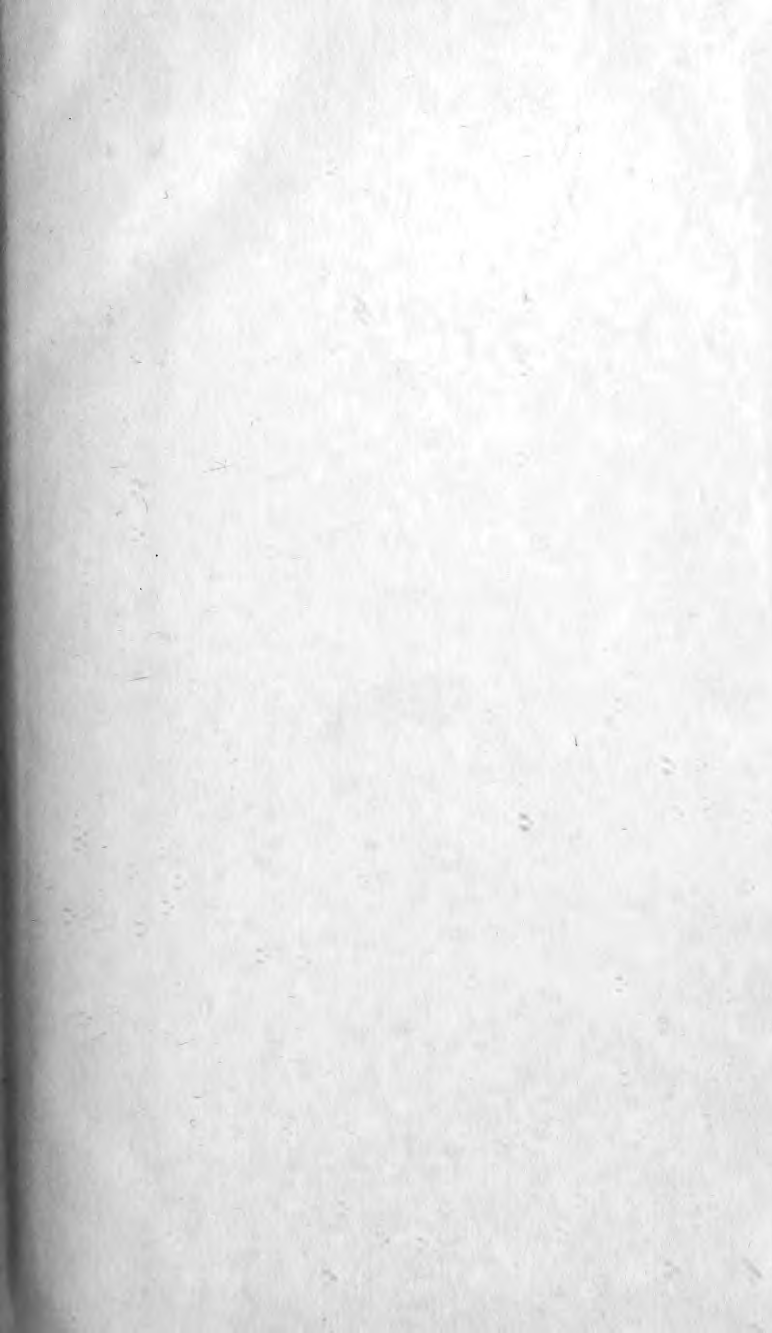
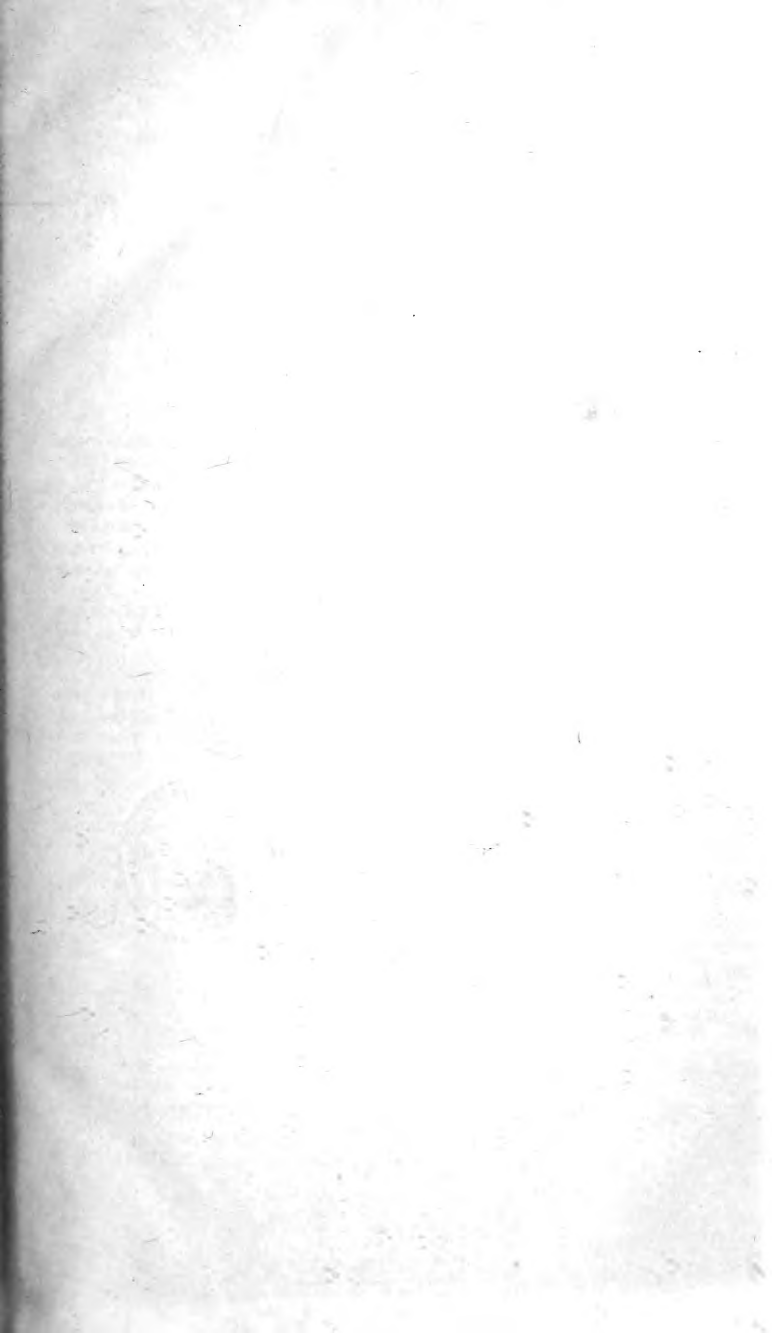


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THE
**MONTHLY
MAGAZINE;**

OR,
BRITISH REGISTER:

INCLUDING

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CORRESPONDENTS ON ALL SUBJECTS
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BIOGRAPHY, AND REMAINS OF EMINENT
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MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c.
BIOGRAPHIANA.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, CLASSED AND
ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL OR-
DER OF THE COUNTIES.



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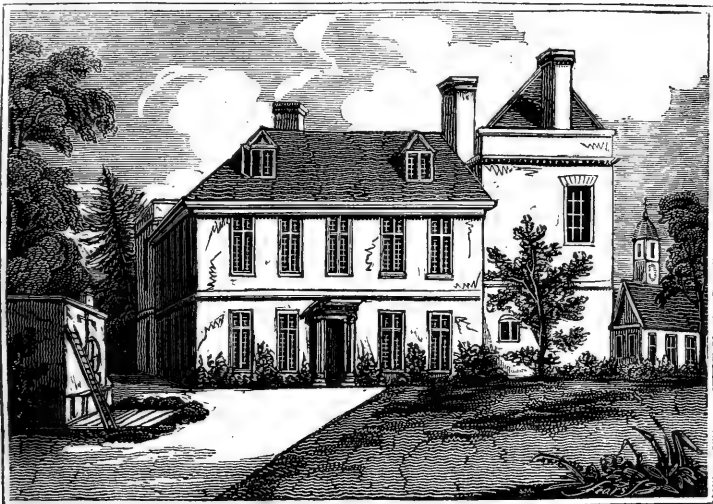


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PRIOR'S RESIDENCE AT DOWN-HALL.

PRIOR, after filling the high employment of ambassador at the court of Louis the Fourteenth, and negotiating the Treaty of Utrecht, was, by the change of parties on the accession of the Guelphs, thrown out of his public employments, with their emoluments, and left to shift for himself, on the profits of a subscription for a folio edition of his Poems. This however was so liberal, and he was so generously aided by Harley earl of Orford, the last British statesman who supported men of letters, that he was enabled to purchase Down-Hall, near Harlow, to which place he retired, and there spent the evening of his active life. It is still standing, but has for some years been occupied merely as a farm-house, though some original portraits continue to decorate its walls.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER from an ENGLISH OFFICER
during a recent OVERLAND JOURNEY
to INDIA.

MY route lay through Berlin, Breslau in Silesia, Cracow, Lemberg in Galicia, Odessa on the Black Sea, Taganroe on the sea of Asaph, Stawropol and Mosdok. To the latter we travelled by post-horses, in a carriage, small but strongly built, purchased at Hamburg; the road-dis-

tance about 2,300 miles from the latter place.

At Georgiefok, near Mosdok, Gen. Stahl gave us an order for a guard of twenty-five infantry, ten cossacks, and a six-pounder field-piece; to enable us to make our way through Circassia and over the Caucasus. This we effected in safety, and in seven days reached Teflis, the capital of Georgia. The country we traversed is beautifully romantic; the soil of the vallies

B

fertile

fertile to a degree beyond any thing I have ever witnessed in a state of nature, and the mountains of Alpine height.

Our road over the Caucasian range followed the course of the river Terek, a stream that precipitates itself from rock to rock, and rushes with the rapidity and roar of a mighty torrent, under the light, narrow, and tremulous bridges, over which the traveller has to pass on horseback: in any other situation I should have hesitated, and shrunk from the trial; but here there was no alternative, since to remain "was worse than to go o'er." From Mosdok our journey was on horseback, and continued so through Armenia, Georgia, and Persia, a distance of about 1600 miles.

Circassia is inhabited by tribes of mountaineers, more wild than the almost inaccessible hills which they possess; and at the same time they are brave and ferocious, and good horsemen. War, interminable war, they have declared against all mankind; and the Russians, with all their military power, can do no more than maintain a chain of posts, through the country from Mosdok onward to Vladi, Caucas, Dariel, and Kasbeg. No traveller dare venture onward without a guard similar to the one I have mentioned; and if he falls into the rear, even for a few minutes, he runs a risk of being carried off by the savage mountaineers. Nothing, on the other hand, can equal the kindness and friendly hospitality of the Russian general and field-officers in command of districts and forts, on our route. I was made welcome to their tables and houses, and introduced without reserve to their families; in short, there was nothing I could in reason ask that was not readily granted. What surprised them most, was to see a field-officer, after twenty years of actual service, and severely wounded, without the insignia of any military order. In the Russian service, every officer faithfully serving his country for twenty-five years, without ever being brought to trial, is entitled to claim the insignia of the order of St. George, exclusive of any other awarded for a particular service, such as the taking of a colour, the capture of a piece of cannon, &c.

At Novo Tzerkask, I had the good fortune to be present at a *fête* given in honour of the anniversary of the Em-

peror's birth-day. At 8 A.M. I attended General Chernicheff's levee, at which were present all the Cossack officers of the Don. At 10 A.M. we attended the church service, at which from eighteen to twenty priests, dressed in robes of great cost and magnificence, officiated; from their reverend appearance, their long hair and beards, the veil (as it is called,) of the temple being drawn and undrawn, the crossings, prostrations, &c. the Greek service has a most dramatic appearance, beyond that of any Catholic church even of Italy.

At Naon, on the same day, the Don Cossack officers and men all assembled in a circle outside the church, with the colours of their respective regiments unfurled; an officer then read aloud, from a book, their respective privileges, grants, and rights, with the edicts issued in their favour, as well as any new one, emanating from the present government. The soldiers then proceed to a long range of tables, where dinner was provided for them. The Emperor's health was drank by men and officers under a salute of guns, and then that of the Don Cossacks. At 1 P.M. there was a sumptuous dinner at the Attaman's, or, as he is called in England, the *Hetman's* of the Don Cossacks; to which I had the honour of being invited. There were two tables of thirty covers, a good dinner in the Russian style, and excellent wines of the Don and of France: about eight Cossack ladies were present. In the evening there was also an illumination, fireworks, and a ball and supper, given by Gen. Czernicheff to the Cossack officers and their ladies. Dancing commenced with a Polish dance; then English country-dances, quadrilles, waltzing, and another Polish dance, called *Muzurka*, made up of a quadrille, waltzing, and many other mingled figures; it is to me the most lively and pleasing dance I ever saw. This day altogether (the 11th of September,) was one of uncommon interest. General C. is a most gallant man, and was the life of the party, although of the highest rank, and possessing vice-regal powers.

The Cossack militia of the Don are estimated at 60,000; they were transplanted some considerable time ago, by an imperial order, from the banks of the Dnieper to those of the Don, and lands were assigned them on a
military

military tenure. These are regularly officered, and both men and officers are liable to be called upon to serve six months without pay; if serving for a longer period, rations and a small pay are allowed. They are a highly useful body of men, and quite peculiar to Russia: that they are capable of being moulded into a more regular and efficient military body, admits of little doubt.

At Mosdok, after travelling a distance of 2300 miles, I was obliged to quit my carriage, and proceed on horseback. Through Circassia I had the good fortune to travel in company with Prince Bubatoff, a Georgian officer, with the rank of colonel in the Russian service; his experience was of great advantage, and enabled me to cross the Caucasus, and to reach Teflis, notwithstanding the difficulties of the road, in seven days. At the latter place I halted six days, to hire fresh servants, cattle, &c.

Georgia was taken possession of by the Russians about twenty-two years ago, in virtue of a cession on the part of the vali or prince of the country, who, being a man of weak intellect, could not defend his patrimony against so many turbulent neighbours, as the Turks, Persians, the Ossetian and other warlike mountaineers.

The 5th of Oct. I passed the last military post of the Russians, and the Persian boundary. A desert hilly tract of country marks the limits of these empires. The 7th, I reached Erivan, at the foot (comparatively speaking) of Mount Ararat. It consists of two mounts, the greater and the smaller Ararat; the largest and loftiest is covered with perpetual snow, and quite inaccessible to human steps. The ark is still believed by pious Armenians to rest on the summit. If Noah, with his sons and daughters, after their long confinement in the ark, did, as related in Genesis, descend from the top of Ararat to the plains below, their means and physical powers must have been incomparably greater than those possessed by mankind in modern times.

Tabris, in Aderbijan, is the headquarters of the Prince Royal of Persia, Abbas Mirza, who has twelve battalions of infantry, disciplined after the English mode of drill: he was absent on an excursion against the Turks at Erzeroum, with a body of 40,000 troops. The winter, however, which

is very severe in this country, had already set in, and would soon drive him homeward.

Tehran, the present capital of Persia, I reached the 1st of November; and, about the same time, the King Fateh Ali Shah set out on an hunting excursion, into the mountains near Demarand, and by this means I was precluded from paying my respects to his Majesty. After a stay of nine days, I set off for Ispahan, the ancient capital under Shah Abbas the Great. The magnificence of the palaces, gardens, bridges, bazaars, and mosques of this place are extremely well detailed in Sir J. Chardin's Travels; since he had an advantage few travellers enjoy, of having a correct knowledge of the language of the country he describes, and an intimate acquaintance with the people among whom he resided.

