forgotten with the coalition itself. There are proposals which, being only the result of blind confidence, and of a species of infatuation, and being founded neither on the real force of the parties, nor on their geographical situation, are deprived of a pacific character, and carry with them their own condemnation.

France ought neither to abandon the interests of the Ottoman empire, nor a position which enables her to sustain that empire against the aggressions with which she is openly menaced by Russia; but as all the objects destined to enter into the arrangements of the treaty must be reserved for discussion, the undersigned will not seek to anticipate the result which it may produce.

If, after the changes which have taken place in the cabinet of his Britannic Majesty, peace is still wished for in England, peace may be made, and that without delay. The Emperor will not hesitate to make some sacrifices in order to accelerate it, and to render it durable; but if the dispositions for peace should have changed in London, if the wise and liberal views manifested in the first communications which took place with the illustrious minister, whom both nations lament, should no longer prevail, a vague discussion, immoderate pretensions, and ambiguous proposals, wide of that tone of frankness and dignity necessary to conduce to a real reconciliation, would only have the effect of producing more irritation, and would be unworthy of both nations. France does not pretend to dictate either to Russia or to England, but she will be dictated to by neither of these powers. Let the conditions be equal, just, and moderate, and the peace is concluded; but if an imperious and exaggerating disposition is evinced, if pre-eminence is affected, if, in a word, it is meant to dictate peace, the Emperor and the French people will not even notice these proposals. Confiding in themselves, they will say as a nation of antiquity answered its enemies, "you demand our arms, come and take them."

Copy of a Note from Lord Lauderdale to M. Talleyrand, dated Paris, Sep. 19th, 1806.

The undersigned, Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, in an-

swering the official note of his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated the 18th instant, which has been received to-day, begins by remarking, that he purposely abstains as much as possible from all observation upon those points contained in it, which are foreign to the immediate object in question. By these means, he will avoid discussions of a nature to lead him to forget that tone of moderation which it is his duty to observe in the whole course of his ministry. He will thus maintain the line of conduct which is conformable to that love of peace, which characterizes all the proceedings of the King his master.

When the undersigned reflects that he came to Paris, authorized to conclude peace upon terms understood to have been proposed by France: that notwithstanding the refusal of his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias to ratify the treaty signed by M. d'Oubril, and the splendid successes obtained by his Majesty's arms in Spanish America, he was authorized to give assurances that the demands of his court in its own favour, would not in consequence of these successes be materially increased; the undersigned had reason to be surprised at finding his government charged with manifesting an "imperious and exaggerating disposition." He is not less astonished, that his Excellency, in replying to a note in which Lord Lauderdale had the honour of explaining distinctly to him, that the conditions pointed out by his Excellency Baron de Budberg, were in substance what would be insisted upon by Great Britain in favour of Russia, should have thought it necessary to reprobate so strongly conditions proposed by M. de Novosiltzoff under totally different circumstances, and of the nature of which, the undersigned is entirely ignorant.

Nevertheless, after the explanations given by the undersigned to his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the declaration made by him to his Excellency, that the undersigned is not authorized to negotiate otherwise than so as to ensure the conclusion of a peace with Great Britain and with Russia at the same moment; and, after having received, in the official note of yesterday's date, assurances that the French government does not refuse the admission of an article, the design of which shall be to provide for this indispensable object, the undersigned will make no difficulty in resuming the conferences with their Excellencies the French Plenipotentiaries, as soon as their Excellencies shall be duly authorized for this purpose.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

Extract of a Dispatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Earl Spencer, dated Paris, September 26th, 1806.—Received September 28.

Nothing material happened after the conference with M. Talleyrand, which I detailed in my dispatch of the 19th instant, till the 22d, when I received from him a communication,



munication, informing me that the Emperor having thought General Clarke's services near his person necessary in a journey, he was about to undertake immediately, M. de Champagne would be instructed to conduct singly on the part of France the business of the negotiation in future.

This communication was made in a letter (marked A.) together with a copy of my answer (marked B.)

On the 23rd, being anxious that the negotiation should proceed as soon as possible, I took the opportunity of M. de Champagne's sending to enquire after my health, to urge him, in writing, to renew the conferences without farther loss of time. Your Lordship will find a copy of my letter (marked C.) together with his answer (marked D.) enclosed.

On the 24th I received from M. Talleyrand an answer to the demand I had made for an explanation on the subject of passports, in my letter of the 22d. This communication (marked E.) I think it proper also to transmit to your Lordship.

On the 25th at one o'clock, M. de Champagne called on me, as had been previously agreed, for the purpose of renewing the conferences.

After the usual interchange of civilities, he proceeded to say, that, to secure peace, the Emperor had determined to make great sacrifices.

1st, That Hanover with its dependencies should be restored to his Majesty.

2d, That the possession of Malta should be confirmed to Great Britain.

3d, That France would interfere with Holland to conform to his Majesty the absolute possession of the Cape.

4th, That the Emperor would confirm to his Majesty the possession of Pondicherry, Chandernagore, Mabece, and the other dependant comptoirs.

5th, That as Tobago was originally seized by the English, it was meant also to give that island to the Crown of Great Britain.

To all this he added, that what he had now said proceeded on the supposition, that Sicily was to be ceded, and that the French government proposed that his Sicilian Majesty should have as indemnity, not only the Balearic Islands, but should also receive an annuity from the court of Spain to enable him to support his dignity.

I here interrupted him, expressing my surprise after the full explanation I had with M. Talleyrand on that very point, that the possibility of our giving up Sicily should be mentioned again; that the guarantee of the king of the Two Sicilies was as much an object with England as M. Talleyrand knew it to be with Russia; and that I was happy to take the opportunity of stating to him fairly, that I felt myself bound to consider the obtaining for Russia the arrangement which she desired, as an object more interesting, if possible, to England than those points which be considered as peculiarly connected with her own interests.

He informed me, that there was no clause in his instructions empowering him to hear

me on the part of Russia; but that he had seen M. Talleyrand's note to me, and, being satisfied that this was an accidental omission, which would be forthwith remedied, he had no objection to proceed, as if such a clause had been inserted.

It was agreed that I should go to him to-day at two o'clock to renew the conference. *Copy of a Dispatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Earl Spencer, dated Paris, September 26th, 1806.—Received September 28th.*

MY LORD,

In conformity with my engagement made yesterday, which I had the honor of mentioning, to your Lordship in my former dispatch of this date, I waited on Mr. Champagne this afternoon at two o'clock.

He informed me that the accidental omission in his instructions had been remedied, and that he had now powers to talk with me on the interests of Russia, with a view to arrange the conditions on which France would make peace with that country: but he, at the same time, proposed, that we should, in the first instance, talk over the terms of peace between France and England.

I observed, that as the greatest difficulties in our last conference seemed to arise from the conditions I had proposed as necessary to be granted to Russia; and as England was resolved not to make peace without obtaining for Russia all the objects on which she insisted, I thought the more natural order would be, to resume our conversation on these last topics.

A long discussion accordingly ensued, which ended in his informing me that, on the subject of concession to Russia, he was authorized to communicate to me, that the Government of France was willing, in addition to the treaty made by M. d'Oubril, to cede to that power the full sovereignty of the island of Corfu; but that he had no authority to go any farther.

I then informed him that I was sorry to learn that the negotiation was at an end; for that my instructions were precise, and that I should feel it my duty, the moment I left him, to state to M. Talleyrand, that all hopes having vanished of bringing the negotiation to a favourable issue, I had only now to request passports for my return to England.

After strong expressions of mutual regard, he attended me to the outer room, where he again proposed a renewal of our conferences, in case his government should give him new instructions.

My answer was, that I had no choice in immediately applying for passports; but that, as long as I remained in this country, I never would refuse to see him; and that if, before my departure, he should come with powers to grant all the objects on which I had exclaimed myself, I should feel the greatest satisfaction, though, at that moment, I thought any appointment perfectly unnecessary.

*Copy of a Note from the Earl of Lauderdale to M. Talleyrand, dated Paris, Sept. 26, 1806.*

SIR,

I lose not a moment in acquainting your Excellency that the result of the conference

which I have had to-day with his Excellency M. De Champagny, unfortunately leaves me no hope of being able to bring the negotiation, on the part of Great Britain and of Russia, to a favorable issue.

In this state of things, and according to my instructions, no part remains for me to take but to address myself to your Excellency for passports, for my return into the presence of my Sovereign.

*Copy of a Note from M. Talleyrand to the Earl of Lauderdale, dated Mentz, October 1<sup>st</sup>, 1806.*

His Majesty, after having, from a desire of peace, listened to every proposition which could have rendered it durable and of reciprocal advantage to the two contracting powers, and to their allies, will see with pain the rupture of a negotiation, to which his own disposition had led him to hope a more favorable conclusion. If the English Cabinet is resolved to forego the prospect of a peace, and if his Britannic Majesty's Minister plenipotentiary must depart from France, his Majesty still flatters himself that the English Cabinet and Lord Lauderdale will, when they shall measure the extent of the sacrifices which he was disposed to make, in order to facilitate the return of a sincere reconciliation, be convinced that his Majesty, in order to promote the happiness of the world, would not hesitate between any advantages in comparison with those to be expected from peace; and that the desire to insure its benefits to his people could alone have determined his paternal heart to make sacrifices not only of self-love but of power, more considerable than even the opinion of the English nation could have pointed out in the midst of a war, in which he had obtained constant advantages without any mixture of reverse. If, however, it is the destiny of the Emperor and of the French nation still to live in the midst of the wars and tumults, which the policy and influence of England have raised, his Majesty having done every thing to put a stop to the calamities of war, finding himself deceived in his dearest hopes, relies on the justice of his cause, on the courage, the affection, the power of his people. At the same time, calling to mind the dispositions which he has ever expressed throughout the negotiation, his Majesty cannot but see with regret, that England, who might have strengthened and confirmed her vast power by the blessings of peace, the want of which is felt by the present generation, and by the English people as well as all others, willingly suffers the most favorable opportunity of concluding it to pass by: the event will disclose whether a new coalition will be more disadvantageous to France than those which have preceded it. The event will also disclose whether those who complain of the grandeur and ambition of France should not impute to their own hatred and injustice this very grandeur and ambition of which they accuse her. The power of France has only been increased by the reiterated efforts to oppress her. Nevertheless whatever inferences for the future may be drawn from the examples

of the past, his Majesty will be ready, should the negotiations with England be broken off, to renew them in the midst of any events. He will be ready to replace them on the basis laid in concert with the illustrious Minister whom England has lost, who, having nothing to add to his glory except the reconciliation of the two nations, had conceived the hope of accomplishing it, but was snatched from the world in the midst of his work.

The undersigned has the honor to inform his Excellency the Earl of Lauderdale, that M. De Champagny has been authorized to deliver to him the passports which he has demanded.

*Copy of a Note from the Earl of Lauderdale to M. Talleyrand, dated Paris, October 6<sup>th</sup>, 1806.*

The undersigned learning that his Excellency M. De Champagny is authorized to grant him the passports which he has demanded, and which he is on the point of receiving, cannot refrain from observing to his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in answer to his note, that he has some difficulty in imagining from what circumstances his Excellency has been able to infer, "that the British government have resolved to forego the prospect of peace."

The undersigned was sent to France to negotiate peace, at a time when the illustrious Minister, to whom his Excellency has paid so just a tribute of praise, presided over the department for foreign affairs. This great man then acted under the full conviction, that he had received from France an offer of peace on the basis of *uti possidetis*, with the sole exception of Hanover and of its dependencies in favor of his Britannic Majesty. And, notwithstanding the success of the arms of his Britannic Majesty, as well in Italy as on the continent of South America; and the refusal of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias to ratify that treaty, which in the eyes of the French government was equivalent to the most splendid victory; not one new proposition has been advanced on the part of his Majesty, incompatible with the principle which was at first proposed by the French government, through the channel of the Earl of Yarmouth, as the basis of a negotiation. It is not, surely, from such conduct that the inference can be drawn, "that the British government have resolved to forego the prospect of a peace."

Are the conditions which the undersigned was ordered to propose as the basis of a peace between his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and the French government more of a nature to have given rise to this suspicion? Quite the reverse. If a solid and durable peace was the object of the the two powers, these were such conditions as justice and expediency demanded:—*Justice*; because certainly nothing could be more equitable than to grant to his Sicilian Majesty and to the King of Sardinia a compensation for their immense losses on the Continent:—*Expediency*; because, in order to insure the duration of peace, such an arrangement of boundaries as may prevent disputes must always be preferable

ble to that which furnishes to one of the parties the means and the advantages of attack. It was on this principle that the proposed evacuation of Dalmatia and Albania by the French troops naturally suggested itself.

If, therefore, the undersigned has received orders to demand his passports, and to depart from France, it is certainly not because his sovereign wishes to renounce peace, but be-

cause his Majesty finds himself obliged to do so; the French government not having consented to all the conditions which were comprised in the proposals originally made by them to his Britannic Majesty; and having moreover rejected as the basis for the treaty with Russia the just and reasonable conditions which the undersigned was authorised to propose.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT for the last twelve months at Carlisle.

	Thermometer.			Barometer.			Rain. Inches.	Days of Rain, Snow, &c	Wind.			
	High.	Low.	Mean.	High. Inches.	Low. Inches.	Mean. Inches.			S. W.	S. & S. E.	N. E.	N. & N. W.
January .....	50	25	37,70	29,93	28,20	29,343	3,26	23	17	14		
February .....	51	17	38,37	30,26	29,11	29,679	2,10	21	24	4		
March .....	52	21	40,70	30,43	29,06	29,750	,77	12	8	23		
April .....	64	32	45,70	30,49	29,39	30,123	,89	13	9	21		
May .....	72	40	53,40	30,48	29,03	29,990	1,47	10	11	20		
June .....	71	43	56,90	30,48	29,18	30,064	1,26	12	15	15		
July .....	70	52	59,50	30,16	29,42	29,772	3,21	19	15	16		
August .....	75	48	59,38	30,10	29,10	29,753	5,57	23	22	9		
September .....	67	40	53,40	30,27	29,54	29,952	3,50	19	21	9		
October .....	62	26	51,08	30,31	28,82	29,855	1,25	14	20	11		
November .....	56	34	45,70	30,25	28,78	29,590	5,32	25	21	9		
December .....	54	26	43,50	30,48	28,48	29,377	2,94	28	27	4		
Annual Mean.	48,944		Annual Mean.	29,7706		31,54	219	210	155			
						Total.	Tot.	Tot.	Tot.			

General Remarks on the Weather, and other Meteorological Phenomena observed at Carlisle during the Year 1806.

The New Year began with very stormy weather, which prevailed during the greatest part of January. The 6th, 7th, 10th, and 22d, were most distinguished in this respect, when the wind blew violent hurricanes accompanied with heavy falls of hail, rain, snow, and sleet. Although we had very little frost this month, yet the air was cold, owing to the great quantity of snow which covered the mountains in this neighbourhood. Mean mid-day temperature 39.6.

February was frosty, with light showers of snow, till the 5th; when the air became extremely humid, and open weather continued throughout the remainder of the month. On the 26th, 27th and 28th, the wind blew in dreadful gusts from the N.W. accompanied with hail, rain, snow and sleet. Aurora borealis on the 6th. dense and inactive. On the 7th the heavens were illuminated with an Aurora which was singularly brilliant, the former part of the evening had been cloudy with light rain: about half past 9 o'clock the sky became clear, when suddenly the whole hemisphere was overspread with dense bodies of light, and active stream-

ers; which, for their brightness and the grand intermixture of prismatic colours they exhibited, surpassed all description; the beams in approaching the zenith made a whirling motion in concentric circles to the point of convergence. This sublime display of celestial splendour continued about 45 minutes. And on the 17th a broad luminous arch, which extended across the heavens S.W. and N.E. the S.W. end of which was remarkably bright: this phenomenon soon disappeared. Mean mid-day temperature 41.3,

March commenced with very mild and pleasant weather, which continued till the 9th; this was succeeded by ten days of severe frost and some heavy falls of snow (at this period snow lay very deep in the surrounding country); it then became mild again and continued during the rest of the month. Aurora on the 15th, a luminous arch which extended across the heavens N.W. and S.E. and on the 16th a similar phenomenon which extended S.W. and N.E. Mean mid-day temperature 45.

April, May, and June, afforded very little variety for remark; the weather on the whole was uncommonly dry and bright, with cold parching easterly winds: snow was observed on the mountains at

the latter end of May: on the 10th of June we had a slight thunder-storm attended with a heavy shower. Mean mid-day temperature. April 50·9, May 60·3, June 62·8.

*July.* The weather this month was remarkably gloomy, dense clouds which indicated thunder-storms prevailed almost every day; this prognostication was verified on the 11th about 4 o'clock in the morning, when we had a dreadful peal of thunder, also on the 16th in the afternoon much thunder at a distance; on the 21st in the afternoon an exceeding loud peal; and on the 26th vivid lightning, distant thunder, and heavy rain, almost all day: the rain which appears in the table for this month fell chiefly in the latter part of it. The greatest height of the thermometer 70°; mean mid-day temperature 64°, and the mean for the whole month 59·5 may be deemed very low for the season.

*August.* This month was marked by much thunder and lightning, strong winds, and heavy rains. On the 9th in the afternoon we were visited by one of the most dreadful storms of thunder and lightning ever remembered here; the thunder was loud and terrific beyond description, and the lightning extremely dense and vivid: in the suburbs of this city, four men were struck down by the lightning, but fortunately none of them were very materially hurt: much damage was done in this district, and the effects of the storm were severely felt to a considerable distance; its course was from west to east in a direct line over this place: rain mixed with hail fell in torrents during the whole time of the storm, which was upwards of four hours. Much lightning in the night of the 19th, although the sky at the time was perfectly cloudless; also on the 20th, 21st, 24th and 25th, much lightning and distant thunder. Aurora borealis on the 19th and 20th dense, still horizontal light. Mean mid-day temperature 63·8.

*September.* The wet weather which occurred during this month somewhat retarded the progress of the harvest, yet no very material injury was done to the grain, and the crops which proved very abundant were chiefly gathered at the end of the month. Aurora borealis on the 10th and 11th—dense still horizontal light, and on the 15th and 16th thin and active. Mean mid-day temperature 60. The swallow tribe began to congregate here in the former part of this month; on the 22d immense flocks were observed hovering in this district; they then left us

till the 26th, when on that day and the next, hosts of them collected again. On the 29th some stragglers were seen, and none after.

*October* commenced with gloomy-drizzling weather, which continued till the 6th; it then became dry and pleasant and with some trilling interruptions was uncommonly fine till the 25th which was an extremely stormy day, when the wind blew a most violent hurricane from the S. The remaining part of the month was moist and warm with light showers at intervals. On the 22d at 9 o'clock in the evening, appeared in the western part of the hemisphere, a remarkably large and brilliant meteor; its course was from S.E. to N.W. nearly parallel to the horizon. Altitude about 12°; apparent velocity 30° in 5 seconds of time; magnitude equal to that of the moon, which was then shining bright, the sky being perfectly free from clouds; it burst in the air, leaving a long train of light behind it: barometer at the time, 29·2 and rising at the time of one-tenth of an inch in an hour: thermometer 35°, next morning 32°: the day had been cold, dark and showery with a strong N. wind. The first autumnal ice this season was formed in the night of the 22d. Mean mid-day temperature 55·2.

*November* was throughout, gloomy, humid and unpleasant, and much stormy weather occurred, with heavy falls of hail and rain; during the last ten days the rain amounted to upwards of four inches. On the 6th the tops of the mountains were patched with snow for the first time this season, and at the end of the month all the highest mountains which surround this place were perfectly white: Aurora borealis on the 2d—dense, brilliant and active beams, disappeared in about five minutes. Mean mid-day temperature 46°.

*December* continued remarkably mild, but very wet and gloomy. On the 13th occurred a violent storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with heavy rain mixed with hail, and an excessive strong west wind; it began at 8 o'clock in the morning and continued about three quarters of an hour. During that period the heavens were covered with dense clouds of a pitchy darkness, from which darted gleams of lightning, and presented a most terrific aspect: barometer at the time 28·61: thermometer 49°. On Christmas day we had a furious storm of wind and rain from the S. Mean mid-day temperature 44·7. I am Your's &c.

WILLIAM PITT,

Carlisle, January 3, 1807.

GENERAL

# GENERAL INDEX,

TO THE

## TWENTY-SECOND VOLUME.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
<b>A</b> ARAU in Switzerland, described	8	Amyot, literary character of	15
Abbots, residences of antient	440	Anecdotes, observations on	565
Abercrombie, J. account of	82	Anglo-Saxons, their settlement in Britain	116, 230, 439
Aberdeen, list of burghs at	428	Animals, on cruelty to	137, 344
Abergavenny, goods saved from the ship	307	....., on the pulsations of	581
Academy, proceedings of the Royal	486, 586	....., account of unknown	583, 606
Acid, description of a new	64	Antey, Mr. mistake corrected concerning	320
....., process for preparing vitriolic	36	Antiquarian society, proceedings of the	64
....., sulphuric	375	Antiquary, the	134, 458,
Acts of parliament, new, 68, 171, 282, 384,	384,	Antiquities, discovery of 193, 195, 301, 412,	481, 513
Adjutant, a singular bird so called	589	Antrobus, P. account of	409
Aerostatic voyage, account of an	275	Apartments, on decorating	256
Affairs, state of public 71, 176, 286, 387, 487, 590	487, 590	....., how to keep from flies	66
Agricultural society, proceedings of the		Apoplexy, observations on	396
Tyne-side	34, 189	Appian, literary character of	326
....., West Derby	87	Architecture, nomenclature of antient	580
....., Derbyshire	89	....., on antient English	627
....., Rutland and Leicester	90, 507	Aristo, literary character of	15
....., Barmoor Castle	189	Aristotle, on the dogmas of	544
....., Newark	193	Arcturus, motion of	254
....., Norfolk	196	Armour, on antient	134
....., North Devon	201	Arrian, his character as an historian	325
....., Cornwall	202	Arthur, account of king	441
....., Wharfedale	407	Artillery asylum, established	184
....., Hereford	411	Arts, retrospect of the fine 58, 159, 279, 380, 485, 586	485, 586
....., Manchester	506	....., on the prospects of the	334
....., Bath and West of England	613	Asiatic Researches, French translation of the	223
Agriculture, premiums of the board of	89, 297, 572	Asparagus, new vegetable principle in	480
....., lecture upon	308	Astronomy, history of, for 1805 32, 221, 327	32, 221, 327
....., monthly reports of 100, 206, 311, 418, 515, 619	311, 418, 515, 619	Asturias, account of the princes of	97
Air, on atmospheric	542	Avening, excavations at	412
Aldebaran, motion of	254	Aurelius, the British king, account of	231
Ale, quantity of, brewed in London	89	Aurora borealis, local appearance of	63
Alexander the great, his character	325	....., observations on the	327
....., on the tomb of	629	Bacon, lord, character of	15
Alleghanny river, described	29	Baden, description of	3
Allen, description of the bog of	638	Bankrupt law at Hamburgh, account of	337
Allerton, Yorkshire, improvements at	406	Bankrupts, Monthly list of 68, 175, 285, 386, 498, 588	68, 175, 285, 386, 498, 588
Alligator, an enormous	347	Baptist missionaries, report of	63
Almon's Junius, remarks on	228	Barmoor castle, agricultural meeting at	189
Alnwick, account of the florist's society at	299	Barnard castle, improvements at	87
Altors, description of	323	Barrow, opening of a Danish	412
Altering, not always Mending	183	Barrow's voyage, remarks on	423
Ambiguous, on the word	535	Barrows, observations on	628
America, a recent tour in 29, 233, 332, 446, 546	29, 233, 332, 446, 546	Barter, on the word	536
....., on emigration to	128	Bafeley, J. G. account of	609
....., coal found in	169	Bath agricultural society, proceedings of the	612
....., literature in	483	Bath waters, analysis of	274
....., general description of	517	....., discovery of an antient	513
		....., improvements at	612
		Beards, on shaving of	363