Travelling from Ispahan to Shiraz, I was excessively pinched by the cold, since the country is high and mountainous, and covered with snow and ice. My clothes were hardly warm enough, and at night, instead of a snug room and fireside, I had nothing but an open shed or caravansera, without door or window, and often without a fire-place. Shiraz is the pleasantest town I have seen in Persia; its bazaar is excellent, the climate good, and every thing not only plentiful, but moderate. Scott Waring, in his Travels, gives a good account of the town and its curiosities. I went in pilgrimage to the tombs of Sadi and Hafiz, the two greatest poets of Persia. I of course visited Persepolis; but it has been described so often and so well by Chardin, Le Brun, Tavernier, and of late by Franklin, Porter, and Johnson, that you would not wish me to repeat the same story.

I could narrate to you the modern history of a Persian Lucretia, who, to escape violation, precipitated herself down a fathomless abyss; but have not room for such detail, and must conclude my letter, by noticing a curious circumstance in regard to the spread of the cholera morbus, a disease most fatal in its effects, and which seems already to have spread over a fourth of the habitable globe. After afflicting Hindostan and the Deccan for the last five years, with a mortality beyond all calculation, it extended itself to the distant countries of Siam, Java, the Manilla Isles, and to China, on one hand; and in October

last it reached the western side, to Shiraz in Persia, to Bassora and Bagdad, by the way of Mascat, and Bushire. At Shiraz, in the province of Fars, it is computed to have destroyed 6000 men in the course of eight short weeks.

This calamity, advancing by regular stages over the hilly passes, attacked some stations, and here and there capriciously omitted one. As, for instance, the villages of Dastarjun and Kumaraj, which it passed over. Beyond Shiraz, it advanced in a northerly direction to Zergun, and lastly to Majen, on the high road to Ispahan, where it stopped; and, at the setting-in of the cold weather, disappeared. At Mascat and its neighbourhood 10,000 people died of it; at Bassora 15,000, ascending the river Tigris, so far as Bagdad.

Thus, from its very singular and uncontrollable mode of advance, some medical gentlemen of my acquaintance are of opinion, that its future progress will not be retarded by any barrier, or any precautionary measure; but, on the contrary, that with the ensuing spring and summer it will recommence its slow and steady march over the remainder of the Asian Continent, and finally pass on to Europe, through Russia and Turkey; that, in short, its rapacious demand for new objects can be glutted and stayed only by the Atlantic itself, if even that should avail.

The singularity of this species of cholera consists in its progressive advance in defiance of every obstacle, without being infectious; and in its attacking those at a distance, or who would fly from it, and passing by those who, from their necessary attendance on the sick, or their situation, appear the most exposed to its influence. Its cause has been attributed to every thing that wayward fancy can mention: to a rice diet, to high and low living, exposure to heat and cold, &c. And its remedy as variously attempted by emetics, cathartics, opiates, baths, hot and cold, spirits, and wines. Dr. M. assures me that he found opium most effectual, with some aperient medicine; and that the drinking of water, for which the patient has generally so great a longing, is certain death.

The cholera, in its capricious route from Bushire into the interior of the country, attacked Barazgun, Daliki, Kazirun, and a great number of other

villages and towns, and spared Daris, Dastarjun, and Kamaraj. In diverging from the high road, it visited chiefly the plain open country, and seemed to spare the more mountainous, such as the Mamasani-hills. It may also be observed that the wandering tribes called Il, or Ilyat, escaped this contagious disorder, if such it can be called. In many circumstances, this fatal disease appears to me to resemble the species of plague that England was attacked with some 150 or 200 years ago, and which is so well described, not only in the history of that age, but by the poet and physician Armstrong:

J. H.

Persian Gulph; Dec. 24, 1821.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is now three months since I developed in your pages the true proximate causes of those evils which afflict both rich and poor in this once flourishing empire. Parliament has been sitting ever since; but, like all public societies, it is too polite to adopt any but fashionable doctrines, or too much raised above the labour of original thinking to adopt any doctrines which, like other features of aristocracy have not flourished through many successive generations. Besides, my theory was given to the world in the small type and modest paper of a periodical miscellany; and, to have commanded respect of distinguished personages, it ought to have been printed in an inviting form, in an elegant type, and on superb hot-pressed paper.

Unhappily, men in power, and engaged in wielding authority, are too conceited, or too much engaged, to derive instruction from the press; and all truths so published by one generation are valuable only to the next generation. Hence mankind appear to amend as we view them through the press; but in practice they are governed not by truths, which reason and philosophy elicit from the circumstances of the times, but by established principles, in no way applicable to the new relations in which events place them.

Was ever any nation before so mad as to feign for years together, that, if a certain individual in another country (on whose virtues and talents the population had, in the spirit of idolatry, conferred supreme power,) were not removed from that power, their independence

dependance was insecure? Was ever nation before so mad as to become the willing instruments of the jealousy, envy, and hatred, of its own rulers; and, for the purpose of removing that chief, so infatuated as to mortgage the whole of its rentals to raise the sinews of war against that individual, with whom they had no manner of concern? Such has, however, been the fact,—the delirium is past,—the wretched people are fast discovering the arts by which they were duped,—but their property is transferred! They not only exhausted themselves by simultaneous taxation, but they pledged all their real property to public creditors, Jews, and money-lenders, for nearly, if not quite, as much money as it is worth; and they are now writhing in all the horrors of infatuated men who have lost their estates in a fit of delirium at the gaming-table. Their estates are gone, and their only equivalent is the dead body of Napoleon at St. Helena!

Is not this a new situation? Was such a picture of national folly ever before presented to the world? Will any antiquated doctrines meet it? Can any principles of political economy, or any arithmetical legerdemain, restore an estate to a man who has spent it? Did any whining about distress ever induce a mortgagee to restore title-deeds, and abate his mortgage? It is nothing to him that the owner was infatuated when he borrowed his money, and he will be paid his interest or foreclose; or if he does not get the one, and finds himself unable to do the other, he will consider himself as swindled, and the borrowers as swindlers! It is nothing to him that the borrowers wasted the money which he lent in gratifying bad passions; and that, after their game is over, they find that the dead body of Napoleon is not a valuable equivalent!

En passant it must not be concealed, that both parties in a moral sense are equally culpable, for each of them pledged their lives and fortunes to sustain an absurd and wicked contest; but it so happens, that the law supports the mortgagee, while it leaves the land and house owners to shift for themselves, and to sink to the level in society to which their improvidence or political gullibility have reduced them.

It is the shifts of the proprietors which create the difficulties. During

the war they indemnified themselves by raising their rents, and therefore did not feel the weight of the mortgage; and they were enabled to do this by the enormous purchases of the government, and by reducing the value of the currency in issues of paper. But now, when the government has ceased to expend its thirty millions in agricultural produce, and the currency has partly returned to its standard value, two results take place fatal to the deluded proprietors; one that, in cases where he has not let his property on lease, the tenant cannot pay those factitious war-rents which were derived from the two sources above-named; or that, in cases where he has let on lease, the farmer is paying out of his own capital, and has been ruined, or is on the verge of ruin. It is found, also, that the depreciation of the currency, and the high prices of produce, ruined the labouring classes, who paid treble prices, while they got only double; and that these have now to be repaid out of the land, in poor-rates, the amount of those earnings out of which they were in effect cheated during the war. This charge, and the direct and indirect taxation, operating on the tenant, allow him therefore to pay no rent to the landlord; and it cannot be otherwise, seeing that annuities equal to the rentals have been sold by the landlords to enable former administrations to carry on wars, first against *abstract* principles, and next against the *right* of a foreign nation to choose its own chief.

In truth, in the purchases of government the landlords were at the time receiving, in higher rents, the mortgages of their estates. They foolishly thought these high rents so much gain; but, in fact, as from this cause a landlord got 1,000*l.* instead of 500*l.* a-year, he was in effect incurring a mortgage upon his estate by a round-about course of the extra 500*l.*; and if he spent the extra 500*l.* he was like any other spendthrift, and the sum of all the extra rentals which he got during the war constitute the greater portion of his present public mortgage.—A still greater absurdity was committed by the purchasers of estates, while the annual public mortgages were added to the rents. Thus, if the government purchases and the paper-currency raised the rental of an estate from 500*l.* to a nominal 1,000*l.* per annum,

annum, and thirty years' purchase were then given for it, the purchaser would lose 15,000*l.*, for prices and rent would necessarily fall half, the moment the government contractors ceased to purchase. Yet this error was committed by thousands. The operation was, that Parliament, year after year, voted 30,000,000*l.* by loan, which loan was advanced as a mortgage upon all public property; the ministers then expended the loan in the purchase of produce; these purchases caused the demand to exceed the supply, and raised prices: the landlords then raised their rents, and in the rents got the mortgage money, which, not understanding to be a mortgage, but considering as so much gain, they increased their expenses, and thought themselves richer than before, till they are now undeceived, by finding that they have estates which cannot pay any rent! What a vicious and delusive circle!

The poverty of that once interesting class of society, which flourished on rents of land, seems therefore inevitable,—they pledged their fortunes in 1793 and 1803, and they are gone,—a man cannot spend and also continue to enjoy an estate. But they were misled,—they knew not what they did,—we sympathize with them, and their loss ought, perhaps, to be alleviated, if it be possible.

It is to no purpose that they exclaim if we are ruined—you are all ruined;—no such thing—the land, the country, its industry, its commerce, its commanding geographical situation, remain,—they have by their own folly (and in spite of the warning of those whom they persecuted for giving it,) lost as individuals their social rank; but their estates will change hands, and will prove as productive and valuable to the nation as heretofore. May the new proprietors take warning by the unhappy fate of the old ones, and never pledge their estates to raise the sinews of war, for the purpose of covering foreign nations with blood, or for any warlike object which is not palpably just and necessary!

In the struggle which the landowners will make lies, however, much portentous evil. Many of them will exact rents till they have ruined the cultivators. Much land will consequently cease to be cultivated. Private mortgagees will be involved in

ruin with the owners: Families of cultivators will be thrown on parishes unable to sustain them. The taxes will not yield; and if the current expenses of the government cannot, as the ministers declare, be reduced, then the fundholder must abate part of his interest; and, if part, he will be alarmed for the whole. In these struggles industry and commerce must also suffer, and foreign nations, not indifferent to our condition, will profit by our difficulties.

Such is the true state of the question. It is pregnant with difficulties which no antiquated doctrines will meet. Yet palliatives exist,—the choice is among evils, but we are bound to consider them, and choose the least. This is certain, that nothing has yet transpired in or out of Parliament so original as to meet the circumstances, or relieve the anxieties of the nation. The writer of this paper hopes nothing from his contributions, because he has to influence pride, conceit, and a Pharaoh-like hard-heartedness; but his love for his country will stimulate him; and in an early number of the *Monthly Magazine*, he will submit his views to the public, and, whether they are adopted or not, he shall have done his duty.

COMMON SENSE.

P.S.—Since the preceding article was written, I have read a very pompous and inconclusive article in the *Quarterly Review*, in which the author adopts the vulgar notion, that the Bank of England has designedly narrowed its issues; it being true that the issues have been narrowed, but not that they have been wilfully narrowed. He speaks of these issues as though the Bank made issues at its pleasure, and seems ignorant that issues of currency have never been made except on demand, and for value received. The truth is, that the Bank has discounted more liberally since the peace, in proportion to the quantity of bills presented for discount, than during the war; but money has not been wanted, owing to the falling-off of trade, and of war-contracts, which created bills for discount; and, in proof of this, the Bank, for the purpose of drawing customers, has lately undertaken to discount at four per cent. Whether it is expedient thus to make agriculture dependant on trade for a supply of currency is, however, a question worthy of consideration. This prominent error of the reviewer destroys, however, the force of all his reasonings, and he leaves his readers in a greater maze than that in which he found them.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SHOULD you think the following account of the actual state of the periodical press in Sweden worthy of a place in your valuable miscellany, I shall take the earliest opportunity of furnishing you also with an account of the state of the general literature of that country, of which so little is known in England, B.

The oldest newspaper in Sweden, and that which is most read, is the *Post och Inrikes Tidning* (the Post and Domestic Gazette), established nearly a century ago. It is edited by the Secretary of the Swedish Academy, and forms the principal branch of revenue of this Society. At the same time it is considered as the official paper of the court, supplying the public with foreign news, official accounts concerning the court and the country, decrees, promotions, distributions of orders, &c.

Next to this paper, the *Stockholms Posten* (Stockholm Post) used to be the greatest favourite. It was founded by Kelgern, one of the greatest poets of the country in 1778. In this paper literary reviews and scientific intelligence were mixed with foreign news. But upon the death of its founder it fell off, and only kept part of its reputation, for some time after, by the occasional insertion of the songs of the favourite poetess, Mrs. Lingern, which were soon sung throughout the whole nation. Now it is very little read. The decay of this journal induced Counsellor Wallmark, in the year 1809, to begin another daily paper, under the title of the *Literary and Theatrical Journal*, but which was soon changed into that of *Allmänna Journalen* (Universal Journal); the former having been suppressed on account of an article upon Norway. Of all the non-official papers in Sweden, this is most read. In its literary department it vehemently opposes what is termed "the New School," that is, that party which since 1810 have endeavoured to free the nation from the French trammels imposed upon it by the Academy. Mr. W. is the champion of the "correct taste party;" all literary articles in his journal have, therefore, but one tendency, viz. that of refuting the writings of the new party. Sometimes he also treats his readers with short essays against (what he terms) "the

errors of the age," such as nationality in poetry, romance, magnetism, &c. Sometimes he gives larger articles, mostly drawn from the liberal French newspapers, statistical accounts, and sundry informations on domestic matters.

Immediately after the establishment of the liberty of the press in Sweden in 1809, a spirit of freedom began to stir in the nation, and innumerable periodicals appeared in Stockholm, and again vanished. Most of them died from want; others were wrecked against the quicksands of politics. One however, the *Polyfem*, which was begun in 1810, closed in 1812, merely because the time previously fixed for its continuation had expired. This paper was the first that opened the contest against the French school, in which it employed parody and satire with brilliant success; and in its pages, which are still much read, a fund of humour and wit (although occasionally rather wanton,) is treasured up, such as is perhaps not equalled by any other nation. After this a paper of a very different description was started, it was called *Anmärkaren* (Observer), and was prohibited in November last, on account of a satirical allegory on the burial of General Cardell. The editor's name was Cederborgh, author of several novels. He pretended to write on the opposition side, but he ultimately attacked every institution and person with vulgar coarseness, so that the paper at last became a public terror and nuisance; and, after having once before been restored to life by the king's special favour, its career is now finally closed.

As a mediator between the demagogical fierceness of the Observer, and the servile partiality of the Universal Journal, by which every act of, and every person in, authority is as much over-praised as they were degraded by the other, a new journal was begun in 1820, by two former assistants to the editor of the Observer. They named it the *Argus*, and its principal object was the publication of inland accounts, remarkable trials, (of which the Observer used to give only such as reflected upon the character of some public functionary,) notices of little incidents, public amusements, &c. The plan of this publication was so much approved of, that they obtained 1,100 subscribers, which in Sweden is a considerable number; the Imperial Gazette

Gazette having but 2,500, the Universal Journal about 200, the Observer (used to have) nearly 1,500, the Stockholm Post between 6 and 800, and all the others between 3 and 500 subscribers. The editors also wished to instruct the nation in politics; but in this, as well as in literature, they affected to follow their own line: in the one they would be neither Whigs nor Tories, in the other they would neither belong to the French school, nor to the reformers. The result was, they were perfectly unintelligible to all parties, and the paper was ultimately discarded among respectable people.