Beattie, Dr. memoir of ..	633	Calorimeter, description of a ..	482
Bees, query concerning ..	354	Cambridge, improvements at ..	196
..... answered ..	425	Camel, physiology of the ..	64
....., on the cells of ..	504	Camoens, his literary character ..	14
Bees-wax, importation of ..	99	Canaland dock shares 99, 206, 310, 418, 515,	618
Beever town, North America, described	446		
Belsham, literary character of	443	Cancer, remedy for .....	275
Bennet Gracechurch, parish register of	245	Candale, anecdote of the duke of	363
Benson, bishop, letters of ..	360	Cane, on the epidermis of the	582
Bentley, Dr. anecdote of ..	47	Cannon, antiquity of .....	47
Bernardsey, on the priory of	244	Cantimir, his character as an historian	443
Bern, account of .....	525	Capillary tubes, on .....	32, 33
Berwick, improvement in the harbour of	495	Carabineers, origiu of .....	47
Biography, articles of neglected	24, 551	Carlisle, improvements at .....	190, 406
Bird, account of a non-descript	374	Carriage wheels, a check for ..	368
....., description of a singular	537	....., odometer for a .....	373
Bird's nests, account of certain ..	460	Carriages, mode of rendering them safe	158
Birmingham, account of the hospital at	302, 410	Caulistry, on a case of .....	31
....., new brewery at .....	194	Cattle-slew in Smithfield .....	595
....., population of ..	302	Celestial bodies, affinity of the	167
....., new prison at ..	305	Cerdic, a Saxon adventurer, account of	232
Black paint, a new .....	576	Chaffer, on the word .....	536
Blackwall, opening of the docks at 184,	204,	Chains, improved flexible ..	367
	502	Chalmers, colonel, account of	603
	582	Champion of England ..	46
Blow-pipe, a new portable ..	47	Chandler, on the word ..	223
Boar's head, account of the custom of	12	Charcoal, its use as a manure ..	211
Boccace, character of .....	53	Charitable institutions, on ..	19
Bode's Ephemerides, account of	60	Charlemagne, character of ..	353, 430
Bodleian library, addition to ..	616	Chestnuts, use of horte- ..	10
Boie, H. C. account of ..	148	Chimes in churches, origin of ..	480
Bold, Rev. S. memoir of ..	668	Chinney-cleaner, success of the	166
Book societies, communications from	368	China, missionaries sent to ..	584
Bookcases, improvement for ..	369	....., Russian embassy to ..	ib.
Books, new method of cutting the edges	531	....., prohibition of books in	404
of .....	363	....., persecution in ..	376
Bossuet, his literary character	302	Cholmondeley, Miss, melancholy fate of	11
Boulter, archbishop, character of	76	Chrome in meteoric stones ..	364
Bouverie, Hon. W. account of	228	Chrysothom, St. his character ..	480
Bowels, on disorders of the ..	400	Church-yards, on burying in ..	34
Boyd, not the author of Junius's Letters	97	Cinnabar, analysis of native ..	536
Brand, Rev. J. memoir of ..	211	Circle, addition to the reflecting	244
Bretonne, M. account of ..	94, 415	Clear, on the word .....	431
Bridewell, query concerning	98	Clement, procession of St. ..	443
Brighton, new theatre at ..	305	Clerkenwell, anecdote concerning	398
....., new harbour at ..	612	Clermont, account of the earl of	95
....., account of the prince's stables	92	Clifton, improvements at ..	351
at .....	586	Clouds, on the formation of ..	169
Britol, improvements at ..	8	Coal found in America ..	364
....., infirmary enlarged ..	277	Cobham, lady, will of .....	53
British gallery, account of the	555	Cocks, improvement in ..	221
Brugg in Switzerland, described	443	Coimbra, Ephemerides of ..	301, 352
Brunnings, M. monument to ..	243	Coins, accounts of antient	196
Brunswick, memoir of the Duke of	292	Coke's, Mr. annual festival ..	275
Buchanan, his literary character	309, 514	Cold liquors, effects of ..	98, 204, 309,
Bucklerbury, anecdote concerning	637	Commercial reports, monthly	416, 514, 617
Buenos Ayres, capture of ..	442	Commines, character of Philip de	531
....., trade of .....	540	Consumption, cure for ..	582
....., description of ..	364	....., observations on ..	595, 631
Buonamici, literary character of	93	Contagion, specific against ..	167
Burke, anecdotes of .....	616	Conte, M. account of .....	333
Burials in church yards, on ..	237	Copernicus, on the discovery of	14
Bury, improvement at ..	347	Copper, fall in price of ..	613
Burrowes, captain, account of ..	473	Cornçille, literary character of	15
Cæsar, his character as an historian		Cornwall, improvements in ..	96
Calcutta, description of			
Calicoes, improved preis for printing			

Cornwall, state of copper mines in	613	Elfyngc spital, account of	449
Corsham-house, description of	640	Emigration to America, on	128
Coryat, T. memoirs of	24; 364	England, ultimate prospect of the fine arts in	534
Coughs, observations on	285	English literature at Paris	480
Cowpox, on the	201, 273	Enquirer, the	334
Cranbourn alley, anecdote concerning	242	Epopœa, on the	532
Cranes, improvement upon	379	Eppler, general, account of	616
Crawford, lord, his memoirs noticed	442	Equivocal, on the word	565
Cuvier, literary character of	532	Essex, new road in	93
Crofs, J. account of	306	Eutropius, character of	327
Crusades, on the	12	Exchange, on the word	537
Cumberland, Mr. memoirs of	633	Exports of Great Britain	99
..... lodge, improvements in	95	Fairfax, Mr. declines the title of Lord Cameron	519
Currents, their efficacy in consumption	583	Farmer, Mr. a singular character	185
Curwen's, Mr. sheeplearing, account of	85	Felucca, on the word	343
Dacre, lady, excellent character of	187	Femoral hernia, successful operations for the	373
Dalzell, R. account of	613	Fencburch-street, origin of the name	242
Daniel, his character as an historian	531	Finsbury dispensary, report of diseases at the	76, 174, 286, 396, 497, 595
Danish dictionary, account of a	167	Fir, virtue of the bark of the	166
Datolite, a new mineral, described	373	Fires at Northfleet	304
Dean street, anecdote concerning	448	Fire-works, use of nitrate of soda in	480
Deluge, query concerning the		Fishes, on the muscles of	50
Denman, Mr. account of	600	Flamborough head, account of the light-house on	87, 605
Denmark, reform of the liturgy of	166	Flea, query concerning the	354
Denison, J. account of	598	Flies, how to clear rooms from	66
Derbyshire agricultural society, report of the	89	Flora Græca, progress of the	62, 478
Desclaisons, literary character of	532	Florists, exhibitions of societies of	89, 299
Destitute, refuge for the	211	Florus, his character as an historian	326
Devil tavern, account of the	449	Flute made of flint-glass	277
Devonshire news, account of	281	Fluids, on the powers of	58
....., improvements in	416	Fluoric acid in a new fossil	64
..... agricultural society, a new	201	Fly-wheels, improvement in	257
Dickinson, Mr. W. account of	81	Foley, Mrs. inscription on the monument of	195
Dictionaries, on English	209, 219, 421, 435	Foreigners in England	520
Diæta aquæ, its medical effects	275	Forman, Mrs. account of	200
Diseases, monthly reports of	76, 174, 284, 396, 497, 595	Fossil, account of a new	64
Distinct, on the word	536	..... bones, observations on	429, 583
Dividends announced	88, 175, 286, 386, 499, 589	Fox, Mr. memoirs of	260
Dogs, remedy for the bite of mad	275	France, progress of letters in	15
Douglas, A. account of	192	....., state of literature in	163
Drowning, directions to prevent	164	....., political state of	238, 389, 590
Duclos, anecdote of	566	....., account of the war-depot in	118
Dunmow bacon, similar custom to	46	....., canals in	584
Dufs, on ancient	655	....., papers relative to the negotiation with	677
Dutens, Mr. memoirs of	635	Freezing, query concerning	276
Dyes, excellent, from club-moss	166	French, conduct of the	105
Dymocke, account of the family of	46	..... literature, retrospect of	646
Earth, temperature of the internal parts of the	65	Friendly societies, accounts of	88
East Indies, journal of a voyage to the	20, 347, 537	Frigorific mixtures, on	523
....., state of literature in	169, 584	Frontinus on stratagens of war, account of	327
Eclipse, observations of an	34	Fulcher, Mr. character of	414
Edinburgh, on a late election at	452	Fund, on the establishment of the sinking	139, 451
Eels, on killing	354, 426	Furs, new method of stripping	256
Eginhard, literary character of	530	Fumigations, on anti-contagious	67
Einiedeln, in Switzerland, account of	324	Gaches, Rev. D account of	83
Electricity, important fact in	66	Gaeta, surrender of	183
....., the experiments in	235	Galloway, earl of, account of the	501
Elision of vowels, on the	444	....., Mrs. account of	397
Elizabeth, picture of queen	450	Galvanism,	
....., her progress to Warwick	459		
Ella, a Saxon king, account of	230		
Ellethiere canal, account of	91		