The *Swedish Journal of Literature* was begun in 1813, and is published in Upsala, where it has many sensible contributors, for the most part among the younger literati. It is published weekly, in one sheet, an extent which does not allow of a full review of Swedish literature; yet it has laboured very meritoriously in the branch of belles-lettres, and made many valuable ideas general, which before this were only current among a few scholars in Upsala.

Periodical works purely scientific, in the form of books, are published only by those of the "New School." The earliest work of this description was the *Phosphorus*; it appeared at the same time as the *Polyfem*, in the year 1810. It pursued the same object by positive means, which the latter tried to advance by its negative exertions. Most of its articles were poetical; generally consisting of poems by the editor, Atterbom, which greatly contributed in giving a higher impulse to Swedish literature. The philosophical and esthetical essays contained in it are full of original ideas, fire, and enthusiasm, only now and then the ideas are rather crude, as may be expected from too youthful authors. Its publication ceased in 1813. During the same year were published two numbers of the *Lyceum*, edited by Mr. Hamarskiöld and Professor Hoyer. But if the *Phosphorus* was too youthful, the *Lyceum* had, if I may so express myself, a certain dryness of age about it, without being more profound. It was a review of native and foreign productions, but it had no influence on the present taste of the public.

In the year 1813 appeared the first number of the *Iduna*; and by this time its numbers have been increased to eight. It is edited by Baron Adler-

beth, a son of the counsellor of state, famed as the translator of Virgil, Horace, and Ovid. The original plan was to admit only treatises on northern antiquities, old Scandinavian songs, and such modern compositions only as immediately bore upon this subject: but this plan has been enlarged since. The authors who have most distinguished themselves in this publication are Professor Geyer of Upsala, and Professor Tegner of Lund, both eminent poets; the former admired for the boldness of his ideas, and a peculiar and powerful originality; the latter no less so for his splendid fancy, and the richness and splendor of his figures. Most of the songs inserted in this publication have been set to music, and are now universally sung. Among the numerous valuable treatises furnished by Mr. Geyer, one is particularly clever; it is entitled, "On the Applicability of the old Scandinavian Mythology in the Plastic Arts," which in certain cases is contested by the author.

Sveia: the editors of this periodical work point at their object in the following words:—"Every periodical work necessarily presupposes a literature; such as trade will always presuppose productions; for a periodical work, whether it measures the period of its immortality by days, months, or years, is actually engaged in diffusing literary production, the exchange of the stock of ideas. We therefore suppose such a capital exists in Sweden, and we shall employ our best exertions to promote its circulation." The four numbers that have hitherto appeared contain some excellent articles; I mention but a few:—1. On the formation of the Swedish soil. 2. Observations on the old northern song. 3. Feudalism and republicanism. 4. On the former voyages of discovery of the Scandinavians to North America. 5. A view of the actual state of philosophy. 6. Gustavus Adolphus in Germany, fragments of an epic poem.

The most recently established periodical work is the *Hermes*, edited by Mr. Almquist, a very clever young man. Some of its best articles are—"On the Advantages of Speech over Writing," by Count Schwerin, the leader of the opposition in the Diet, and one of the greatest living orators; and "A Comparison of the Account of the Oriental Writers with those of Greece, respecting the History of Persia, by Palmblad."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FEW of your readers have been indifferent spectators of the sufferings which horses are made to endure from contraction and disease in the fore-feet. So universal is this evil, that this country can hardly furnish a single instance of a horse having performed his fair and constant portion of road services for three years successively, beyond the period of his being first shod with the common shoes, without his fore-feet having suffered more or less from this cause. It is true that in many instances this deviation from natural structure is unaccompanied with any apparent injury or pain to the animal, for various reasons; some feet resist the common cause much more than others; intervals of rest and "turning out" will retard its progressive operation; and it requires not a little pain in many of these beautiful and generous creatures, to make them evince the anguish they endure. Why is this mischief, you will say, allowed to continue another day? This is a question that, were I disposed fully to solve it, would occupy much time and space, not more than it deserves, and which is certainly not at all explained by saying that this evil is occasioned by the abuse of art, at the same time that it admits of a perfectly safe and efficient relief, lately discovered, and which has in its operation the singular twofold advantage of preventing the mischief altogether, as well as of relieving it most essentially when produced; thus supplying us at once with a preventative and a remedy of great relief, (cure being mostly out of the question;) I allude to the jointed horse-shoe invented by Mr. Bracey Clark, who, by great industry and expense, had long since discovered the cause, and now, by the same means, produces the remedy. He is the only person who has completely developed that beautiful piece of physiological and mechanical contrivance—the horse's foot; has explained its structure and formation on philosophical principles, and most satisfactorily shown its expansive and elastic properties, which are so obviously obstructed and counteracted by the common shoe, so as fully to account for most of the injury which this part is so universally suffering. The paltry attempts of interested and inferior minds to undervalue and obscure

these most important discoveries of this very ingenious, indefatigable, and unrequited gentleman, are worthy their collegiate labours; but their effects are truly surprising, when we consider the prevalence of the spirit of enquiry; and that your assistance, Mr. Editor, should be required to bring into notice these great improvements, can only be explained by the little interest which this subject has hitherto obtained, from its having been so long consigned (how improperly need hardly be said,) to the hands of one of the most unenlightened classes of our fellow-citizens, as well as perhaps from the little figure which this lowest part of the animal makes. Had the more striking parts of his frame (more important ones could not,) been affected by an artificially-induced mischief,—such as might have influenced the appearance of his head, tail, or fineness of his coat,—the vanity of man had long since remedied the defects, as it now endeavours to disguise its sufferings by the cruel operations of bit, whip, and spur; rendering him thus the treble victim of ignorance, folly, and inhumanity. The barbarous operation lately introduced, of removing the sense of feeling of the feet by dividing the nerves, while it does not relieve the disease, but leaves these parts a prey to still farther injury, and ultimate increase of suffering and uselessness, deserves the strongest censure of every humane and scientific individual; and the neglect to which it is fast approaching.

So the absurd and inefficient contrivances, which have within these few years been occasionally offered to the public, for their amusement would be supposed, under the auspices of a patent and a college, and to the disgrace of both, as their mischief and disuse declare, for forcing out the heels by pressure on the frog, as it is absurdly called, are about as scientific as though a man should attempt to cleave a block of wood with a wedge of dough, by forcing its broad edge foremost. For this said frog, sir, would you believe it? is nearly as soft and elastic as Indian rubber, while the parts opposed to it are of a hard horny texture; and it is very clear, that if this passive organ performs any office at all, it is that of restraint.

It has long been the fashion to raise a great outcry against bad shoeing; as

though one blacksmith was very superior in this art to another; but this is really of comparatively little moment,—the fault lies much deeper; it is in the system, and all shoeing is bad which does not leave the foot a full liberty to perform those functions for which nature designed it; which never can be the case so long as it is bound up and restrained by the nails fixed into the sides of an immovable iron shoe. All this is completely obviated by Mr. Clark's shoe; but, sir, this is no forcing shoe, this is the true shoe of liberty; and, as in the moral, so in the physical world, it is only as we approach the completion of all which this beautiful word liberty implies, that we are justified in believing we shall arrive at perfection.

My sole object in sending you this paper is to excite the attention of the public to the good that is prepared for them; and my only gain is the satisfaction of endeavouring to be useful: I have no other earthly interest, direct or indirect, to satisfy. Horses of my own, and of several of my friends, have received most essential benefit from these jointed shoes for upwards of eighteen months, and are to this hour continuing to experience their good effects; and I cannot help being very desirous that others may reap the same advantages, on the grounds both of humanity and interest. At the same time let me guard your readers against employing them as remedies only,—for which, however, they are eminently qualified; their great excellence consists in the prevention of disease, and are therefore alone to be considered as the proper shoes for the horse. A. C. S.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL, by a LADY, kept at MOSCOW
and in RUSSIA, during the FRENCH
INVASION in 1812.

THE summer is short in Russia, but excessively hot: the heat on some days in July, especially in this part, equalled that of the West Indies. Moscow was in alarm; foreigners were very uneasy; and the taking of Smolensko had not contributed to tranquillize the public mind. We scarcely dared to stir out of the house. The French were insulted in the streets; many of them had been sent away to the borders of the Wolga, which I had just quitted; and every one feared lest his own turn for trans-

portation, or being sent into the interior, should arrive. All the nobles had departed; the treasure of the Kremlin, and the riches deposited at the Foundling Hospital, formed a continual procession of carriages, furniture, and effects of all kinds. In fact, the city was a desert; and, in proportion as the French army advanced, the emigration became more considerable. I could not even obtain a passport for Petersburg; and when the alarm became general, victuals began to be scarce,—all endeavouring to lay in what stock they could. Besides this, a massacre was feared on the part of the moujikes, or peasants. The people also talked of fire, and of burying themselves under the ruins of the place. It was only in the distant quarters of the city that the people collected; and, Moscow being extremely large, they calculated that the side on which the French entered would be the first, and perhaps the only quarter that would be burnt. It also appeared so difficult to believe that a city of such immense extent should be consumed, that the inhabitants only endeavoured to guard against it in certain quarters, where the houses were mostly of timber. The palaces and the stone buildings, covered with tiles, &c. it was thought would never be burnt; and these places were generally chosen as sanctuaries.

I was connected with a family of artists living in the Basseman, a quarter directly opposite to that through which the French entered. This was a very retired situation; it was a large palace, belonging to the Prince Galitzin, and my friend's husband engraved the pictures in the gallery here for the prince. He, his family, and myself, occupied one of the wings of this palace that looked into the garden. This, according to our views, was calculated to conceal, and, in case of fire, to preserve us, even if the people were disposed to carry their resentment to extremities. Besides, here were several alleys in the gardens, through which we could have escaped their search: there was likewise the palace on one side of the street, and that of Prince Kourakin on the other, to which we could retire if necessary; so that we believed ourselves to be in a kind of impregnable fort, though we occupied no more of it than was indispensably necessary. To this asylum

I removed

I removed all my effects, and foolishly left my own house, which remained untouched, to take refuge in another, which became the prey of the flames. But I was not the only one that was easily persuaded.

I quitted my house on the 25th of August, Russian calendar,—or on the 6th Sept. according to the French. For eight or ten days we were tolerably quiet; but about that time, hearing it reported that the French army was advancing, we went up into the garret to see whether we could obtain a distant view of them. Towards the 1st of September, or the 13th according to the French calendar, we could perceive their fires, and the next morning our Russian servants entered our chambers in a state of fright, saying that the police-officers had knocked at all the doors in the night, to give notice that it was time to flee. “But (said I,) they did not knock at our door: what is their knocking to us?” “Madam, (said my *femme de chambre*;) you are a Frenchwoman; they have only been to the Russians: besides, the police is gone away; they have taken away the fire-engines, and we don’t choose to remain here.”

We were now without any servant, excepting one stupid female, that used to bake our bread, but who, to quiet her fears, got completely intoxicated, though at last she was highly useful to us. We learnt to a certainty that the police was actually gone; and, on the night between the 13th and the 14th, I could not sleep, and did not go to bed. My friend’s wife was so extremely timid, that I could not make her a partaker of my reflections; but only communicate them to her husband. I was afraid of their effects upon her nerves, which would only have tended to increase the embarrassments of the moment. I listened, and could hear drunken persons passing, re-passing, and swearing. We knew that the public-houses had been pillaged; and another day passed in a state of inquietude. In the succeeding night, I thought the populace were still more noisy: I heard them exclaim *Fransouski*, (French,) and I thought every moment they would burst open the door. I stole softly into the chamber of my agitated companion, and told her husband I thought the mob were coming. He looked through the curtain, and said; “No: not yet.” These were the

agrecable prospects which we enjoyed two nights successively. On the 15th, being much fatigued, and, from our retired situation, unable to learn what was passing in the interior of the city, I threw myself on the bed pretty early in the evening. My friend and her husband went up-stairs to make their observations as usual, when all on a sudden his wife came down precipitately, and, calling me, desired I would come immediately, and see a meteor in the heavens resembling a flaming sword, which she thought was the forerunner of some trouble to us. As I knew this good woman was very superstitious, I did not much care to put myself out of my way; however, as she drew me towards her, I went up, and really witnessed something I thought very extraordinary. The more we reasoned upon it, the farther we seemed from any conclusion, and finished our discussions by falling fast asleep. At six in the morning we were awakened by several violent blows against the door. I ran to my friend’s chamber: “We are ruined (said I): they are breaking open the door.” I, however, heard them call the master of the house by his name; when, looking through the shutters, we saw one of our acquaintance. Ah! thought I, they are massacring in the other quarters, and he has come here to save himself. In fact, on opening the door, this gentleman told us, that the fire having approached his house, he came to request an asylum for himself and two other persons: this being promptly granted, he returned to fetch them. My friend’s husband ventured to go to the end of the street, and, on returning, told us, that the famous prodigy which had alarmed his wife was a small balloon filled with rockets, which had fallen upon the palace of Prince Trouberkoi, in the Pakroska, very near us; and that the palace, as well as the surrounding houses, were on fire. It now appeared clearly that the city would be burnt; and, whilst he went out again to get farther intelligence, we ventured to put our heads out of the window, when I saw a soldier on horseback, and heard him ask a question in French. Judge of our astonishment. I, having been always more courageous than my friend, immediately asked him if he was a Frenchman? “Yes, madam.”—“The French

are here, then?" "They entered the suburbs yesterday at three in the afternoon."—"All?" "Yes; all."

The three persons to whom we had granted an asylum now arrived, with such of their effects as they were able to save. They told us the fire had caught in several places, and, no engines being left, it was impossible to extinguish it. They prevented me from going out to ascertain whether any thing had happened to my friends or to my house, where great part of my goods were left, not being able to get them removed. One of these gentlemen advised me to go on foot, as all the horses were seized for the army; "however, (added he,) as the French are gallant, perhaps they would not take a lady's horse. It would be otherwise with me, and of course I shall not run the risk; for, if we are obliged to remove our goods again, our horses will be of great use." It seemed that he prophesied. "But (said I,) why should we trouble ourselves about saving our goods: this house cannot be burnt." After dinner I borrowed one of the gentleman's droskys, and went about the town. I found the houses crowded with the military, and in my own two captains of the *gendarmerie*. Every thing was turned upside down, and my papers were spread about the floor; but this disorder took place before the arrival of the French, who, as they found none but Russian servants there, looked upon it as a deserted dwelling. They much wished me, to re-occupy my apartments, assuring me I should have nothing to fear. But, as the fire was spreading every where, I thought it might probably reach my dwelling; and, besides, as I did not wish to leave my friends, I returned to them by the light of the burning houses, whilst the flames seemed to make an inconceivably rapid progress. It was now the 15th of September: the autumn in Russia being pleasant, and the evening very fine, we visited all the streets in the neighbourhood of Prince Troubeskoi, to see the progress of the flames. This spectacle was one of awful grandeur; I have often reflected upon it. I do not wish to dwell upon these recollections. We had been four days without having any occasion for light; and it was now brighter than noon-day. The rapidity with which the houses were burnt, by the appli-

cation of the Congreve rockets, is inconceivable. We heard a light explosion, something like the report of a fusil, and then saw a black smoke; in the course of a few minutes it became red; a mass of flames succeeded, and in a few hours the houses were consumed.