Galvanism, experiments in ..	372	Herodotus, his character as an historian	236
Gauges, description of the	347, 537	Heroic epistle, on the author of the	229
Garter, on the motto of the order of the	224	Hervey, Rev. T. account of	190
Gell, admiral, account of ..	390	Hindoo, customs of the ..	349
Geography, improvements in physical	579	Historians, retrospective view of	235, 327, 441, 530
George, St. Southwark, improvements in the parish of	547	Hockley in the Hole, entertainments at	449
Geraldus Cambrensis, memoir of	666	Holland, state of literature in	168
Germany, political state of	75, 177, 487	.....; political state of ..	74
Gessner, publication of the works of	66	Holden, Rev. Mr. account of ..	604
Ghent, present state of ..	226	Homer on the epopœa of ..	552
Gibbon, the historian, character of	445	Horman, W. description of a curious book by ..	35
..... letter of ..	265	Horse-shoes, improvement in ..	157
Gland, a new lobe in the prostate	48	Horses, account of a sale of ..	301
Glaris in Switzerland, described	324	....., how to keep flies from ..	66
Glauco, account of ..	247	Horse chestnuts, on the uses of	353, 430
Gleig, Dr. vindication of ..	123	Horsley, bishop, memoir of ..	401
Gleig, Dr. reply to ..	344	Horticable fair, account of ..	301
Gloucestershire, improvements in	412	Hull, sale of dock-shares at ..	86
Gloucester, Roman pavement found at	195	....., on a charitable institution at	525
Glowworm, description of the	340	....., account of the charity schools at	505
Glutton, account of a remarkable	661	....., improvements at ..	406
Goldsmid, Mr. account of his villa	305	Humble, R. epitaph on ..	141
Gout, remedy for the ..	275	Hume, his character as an historian	443
Grain, machine for dibbling	330	Hurricanes, accounted for ..	327
Grant, account of major ..	511	Hutten, epitaph on Ulric Von ..	7
Gravel-lane, whence derived	242	Hydrometograph, a new instrument, so called ..	374
Gray, lady Jane, account of ..	ib.	Hypocriamus, medical uses of	477
Great Britain, political state of	71, 176, 292, 387, 590	Ice, its effects in the cure of cancer	275
Greece, state of literature in	169	Iceland, height of mountains in	245
Greeks, on the poetical oracles of the	245	....., boiling spring in ..	329
....., school for modern ..	583	Imports, total of the ..	99
Greenland-feast, account of a	587	Improvement, on national ..	523
Greenwich, artillery asylum at	184	Indian seas, voyage in the ..	20
Gresham-college, print of ..	244	Indigo, account of a plantation of	67
Gregory VII. character of pope	453	Infants, on the diseases of ..	174
Grotius, literary character of	530	Ink, receipt to make permanent	20
Guaicum, experiments on ..	155	Inoculation, its first introduction	363
Guichardin, his character as an historian	442	Ipswich lamb fair, account of	304
Gum arabic, a remedy in pulmonary complaints ..	168	Ireland, corrections in the history of	313
Guy's hospital, lectures at ..	161	....., improvement in the north of	513
Gypsum, experiments with ..	373	....., charity school in ..	202
Haarlem, prize-questions of societies at	67, 277	....., ancient literature of ..	621
Hageman, M. account of ..	203	Iron, imports and exports of foreign	49
Hail storm, a remarkable ..	48	Italian literature, on ..	566
Hair, experiments on ..	375	Italy, political state of ..	181, 289
Halliburton, Mrs. character of	190	....., literature, state of ..	376
Hamburgh, description of the new exchange hall at ..	217	Jack, Mr. character of ..	203
....., account of the bankrupt laws at ..	337	James's, St. square, a statue in	184
Hammers, on giving motion to	473	Jena, account of the battle of	483
Hanover, conduct of the French in	105	Jews, query on the ..	216
Hapsburg in Switzerland, described	9	....., their assembly in France, of	288
Harpe, account of M. de la ..	37	....., synagogue at Liverpool	301
Harrowgate, new promenade at	86	....., vindication of the ..	663
Hemorrhages of the nose, remedy for	168	Jocelyn, captain, account of ..	183
Hengit, account of ..	116	Joinville, literary character of	530
Herculaneum, account of the MSS. of	521, 579, 628	Johnson's dictionary, enumerative analysis of ..	421
Herefordshire agricultural society, proceedings of the ..	911	Jones, general, letter of ..	48
Hereford, account of the lunatic asylum at ..	363	Josephus, his character as an historian	326
		Jovius, his literary character	442
		Junius's letters, on the author of	223
		Jupiter, figure of the planet ..	570
		....., or the satellites of ..	222
		Kells pit, Whitehaven, account of	190



Kendal agricultural society, meeting of the .....	504	Literature, Andrews's Character of the English Nation ..	622
Kenilworth castle, history of ..	458	..... Denrik's Memoirs of the Royal Navy ..	ib.
Kenmare, character of the countess of ..	503	POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.	
Kentucky, advice to settlers in ..	426	..... Lord Selkirk on the state of the Highlands ..	623
Kepler, character of ..	15	..... Brown's Strictures on ditto ..	ib.
Kerwick, wool fair at ..	85	..... Amicus's Eight Letters ..	ib.
Killarney, description of the lake of ..	638	..... Rose on the Revenue of Great Britain ..	ib.
Kingdon, J. account of ..	613	..... Bowles's Dispassionate Enquiry ..	ib.
King's sales of Spanish sheep ..	296	..... Defence of the Principle of Monopoly ..	ib.
King, admiral Sir R. memoir of ..	598	..... Letter to Lord Porchester ..	ib.
Kingfisher, account of the ..	619	..... Noster on Commercial Exchanges ..	ib.
Konigsfelden in Switzerland, described ..	8	..... Political Picture of Europe ..	ib.
Kofak, humanity of a ..	528	..... Dialogue between Bonaparte and Talleyrand ..	ib.
Krusenferm's voyage, account of ..	9	..... Sir W. Young's best Indian Common Place Book ..	624
Laing, controversy between Mess. Gleig and ..	123, 315	THEOLOGY.	
Lalande's prize medal, awarded ..	168	..... Chateaubriant on the Existence of God ..	ib.
Lancaster, friendly societies at ..	88	..... Bishop of London on the Benefits of Christianity ..	ib.
..... account of the free church at ..	191	..... Carpenter's Geography of the New Testament ..	ib.
Landall, account of the earl of ..	202	..... Bates's Christian Politics ..	ib.
Landguard fort, alterations in ..	198	..... Jefferson's Lyra Evangelica ..	ib.
Lanesborough, lord, account of ..	202	..... Letter on Methodism ..	ib.
Lansdowne's, marquis of, MSS. ....	479	..... Clowes on Baron Swedenburg ..	ib.
....., supposed to be Junius ..	230	..... Clapham's Select Sermons ..	625
Latitude, measurement of a degree of ..	582	..... Crackenbury's Discourses ..	ib.
Lavater, patriotism of ..	7	..... Gisborne's Sermons ..	ib.
Lauderdale, lord, sent ambassador to France ..	176	..... Bishop of Rochester's Sermons ..	ib.
Laura, demolition of the tomb of ..	584	..... Zouch's Assize Sermon ..	ib.
Laurence-Pountney, account of the church of ..	449	..... Moore on Female Confession ..	ib.
Lawless, R. singular character of ..	81	..... Bishop of Norwich's Charge ..	ib.
Laurence, R. account of ..	303	NATURAL HISTORY.	
Lawson, Sir W. memoir of ..	85, 501	..... Werneria ..	625
Lazell, M. extraordinary age of ..	510	..... Jameson's Description of the County of Dumfries ..	ib.
Leather, method of glazing and graining ..	472	..... Botanical Guide through England and Wales ..	ib.
....., method of extracting stains from ..	36	..... Galpine's Synoptical Compend of British Botany ..	ib.
Lectures announced 64, 164, 273, 479, ..	530, 581	..... Tracts relative to Botany ..	ib.
Leeds, account of the house of industry at ..	300	..... System of Natural History ..	626
Leicester, female asylum at ..	90	TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.	
..... agricultural society, report of ..	90	..... Sir R. Hoare's Gyraldus Cambrensis ..	ib.
Leigh, lady, account of ..	80	..... Button's Architectural Antiquities ..	627
Leipzig fair, catalogue of ..	480	..... Stockhaufe on Ancient Barrows ..	628
Leland's history of Ireland, errors in ..	313	..... Archaeologia ..	ib.
Leo X. character of ..	13	..... Picture of Edinburgh ..	629
Lelling, survey of the works of ..	27, 131	..... Walk through Leeds ..	ib.
Lefage, M. account of ..	332	CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES.	
Letters, enquiry after curious ..	353	..... Heraclide's Eight Letters ..	629
Lewes, new church at ..	94	..... Miss Knight's Description of Latium ..	630
Lightning, observations on ships struck by ..	274	MEDICINE.	
Light-spreader described ..	479	..... Dr. Willan on the Cow-pox ..	ib.
Lincolnshire, improvements in ..	410	4 X Literature,	
Literary and philosophical intelligence 163, 272, 370, 478, ..	579		
Literature, history of European ..	11		
....., Lycæum of ancient ..	552		
LITERATURE, HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC ..	621		
HISTORY.			
..... Gordon's History of Ireland ..	ib.		
..... Illustrations of Scottish History ..	ib.		
..... Baldwin's History of England ..	622		
..... Helms's History of Scotland ..	ib.		
MONTHLY MAG. No. 152. ..			

- Literature, Dr. Adams on Morbid Poisons 631  
 ..... Dr. Pemberton on the Diseases  
 of the Abdominal Vessels .. ib.  
 ..... Dr. Reid on Consumption 631  
 ..... Dr. Stone on the Functions  
 and Diseases of the Stomach .. ib.  
 ..... Dr. Sutton on Fever .. ib.  
 ..... Dr. Johnston on the Stone and  
 Gravel .. ib.  
 ..... Robertson on Cantharides .. ib.  
 BIOGRAPHY.  
 ..... Lord Holland's Life of Lope  
 De Vega .. ib.  
 ..... Wool's Memoirs of Dr. Warton 632  
 ..... Memoirs of Mr. Cumberland .. ib.  
 ..... Malkin's Memoirs of his son 133  
 ..... Sir W. Forbes's Life of Dr.  
 Beattie .. ib.  
 ..... Memoirs of a Traveller, now  
 in Retirement .. 635  
 TRAVELS, VOYAGES, &c.  
 ..... Helms's Travels from Buenos  
 Ayres .. 636  
 ..... Summary Account of Buenos  
 Ayres .. 637  
 ..... Carr's Stranger in Ireland 638  
 ..... The Belgian Traveller .. ib.  
 ..... Davis's Letters from Paraguay 639  
 FINE ARTS.  
 ..... Taplen on the Architecture  
 of France and Italy .. ib.  
 ..... Button's Account of Cornham-  
 house .. 640  
 ..... Bell on the Anatomy of Ex-  
 pression in Painting .. ib.  
 ..... Natter's Bath .. ib.  
 POETRY.  
 ..... Sims's Edition of Mickle's  
 Works .. 640  
 ..... Howe's Poetical Translations 641  
 ..... Service's Wild Harp's Mur-  
 murs, &c. .. ib.  
 ..... Monody to the Memory of Mr.  
 Pitt .. ib.  
 ..... Meyler on the Journey of Life .. ib.  
 ..... Torrio, Whiggo, Martria .. ib.  
 ..... Scott's Ballad .. ib.  
 ..... Janieson's Ballads .. 642  
 DRAMA.  
 ..... Walker on the Drama of Italy .. ib.  
 ..... Demetrius the Impostor .. ib.  
 ..... Allingham's Weathercock .. ib.  
 ..... Colman's We Fly by Night .. ib.  
 ..... Gardiner's Sultana .. ib.  
 ..... Cumberland's Hint to Hus-  
 bands .. ib.  
 ..... Hook's Two Farces .. ib.  
 ..... Manners's Edgar .. ib.  
 EDUCATION.  
 ..... Wakefield's Excursions in  
 North America .. 642  
 ..... Colquhoun on the Education  
 of the Poor .. ib.  
 NOVELS AND ROMANCES.  
 ..... The Wild Irish Girl 643  
 ..... Kotzebue's Pastor's Daugh-  
 ter .. 643  
 ..... Lewis's Feudal Tyrants .. ib.
- Literature, Latham's Human Beings 643  
 ..... A Summer at Brighton .. ib.  
 MISCELLANIES.  
 ..... Philosophical Transactions for  
 1806 .. ib.  
 ..... Transactions of the Royal Irish  
 Academy .. 644  
 ..... Proverbs of the Emperor Ali .. ib.  
 ..... Retrospect of Philosophical  
 Discoveries .. ib.  
 ..... The Miseries of Human Life .. ib.  
 ..... More Miseries .. 645  
 ..... Bigland's Essays .. ib.  
 ..... Dyer on the Ancient Names  
 of Rivers, &c. .. ib.  
 ..... Brewer's Hours of Leisure .. ib.  
 ..... Bibliographical Miscellany .. ib.  
 ..... Mrs. West's Letters to a  
 Young Lady .. ib.  
 ..... Austin's Chironomia .. ib.  
 ..... Bayfield's Gleanings .. 646  
 ..... Salmon's Evenings of Southill .. ib.  
 ..... Oddities and Outlines .. ib.  
 LITERATURE, HALF-YEARLY RETRO-  
 SPECT OF FRENCH .. 646  
 ..... Louis XVI. anecdote of .. 648  
 ..... Lope De Vega, Life of .. 631  
 ..... Malmesbury Church, described 627  
 ..... Mickle, Mr. Memoir of .. 640  
 ..... Negotiation Papers .. 669  
 ..... Navy, History of the English 622  
 ..... Papyri, on the antient .. 628  
 ..... Pompey's Pillar, Inscription  
 on .. ib.  
 ..... Poor, on the Education of  
 the .. 642  
 ..... Potosi, on the Mines of .. 637  
 ..... Robespierre, Epitaph on .. 649  
 ..... Troubadours, Account of the 642  
 ..... Tallien, Account of .. 649  
 ..... Portugal, Description of .. 659  
 Liverpool, annuitant society at .. 87  
 ..... , attention of exchange hours at 88  
 ..... , erection of corn exchange at 191  
 ..... , Jewish synagogue at .. 301  
 ..... , improved state of .. 408  
 Livy, on the historical character of .. 237  
 Lobe in the prostate gland, a new .. 48  
 Lockyer, T. account of .. 201  
 Londiniana .. 241, 447  
 London, marriages and deaths in and  
 near .. 89, 184, 296, 397, 500, 591  
 ..... , quality of porter and ale brewed  
 in .. 89  
 ..... , bridge, account of the old 243  
 ..... , water-works, account of 447  
 ..... , workhouse, enquiry concerning 211  
 ..... , hospital lectures at the .. 165  
 ..... , negotiation, account of the .. 581  
 Longevity, instances of .. 85, 97, 201, 304,  
 305, 406, 408, 409, 413, 415, 510, 608,  
 609, 610  
 Lord Mayors, anecdotes of .. 242  
 Louis XIV., on the age of .. 16  
 Lucerne in Switzerland described .. 215  
 Lunar planispheres, described .. 581  
 Lycæum, of antient literature .. 552  
 Lycopodium, dyes extracted from .. 166  
 Macaw,