When I came home I found my friend's wife in conversation with a wounded officer, as she wished him to accept of a lodging at her house, remarking that it was dangerous to be without a guard: in this the officer acquiesced, and advised us to request a guard for the house from the prince. With this view I went out again the next morning. One side of the Boulevard that I traversed was nothing but a mass of flames. Several Polish soldiers were running about the streets, and the whole resembled a place surrendered to pillage. I went to the governor's house, but there was such a crowd before his door, that I could not approach. Returning home, a young French officer accosted me, and very politely informed me that it was dangerous to go alone, and that he would accompany me. I accepted his proposal without ceremony, considering the urgency of the moment. We then proceeded together, he on horseback and I on foot; and coming to the corner of a street, several women, in great distress, implored his protection against some soldiers, who were plundering them. He dispersed them, but after he was gone, these or some others, no doubt, returned to complete their work. I was now anxious to get home, fearing our house might be in the same situation as some we had seen; its distance from the city might only be a temporary preventive. Our wounded officer might for the moment repel the assailants; but the town continued burning, and, as it was no longer possible to restrain the soldiers, or to make them hear reason, a good guard was absolutely necessary, and this the military themselves acknowledged. My young conductor dining with us, talked very fluently about the fashions, the theatre, and the gaiety of Paris; and I soon recognized him to be a dashing frequenter of the *Chaussée D'Antin*, wearing the mustachios of a soldier. Alas! I never saw him more; I should have regretted had any thing happened to him. He talked much of his mother, whom he sincerely loved; and

and this strongly induced me to consider him as an amiable character: he left us for the camp of Petrosky. The fire had now caught all the Russian shops, and the wounded officer and myself resolved to go to Petrosky on the following day, and demand a safeguard.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on BRAZIL, by BARON LANGSDORF, RUSSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL in that COUNTRY.

NOTWITHSTANDING all the advantages of a residence in this country, it has also its disadvantages. The living in the capital and its immediate vicinity is expensive, the necessaries of life are even scarce, and a thousand unexpected inconveniences will be found.

There is a want of hands; the population of the country, and the wants of the capital, bear no proportion to the mechanics, tradesmen, and farmers, and the size of the kingdom and its daily increasing trade. The government has paid too little regard to benefiting internal trade by means of roads, &c. In the whole country there is scarcely a regular high road; the caravans of mules, that bring the cotton upon their backs from Minas Novas to the capital, a distance of more than 200 leagues, have to encounter the greatest difficulties of the road almost before its very gates. Goods that have from this distance successfully arrived within seven leagues of the metropolis, have to cross through marshes, morasses, and rivers; and not unfrequently the goods, mules, and drivers, perish in sight of the royal residence. As long, therefore, as government in this respect remains inactive, so long as the farmer cannot easily bring his produce to market, and the merchant can only send his goods with the risk of lives, the cultivator will labour in vain to profit by the land that government has allotted to him. The poor farmer will hardly grow more than is necessary for his support. He neglects his plantations so much, that at last he will suffer want with his family. Thence it is that the lower classes lead such a wretched life; and that, in a country of abundance, many thousands of its inhabitants fall a prey to poverty.

Europeans, especially those who from their infancy have been accus-

tomed to bread, will find themselves often disappointed. Except in the southern province of Rio Grande, St. Paul and Minasgeraes, people in general eat but little bread; instead of which, they use the mendioca or maize flower, dried beans and bacon. Both maize and beans are usually sown and reaped twice a-year; the bread-root, or mendioca, may indeed be planted every month, but must remain in the ground from at least twelve to fifteen months, before it will yield the proper flour. The preparation itself, however, is easy, and the flour both pleasant and wholesome. Beef dried in the air, and sprinkled with a little salt, with dry beans, bacon and flour of bread root, or maize, constitute the usual food of the negroes and country people.

Although there are no infectious diseases in Brazil, yet many persons are seen suffering under various casualties, among which swelled legs are the most prevalent. This particular disease is of a scorbutic nature, and only attacks the poorer classes, negroes as well as whites, and arises from neglect, filth, and poor living.

Wens are as common in some of the inland provinces, as in some mountainous districts of Europe. The earth, or sand, flea, which is likewise found in the West India islands, as all over South America, is also here very troublesome. They are a kind of small flea, which chiefly keep in the sand and dust of dirty and unfrequented rooms, and in sandy districts. This insect fixes itself on the toes, or any other naked part of the body, and eats itself into the skin, under the nails, &c. As the negroes always work barefooted in the field, they are naturally most exposed to them. It is therefore the duty of every master to have the feet of newly purchased negroes frequently examined, particularly as they have no knowledge of this plague in Africa. When the insect is picked out in time it produces no bad consequences; but there are people who, partly from ignorance, partly from idleness, do not anticipate the evil, and who then suffer from long sores. The best means of getting rid of the breed altogether is by the application of calomel ointment.

In the metropolis strangers may feel themselves rather annoyed by musquitos and gnats, but I have never seen any in the country.

It seems, then, that any person who can put up with the plain food described above, and can wait till the roads are made, if in this hot climate he will observe cleanliness by frequent washing and bathing, and in short if he will employ himself in labour, he may very soon have a fine kitchen garden, with all kinds of fruit and vegetables. He will then find it easy to breed pigs and fowls, and to keep oxen and cows; in short, he will within a few years see his labour rewarded, and be able to support his family in plenty. But any one who would seek here an idle life, may stay in his own country, since, instead of the expected paradise, he would soon find his grave.

Every emigrant, whether rich or poor, should have an object in view, corresponding with his knowledge and means. The man of property, without assistance, can do nothing; he must bring mechanics, artizans, and peasants with him, or hire them there for high wages, or buy slaves. The poor man can still less adventure into a foreign country; he must have the support either of a patron, or of government. It is true that the Portuguese government gives the European emigrant, provided he be a Roman Catholic, large uncultivated tracts of land gratis, which in time may acquire a very great value; but the farther use of such a gift will still depend on the assistance he may receive: till these wilds are brought into cultivation, the peasant must support himself and his family, build a cottage, purchase cattle and implements of husbandry, and all that in a foreign country, the language of which he does not understand, and where he will not readily be understood. The mechanic, from the same cause, will find neither a situation nor employ: his means will soon be exhausted; and, instead of the imaginary wealth and abundance, he will meet with want and misery, and ultimately he will not even find wherewith to return to his native country.

A Roman Catholic, possessed of a sufficient capital to profit by the advantages offered by the government, will do best to go to Brazil on his own account. But the peasant and mechanic, whose funds are not sufficient, must be satisfied for the first few years with less advantage, by attaching themselves to a capitalist, and becoming acquainted with the language,

customs, and habits, and agriculture of the country, and then chuse that branch of industry for which they feel the best qualified.

From all this it will result that it is more advantageous for the capitalist than for the poor man to emigrate to Brazil. But let us now calculate the advantages that offer themselves to a man of moderate fortune, compared to what he might earn with it in Europe.

We will suppose a man, whose estates in Europe are worth 10,000 pounds, and who tries to make the most of them. What can he gain? After he has paid all his taxes, tithes, and other duties, he will make, under the happiest circumstances, and in the best years, from three to four per cent.; that is, between three to four hundred pounds clear profit: he must live with his family in a plain and retired manner; and, if by some misfortune, encumbered with extra expences, he may be glad if, at the end of the year he is free from debt.

But, if such a man with 100,000 florins emigrates to Brazil, his profits will increase considerably. He may purchase (or now receive from the government without expense,) a large uncultivated estate, or district, which may stand him in about

	1,000 pounds.
He purchases forty slaves at	
200 Spanish dollars,	
about	2,000
For the building of dwelling	
and warehouses	2,000
Support of forty negroes, and	
purchasing of agricultural	
implements, cattle,	
&c. for the first year,	
about	360
Second ditto	360
Third ditto	360
Total	6,080 pounds.

With these forty negroes, he may, in the first year, sow coffee, form a nursery, plant between 20 or 30,000 coffee-trees, mandioca-root, maize, beans, cabbage, and other nourishing plants and roots, banana-trees, &c. in such abundance, that, at the end of six months, he may almost be able to keep his people; but, after eighteen months, when the bread-root is ripe, he already possesses the principal staff of life. In the mean time he continues planting coffee-trees, and extending his nursery, according to his leisure and number of slaves. After eighteen months

months he may reap bread-roots to the value of about 1,000 pounds. After three years his coffee-trees will begin to bear; and, in the fourth year, they will at least yield him one pound of coffee per tree, which is worth about half a florin a pound, so that he will then begin to draw a revenue of 1,500 pounds. In the fifth year, if he has continued to add about 20,000 coffee-trees a-year, he may calculate that, within five or six years, his coffee-plantation will yield to him from 25 to 3 or 4,000*l.* clear profit; and thus in a few years double his capital, and become a rich and independent man. Many have objected that persons, advanced to the age of forty or fifty years, would be too old for such an undertaking; to such an assertion I answer by the following fact:

Dr. Lezesne, one of the few who escaped the fury of the revolution at St. Domingo, with the wrecks of his fortune settled with his family in Rio Janeiro. Here, instead of purchasing land, he took the copyhold (fief) of an uncultivated track of land in the vicinity of the metropolis, for which he pays an annual ground-rent of about a hundred dollars.

His first step was to buy forty slaves, who, at about 200 dollars each, cost him about . . . £1800

With these, and some labourers, he cleared the ground, and, profiting by the timber, he erected dwelling-houses, outhouses, &c. for about . . . 1500

He then immediately began sowing coffee and planting as many young coffee-trees as he could procure from the vicinity. Besides these, he planted only a few banana-trees, sending for the necessary provisions to town.

The keeping of the forty slaves at five pence a day amounted per annum to about . . . 300

Clothing for do. about . . . 40

Keeping of his family, about . . . 100

For the purchase of tools, mules, &c. in the first year . . . 60

Second year.

Keeping of negroes . . . £800

Ditto of his family . . . 100

Clothing, tools, &c. . . 110

Warehouses and sundries . . . 440

950

Third year ditto . . . 950

1900

Together, therefore, in sterling money, about . . . £5500

Thus, within a few years, with thirty-eight slaves, two of the number having died, this gentleman planted above 100,000 coffee-trees; which now, in the fourth year after the first plantation, yield, in the average, at least one pound of coffee each. These 100,000 pounds sold at about 10*d.* a pound; now produce about 4166*l.* annually, being a clear profit from a capital of about 5000 guineas.

Dr. Lezesne was the first who introduced the cultivation of this article in the Brazils, the demand for which has kept pace with the increase of the produce. And this gentleman has proved, by his example, that it is the most profitable article for cultivation in that country.

Considering the great extent of the country, the variety of its soil, fertility, climate, and produce, it is impossible to form a correct scale of the prices of the first necessaries of life. One of the capital can only serve those who wish to settle in it, and will be of no use to the colonist, who should leave the expensive metropolis as soon as possible.

A negro man or woman costs between 40 and 50*l.*; daily expense for the keeping of a negro, from 5*d.* to 7*d.* That of an European, at least from 10*d.* to 14*d.* 32 lb. of bacon cost 12*s.* sometimes much more, according to the supply from the interior. A bag of mandioca-flour, 7*s.* to 8*s.* A bag of dry beans, of a good quality, 21*s.* to 24*s.* according to the season, before or after harvest-time. A bag of maize, 5*s.* to 7*s.* A bag of maize-flour, or grotts, 7*s.* to 8*s.* Beef, and this very bad, about 4*d.* a-pound. Wheaten flour, which with corn is imported from abroad, varies frequently in price. In the average the pound costs from 3*d.* to 4*d.* Rich people only eat bread; in the country it is little known. An egg 2*d.* to 2½*d.* A fowl 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* Potatoes, 11*s.* to 17*s.* the hundred-weight. Salt butter, which is imported from Holland, Ireland, and France, at an average 1*s.* 8*d.* a pound. Beef, salted and dried in the air, which is cured in the southern parts of Brazil, and constitutes the principal food of the labouring classes, from 8*s.* to 11*s.* the arroba (32 lb.) But, in this article too, the price fluctuates according to the supply and exportation. A head of white cabbage, 4*d.* to 5*d.* A bottle of wine, 10*d.* to 14*d.* A bottle of English porter, 13*d.* to 17*d.* A draught-

draught-ox, 3*l.* to 4*l.* A cow with a calf, 5*l.*

Clothing and shirts, &c. which are all made of light cotton, are rather cheap. A shirt will cost about 4*s.*

Daily wages are very high in this province. A good carpenter will earn from between 5*s.* to 7*s.* a day, a good mason the same. A negro, as a mere field-labourer, 1*s.* 8*d.* a day.

But, if such a man has a family, and wishes to live decently, he will, at the end of the week, have seldom more left than to supply him on Sunday, even should he have earned between 7*s.* and 8*s.* Such are the prices in the capital.

In the inland districts every thing is cheaper; but the negro, who costs there half as much again to buy, scarcely earns 10*d.* and the best artisan scarcely 1*s.* 8*d.*

The trades most in request in the metropolis and its vicinity are those of carpenters, joiners, masons, smiths, lock-smiths, wheelwrights, tin-men, and copper-smiths. But also many tailors, shoe-makers, and even hair-dressers and milliners, have found good business in the capital. Active book-binders would also, no doubt, be successful, and accumulate fortunes there.

The surrounding districts, particularly those along the coast, offer a thousand opportunities for an enterprising man to obtain wealth.

Although the best cotton grows in the country, there are as yet no spinning-establishments. Mills of all kinds are much wanting; sawing-mills, corn-mills, and stamping-mills, are among those which would succeed best. Near the capital, several brick-kilns might be employed. The lime-stone near Cape Frio, thirty leagues from Rio Janeiro, is not used, for want of an enterprising individual to embark his capital and industry in the erection of kilns for burning it. There is plenty of wood, and the finest and purest porcelain earth and clay may be found every where, yet no individual has thought of establishing a pottery, all earthenware being imported from England. With the same advantage manufactories for glass, potash, soap, &c. might be established.

The provinces of Rio Grande, St. Paul, and Minasgeraes, are best situated for the European farmer. Vines might be advantageously grown in them, for which the other provinces

are too hot. Besides this Rio Grande possesses a great abundance of cattle. Here oxen are frequently killed merely for the hides, which are exported in a raw state to Europe, and afterwards re-imported converted into leather. It would, therefore, be of great importance to establish tanneries in the country, where, besides, the most excellent bark may be procured. The flesh is sometimes dried and exported; but it would be more advantageous if any one undertook to cure it properly, and to smoke the tongues. Butter and cheese might also be abundantly supplied from the above-named provinces.

The provinces of Pernambuco, Maranhão, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, yield very excellent sugar-cane; but there are as yet no good refineries. If the cotton were spun in the country, manufactories for muslins, calicoes, &c. might ultimately be established, which could furnish Europe with a better and cheaper article than England or India.

If rice-mills were established in the country, the exportation of this produce might be greatly increased. And, with more industry, and a greater population, the precious spices of India might be produced abundantly, and be made a great article of commerce for the country.

The most extensive and valuable fisheries might be established on a coast embracing 35° latitude, with an abundance of fish. These would soon vie with the Newfoundland fisheries, and make every importation of this article useless, besides its being a school for the training of valuable seamen.

In Para the manufacture of isinglass has been most successfully begun; and in St. Catherina and Rio Grande, as far as Rio Janeiro, the whale-fishery and oil manufactories were formerly considerable. The extensive woods along the coasts not only offer an abundance of wood to burn in manufactories, but would also give various opportunities for making of charcoal, the building of ships, and the establishment of sawing-mills.

Mining officers, iron casters, and miners, would be well employed in Minasgeraes, which has an abundance of gold and iron ore, and where every private individual may establish on his own account gold and iron mines as well as founderies.

In the vicinity of St. Francisco, near Salgado

Salgado in the same province, are salt springs, which are not used, whilst the salt is brought from Rio Janeiro to that inland province, a distance of between 2 and 300 leagues.

Great quantities of sea-salt are daily imported from Setuval and the Cape Verd islands, yet no one ever yet attempted to make any of this kind along the immense extent of the Brazilian coast.

Scarcely any good rum, or any other spirituous liquors, are as yet distilled; and brandies, and even wine vinegar, are imported from France, Spain, and Portugal.

In short, in this fertile country, a man of property may make the fortune of hundreds of families, who in Europe are suffering want without any prospect of ever being richer; at the same time he may himself, within a few years, double his own fortune; the poor peasant who follows him may soon become a wealthy and independent proprietor, and the industrious and active artizan may, through the support of his patron, and by his own exertions, soon amass a fortune for himself and his posterity.

In conclusion it should be observed, that the Portuguese government guarantees to the contracting parties to enforce the execution of all the stipulations they may have agreed upon in Europe.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

NO. 11.

On certain Verbal Differences between Smith, Ricardo, Malthus, and Say.

A CLOUD of writers have appeared lately on Political Economy, who, without adding to the substantial truths of the science, have thrown great obstacles in the way of its successful cultivation; and, by involving it in a mass of verbal distinctions and metaphysical refinements, with which it had no manner of connexion, lessened its utility in public estimation. Already their disputes have been compared to the wranglings of the schoolmen; and a branch of knowledge, which of all others has the most intimate bearing on the social state, has been considered no better than the differences about the origin of evil, or the best possible world. This will not appear surprising to those who have attended to the subjects on

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which the most eminent economists are divided. They do not differ about principles, but words: having ascertained how wealth may be best acquired, they quarrel about the nature of wealth itself,—whether it be material or immaterial; whether wealth be value, or value wealth; and fifty other follies, on the relative utility of productive and unproductive consumers.

To a person standing aloof from these disputes,—who has no favourite system at stake, who looks only to the simple truth, regardless of the result,—they appear extremely absurd. But what renders this economical battle most to be lamented is, that the parties themselves appear to be well-meaning personages, sincere and independent in their opinions, but actuated by a sort of perverse ingenuity, a desire of novelty, or of making too much of their real or imaginary discoveries. Without noticing at present the more important dogmas on which they are divided, we will illustrate one particular error into which they have all fallen, and which seems a fundamental cause of their differences.

The error to which we allude is their attempting to define certain common words, and give to them a meaning different from that in which they are usually received. On definitions generally it may be observed, that the object of them is not to invent new meanings, but to ascertain precisely the sense which usage has sanctioned. Without this limitation, the end of language is perverted, and it ceases to be a common medium for the interchange of ideas. If a writer may define his terms as he pleases, he may prove what he pleases: with such latitude, there is no paradox, however absurd, which may not be established. But when a proposition is affirmed, of course the words it contains must be understood in their ordinary sense; for it will never do for a person, announcing as a new discovery that one and two make four, to turn round and tell us, that by two he means three.

A neglect of this rule has been the origin of much of the false reasoning, and many of the idle subtleties, which have marked the attention of mankind; and a disregard to it is the chief cause of the differences of the economists. They have all attempted to define certain familiar words, as *value*

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and *wealth*: having invented new meanings for these terms, they have no common standard to refer to, each defining them arbitrarily and differently from the rest; hence their disagreement.

To show how needlessly they have perplexed themselves and others, let us compare their respective definitions of VALUE. The reader will tolerate the subject, not for any importance it possesses, but for the sake of disencumbering a valuable science of its rubbish.

We will begin with Smith, who thus defines *value*:

The word VALUE, it is to be observed, has two different meanings, and sometimes expresses the utility of some particular object, and sometimes the power of purchasing other goods, which the possession of that object conveys. The one may be called *value in use*, the other *value in exchange*.—*Wealth of Nations*, b. 1. ch. iv.

“Value in use,”—“value in exchange:” why this distinction of values? There is only one value,—the price or worth of an object. Utility is not value, nor value utility. Water is abundantly useful, but it were a perversion of language to say it is valuable; and diamonds are abundantly valuable, though we can hardly say they are useful.

Smith is not more fortunate in his next definition, where he says that the value of a commodity to any one “is equal to the quantity of labour which it enables him to purchase or command.” Had he said, as Johnson has said, that the value of a commodity is equal to its work, or the quantity of labour, or other things, for which it would exchange, his definition would have been right enough.

Let us try Mr. RICARDO:—

“Possessing utility, commodities derive their exchangeable value from two sources: from their *scarcity* and the *quantity of labour required to produce them*.—*Principles of Political Economy*.”

Scarcity is a source of *dearness*, but it is hardly correct to term it a source of value. The two words essentially differ, and ought not to be confounded in a definition. Mr. Ricardo’s second element of value is not more happy. The value of corn, for instance, will vary with the harvest; but in that case its value depends on the seasons, not on the *quantity of labour required to produce it*.

The reader will observe that Mr. Ricardo differs from Adam Smith; one making value consist in labour, the other in labour and scarcity; but Mr. Ricardo is more unfortunate than in differing from Smith, for in another part of his work he differs from himself. Take the following extract:—

Value, then, essentially differs from riches; for value depends not on *abundance*, but on the difficulty or facility of production.—*Ibid*.

Surely if value depends on *scarcity*, as Mr. Ricardo affirmed in the first instance, it depends on *abundance*, (one being only a negation of the other,) but he says it does not. Is it surprising that such extreme ingenuity puzzles the reader.

Now for another light. Mr. MALTHUS has no fewer than three sorts of value:—

1. Value *in use*; which may be defined to be the intrinsic utility of an object.

2. Value *in exchange*, which may be defined to be the value of commodities in the precious metals.

3. Real value in exchange; which may be defined to be the power of an object to command the necessaries and conveniences of life, including labour.—*Political Economy*, p. 62.

Instead of three values, Mr. Malthus might have made half a dozen. For example, a *famine* value, the price commodities attain in a dearth; or a *restriction* value, the price produced by an inconvertible paper-money; and so on. Such distinctions may be made *ad libitum*; they convey no real knowledge, and only puzzle both writer and reader. Mr. Malthus is not content, no more than Smith and Ricardo, with *one* explanation of the same word. Compare the following extracts:—

I shall continue to think that the most proper definition of real value in exchange, in contradistinction to nominal value in exchange, is the *power of commanding the necessaries and conveniences of life, including labour*.—*Ibid*, p. 62.

It is obviously therefore the value of commodities, or the sacrifice of labour and other articles, which people are willing to make in order to obtain them, that in the actual state of things may be said to be the sole cause of the existence of wealth; and this value is *founded on the wants of mankind*, and the adaptation of particular commodities to supply these wants, independently of the *actual quantity of labour which these commodities may cost or require in their production*.—*Ibid*, p. 342.

In the first instance, value is said to depend on the *power of commanding the necessaries and conveniences of life*; in the second, on the *wants of mankind*. At the conclusion, we learn, that Mr. Malthus differs from Mr. Ricardo, on the *cost of production* determining the value of commodities.

M. Say differs from all the preceding writers, and makes value consist in *utility*; his translator in *utility and difficulty of attainment*. But the reader, we apprehend, has had enough; and probably thinks the economists had better have exemplified some of their favourite principles on the utility of a division of labour, and left the defining of words to the proper authorities,—the makers of dictionaries. The word *wealth* is handled in a similar manner, and exhibits similar disagreements and inconsistencies; and this must ever be the case when the standard of language is departed from; and each writer, instead of employing words in the sense usage has sanctioned, affixes to them a meaning of his own invention.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

FURTHER DETAILS *relative to the* FAIR
QUAKER.

THE enquiry respecting the "fair Quaker," who was mistress to the late King, appearing to interest many of your readers; and observing, in page 518 of your last volume, a question put by your correspondent T. G. H. whether the maiden name of Mrs. H., the alleged procuress in this case, was not *Lightfoot*? I am desirous of answering that question in the negative, and to state, that Mrs. H.'s maiden name was Ann R****n, and that when young she was called Nancy R.: she had a brother, who since has been in considerable business, near London, as a cooper.

I am unacquainted with her father's history, but knew a family in town, descended from her mother's sister, whom I have heard say, that the mother of Mrs. H. of the glass-shop, was one of the sisters of Mr. Samuel M****n, a respectable Quaker, who resided in Swallow-street, and latterly had also a house at Stockwell.

The family alluded to appeared to consider Mrs. H. as a handsome woman, much given to dress and gaiety; but they seem to have had no knowledge of her alleged intrigue in Mr. Wheeler's family; nor, as far as I can

recollect, did they appear to know the name or connexions of the royal mistress, of whom I remember having heard them speak, according to the public report, as a Quaker's daughter, unknown to the public and them.

The H.'s in the present glass-shop are not descended from Nancy R. as she died without issue. Whether she was educated as a Quaker, and so gained the confidence of the Wheeler's family, I am unable to state; but it may not perhaps be altogether irrelevant to the present enquiry to mention, that, Nancy R.'s father and mother both dying while she was young, she was a good deal noticed by her uncle M. which possibly, through the general acquaintance in Quaker families, may have led to her introduction at Mr. Wheeler's. She was at one period often at her uncle's house, as a companion of his only daughter, who afterwards married Mr. L. a Quaker; and, supposing that Mr. T. G. H. is correct, as to the spirit of intrigue by which Mrs. H. was actuated, this intimacy may perhaps have led to a projected elopement of Miss M. with an officer, which her father fortunately discovered, when on the very point of being carried into effect; though without his seeing reason to suspect his niece of being a party thereto, as far as I have heard.

May not Prince George have had more than one Quaker-mistress? and the names of *Lightfoot* and of *Wheeler* both have been correctly mentioned with relation thereto. A. B.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

MANNERS of the MODERN PERSIANS and TURKS described, and a COMPARISON of the PERSIANS with the TURKS; in a LETTER from a MODERN TRAVELLER.

IN commercial transactions the Turk is just, and rarely breaks his word: the Persian barter his oath like any other commodity. We read in Plato and Herodotus, that the ancient Persians had a horror of lying: how much their descendants have degenerated! The Persians of the present day are the most lying people upon earth. They are accustomed in their infancy to dissimulate, to reply portly when they are called to account or reprimanded, and to get out of a scrape by means of subterfuges: every lie is blameless in their eyes which tends to their interest. The dogmas of their sect authorize them to dissemble and

and to lie when they are in a foreign country, where they must conceal their faith, and not allow themselves to disclose those things which they have most at heart. It may be judged, then, how far ignorance and wickedness can stretch this religious precept. Our love for truth, and horror for lying, excite their astonishment. A person of the highest rank at the Persian court one day testified his surprise to a French agent in the following words:—"What, not mix a little falsehood with affairs? That appears to me to be impossible; I cannot conceive how they can be managed without lying." He then added, in a low voice, "Truth has its merit, however; and we who lie five hundred times a-day are not perhaps any the forwarder for it." Cunning and deceitful, the Persian is never afraid to break his engagements. When he keeps his word, it is only because it is impossible to do otherwise. He will leave no means untried to evade it; and he easily finds false witnesses to assist him in cases of difficulty. This sort of people are still more common in Persia than in Turkey, where they are nevertheless common enough. The crime of theft, which is very rare among the Ottomans, is frequent with the Persians, who commit it without scruple.

The Turk is covetous; he loves money; but in this he only resembles other nations. The Persian carries this passion to the extreme. In Persia, the smallest service can be obtained only by gold. The great men of the state are here distinguished from the populace by their more barefaced cupidity, and the most odious avarice. A superior cannot be approached without a present, especially when his protection is sought for. The Persian is so thoroughly imbued with this way of thinking, that, whenever I arrived in a capital, I was asked if I had something to offer to the governor.

The Turk is very magnificent in his presents, when guided by ostentation, gratitude, or humanity. But the hands of the Persian, always open to receive, are never open to give: when he cannot do otherwise than give, his gifts are confined within very narrow limits. He ruins himself only in promises, and in these he may, indeed, be said to be munificent. If you extol the beauty of a horse, a sabre, or

any other article, he immediately says, "*I give it you.*" If you are delighted with a field bearing a rich crop, or with a smiling valley, he says, "*I make you a present of it.*" But this is all mere ceremony, and never turns out to mean anything. The Spaniards have the same custom, which they have no doubt derived from the Arabs.

The Persians and Turks, like all the rest of the Asiatics, are unacquainted with that refined and delicate love which constitutes the happiness of civilized man. They are constantly under the influence of jealousy, arising from their suspicious disposition, and the idea of their own superiority. The majority of them look upon their wives as the slaves of their desires and caprices, and as designed only to perpetuate the species. Contempt produces distrust, and distrust gives rise to jealousy. The women cannot go abroad without being entirely veiled. Lodged in an insulated apartment, known by the name of *harem*, (which we improperly call *seraglio*,*) they are allowed to receive their intimate female friends, and sometimes pass several days without seeing their husband; to whom they then send his meals in the saloon. The promenade, the bath, musicians, dancers, and games, are the pleasures which the women of the East procure in order to pass away their time agreeably. They also enjoy the company of their father's and their husband's male relations, and that of a few old neighbours. Fond of repose and tranquillity, they are in a great measure occupied with the affairs of their household, in which they have despotic sway; so that a husband would not dare to discharge a domestic without their consent. The power which they have over their children is also very great; they have the entire care of their education, and the right of marrying them. It seems that both the laws and the custom in these countries have wished to make some amends to the women for the privations which in other matters they are obliged to suffer.

I can hardly believe that the Persians and the Ottomans in general experience those endearments of con-

* *Serail*, or rather *serai*, is said not of the harem, but of the whole palace. The house of a Persian lord, though he have no apartment for women, is nevertheless called *serai*.

jugal love which render the wife a comforter in distress, a friend partaking of our pleasures and our pains. How, indeed, can a woman conceive a profound attachment for her husband, when she knows that there are others under the same roof who are honoured with the same title as herself, or concubines admitted to share his bed?

The number of wives is limited by the law to four. The Persians take a fifth for a certain time; after which she is loaded with presents, and set at liberty. This sort of marriage is called *muttah*: these women may be compared to kept mistresses in Europe, the only difference being, that in Persia such contracts are made publicly, and are not dishonourable.

Some travellers have extolled the beauty of the Persian women, and especially those of the province of Yezd: there are, indeed, pretty women in these as in all other countries. The Georgian blood which is spread throughout Persia causes the children to be born with remarkable features, but they lose them entirely as they advance in age; and I believe that the Turkish blood is in general purer than the Persian. There are not amongst the Persian women any of those elegant shapes which are to be seen amongst our European females. The charms of the former, it is true, being entirely concealed by the manner in which they are dressed, cannot be precisely estimated. Accustomed to the sight of robes displaying graceful forms, I could not help fancying I saw in the Persian females only animated masses, resembling so many indistinct shades.

Their head is adorned with a fillet or a cap of greater or less value, the form of which they vary according to their taste: they frequently cover it with a shawl, which they dispose in a thousand different ways. The wives of the people wear only a plain black handkerchief about their head. Their hair flows in tresses behind; and before it are turned back over the forehead some ringlets, falling negligently down each side upon the cheeks. The shift which they wear reaches to the waist, and is of red silk or white cotton; tied with a string that passes over the shoulders, it hides the palpitations, sighs, and movements of a bosom enervated by the vapour-baths habitually taken by both sexes in the

east. The gown or robe is open before, being closed only over the breast by means of loops, or of small gold, silver, or silk-covered buttons. This robe is also confined round the body by an embroidered girdle, adorned in front with a plate of gold or silver. The wives of the common people tie round them a Kerman shawl, or some other of less value, of silk or cotton, manufactured in their own country. The Persian women, as well as the men, wear very wide silk or cotton drawers. They, as well as the men, wear none but short knitted stockings, woollen or cotton, of various colours. The women wear on their feet a sort of slippers, some of which have high heels, and others are flat and shod with iron at the point; they are made of horse or goat skin, prepared and dyed green or red.