Macaw, account of a blue ..	130	Musical accounts of new ..	374
Machiavel, literary character of	14, 442	..... compositions, improvement in	234
Machine, description of a singular	67	Narbhöng, account of the archbishop of	80
Madras, description of ..	22	National Institute, proceedings of the	252, 474, 481
Magnatium, on ..	276	..... improvement, on	593
Magnus, St. London bridge, altar cloth of ..	447	Naturalist's report, ..	100
Maida, account of the battle of	289	Naval actions, ..	71, 72, 176
Main, Rev. T. account of	203	Nelson, monuments to the memory of lord	304
Manchester, commercial buildings at ..	191	Newark, proceedings of the agricultural society at ..	193
....., agricultural Society, proceedings of ..	506	Newcastle, report of the literary society at	604
Manfell, Mr. account of ..	613	Newdigate, Sir R. account of ..	598
Manufactures, statement of British	209	Norfolk, annual meeting in ..	196
Maple-tree, description of the	333	....., column to the memory of lord Nelson in ..	304
Marble, how to clean ..	20	Northfleet, fire at ..	30.
Margate, improvement at ..	94	Norway, astronomy cultivated in ..	222
Mariana, his character as an historian	442	....., vaccination in ..	374
Mariners compass, origin of the	328	Norwich, erection of a corn exchange at ..	93
Marriages, singular ..	88, 193	..... improvements in ..	413
Marriages in and near London	89, 184, 296, 397, 500, 595	Nut-hook, on the word ..	457
Marigli, his literary character		O'Brien, P., account of ..	306
Martin-Outwich, (St.) donations to	451	O'Connor, W., account of ..	203
Marybonne gardens, account of	449	Observations, astronomical ..	33
Maululah boats in the East Indies described ..	23	Odometer for carriages ..	373
Matrunka, a valuable plant in Russia	275	Ohio, description of the river ..	333
Maurice, prince of Nassau, character of	430	..... states of ..	547
Mead, Dr. anecdote of ..	243	Ophthalmia, case of ..	497
Medical reform, plan for a ..	272	Oracles, account of the poetical ..	245
Medici, character of the ..	13	Orleans, father, character of ..	531
Memoirs of eminent persons	37, 148, 260, 354, 461, 555	Ovid, on a passage in ..	6
Meridian, on observing transits of the	34	Oxford, improvements at ..	63, 163, 372
Meteor, accounts of an extraordinary	103, 142, 144	..... review, plan of the ..	371
Biometeorological reports	100, 207, 312, 419, 516, 620	Oxygen gas, benefits of ..	372
Meteoric stones, analysis of	376	Pagodas, account of the seven ..	22
Methodists, increase of ..	191	Painting likenesses, antiquity of	47
Military habits, on ancient	134	Palæstrum, an unknown animal	583
Milton vindicated ..	211	Palm, M. murder of ..	370
Minerals, account of new	168, 373	Papacy, account of the rise of the	433
Mineard, J. account of ..	199	Paper, machine for cutting ..	369
Miranda, account of the expedition of	72, 76	Paralytic case, on a, ..	497
Moses, Rev. Mr., account of ..	84	Parker, Rev. G. murder of ..	91
....., subscription monument to ..	299	Parkes, W. character of ..	90
Moore, A. P. account of ..	80	Parliament, abstract of the acts of	68, 171, 282, 384
Morgante Maggiore, on the	34, 238, 325, 532	....., prorogation of ..	74
Morgarten, in Switzerland described	213	....., dissolved ..	387
Moscow, observatory at ..	222	....., mutiny of the new ..	590
Motto of the garter, on the ..	225	..... house, improvements in the	397
Mottoes observations on ..	240	Patents, account of new	52, 157, 256, 378, 472, 574
Moulton, Mr. melancholy death of ..	81	..... in France ..	375
Mountains, on the heights of ..	480	Patriotic fund, excellent regulation of the ..	184
Movement, a new striking clock ..	369	Paul's Old St. account of ..	449
Munich, account of the academy of ..	276	..... gate ..	448
Muscular motion, on ..	501	Pearson, M. account of ..	186
Museum, description of a scientific	3	Pendulum, for ascertaining musical time	235
Music, extraordinary effects of ..	65	Petticoat-lane, account of ..	450
....., pendulum for ascertaining time in	237	Peterburg, academy of sciences at	275
Musical publications, review of	57, 170, 278, 383, 483, 585	Pettite, J. account of ..	198
..... instruments, lord Stanhope's mode tuning of ..	61	Periodical publications, statement of	163
..... remarks on ..	112, 349, 524	Petrarch, splendid edition of ..	169
		Philanthropic society, device for the	451
		Pile, insufficiency of the ..	110

Pilgrims, form of consecrating ..	47	Ponsonby, lord, account of .....	501
Pinks, shew of .. .. .	89	Pope's head alley, account of ..	245
Pitts, W. melancholy fate of ..	199	Porter brewed in London .. ..	79
Pittsburgh, North America, described	29	Polyautography, on the art of ..	486
Planets, on the projectile motion of the	224	Port-folio of a man of letters	46
....., observations on the new	481	..... extracts from	46, 363, 565
Platina, effects of the effluvia of	479	Porter, T. account of .. .. .	303
....., experiment on the ore of	583	Port Royal, account of the society of	16
Platonic year ascertained	276s 584	Portugal, astronomy cultivated in	221
Plutarch, his character .. .. .	326	Potatoes, cultivation of, in Prussia	167
Plymouth, new telegraphs at .. ..	96	Price, Dr. not the author of the sinking	
Pneumometer described .. .. .	372	fund .. .. .	140
Poetical oracles of the Greeks, on the		.., vindicated .. .. .	423, 452
<b>POETRY, ORIGINAL</b>		Priestley, Dr. letter of .. .. .	540
..... Monody on Chatterton by Der-		Privy garden, improvement of ..	99
mody .. .. .	43	Professional influence .. .. .	363
..... Verses to Mrs. Holcombe by		Provincial occurrences. 81, 189, 299, 405,	
Mr. Atkinson .. .. .	44	504, 604	
..... To the memory of a Spaniel	45	Prussia, statistical view of .. ..	317
Serenade by G. F. Busby	ib.	....., political state of .. .. .	389, 483
..... On a Fly in winter by J. Pene-		Public affairs, state of 71, 176, 286, 307,	
vane .. .. .	ib.	487, 590	
..... To Sleep .. .. .	153	Public institutions, enquiry concerning	211
..... Anacreontic .. .. .	ib.	Publications list of new 54, 161, 253, 377,	
..... The Question .. .. .	ib.	476, 576	
..... Sonnet to Sympathy by Miss		....., state of periodical	163
Starke .. .. .	ib.	Pulmonary complaints a remedy for	163
..... Sonnet to Apathy by the same	ib.	Pulsations of animals, observations on	531
..... Addresses to the Royal Jennerian		Pumps, worked by machinery	575
Society, by Mr. D. Carey	ib.	Queen-hithe, account of .. .. .	243
..... To Miss Owenton .. .. .	154	Queen's college, custom at .. ..	47
..... To a Young Lady, by Peter		Queries, miscellaneous .. .. .	352
Pindar .. .. .	249	Quinault, character of .. .. .	16
..... Rosabell, by J. Mayne .. ..	ib.	Quincy, character of .. .. .	531
..... My Wedding Day by Mr. At-		Quintus, Curtius, his literary character	233
kinson .. .. .	ib.	Rapin, his literary character	443
..... The destruction of Jerusalem by		Ratte, E. de, account of .. .. .	330
Miss Starke .. .. .	250	Reding, Aloys, account of .. ..	213
..... Inscription on a Ruin by C. A.		Reflecting circle, improvement in the	34
Eltou .. .. .	365	Refractions, account of tables of	33
..... The Tomb of Ellen by W. A.		Refuge for the destitute, on the	211
Roberts .. .. .	ib.	Rhine, confederation of the .. ..	177
..... To Liberty .. .. .	ib.	Richardson's poems, statement of	63
..... Song and Chorus in honor of		Ringwood, improvements at	415
the Prince of Wales in	356	Roads on making .. .. .	523
..... Ode .. .. .	ib.	Roberts, Mrs. account of .. ..	84
..... Translation of a fragment of Si-		Robertson, Dr. literary character of	443
monides .. .. .	469	Robinson, J. singular character of	408
..... Sonnet on C. J. Fox by Mr.		Robson, J. memoir of .. .. .	404
Lofst .. .. .	470	Rollin, literary character of .. ..	531
..... On the death of the Right Hon.		Roman antiquities, discoveries of	193, 195
C. J. Fox .. .. .	ib.	Rome, account of the French school of	
..... William and Kate of the Dale	ib.	arts at .. .. .	343
....., Mary Martin, a ballad by J.		Romme, M. account of .. .. .	331
Mayne .. .. .	471	Rooke, H. memoir of .. .. .	409
....., Lines to Mr. Montgomery	471	Royal institution, lectures at the	64, 479
....., On Miss Dashwood by J. Ham-		..... society, proceedings of the	48, 155,
mond .. .. .	567	253, 569	
..... The Sinners and the Sculls, by		..... family, incomes encreased of the	
Peter Pindar .. .. .	ib.	younger branches of .. .. .	72
..... Lines by Mr. Pratt .. .. .	568	..... academy, proceedings of the	586
..... The Mintrels from Chatterton,	ib.	Ruffel, R. account of .. .. .	85
Fragment of Simonides	569	Russia, political state of .. .. .	177, 287
Polacea, on the word .. .. .	345	..... state of literature of .. ..	313
Political maxim .. .. .	267	..... imperial seminary suppressed in	479
Polish society of sciences, account of the	167	Russian embassy to China, account of	64,
Polybius, character of .. .. .	436	166	