None of the women can appear in the street uncovered. The face is concealed by a cotton veil, in which are made two little openings for the eyes. The whole body is wrapped in a sort of white shroud. The wives of the common people also make use of a cotton stuff; but it is chequered white and black, and is of Persian manufacture.

Such is the general dress of the women. They make use of additional embellishments, according to the means and the liberality of their husbands. The heads and necks of these ladies sparkle with pearls and precious stones, their fingers are loaded with rings, and to their arms are attached bracelets enriched with jewels.

The dress of the men has not the imposing and majestic air which characterises that of the Turks. The shirt, of red silk or white cotton, is not open at the breast like ours, but at the side; it is fastened with a button or lace, and reaches only to the waist. The breeches are wide, and nearly resemble our pantaloons. The Persians never wear a cravat, even on the severest days of winter. Upon the shirt they put a garment, which descends half-way down the thigh; it covers the breast, and is tied with two strings. Over this first habit they wear a second of silk, red, green, or of some other colour, of very close texture, open before, and decorated on each side with a row of buttons of gold or silver thread; the sleeves are slit in front, and likewise buttoned. They tie round the waist a Kerman shawl,

shawl, or one of more common quality; and all, except the *mirzas*, fasten to it a kind of *khandjar* or knife.

Most of the rich cover themselves in winter with a kind of pelisse of sheep-skin, lined with the wool of the same animal. The principal nobles of the court wear black fox, martin, and other furs. The common people have a cloth great-coat, with slit sleeves.

All the Persians indiscriminately, from the king down to the meanest of his subjects, wear on the head a cap of lamb or sheep skin, surmounted by a bit of red cloth or printed cotton. Each tribe is distinguished by the particular form which it gives to the upper part of this head-dress. A Cashemir shawl is wrapped about the cap when its wearer makes his appearance at court.

The Persians shave their heads, leaving only two locks of hair behind the ears. In Persia, Musselmans, Jews, Armenians, all let their beards grow. They frequently die them black or red, so that a white one is very seldom seen. This is a coquetry to which the old men are very eager to resort. These people attach great importance to the length of the beard: it will hardly be believed, that the first eulogium they bestow on Feth-Ali-Shah relates to the length of his beard. It is certainly remarkably long, as it descends to his waist.

The Persian architecture is more regular and elegant than that of the Turks: it appears to me to owe its origin to the taste which these people have always had for a wandering life. Every house has a garden, or at least a court, planted with trees. The apartments, of which the pictures form the only ornament, are very neat: their furniture consists only of a thick carpet laid upon the floor, and extending the whole length of the room; around are felts, which are narrower and finer, upon which they sit. The Persians are unacquainted with the pleasure of lying at ease upon a sofa; their luxury is more in imagination than in reality. They have no idea of those elegant apartments which the refinement of the superfluities of life has caused to be invented in Europe. Their chambers have windows ornamented with coloured glass; outside, and in front of them, is hung a kind of shade, to moderate the heat of the sun within the

apartment, which is open on all sides, and is entered by lifting a *perdek* or carpet, that serves as a door. The reception-chambers, decorated with pictures, very much resemble tents. Nothing can be more cool and agreeable than these serails, disposed on the banks of rivulets, and surrounded with verdant trees.

The luxury of the ancient Persians was unbounded: that of the Persians of the present day is far from equaling it; it is even inferior to that of the Turks. For what are the garments worn by the former when compared with the rich mohair pelisses, or the flowing vests of magnificent cloth in which the Ottomans are habited. The Persians perhaps keep more horses in their stables than their neighbours do; but the harness is more magnificent in Turkey than in Persia. The Persian contents himself with having a numerous train of domestics behind him when he goes abroad, for pleasure or to pay a visit. The great man goes on horseback, and his servants follow on foot.

The Persians are much more voluptuous and refined in their pleasures than the Turks. After a repast, they frequently have perfumed water brought them to wash their hands in. When they go abroad for pleasure, they always carry with them sweetmeats, ices, and sherbet. There are few Persians who go a journey without their galeoun, and a brasier to light it. They do not smoke for so long a time as the Turks, who never lay aside the pipe until the tobacco is consumed; but renew this enjoyment more frequently, taking only a few whiffs each time. When they drink it is from a vase of the richest and most transparent porcelain, in which there is always put a certain quantity of ice.

Notwithstanding their extreme sensuality, the Persians are more temperate than the Turks. The great men in Persia are very nice in the article of cookery; they have roastmeats and high-seasoned dishes. But the ordinary meal at mid-day consists only of a ragout, together with *yoghurt* (a kind of sour milk), preserves, or sweetmeats, of which these people are particularly fond, and in the preparation of which they excel. For supper they have a *pilau*, which they prepare in various ways. Their drink is vinegar, the juice of the pomegranate, citron, or barberry, or curdled

curdled milk, diluted with water. The Persians and Turks of the present day are not, as their forefathers were, rigid observers of the precept which forbids the drinking of wine. Nevertheless, those who transgress are still obliged to do it in secret. In every part of Persia where the vine grows, the Armenians and Jews make the wine, and sell it to the Persians. The Turks are more addicted than their neighbours to the vice of drunkenness.

The little freedom of manners, the jealousy of the men, and the rigorous seclusion of the women, gave rise in Persia and Turkey to the establishment of public places for smoking and taking coffee. These establishments were become in Persia houses of debauchery. An end was at last put to these shameful disorders by the severe decrees of the government; the places were undoubtedly abolished, on account of the troubles which agitated the empire after its invasion by the Afghans. In Turkey these establishments have been preserved. There the idle go and pass the day in smoking, and in drinking that liquor which so delightfully excites the brain, and quickens every sense. There the men of business spend their hours of relaxation, and the politicians discuss the affairs of state. These places are particularly frequented during the time of the Ramazan.

The Europeans have very exaggerated ideas of the cleanliness of the orientals, to which the ablutions ordered by their religious laws have given rise. But the Persians appeared to me to be still more negligent in this important article than the Turks. Both sexes consider they pay sufficient attention to cleanliness in performing five ablutions a-day, and going to the bath. Imagine a large reservoir of hot water, which is renewed scarcely once in ten days; and in which men and women, at different hours, come to immerse themselves; and you will have an idea of the vapour-baths in use amongst the Persians. No Christian is permitted to enter them, lest his body should pollute a water which of itself emits a pestilential odour. As an European, I was allowed the use of the bath. I had one day a mind to go into this reservoir, but was quickly repelled by the mephitic vapour rising from it as

I approached. It is not thus in Turkey. There Mussulmans and Christians, indiscriminately, are rubbed and washed by a boy who attends the bath, in rooms into which hot and cold water are admitted by different taps, and constantly renewed. The Persian never uses a handkerchief, his fingers serving instead of that article. He carries his filthiness so far, as sometimes to wear the same shirt for a fortnight. Both rich and poor are frequently covered with vermin, which is also seen on their clothes, and on the carpets in their apartments. It may with truth be said, that the Persian knows cleanliness only by the name.

I conclude this parallel with a reflexion which will not, I think, appear a rash one. The Persian, degenerate as he is, might, with wiser and juster laws, and a government less despotic and arbitrary, model his manners after those of the European nations; but the Turk, notwithstanding he possesses qualities which give him in some respects the advantage over the Persian, will never be able to free himself from his religious and political shackles, and take his place amongst the nations more advanced than his own in civilization.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

NO. XIX.

Halidon-Hill, a Dramatic Sketch, from Scottish History; by Sir Walter Scott, bart.

AN avowed production from the pen of Sir Walter Scott has now become a very attractive novelty; and having him at last, in his own undoubted personality, before us, we feel inclined, in the first instance, to ask at the baronet, (to speak in correct Scotch,) a few preliminary questions. Whether he really be the author of the Scotch novels, is an enquiry which, we suppose, is not to be made or answered with a grave physiognomy. We will take it for granted that he is; but another question, far more perplexing and unfathomable, remains behind, as to any possible inducement which this great writer can have had to disguise his identity, and play off upon the public the phantasmagoria of Jedediah Cleishbotham, Capt. Clutterbuck, Dr. Dryasdust, and all the other engines of his obstinate system of deception. If there

be any private and particular reason for this, we have nothing more to say. If not, and if the object be, and such to us it seems to be, merely to stimulate the public curiosity and attention, we shall not refrain from expressing our opinion, that it is an artifice wholly unworthy of the genius and the character of the author, and partaking far more of the trickery of the charlatan than of the honourable candour of chivalry. This deliberate piece of mystification is the more reprehensible in our eyes, as we cannot but assimilate it to that delectable harlequinade, which has been got up by a certain sect of literary politicians in the Scotch metropolis; which, with all its grotesque buffoonery, is too ridiculous even to amuse; and which has been, and can be, rendered available only for mean and unwarrantable purposes. We could wish Sir Walter's course to be as clear, direct, open, and upright, as his genius and performances are undeniable and glorious.

Turning to the work under our hands, we feel, in one respect, some disappointment. After so long a respite from exertion, we had promised ourselves a more vigorous and extended effort of the Scottish muse. But, somewhat to our mortification, the author on this occasion has chosen to make a cautious advance to reconnoitre the field of the drama, instead of dashing, with his whole force, into the heart of an unknown country. He seems to have thrown the present attempt to the wind, as a kind of pilot-balloon, to ascertain the current; and, if found sufficiently favourable, we apprehend there is little doubt that he will turn in that direction the operations of his mind.

Of his qualifications for this species of composition, some proofs have been already afforded in the pretended quotations from old plays, prefixed to the chapters of his novels, which may fairly be ascribed to his pen, and the style of which strikingly resembles that of many passages in the dramatic sketch on which we are now entering.

The English and Scotch forces, under the respective commands of King Edward the Third and the Regent, are on the eve of joining battle on Halidon-Hill; where the action of the drama is opened by the Prior of Maison-Dieu and De Vipont the

Templar. The latter, having just arrived from Syria, hastens to the aid of his countrymen in the approaching conflict. After some introductory dialogue, descriptive of the ravages made by private feuds amongst the Scottish nobility, Sir Allan Swinton, the hero of the piece, advances, to whom, as an ancient friend, the Templar introduces himself:—

There needed not, to blazon forth the Swinton,
His ancient burgonet, the sable boar
Chain'd to the gnarled oak; nor his proud step,
Nor giant stature, nor the ponderous mace,
Which only he of Scotland's realm can wield;
His discipline and wisdom mark the leader,
As doth his frame the champion.—Hail, brave
Swinton!

Swinton.

Brave Templar, thanks! Such your cross'd shoulder
speaks you;

But the closed visor, which conceals your features,
Forbids more knowledge. Umfraville, perhaps—

Vipont (unclosing his helmet).

No: one less worthy of our sacred order.
Yet, unless Syrian suns have scorch'd my features
Swart as my sable visor, Allan Swinton
Will welcome *Symon* Vipont.

By this name he is cordially recognised by the old knight, and we must therefore presume that it is his correct cognomen; but a glance at the *dramatis personæ* had led us to anticipate that the name of baptism of the gallant Templar was *Adam*. To *Symon de Vipont*; however, the chief of Swinton details the particulars of the unhappy feud with Gordon, on which the personal interest of the work turns:—

Swinton.

In my empty homie
A puny babe lisps to a widow'd mother—
"Where is my grandsire? wherefore do you weep?"
But for that prattler, Lyluph's house is heirless.
I'm an old oak, from which the foresters
Have hew'd four goodly boughs, and left beside me
Only a sapling, which the fawn may crush
As he springs over it.

Vipont.

All slain—alas!

Swinton.

Ay, all, De Vipont; and their attributes,
John with the Long Spear,—Archibald with the
Axe,—
Richard the Ready,—and my youngest darling,
My fair-hair'd William,—do but now survive
In measures which the grey-hair'd minstrels sing
When they make maidens weep.

Vipont.

These wars with England, they have rooted out
The flowers of Christendom. Knights, who might
win
The sepulchre of Christ from the rude heathen,
Fall in unholy warfare.

Swinton.

Unholy warfare? Ay! well hast thou nam'd it;
But not with England. Would her cloth-yard shafts
Had bored their cuirasses! Their lives had been
Lost like their grandsire's,—in the bold defence
Of their dear country; but in private feud,
With the proud Gordon, fell my Long-spear'd John,
He with the Axe, and he men call'd the Ready;
Ay, and my Fair-hair'd Will: the Gordon's wrath
Devour'd my gallant issue.

Vipont.

Since thou dost weep, their death is unavenged?

Swinton.

Templar, what think'st thou me? See yonder rock,
From which the fountain gushes,—is it less
Compact of adamant, tho' waters flow from it?
Firm hearts have moister eyes. They are aveng'd;
I wept

I wept not till they were: till the proud Gordon
Had with his life-blood dyed my father's sword,
In guerdon that he thinn'd my father's lineage;
And then I wept my sons; and as the Gordon
Lay at my feet, there was a tear for him,
Which mingled with the rest. We had been friends,
Had shar'd the banquet and the chace together;
Fought side by side; and our first cause of strife,—
Woe to the pride of both,—was but a light one.

Vipont.

You are at feud, then, with the mighty Gordon.
* * You with some three-score lances, and the
Gordon
Leading a thousand followers.

From this disparity of strength, the
Templar apprehends considerable danger
to his friend, and resists all his
entreaties to join Gordon, who, it ap-
pears, is as yet ignorant of the person
of his hereditary foe, and whom De
Vipont proposes to himself to concia-
liate,—a result which, the old knight
remarks, may possibly take place,
when his

—————priestly zeal and knightly valour
Shall force the grave to render up the dead.

In the second scene we find the
Regent of Scotland in full council,
surrounded by his peers, between
whom a lively and characteristic dis-
pute is carried on, seasoned with the
sarcastic remarks of old Swinton, who
stands apart and neglected. Young
Adam Gordon is forcibly struck with
the warlike mien and sage observa-
tions of the venerable warrior, and
courteously requests his name. De
Vipont cautiously takes him aside,
and, on pronouncing the hated word,
is compelled to exert all his energy,
to repress the fury with which the
young chieftain would sweep to his
revenge. He is, however, prevailed
on to submit to present circumstances,
and is subsequently so much impress-
ed with the urgent necessity of call-
ing Swinton's wisdom to the public
aid, that he himself requests him to
speak.

Swinton.

Nay, if that voice commands me, speak I will;
It sounds as if the dead lays charge on me.

He proceeds accordingly to point
out the errors of the Regent's general-
ship, who has drawn up his array
upon the hill, tier above tier, exposed
to the full effect of the English
archery; and recommends, in the first
instance, an attempt to disperse that
effective force of the enemy. The
Regent superciliously enquires what
this scheme promises.

Swinton.

This much at least—
Darkling we shall not die; the peasant's shaft,
Loosen'd perchance without an aim or purpose,
Shall not drink up the life-blood we derive.
From those fam'd ancestors, who made their breasts
This frontier's barrier for a thousand years.
We'll meet these Southrons bravely hand to hand,

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And eye to eye, and weapon against weapon
Each man who falls shall see the foe who strikes
him.

While our good blades are faithful to the hilts,
And our good hands to these good blades are faithful,
Blow shall meet blow, and none fall unaveng'd:
We shall not bleed alone.

Regent.

And this is all
Your wisdom hath devis'd?

Swinton.

Not all; for I would pray you, noble lords,
(If one, amongst the guilty guiltiest, might,)
For this one day to charm to ten hours' rest
The never-dying worm of deadly feud,
That gnaws our vexed hearts,—think no one foe
Save Edward and his host,—days will remain,
Ay, days by far too many will remain,
To avenge old feuds or struggles for precedence,
Let this one day be Scotland's. For myself,
If there is any here may claim from me
(As well may chance,) a debt of blood and hatred,
My life is his to-morrow, unresisting,
So he to-day will let me do the best
That my old arm may achieve for the dear country
That's mother to us both.