Russian voyage of discovery	9, 275, 329	Societies, proceedings of learned	48, 135,
..... language, on the	275	252, 367, 474,	569
Russians, valour of the	9	Soda, decomposition of the muriate of	252
Rutland agricultural society, proceedings		....., use of nitrate of	439
of the	90, 507	Solar motion, observations on the	253
Sail-cloth, improvements in	618	Soliman, character of sultan	433
....., provisions how to keep	479	Solstices, observations on the	33
Sanctuary, Westminster, account of	450	Sonatas for the piano-forte, account	
Santa Cruz, memoirs of the marquis of	442	of	231
Saturn, on the figure, &c. of	569	Sondes, lord, account of	91
Sallust, his character as an historian	237	South-down sheep, superiority of	200
Salt, machine for making white	378	Spain political state of	183
.....provisions, how to keep	479	....., on the population of	277
Saviour's St. Southwark, monuments in	241	Stables, how to clear them from flies	66
Scanagatti, Frances, account of	465	....., description of the Prince of	
Scarron, literary character of	167	Walus's	305
Schinzuaeh baths, account of	9	Stage-coaches, mode of rendering them	
Schwartz, M. his monument	372	safe	158
Scientific enquiry, plan of a museum for	2	Staffordshire, improvements in	410
Scilly, useful establishment at St. Marys	416	Stanhope, earl, his musical work, account	
Scottish history, a certain point of	123	of	61, 112
Scotland, a new map of	163	....., remarks on	524
Sculptures method of imitating	375	Steam engine, a machine which may be	
Sea-bathing charity	199	used as a	574
Sea-salt, a powerful manure	373	Steel, process of hardening, &c.	61
Seeds, experiments on the vegetation of	155	Steell, Rev. J. account of	191
Seymour, E. account of	97	Stomach, on disorders of the	76
Shakspere, character of	14	Strabo, his literary character	232
Shark, description of the longtailed	1	Straw, process to whiten	400
Shaving the beard, history of	363	Suetonius, character of	326
Sheep, sale of the king's	296	Sumorokof, account of	566
....., on the disease of	353	Sugar, method of making powder	153
..... shearing, account of Mr. Curwen's	35	....., on the history of	436
Shells, on fossil	29	Sullivan, Sir R. account of	188
Sheridan, C. F. account of	91	Sulphuric acid; memoir on	375
Shields, library at North	299	....., changes in the	583
....., new quay at	501	..... flowers, large	413
Ships, in commission, number of	74	Surry library institution, account of the	274
..... new method of sheathing	257	Suffex, improvements in	311
....., struck by lightning; on	274	Sweden, state of literature in	65, 166
Shoemakers machine for	368	Switzerland, letters on the present	
Shoreham, improvement in the harbour		state of	7, 213, 321, 525
of	611	Synonymy, corrections in	113, 224
Shooting stars, observations on	445, 223	....., contributions to English	535
Shrewsbury, new organ at	608	Stubbs, G. account of	583, 602
....., charities in	91	Tacitus, character of	326
....., improvements in	411	Talbot-inn, in the borough, history of	
Simeon, benevolence of Mr.	199	the	349
Simcoe, general, memoir of	600	Tapestry, custom of hanging the streets	
Simonsbury, value of the living of	299	with	447
Sinclair, Sir John, letter from General		Tasso, character of	13
Washington to	517	Tate, W. account of	200
Sinking fund, on the establishment of the	139	Tavistock, state of mines near	96
Single-blick, match of	308	Taylor, the water poet, account of	264
Sisson, J. account of	302	tea-urns, antiquity of	46
Silk shops in London	450	Tebbutt, Mr. melancholy death of	890
Skins, mode of stripping fur from	256	Telegraphs, account of new	96
Slave trade, state of the	417	....., day and night	569
Sligo, charity school at	202	Tell, description of the chapel of	322
Small-pox, on exterminating the	273	....., defendants of	323
....., on inoculation for the	277	terrestrial refractions, theory of	65
....., history of inoculation for the	363	Teylerian society at Haarlem, premiums	
Smith, Rev. J. account of	88	of the	67
Smith, Sir W. S. his gallantry	181	Theodore king of Carthage, anecdote of	418
Smithfield cattle show	595	Theodoric, character of	13
Smollett, literary character of	443	Thomas's, St. hospital, lectures at	164
Snuff-box, device on a French	129	Thou, &c, character of	15

Thresher, or long-tailed shark, description of .. .. .	1	Vitriolic-acid, method of preparing	36
Thurlow, memoirs of lord	354, 503	Voltaire, his character as an historian	592
Thoughton, T. account of .. .. .	501	Volunteers, refusal of thanks to	73
Threshing machines, on	232, 428	Vowels, account of a .. .. .	448
Thucydides, character of .. .. .	236	Vowels, on the improper elision of	444
Tides, on the .. .. .	339, 347	Vulgaria of Horman, extracts from	133
Tiger, remarkable anecdote of a	374	Waggons, improvement in the construction of .. .. .	575
Tilseus, M. letters of .. .. .	9	Walcot, Dr. account of .. .. .	196
Tincomalee, description of .. .. .	22	Wales, number of Sunday schools in .. .. ., account of the stables of the Prince of .. .. .	613
Tinderbox, a philosophical	216, 584	Walnut-tree, a remarkable	410
Tin-plates, exports of .. .. .	205	Walker, W. account of .. .. .	85
....., new method of manufacturing .. .. .	473	Walpole, Sir Robert, letters of	565
Toad found in a stone .. .. .	193	War, depot in France, account of the	118
Tobacco, song in praise of .. .. .	47	Ward, J. character of .. .. .	414
.....plantations in Denmark	167	Washington, longitude of the city of .. .. ., letter of general .. .. .	372
....., imports, &c. of .. .. .	205	Wasp, cure for a sting of a .. .. .	138
Tode, M. account of .. .. .	205	Water, how to obtain .. .. .	336
Toledo, antiquities at .. .. .	46	....., on the adhesion of the particles of .. .. .	474
Tomlin, capt. account of .. .. .	398	..... spout in Cornwall .. .. .	512
Torpedo, experiments on the	109	Watts, W. character of .. .. .	607
Tower of London, anecdotes concerning the .. .. .	242	Wavellite, a new fossil, account of	64
Townley marbles, removal of .. .. .	163	Wax-chandlers, incorporation of the company of .. .. .	450
Transits of the meridian, on observing	34	Weighing apparatus, improvements in	52
Trees, on the ascending sap in	571	Wentworth, C. account of .. .. .	412
Trentepohl, M. account of .. .. .	203	West Indies, state of the .. .. .	76
Trons, account of the cascades of	324	Westminster, improvements in the city of .. .. .	184
Trumpets, method of coating the inside of .. .. ., literature in .. .. .	482	..... hall, repairs in .. .. .	ib.
Turkey, state of affairs in .. .. .	75	Weiton, R. account of .. .. .	195
Turks, military character of the	443	Wharfedale agricultural society, proceedings of the .. .. .	407
Turnbull, N. America, described by	516	Wheat, on the culture of spring .. .. ., analysis of various kinds of	ib.
Tyneside agricultural society, proceedings of .. .. .	84, 189	Wheel-work, simple method of combining .. .. .	379
Types, new invented .. .. .	582	Whitefield, G. letters of .. .. .	360
Ulverston, friendly societies at	88	Whitehall, improvements at	80
Underwaldea in Switzerland, valour of the inhabitants of .. .. .	321	Wight, sea-bathing charity in the Isle of	199
United States, a tour in the	233, 332, 446, 516	Will, description of a curious	305
....., general description of the	517	Willes, Dr. account of .. .. .	92
University college, Oxford, improvement of .. .. .	163	William III. statue of .. .. .	184
Vatican, improvements in the	376	Wills, difficulty of teaching for	117
Vaccination, parliamentary address on .. .. ., advantages of .. .. ., observations on .. .. . in Norway .. .. .	72	Wilson, Rev. H. account of .. .. .	308
Vahl, M. memoirs of .. .. .	201	Windermere, improvements at .. .. .	85
Valais, description of .. .. .	374	Windfor-forest, survey at .. .. .	514
Varnish, description of a new	461	Wingate, E. memoirs of .. .. .	551
Vegetables, on the respiration of .. .. ., a good manure for	527	Woodfall, W. account of .. .. .	97
Vegetable infusions, effects of the galvanic fluid on .. .. .	482	Woodward, Dr. anecdote of .. .. ., Mr. melancholy death of .. .. .	243
Vegetation of seeds, on the .. .. .	341	Wollen manufactures, state of .. .. .	299
Vegetius, literary character of	373	Woolwich, removal of the academy of .. .. . hospital, erecting at .. .. ., improvements at .. .. .	617
Velby, character of .. .. .	372	Wurfch, the Swiss painter, account of	80
Velocity of machinery, how to regulate	155	Wynne, J. H. memoir of .. .. .	17
Vertot, abbe, character of .. .. .	327	Xenophon, his character as an historian	392
Vessels, account of the number of British	532	Yorkshire, improvements in	86, 300, 406
Vesuvius, explosions of mount	369	Zoyite, a new mineral .. .. .	168
Vienna, Ephemerides of .. .. .	531	Zug in Switzerland, described	213
Villains, Paternulus, character of	305	Zutnguis, account of his death	213
Villaret, character of .. .. .	384	Zurich, description of .. .. .	7
	33		
	326		
	632		

*Alphabetical List of Bankrupts announced between June 20th and December 20th, 1806.*

ABSALOM, J.	78	Cole, R.	285	Hart & Turner	285	Morris, G.	175
Adams, A.	386	Collins, A.	498	Harthill, W.	175	Mos, R.	ib.
Aldersley, P.	498	Cook, J.	588	Hatch, J.	78	Moule, J.	588
Alker, M. & L.	ib.	Cousins, G.	498	Hayden, L.	386	Newton, J.	78
Allham, W.	386	Cowburn, J.	175	Hemming, J.	498	Noble, J.	285
Ambler, J.	175	Cowperthwaite & Waring	498	Hibbert, W.	ib.	Norcliffe, J.	498
Amery, J.	78	Crane, W.	ib.	Hobbs, S.	175	Norman, T.	386
Appleby, M.	498	Creswell, G.	78	Holden, O.	285	O'Hara, J.	285
Arcangeloz, E.	175	Crosby, E.	175	Holland, R.	498	Oliphant, J.	175
Armitage, R.	78	Crundall, J.	498	Home, T.	386	Olivier, T.	386
Armstrong, J.	386	Dalton & Wilfon	588	Hopkins, J.	285	O'Meagher, J.	175
Arnold, W. B.	ib.	Daniels, J. E.	285	Hopkins, T.	588	Osborn, F. G.	ib.
Athe, J. R.	285	Dayenport, J.	78	Hopkins, W.	ib.	Palmer, R.	498
Ashton, T.	498	Davey, R.	498	Horn & Jackson	175	Parker, J.	175
Atkins, R.	78	Davies, T.	ib.	Hofer, J.	386	Parker, J.	386
Aungier, R.	175	Davis, T.	386	Howard, E.	498	Parnell, J.	285
Austin, W.	285	Deakin, J.	ib.	Humble, J.	ib.	Parquet, E.	588
Baddely, B.	588	Dean, J.	ib.	Humbridge, S. and W.	588	Parsons, T.	285
Baildon, E.	ib.	Dearman, R.	78	Hunt, G.	285	Partington, J.	175
Baillie & Jeffray	498	Delap, T.	ib.	Hutton, W.	498	Pasteur, J. L.	386
Bank, T.	386	Dibble, J.	586	Hyde, J.	78	Paterfon, T.	285
Barkville, J.	78	Dingle, W.	588	Jackson, J.	ib.	Pearson, S.	588
Barlow, R.	285	Donathan, T.	175	Jackson, T.	386	Pennock, W.	78
Barlow, T.	588	Doorfick, W.	498	Jackson, J.	ib.	Percival, J.	588
Barnal, J.	175	Dowding, W.	175	Johnson, J.	588	Perkins, J.	498
Barnes, J.	285	Downall, W.	78	Jones, C.	386	Phillips and Bacon	78
Barrow, J.	498	Dubois, J. B.	ib.	Jones, M. and E.	498	Pillips, W.	498
Bateman, C.	498	Dudds, J.	285	Kent, J.	588	Pilcher, T.	175
Bell, J.	ib.	Dyke, S.	588	Kew, T.	175	Pindar, J.	588
Bell & Atkinson	285	Dyson, J.	ib.	Keyworth, R.	498	Poole, R.	386
Befwick & Grime	588	Eckenstein, D.	78	King, W.	ib.	Price, W.	285
Blackburne, G.	386	Edwards, J.	ib.	Kirk, R.	386	Pringle, R.	588
Bloore, T.	175	Edwards, J.	498	Knowles, J.	ib.	Pullen, W. H.	ib.
Boldron, J.	ib.	Edwards, T.	588	Lane, J.	78	Purbrick, W.	386
Booth, J.	78	Edwards, J.	ib.	Lane, R.	285	Randall, J.	286
Bore, J.	175	Elliott, H.	175	Lawrence, E.	78	Rawlinson, R.	ib.
Bottomley, S.	386	Elliott, R.	ib.	Lee, H.	588	Rees, D.	588
Bowen, H. R.	ib.	Elliott, M.	285	Lees, H.	175	Richmond, J.	589
Bowler, J.	ib.	Enock, R.	175	Leith, W.	ib.	Roberts, D.	285
Bradley, J.	588	Farrar, T.	498	Lilley, J.	386	Roberts, P.	588
Bragge, J.	386	Farrar, E.	ib.	Longrigg, J.	498	Roberts, E.	ib.
Bridge and Keale	285	Fearnhead, J.	175	Lowcock, E.	ib.	Robinson, J.	175
Brooke, C.	175	Fell, H.	285	Lowe, J.	175	Rogers, T.	286
Browne, R.	498	Ferris, J.	285	Lowe, J.	175	Rookley, T.	78
Browne, J.	ib.	Field, G.	588	Lythgoe, J.	78	Roper, T.	286
Bull, J.	285	Fielding & Walker	78	Maccullock, G. P.	285	Rofs, G.	ib.
Bullen, W.	ib.	Flude, C.	498	M'Dermott, J.	78	Rofs, B.	498
Bulling, C.	78	Furber, W. & R.	386	M'Hardy & Co.	386	Roule, W.	588
Byrne, E.	498	Geddes, J.	ib.	Maddocks, R.	588	Rowe, J.	386
Bywater, T.	588	Ginbul, G.	285	Manby, W.	ib.	Rowland, J.	588
Callahan, J.	285	Graft & Foley	78	Manley, C.	ib.	Royle, J.	498
Carden, T.	498	Greening, T.	386	Marshall, F.	ib.	Sandford & Box	ib.
Carder, T.	ib.	Grover, T.	78	Mafon, W.	78	Saunders, R. F.	589
Carr, J.	285	Halbert, J. P.	285	Maffey, T.	ib.	Scheider, R. W.	498
Carrington, J.	306	Halbut, A. & G.	386	Mather & Hutchin-son	386	Sedgrave, G.	386
Carrae & Hillop	498	Halloway and Greening	ib.	Mencelin and Amick	588	Severn, L.	588
Cartwright, C.	588	Hamilton & Hale-burton	175	Metz, S.	386	Sharpe, J.	78
Cherry, J.	ib.	Hamilton, R.	588	Midghall, A.	175	Shaw, J.	ib.
Chiffney, B.	78	Harding, A.	386	Miles, C.	588	Sheardown, R.	175, 286
Clarke, W.	386	Harris, T.	588	Moore, J. H.	175	Sheppard, H.	78
Clay, G.	588	Harrison, R.	78	Morgan, C.	588	Sheratt, W.	498
Clayton, W.	498					Sherwin, T.	78
Clayton, W.	498						
Clements, C.	588						
Coatworth, E.	175						

Shoolbred & Wil- liams	588	Storey & Co.	386	Tydeman, J. S.	78	Whitehouse, E.	78
Simpson, J.	286	Stratton, S.	588	Villiers, J.	ib.	Willett, R.	386
Sinclair, A.	498	Struller, and Littlewood	498	Vinicombe, W.	498	Willett & Jones	386
Skinner, W.	78	Stuble, D.	78	Vodell, A.	588	Williams, W.	286
Smalley, W.	286	Stubbs, J.	386	Wakfield, J.	498	Williams, H.	ib.
Smith, G.	ib.	Surtees & Co.	78	Warcup, W.	ib.	Williams, G.	588
Smith, T.	ib.	Swaine, C.	386	Wareing, J.	588	Williams, D.	ib.
Smith, J.	386	Swancott, M.	78	Waterworth, E.	175	Williams, C.	ib.
Smith, J.	498	Taylor, F.	286	Watson, W.	ib.	Williamson, T.G.	286
Smith, T. E.	588	Taylor, T.	498	Watts, W. R.	286	Wilson, W.	ib.
Smyth, J. G.	ib.	Thomas, D. T.	78	Weaver, W.	498	Wist, J.	588
Southall & Drake- ford	286	Thompson, J.	386	Webb, J.	ib.	Witton, R.	78
Southwell, H. E.	78	Thompson, W.	588	Weber, J. C.	ib.	Wood, R.	498
Stedman, T.	588	Thrupp, H.	498	Weeks, H.	588	Wooliscroft, R.	ib.
Steel, J.	ib.	Thurken, W.	588	Wellsford, N.	175	and W.	ib.
Stevens & Carter	78	Tolker, J.	498	Westlake, T.	78	Worrell, J.	ib.
Stevenson, D.	386	Turner, J.	78	Whalley, T.	588	Wright, T.	588
Stiles, S. & M.	588	Turner, W.	ib.	Whightman, T.	78	Yates, W.	78
				Whitcomb, M.A.	588	Yates, W.	386, 498

*Alphabetical List of Dividends announced from the 20th of June to the 20th of December, 1806.*

ALDRIDGE, R.	175	Bexon, W.	175, 286	Carritt, E.	499	Dexter, S.	386
Alexander, J.	386	Bicknell, J.	78	Carter, J.	78	Dickenion and Goodall	175, 589
Anderfon, J. R.	ib.	Biggs, B.	175	Carter, R.	589	Dobson, T.	589
Angus, W.	ib.	Birnecker, C.	286	Cartwright, S.	286	Dodd, W.	175
Arbouin, J.	ib.	Bloye, D. and C.	589	Cattermote, J.	175	Dogfon, G.	78
Aiden, J. & J. B.	589	Blunt, W.	ib.	Champion, J. H.	589	Donnifon, T.	ib.
Ashton, J.	499	Boardman, J.	ib.	Chapman, T.	499	Dornford, T.	499
Atkinson, F.	ib.	Boulton, G.	175	Charlton, T.	ib.	Dowie, G.	175
Atkinson & Co.	ib.	Bourne, H.	286	Chatterton, W.	ib.	Downie, J.	499
Aveline, J.	286	Boyes, J.	386	Cheap & Long- man	ib.	Doxon, J.	386
Ayres, J.	386	Bradbury, S.	175	Cheverton, E.	286	Doyle, J.	589
Bacon, J.	175	Brandon, A.	ib.	Clark, C.	499	Drayton, J.	386
Badcock, J.	499	Braichwaite, H.	499	Clark, W.	ib.	Drury & Gilbert	499
Bagg, H.	286	Brewer, J.	78, 175	Clarke, F.	286	Duffy, P.	ib.
Baldwin, W.	589	Brewer, J.	286	Clarke, J.	386, 589	Dugdall, P.	ib.
Barfoot, W.	ib.	Bristow, C.	386, 589	Clarke, J. & Dove	286	Durham, A.	ib.
Barker, H.	175	Brittan, G.	286	Claufon, H. I.	286	Earle and Hemet	ib.
Barlow, T.	286	Bromhead, W.	499	Clowes, J.	ib.	Easterby and Mac- farlane	78, 589
Barnes, R.	386	Brooke, R. V.	286	Coates & Co.	ib.	Eckenstein, D.	589
Barth, W.	ib.	Brookes, W.	175	Cockeril, W.	175, 286	Eddells, T.	78
Barton, S.	499	Broughall, S.	286	Cooke, J.	589	Edwards, T.	386
Bate, F.	78, 286, 386	Brown, M.	78	Cook & Corker	499	Ellis, J.	175
Bate, T.	589	Brown & Tregent	175	Cooper, S.	589	Ellis, W.	589
Bateman, J.	ib.	Brown, T.	ib.	Cortis, R.	386	Elfe, W.	499
Batteby, C.	286, 386	Browne, G.	499	Cortis, T. & G.	ib.	England, W.	175
Battie, W.	499, 589	Brumhall, T.	78	Cox & Heflick	78, 499	Evans, J.	589
Bedford, C.	589	Bulgin, W.	286	Cox, J.	286	Evans, E.	ib.
Beech, W.	386	Bunn, S.	499	Cox, B.	499, 589	Fairweather, J.	499
Beesley & Owen	78	Burke, J. F.	386	Crape, J.	175	Farley, T. R.	78
Bell, M.	ib.	Burlingham, J.	286	Crofs and Co.	286	Farmer, T.	386
Bell, W.	499	Burton & Hirt	175	Curling, B.	499	Farrar, W.	ib.
Belfher, J.	286	Bury, R.	78	Dacaitan, B. M.	78	Farrall, M.	286
Bennett, G.	78	Bury, W.	286, 589	Daniels, J. E.	589	Farene, P.	ib.
Bennett, J.	499	Buxter, J.	386	Danney, W.	286	Faulkner & Co.	499
Bennett, J. & T.	386	Cadwell, W.	589	Danton, G.	175	Featherstone, J.	386
Bent, R.	499	Campbell, J.	386	Davenport, J.	589	Field, G.	78
Berriman, J.	78, 175, 286	Canning, J.	78	Davis & Phillips	78	Field, W.	ib.
Berry, W.	499	Canning, E.	175	Dawson, J.	386, 499	Field, S.	499
Betts and Smith	499, 589	Capes, H.	286	Dawson, J.	499	Fletcher, J.	ib.
		Carlier & Wil- kinson	386, 499, 589	Dewdney, W.	386	Flint,	