(Gordon shows much emotion during this
and the preceding speech of Swinton.)

Regent.

It is a dream! a vision! If one troop
Rush down upon the archers, all will follow,
And order is destroy'd. We'll keep the battle-rank
Our fathers wont to do. No more on't.—Ho!
Where be those youths seek knighthood from our
sword?

Herald.

Here are the Gordon, Somerville, and Hay,
And Hepburn, with a score of gallants more.

Regent.

Gordon, stand forth.

Gordon.

I pray, your Grace, forgive me.

Regent.

How! seek you not for knighthood?

Gordon.

I do thirst for't.

But, pardon me, 'tis from another sword.

Regent.

It is your sovereign's,—seek you for a worthier?

Gordon.

Who would drink purely, seeks the secret fountain,
How small soever; not the general stream,
Tho' it be wide and deep. My lord, I seek
The boon of knighthood from the honour'd weapon
Of the best knight, and of the sagest leader,
That ever grac'd a ring of chivalry,—
Therefore I beg the boon, on bended knee,
Even from Sir Alan Swinton.

The offended Regent taunts the
youth bitterly with kneeling to him
that slew his father; and the vehement
retort of the latter is rebuked by the
gravity of Sir Alan, who, with much
emotion, draws the sword by which
the father fell, to lay it in honour and
in friendship on the shoulder of the
son.

Swinton.

Alas! brave youth, 'tis I should kneel to you,
And tendering thee the hilt of the fell sword
That made thee fatherless, bid thee use the point
After thine own discretion. For thy boon,—
Trumpets, be ready,—In the Holiest name,
And in our Lady's and St. Andrew's name,
I dub thee knight. Arise, Sir Adam Gordon!
Be faithful, brave, and, O! be fortunate,
Should this ill hour permit.

[The trumpets sound; the Heralds cry
Largesse; and the attendants shout, A
Gordon! a Gordon!]

In the face of their country's dan-
ger, these two generous hearts are thus
nobly reconciled, and determine to
execute their proposed enterprize
against the English bowmen, although
aware that the mortified Regent will

E afford

afford them no rescue. The Gordon and the Swinton, with hand and heart, as father and son, devote themselves and their followers for the safety of their country; and under the guidance of a notorious freebooter, by name Hob Hattely, otherwise Hob of the Heron-plume, these "few, these gallant few, this band of brothers," precipitate themselves, by a secret mountain-path, upon the undefended flank of the English yeomen.

The second act transfers us to the English camp, presenting, in the discipline established by the stern and over-ruling spirit of King Edward, a strong contrast to the insubordination of the Scots. Some humorous by-play passes between Chandos and the crafty Abbot of Walthamstow, which is broken off by the signal for battle.

King Edward.

See Chandos, Percy.—Ha! St. George! St. Edward! See it descending now, the fatal hail-shower, The storm of England's wrath,—sure, swift, resistless,

Which no mail-coat can brook. Brave English hearts,

How close they shoot together!—as one eye Had aim'd five thousand shafts—as if one hand Had loosed five thousand bowstrings.

Percy.

The thick volley

Darkens the air, and hides the sun from us.

King Edward.

It falls on those shall see the sun no more.

The winded, the resistless plague is with them.

How their vex'd host is reeling to and fro,

Like the chafed whale with fifty lances in him.

They do not see, and cannot shun the wound.

The storm is viewless, as Death's sable wing,

Unerring as his scythe. * * What horse are these

Rush from the thicket underneath the hill?

Percy.

They're Hainaulters, the followers of Queen Isabel.

King Edward (hastily).

Hainaulters! thou art blind: wear Hainaulters

St. Andrew's silver cross? or would they charge

Full on our archers, and make havoc of them?

Bruce is alive again. Ho! rescue! rescue!

Who was't survey'd the ground?

Ribaumont.

Most royal liege.

King Edward.

A rose hath fallen from thy chaplet, Ribaumont.

Ribaumont.

I'll win it back, or lay my head beside it. [Exit.

King Edward.

St. George! St. Edward!—Gentlemen, to horse

And to the rescue. Percy, lead the bill-men;

Chandos, do thou bring up the men-at-arms.

If yonder numerous host should now bear down,

Bold as their van-guard, (to the Abbot,) thou

may'st pray for us,—

We may need good men's prayers. To the rescue,

Lords, to the rescue! Ha! St. George! St. Edward!

To this animated scene succeeds one of equal effect, which displays the success of Swinton's manoeuvre on the body of archers; but Edward's men-at-arms are on the advance, and the peril is too obvious to be mistaken. Swinton eagerly desires to save his adopted son's life.

Swinton.

Young Lord of Gordon,
Spur to the Regent,—show the instant need—

Gordon.
I penetrate thy purpose; but I go not.

Swinton.
Not at my bidding? I, thy sire in chivalry,—
Thy leader in the battle? I command thee.

Gordon.
No! thou wilt not command me seek my safety,—
For such is thy kind meaning,—at the expense
Of the last hope which Heaven reserves for Scotland.

After some further expostulation, Swinton yields.

Must it be so?

And am I forced to yield the sad consent,
Devoting thy young life? O Gordon, Gordon,
I do it as the patriarch doom'd his issue,—
I at my country's, he at Heaven's command;
But I seek vainly some atoning sacrifice,
Rather than such a victim. Hark! they come!
That music sounds not like thy lady's lute.

Gordon.

Yet shall my lady's name mix with it gaily!
Mount, vassals, couch your lances, and cry—
"Gordon!
Gordon for Scotland and Elizabeth!"

As they justly anticipated, the jealousy of the Regent leaves them in this hazardous crisis to their fate. The tempest of the English battle breaks upon the little band, and leaves their leaders mortally wounded on the field.

Swinton.

All are cut down,—the reapers have pass'd o'er us,
And hie to distant harvest. My toil's over;
There lies my sickle (dropping his sword), hand of
mine again

Shall never, never wield it.

Gordon.

O, valiant leader! is thy light extinguish'd,
That only beacon-flame which promis'd safety
In this day's deadly wrack!

Swinton.

My lamp hath long been dim. But thine, young

Gordon,

Just kindled, to be quench'd so suddenly,

Ere Scotland saw its splendor! * * *

Look on the field, brave Gordon, if thou can'st,

And tell me how the day goes. But I guess,—

Too surely do I guess—

Gordon.

All's lost! all's lost!—Of the main Scottish host,
Some wildly fly, and some rush wildly forward;
And some there are, who seem to turn their spears
Against their countrymen.

Swinton.

Rashness, and cowardice, and secret treason,

Combine to ruin us; and our hot valour,

Devoid of discipline, is madmen's strength,

More fatal unto friends than enemies:

I'm glad that these dim eyes shall see no more on't.

Let thy hand close them, Gordon,—I will think

My Fair-hair'd William renders me that office!

[Diss.

Gordon.

And Swinton, I will think I do that duty

To my dead father.

Resisting the solicitation of De Vipont to give his life by flight, Gordon rushes on the English, who now enter, with Edward at their head; but is soon overpowered. Chandos enquires the name of the bulky champion, whose giant frame is extended before them.

Gordon.

Let it suffice, he was a man this morning.

Chandos.

I question'd thee in sport; I do not need
Thy information, youth. Who that has fought
Through all these Scottish wars, but knows that

crest,

The sable boar chain'd to the leafy oak,

And that huge mace still seen where war warr's

wildest.

Kin

King Edward.
 'Tis Alan Swinton I
 Grim chamberlain, who in my tent at Weardale
 Stood by my startled couch, with torch and mace,
 When the black Douglas' war-cry wak'd my camp.

Gordon (sinking down.)
 If thus thou know'st him,
 Thou wilt respect his corpse.

King Edward.
 As belted knight and crowned king, I will.

Gordon.
 And let mine
 Sleep at his side, in token that our death
 Ended the feud of Swinton and of Gordon.

With an invective against the traitor Baliol, who has entered in the train of the conqueror, Gordon also yields up his gallant spirit. The Templar is made prisoner, and received into favour; and, with a congratulatory compliment from the Abbot of Walthamstow, who is bound to sing *Te Deum* on the occasion, the piece concludes.

In his prefatory remarks, Sir Walter has assigned, as one of his reasons for transferring the scene of battle from Homildon to Halidon-Hill, his reluctance to attempt any delineation of the Hotspur Percy, after the fiery and living image raised by the magic of Shakespeare. But should he seriously pursue the dramatic path on which he has ventured, what passion can he touch, or what character can he unfold, which has not been in some manner or to some degree pre-occupied by the all-embracing genius of his master. Who can fail, for instance, in the present sketch, to perceive the strong affinity between the Swinton of Sir Walter and the brave old Talbot of Henry the Sixth?—in achievements, in conduct, in age, and in fate, the same? There is, indeed, a curious coincidence in feeling and in circumstance, between the most striking part of Halidon-Hill, and the latter scenes of the first part of Henry the Sixth. In both we find a treacherous Regent, a venerable chief and his young comrade, in both overpowered by unequal force, and in both the same vain entreaty of the elder, to induce his companion to save his life by flight. The latter incident is, indeed, slightly touched upon by Scott, compared with the beautiful manner in which it is worked up in the contention of the Talbots, which, with all its quaintness, is to us ever new and moving, and which, as a parallel to a passage in our quotations, we here partly transcribe.

Talbot.
 O young John Talbot, I did send for thee,
 To tutor thee in stratagems of war;
 That Talbot's name might be in thee reviv'd,
 When sapless age, and weak unable limbs,
 Should bring thy father to his drooping chair;
 But, O malignant and ill-boding stars!

Now art thou come unto a feast of death;
 A terrible and unavoyded danger;
 Therefore, dear boy, mount on my swiftest horse,
 And I'll direct thee how thou shalt escape
 By sudden flight: come, daily not, begone.

John Talbot.
 Is my name Talbot? and am I your son?
 And shall I fly? *
 The world will say, He is not Talbot's blood
 That basely fled, when noble Talbot stood.

Talbot.
 Fly to revenge my death, if I be slain.

John.
 He that flies so, will ne'er return again.

Talbot.
 If we both stay, we both are sure to die.

John.
 Then let me stay, and, father, do you fly.

Talbot.
 Upon my blessing, I command thee go.

John.
 To fight I will, but not to fly the foe.

Talbot.
 Part of thy father may be saved in thee.

John.
 No part of him but would be shame in me.

Talbot.
 Thou never had'st renown, and can'st not lose it.

John.
 Yes; your renowned name. Shall flight abuse it?

Talbot.
 Thy father's charge shall clear thee from that stain.

John.
 You cannot witness for me, being slain.

If death be so apparent, then both fly.

Talbot.
 And leave my followers here to fight and die?

My age was never tainted with such shame:

John.
 And shall my youth be guilty of such blame?

No more can I be sever'd from your side;
 Than can yourself yourself in twain divide:

Stay, go, do what you will, the like do I,
 For live I will not, if my father die.

Talbot.
 Then here I take my leave of thee, fair son.

The extent of the extracts we have made will enable our readers to judge for themselves of the merits of Sir Walter's style as a dramatist. To us they appear to be of a very superior order, combining ease with force, and great depth of passion with a highly poetical diction. The development of his plot, and the conduct of his story through the intricacies of a regular play, seem to us the points in which his success would be most problematical.

We would submit it, in conclusion, to the elaborate judgment of Sir Walter, as an antiquarian, whether he has not fallen into a chronological error when he produces a Knight Templar in the reign of Edward the Third, although all the societies of their order had been suppressed in England early in the reign of that monarch's father.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
 SIR,

IT was with pleasure I read the communication of your correspondent J. C. relative to the natural history of the gooseberry caterpillar, in your instructive Miscellany of June last. It is not a little surprising that entomologists

entomologists should have so long neglected to give a more particular description of this little pest of our gardens; and, although your correspondent has very minutely traced the various transformations of this destructive insect, yet, with your permission, Mr. Editor, I will say a word or two on the subject.

From the letter of J. C. it seems he is not aware that there are two kinds of larvæ, which are destructive to the foliage of the gooseberry bush; one of which is the production of the *Phalana wavaría*, or gooseberry moth, and is very correctly described in the quotation from Sturt's Natural History; the other is the *Tenthredo rosæ*, and which is more particularly the subject of your correspondent's letter. These, it is plain, belong to two very different orders of insects; the former of which is of the order *Lepidoptera*, and the latter that of *Hymenoptera*. The character of the order *Lepidoptera* is,—Wings four, imbricated with minute scales. Generic character of the *Phalana* is,—Antennæ taper from the base; wings in general deflected when at rest; fly by night. The specific character of the *Phalana wavaría* is,—Wings grey; four black irregular stripes on the interior part of the upper wings; one resembling the letter L.

The character of the order *Hymenoptera* is,—Wings four, generally membranous; tails of the females armed with a sting. Generic character of the *Tenthredo* is,—Abdomen of equal thickness, and closely connected to the thorax: sting serrated between two valves; second wings shortest. The specific character of the *Tenthredo rosæ* is,—Antennæ, head, and thorax black, with a yellow spot on each side of the latter; abdomen yellow; a black spot on the anterior margin of the wings.

Though the larva of the *P. wavaría* enters the ground in order to change into a pupa, yet, from my own observations of the various metamorphoses of the *Tenthredo rosæ*, I may inform J. C. that he is not correct in supposing that is the case with the caterpillar of this very numerous and voracious little creature,—the *aurelia* of which is generally fixed to the dry stalk of some plant, the leaves, or small branches of shrubs or trees.

Correct figures of both these insects are given in Donovan's valuable

work on the Natural History of British insects.

Besides the above, there is another moth which feeds on the gooseberry and currant bushes, called the magpie moth (*Phalena grossulariata*), the specific character of which is,—Wings whitish, with round black spots, and a yellow streak on the anterior part. This fly is very common in the months of July and August; and it is not a little singular, that this insect, when alarmed, will fall to the ground as if dead, and remain motionless till the appearance of danger is over.

Epping; E. DOUBLEDAY.
June 15, 1822.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
ONE of your readers is puzzled with the phenomena of the common phial barometer. He asks,—1st. Why must the rim of the neck of the phial be separated before the water can be suspended? 2d. Why is the surface of the water concave in fine weather, and convex in rainy weather? 3dly. Why does the exposure of the phial to the heat of a fire produce the same effect as rainy weather?

In answer to these questions I would say,—1st. That it is not necessary to separate the rim of the neck in order to suspend the water: If the surface of the rim be perfectly even and dry, the water will be suspended just the same as when the rim is removed. The reason why it is necessary in any cases to strike off the rim, is because it is uneven, and will draw off the water, by making the surface heavier on one side than on another.

2d. In fine weather the weight of the atmosphere is greater than in rainy weather, as is seen in the quicksilver barometer; in the former the column is about thirty-one inches, but in the latter about twenty-eight. When, by the collision of clouds of different degrees of humidity, rain is formed, the weight of the atmosphere, and consequently its density and its pressure on the surface of the water is diminished; the water therefore sinks, and a drop is formed. In fine weather the air remains charged with its humidity, and consequently its weight and density, and pressure on the surface of the water in the phial, are greater than in rainy weather; hence

hence the drop disappears, and the surface is concave.

3d. When the phial is exposed to the heat of a fire, as the density of the air is diminished by its greater rarefaction, its pressure on the surface of the water is diminished also the same as when rain is formed, because its elastic force is proportionate to its density. SIGMA.

Bucks; May 4, 1822.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XXIII.

The Edinburgh Review, No. 72.