Flint, R.	386	Holmes, D.	78	Macklin, A.	78	Potter, & Monk-	
Fofbrooke, J.	78	Holmes, W.	175	M'Court, J.	386	man	589
Francis, R.	175, 286	Horth, J.	386	Magley, J.	589	Pourtalis, A.	175
Frazer, H.	78	Hube, J. C.	78	Maltby, T. & G.	286	Pow, J.	589
French, G.	386	Hughes, M.	175	Marr, R.	175	Powell, W.	386, 499
Fry, J.	286	Humfrys, W.	286; 386, 499	Marfen, W.	78	Powney, D.	ib.
Fuller, R. P.	589	Hunt, E.	589	Martin & Ford	386	Prager, J.	589
Furmifs & Co.	386	Ingledeu, S.	286	Mafon, W.	ib.	Price, S.	286
Furvell, G.	589	Ivemey, W.	175	Mafterman, J.	ib.	Priestley & Co.	499
Gamfon, J.	78, 175	Jacks, W.	499	Mather, H.	589	Procter, J.	286
Gandon, P.	499	Jackfon, J.	386	Medway, J.	499	Pywell, J.	589
Gell, W.	175	Jackfon, B.	ib.	Mercer, J. & W.	ib.	Randall, W.	387, 589
Gibbs, W.	286	Jeffers, H.	499	Milburn & Cope-		Ravenfcroft and	
Gilbert, C.	175, 499	Jenkins, D.	175	man	78	Co.	387, 499, 589
Gilks, T.	286	Job, J.	588	Milner, J.	175	Rawlinfon, S.	589
Gill, S.	175	Johnfon, T.	175	Minvielle, P. J.	499	Read, E.	78
Gill, J.	589	Johnfon, J.	386	Moore, P.	ib.	Reddish, J.	589
Gillatt & Co.	386, 499	Jones, E.	78	Moorfoot, R.	78	Remnant, W.	286
Gilpin, J.	589	Jones, R. S.	175	Morley, J.	386	Rennell, W.	175
Glover, D.	386, 499	Jones, T.	ib.	Morris, R.	ib.	Reynolds, C.	ib.
Godfrey, J.	589	Jones, H. R.	386	Mofes, J.	175	Richardfon, R.	286
Golden, J.	175	Joynton & Lewis	286	Mullington, T. & J.	589	Richardfon and	
Goodbody, J.	386	Judin, F.	386, 499, 589	Murray, J.	78, 286	Worthington	589
Goodwin, P.	589	Kendall, W.	175, 386, 499	Muffelwhite, B.	589	Richardfon, J.	ib.
Gore, R.	286	Kenyon, J.	286	Nichols, S.	386, 499	Richnefs, S.	175
Goring & Johnfon	499	King, J.	ib.	Nicholfon, W.	589	Rhodes & Jufta-	
Graft & Foley	499, 589	Knight, G.	175	Nixon, J.	175	mond	175, 589
Graham, J.	78	Lacey, J.	78	Normington, T.	78	Robertfon, D.	499
Graham, J.	175	Lang, J.	288	Noyes, R.	175	Robinfon, G. & J.	387
Graves, W.	78	Lawley, W.	386	Nutter, J.	386, 499	Roughledge, W.	175
Greatrex, C.	286	Lawfon & Byron	589	Ogilvie, W. & J.	ib.	Rowden, J.	286
Green, R.	78	Leakin, J.	499	O'Hagan, G.	175	Ruff, J.	175
Green, W.	589	Leas, J. & S.	386	Oliver, C.	499	Ruther, J.	387
Green & James	386	Leech, W.	589	Onfy, S.	286	Sanderfon, A.	499
Gregory, T.	499	Leefon, T.	286	Ormod, G.	78	Sanderfon, R.	589
Griffiths, T.	286	Lewin, J.	175, 286	Osborne, J.	589	Sargeant, R.	499, 589
Guertier, L.	ib.	Lewis, J.	78	Ofler, B.	387	Saunders, J.	78
Guy, R.	286, 499	Lewis & Cohn	ib.	Packer, W.	78	Sheardown, R.	499
Hammond, E.	589	Lewis, A.	286	Packer, J.	589	Sheppard, A.	589
Hampell, J.	386	Lewthwaite, J.	78	Padbury, P.	286	Sheppard, P.	ib.
Haneman, C.	499	Linging, S. & W.	386, 499	Page, J.	78	Silverfides, T.	78
Hardcaftle, J.	ib.	Lindo, J.	499	Paine, G.	175	Simons, S.	78, 499
Harding, M. & J.	175	Loggin & Slater	499, 589	Paley, R.	589	Simpfon & Co.	387
Harding, J.	286	Lone, G.	286	Paley, R.	78	Simpfon, T. & N.	499
Harris & Grove	175	Longbottom, N.	ib.	Parker, B.	499	Skinner, W.	286, 387
Harris, R.	286	Lonfdale and		Parker, J.	ib.	Smalley & Co.	ib.
Harris, G.	499	Thomfon	ib.	Parkinfon, T.	589	Smith, J.	ib.
Harrifon & Rigg	286	Lord, J.	175	Partridge, T.	499, 589	Smith, G.	589
Hart, T.	386	Lord, F.	589	Partridge & Rofe	175	Smith n. R.	78
Harvey, T.	286	Lovelock, J. C.	286	Paffman, J.	499	Spencer, T.	589
Harvey, A.	589	Lowden, W.	78	Payne, W.	387	Spicer, H.	387
Hawthorne, J.	386	Lowther, R.	286	Peck, A.	286	Sprigg, J.	286
Hayes, J.	ib.	Lucas & Betkie	175	Pelcher, T.	589	Stafford, R.	ib.
Hayley, J. L.	175	Ludiam, J.	175, 286	Pepper, J.	499	Starr, S.	387
Hayle, S.	286	Lumbut, G.	286	Percira & Co.	ib.	Stalkam, P.	589
Hennell, R. & W.	499	Lyon, J.	386, 499	Perkins, N.	73	Staveley, L.	286
Henning, A.	175	Macalpine, W.	175	Perkins, J.	175	Stean, J.	ib.
Henry, J.	589	Macdonald, D.	ib.	Perks, J.	73	Stelfox, G.	499
Hickey, J.	499	Macfarland, J.	499	Phillips, M.	286	Stevens, J.	387
Hill, G.	ib.	Mackenzie, M.	175	Pickup, J.	78	Stevens, J.	499
Hobfon, T.	ib.	Mackenzie and		Pidduck, J.	386	Stocklev, J.	589
Hodgfon, W.	386	Haig	589	Pierce, J.	78, 175	Stokes, J.	78
Hodgfon, S.	589	Maclaurin, D.	386	Pinfold, J.	175	Stoched, J.	387
Hogg, J.	ib.	MONTHLY MAG., No. 152.		Pink and Birch	499, 589	Sort & Co.	280
Hole, B.	78, 386			Platt, T.	78, 175	Stride, J.	499
Holland, J.	175			Porcas, G.	499	Suther, A.	78
						Tanner, R.	589

Tatterfall, J.	499	Tullock, J.	175, 387	Watson, J.	499	Wilson, C.	175
Taylor, J.	387	Uther, J. W.		Webster, J. & T.	387	Wilson, J.	499
Teafdale, C. & W.			175, 387, 499	Weedin, D. N.	499	Wimberley, T. P.	286
	175, 499	Vaughan, H. & R.	175	Weilhelmi, U.	589	Winn, W.	499
Thacker, C.	387	Vickers, J.	387	Werninck, G.	175	Winwood & Tho-	
Thomas, J.	175	Vose, A.	589	Whalley, T. & J.	286	day	387
Thomas, D. T.	387	Waddington, S.		White, J.	78	Wood, R.	78
Thomas, A.	499	F.	175, 387	White, T.	175	Wood, J.	387
Thomas, J.	589	Walford, R.	387	Whitehead, E.	78	Woodcroft, F. & J.	ib.
Thompson, F.	ib.	Walker, D.	499, 589	Whitehead, J.	ib.	Woodford, J.	499
Tigar, A.	286	Wall, T.	589	Whitehead, R.	387	Woods, W. & L.	387
Tiffott, P. L.	589	Wallis, A.	387	Whitelocke, E.	286	Woodward, R.	175
Townsend, J.	78	Wallins, J.	ib.	Wilde & Co.	78	Worley, C.	286
Travers & Efdale	286	Walsham & Payne	589	Williamson, T. G.	499	Wright, W.	589
Tremlett, J.	387	Walters, J.	499	Willimott, J. & S.	78	Yates, S.	175
True, T.	ib.	Warlow, J.	78	Willis, T.	387	Young, J.	387, 499
Tuke, J. B.	589	Watred, J. N.	499	Wilson, W.	78		

*Biographical Memoirs of Remarkable Persons deceased.*

ABERCROM-		Davies, D.	513	Landaff, earl of	202	Porter, T.	303
BIE, J.	82	Denman, Mr.	600	Lanesborough,		Ratte, M.	331
Antrobus, Rev. P.	409	Dennison, J.	598	earl of	ib.	Robson, J.	404
Asturias, princefs		Dickinson, W.	81	Lawless, R.	81	Romme, M.	331
of	97	Douglas, A.	192	Lawson, Sir W.		Rooke, H.	409
Bafeley, J. G.	609	Eppler, general	601		85, 501	Sheridan, C. F.	94
Boie, H. C.	601	Farmer, Mr.	185	Lazell, M.	510	Simcoe, general	600
Bouverie, Hon.		Fox, Rt. Hon. C.		Leigh, lady	80	Stubbs, G.	602
W.	503	J.	260	Lockyer, T.	201	Sullivan, Sir R. J.	198
Brand, Rev. J.	400	Gaches, Rev. D.	82	Main, Rev. T.	203	Tate, W.	200
Bretonne, M.	97	Galloway, earl of	501	Morris, Rev. H.	84	Thurlow, lord	
Brunswick, duke		Gell, admiral	399	Moulton, Mr.	81		354, 502
of	555	Grant, major	511	Narbonne, arch-		Tode, professor	203
Burrows, captain	616	Hervey, Rev. T.	190	bishop of	80	Tomlin, captain	398
Chalmers, colonel	603	Holden, Rev. Mr.	604	Newdigate, Sir		Vahl, M.	461
Cholmondeley,		Horsley, bishop	401	R.	598	Walker, N.	85
Miss	404	Jocelyn, captain	188	O'Brien, P.	306	Watts, W.	607
Clermont, earl of	398	Kenmare, countefs		Parke, W.	90	Weston, R.	175
Dane, lady	187	of	503	Pearson, M.	186	Willes, Rev. Dr.	92
Dalzell, professor	613	King, Sir R.	599	Ponsonby, lord	500	Woodfall, W.	97

END OF THE TWENTY-SECOND VOLUME.

*The BINDER is requested to place the Plate of Greek Manuscript facing the Title-page; that of the Map, facing Page 393.*