THERE is very little matter in the present number of this Review which is calculated for cursory perusal, or to afford light amusement to the reader. It is replete with grave discussions, principally of a political tendency; and a great deal of heavy ordnance is brought to bear, from different positions, upon the ministry, whose exposed and difficult situation certainly presents a strong temptation for such an attack. It is, we presume, with this view that so much more than a due proportion of this number is devoted to subjects of national policy, to the exclusion of articles of mere literary interest. We seem to be labouring through a number of the Pamphleteer. But, such is the state of things, that instruction is a point of much greater importance than amusement, and the ability with which it is here administered commands our attention and respect, and must make a deep and lasting impression on the public mind.

The first article is an elaborate inquiry into the *Nature and Origin of the Courts of the Ancient English Common Law*, which are illustrated by much antiquarian research into the laws and legislative assemblies of the northern tribes. The inferences drawn from the history of these courts are, however, directed not to jurisprudence, but to politics. Parliament is supposed by the writer to have been a concentration of the numerous courts leet and county courts, whose juries were delegated, by their respective districts, to represent the grievances of the community, and to require redress from the crown. It was strictly a high court of justice, whose legislative functions rather resulted from than formed a part of its original des-

tinuation. This view of the subject, considering Parliament as a common law-court, and not as a body arising out of the feudal system, or growing up under the licence of the prerogative, is ingenious and novel; and, while it is more consistent, in our opinion, with constitutional principles, it is certainly supported, in this treatise, on very plausible authorities and arguments. We are, however, inclined to look upon disquisitions of this nature as being rather interesting to the antiquary than useful in a practical sense. Whatever may have been the origin and progress of our institutions, it is to their spirit and principle that we are to look; and these it is our duty to apply to the present qualifications and circumstances of the people, without referring us back to times whose habits and acquirements were very dissimilar and inferior to our's. The principle (which, in our constitution, is that of representation,) will apply in different degrees to different situations; and it is by this alone, and not by any former application of it, that we are or can be bound.

A *Supplement to a Collection of Tracts*, made by the late Mr. QUINTIN CRAWFURD, and published after his death, forms the subject of the next article. It is favourably spoken of by the reviewer, whose task has been easy, consisting for the most part of a detail of anecdotes respecting the sufferings of Louis the Sixteenth and his queen. These are calculated to bring into the light the more favourable points of their characters; to which we may give faith, without any change of opinion on the course of the singular events in which that unfortunate couple were involved, or on the conduct pursued by them. This is a rather entertaining, but not very important, article.

With the succeeding article, which relates to *Prison Discipline*, and which proceeds from the same hand as other papers in this review, conceived in the same spirit, we feel and must express considerable dissatisfaction, as well with regard to its opinions as to its manner. It is written in the well-known witty and sprightly vein of its reputed author, which is, at best, unsuitable to so serious a topic; and which is still more out of its place when exerted to enforce a system of harsh and severe treatment of prisoners. "There must (says the reviewer,

viewer, in conclusion,) be a great deal of solitude; coarse food; a dress of shame; hard, incessant, irksome, eternal labour; a planned and regulated, and unrelenting, exclusion of happiness and comfort." It appears to be the object of the writer merely to impress the mind of the convict with a terror of future imprisonment; and this is an old and a simple expedient, and, Heaven knows, has been, and always will be, very easily accomplished. But what is the effect? By rendering his labour irksome, are you likely to inspire him with a love of industry? By turning him adrift in the world, penniless and unhappy, are you likely to reclaim him to better feelings, or to rescue him from future temptation? On his discharge, granting that he hates the prison more, are his necessities, which urged him to crime, less, or his habits and feelings altered or improved? Nothing of all this: but he is dismissed with the simple injunction, "You have fallen into this trap once: you know the miseries you have suffered; take care how you get into it again." This is an undisguised system of mere terror, and places the human being on the same level as the brute animal. It is the noble endeavour of the present day to act upon a higher and more efficacious principle; to operate on our moral and intellectual, rather than on our corporeal nature; to replace bad habits by good; to reclaim the sinner, and to raise him, if possible, for a short season, above temptation, by enabling him during his confinement to acquire some small means of exercising his industry profitably after his enlargement. Here we have not force, but reason; and reasonable means directed to beneficial ends. The impression of terror wears away, or is overcome by weightier motives of necessity; but teach a man his duty, inure him to labour, make his labour pleasant and profitable, turn him out with a little capital in hand, and an improved character; and who can hesitate in deciding whether that man is most likely to return to his dungeon, who blesses it as the scene of his amendment, or he who curses it as the witness of his anguish and despair. It gives us great concern to see this review, which ought to do better things, setting itself against the reformed system, and contributing to check those plans, which we have no doubt will, when

matured, be as useful as they are honourable to society; and we cannot avoid observing, that a Christian divine does not appear to us to be acting exactly in character, by contributing to darken the house of bondage, and to strike the iron deeper into the heart of the unhappy prisoner.

A very powerful and impressive exposition of the State of the Nation, as respects its financial concerns, forms the *fourth article*; and, notwithstanding all our familiarity with the burdens and grievances of the country, such are the ability and perspicuity with which the statements are here made, and such the force of argument and indignation with which the extravagance of the government is laid before us, that we feel it with all the force of a new and recent fact. From the sixth of a series of tables relating to the expenditure and revenue of the kingdom, which are all highly interesting and instructive, it appears, that, calculating the change in the value of the currency, the country, in the words of the reviewer, "has been paying, during the last year, a larger amount of taxes, by half a million, than it did during the most wasteful and oppressive period of the late war; and a larger amount, by nearly three millions, than it did during the period next to that in point of expenditure." Granting, what we believe to be true, that the return to cash payments was a wise, perhaps an inevitable measure, what is the inference? That no public man should be allowed to retain more of his salary than will barely recompence him for his real labour; that no such thing as a sinecure should exist for a moment longer; and, that our civil, naval, and especially our military establishments, should be reduced to the very lowest possible scale. To this conclusion, or to worse, we must come at last. Through all the course of its various reasonings, this paper deserves the most pointed attention; and, we earnestly recommend its perusal and circulation, as an efficacious means of opening the eyes of the country to its true condition.

We next meet with the most spirited and agreeable piece of criticism of which this number can boast, bearing within itself the demonstration of its paternity. It is a review of Lord Byron's tragedies, and makes, we think, a very fair and correct estimate of his powers, as displayed in this department.

partment. Nor does the disposition of the writer, although he comments with much severity on his lordship and his works, seem to be unfriendly to his author. We really think he means to reform the delinquent, if he could; but, in our apprehension, it is of little avail to desire Lord Byron to emulate Shakspeare, and to multiply, like him, the scenic shadows of human nature; or to recommend to him the fertility and good humour of Walter Scott. Who would think of asking Fuseli to paint like Wilkie? or of requesting Lord Byron himself, as some critics have done, to come home and attend to his business in the House of Lords, where perhaps he might, in time, become permanent chairman of committees. We must accept him according to his nature,—limited in power, but intense in its action,—concentrated, vehement, and eccentric; in some things inimitable, in many excellent, in others reprehensible.

The sixth article, *Agricultural Distress*, is drawn up with perfect independence, and we entirely acquiesce in the soundness of its principles. The interests of all classes,—growers and consumers,—are identified with the freedom of the corn-trade; and the only difficulty consists in letting down the country from its artificial state to that firm basis on which alone its prosperity can be permanent. There is one observation of the reviewer we must notice; he seems to undervalue the effect of taxation. Now, though taxes are not the sole, we contend they are the chief cause of the farmer's distress. A delusive mode of estimating the pressure of taxes is frequently resorted to by ministers and their adherents, in taking the amount of direct taxation, for a correct measure of the degree in which the cultivator is affected by the public burthens. Nothing can be more erroneous; if taxes operated in this way, they would truly form only a drop in the sea of agricultural difficulties: but we will show the contrary. Direct taxes, which enhance the expenses of cultivation, are obviously injurious; but we contend that taxation universally falls more exclusively on agriculture than on other branches of industry. First, manual labour enters more largely into the produce of agriculture than of manufactures. A piece of broad-cloth or cotton is chiefly wrought

out by the aid of machinery, but a quarter of wheat can only be produced by the labour of man: hence all taxes on consumption, as excises, &c. by augmenting the price of labour, are peculiarly oppressive to agriculture. Secondly, taxes that do not fall on necessities, indirectly affect agriculture, by rendering an effective reduction in rent and tithe incompatible with the support of public burdens. We conclude, therefore, that there is no tax the repeal of which would not, *pro tanto*, afford agricultural relief, inasmuch as there is no tax that does not tend either to augment the cost of production, lessen the power of consumption in the people, or oppose the reduction of revenue derived from the soil.

We must be rather brief with *Demosthenes*, which forms the seventh article, and another long and learned dissertation on Greek eloquence. The writer seems literally in love with his subject, though we confess we do not participate in all his enthusiasm for the ancients. We think with the Abbé Auger, they were partly *babillards*; and certainly the coarseness and personality of some of their famous orators, in which charges of *cowardice*, *bribery*, and *ruffianism*, are directly made, would hardly be tolerated at this day by the pot-wallopers of palace-yard. We may be deficient, it is true, in taste and learning, when we avow our admiration is more for the moderns than the Greeks and Romans. Their institutions were too warlike and ferocious for us; and we cannot help thinking that one of the greatest improvements mankind are destined to attain, is to explode the illusion of military glory, which formed the *beau ideal* of the ancient commonwealths. The article, notwithstanding, evinces both taste and eloquence, and we have heard it highly extolled by some Oxford scholars.

Comparative Productiveness of High and Low Taxes forms the next subject, in which we think, from the example of Ireland, and the progress of various English duties, the main proposition, that an increase of taxation is not always followed by an increase of revenue, nor a diminution of taxation by a diminution of revenue, is fully established. The public is much indebted to the Edinburgh Journal for the attention paid to these subjects;

in the present number we have three articles devoted to important questions of public economy, all of great ability, and not less distinguished for the sound principles they inculcate, than for the valuable statistical information with which they are illustrated, and which can be found in no other publication.

The ninth article, *Malaria*, is medical, relating to the Walcheren fever, miasma, sciatica, tooth-ach, rheumatism, head-ache, and other bodily afflictions. We suspect the alarming intelligence about *malaria* prevailing in Bridge-street, St. James's-park, Finsbury-square, and Whitechapel, is merely a *ruse de guerre* of the reviewer, intended to locate his observations nearer home, as his subject is rather remote, being a "Memoir of Signor Brocchi dell'aria di Roma negli antichi tempi."

Tonbridge School forms the tenth and last article, and is apparently intended to keep alive public attention on the important subject of charitable abuses, which Mr. Brougham did himself so much honour in dragging to light. In the case of *Tonbridge*, it is well known that the funds, for a series of years, have been misapplied by the Skinner's Company; and the question now is, the most advantageous mode of employing the revenues of the charity, amounting to four or five thousand pounds a-year, with a certainty of future augmentation; besides arrears of post-rents, amounting at least to twenty thousand pounds. In the application of the funds, we do not concur in the suggestion of Mr. Prinsep, of establishing a great school on the plan of Eton and Westminster; these foundations are themselves the seat of gross abuses, and certainly any extension of their principle would ill accord with the state of knowledge and the wants of the community. The whole question, however, of charitable abuses, like many others, will never receive an adequate corrective, without a previous change in the representation of the people.

Having already expressed our approbation of the present number, we have nothing to add in conclusion. It is manifestly superior to some of its late predecessors; and we doubt not, that, if the future numbers be brought out with similar ability, the *Edinburgh Review* will soon re-gain whatever ground it may have lost in public estimation.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE SOCIAL ECONOMIST.

NO. 1.

[It formed a part of the original design of this Miscellany, and has never since been lost sight of, in compiling the fifty-three volumes to which it has extended, to contribute in every way to the promotion of the *social happiness* of mankind, by diffusing early and explicit intelligence of every new discovery, or useful adoption or improvement, in those arts which conduce to the use, convenience, or comfort, of our species, whether congregated in magnificent and crowded cities, in large manufacturing country towns, or in villages or houses of the husbandmen and labourers. In furtherance of this design, the Editor feels enabled, by the great diversity and extent of the talent by which his labours are assisted, to commence a series of papers, under the title of THE SOCIAL ECONOMIST; one of which will appear in most of the succeeding numbers.]

Bored Springs or Artificial Fountains obtained by Boring the Earth.

IN some late Numbers we called the attention of the public to the successful experiments recently made at *Tottenham*, and in some villages adjacent, in *Essex*, to obtain constant supplies of water by boring to certain depths in the earth. In our Magazine for May 1805, vol. 19, p. 368, we gave some particulars of a patent obtained by Mr. James Ryan, for boring for water; and at sundry times we have introduced various notions on the subject, conceiving it to be of the greatest consequence to society.

It seems, by a late account published by Mr. Robinson, in his "History of *Tottenham*," that within the memory of several inhabitants of *Tottenham High-Cross, Middlesex*, it was a universal complaint, that no good water was to be had in the village. The wells were only a few feet deep, the supply of water was uncertain, and it was not pure enough for domestic purposes. The wells reached only to the blue clay, and therefore their depth depended on that of the superstratum, namely, of the gravel or loam lying upon it. But, within the last forty years, the complaint of the badness of the water has been effectually removed in many places in the parish, and might be so in all. The clay, from the surface of which the water was formerly obtained, and to which it is nearly impervious, has been pierced through in many parts, which has afforded a never-failing supply

supply of remarkably clear and brilliant water, particularly soft, and which is consequently adapted to every domestic purpose. The depths of the wells have varied from about 110 to 140 feet; and when the water was arrived at in sinking some of them, it rose with such great rapidity, as to overtake the well-digger before his escape could be well effected.

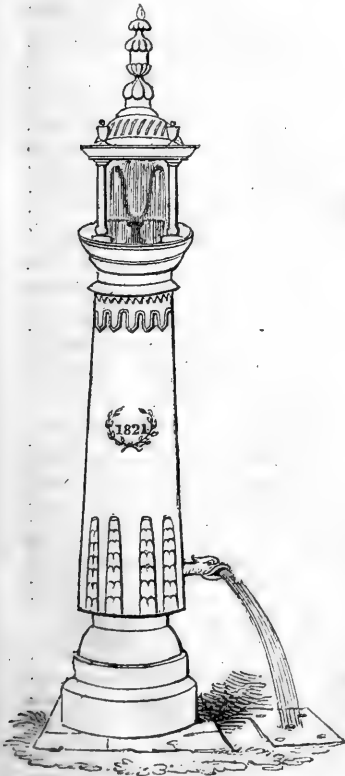
Yet, although some of the inhabitants of Tottenham obtained good supplies of excellent water from deep-sunk wells, there were a great proportion who were obliged to buy water of the carriers, who procured it from a well on Tottenham-green, which was dug, and a pump erected, at the expense of the Lord of the Manor in 1791. However, in the summer of

method of boring through the clay to the main-spring, at his farm in Broad-lane, Page Green, Tottenham; where he obtained a copious and constant supply of water, from a depth of 120 feet, which rises eight feet above the surface, and, flowing over, forms an elegant little cascade, and it has neither increased nor diminished since. Having succeeded on his own premises, he thought a similar experiment might be tried with equal success on the public waste ground; and, this suggestion being made to the vestry, it was acceded to on behalf of the parish, and the work commenced. It was completed under the direction of the above gentleman, by Mr. John Goode. The ground was bored to the depth of 105 feet, when a fine spring of water issued forth, which rises six feet above the surface of the ground, through a tube within a cast-iron pedestal, and, flowing over the lip or edge of a vase, forms a bell-shaped continual sheet of water, inclosing the vase as in a glass case. It is collected and again conducted downward through the pedestal to the place of its discharge, out of the mouth of a dolphin, about eighteen inches from the ground, for the convenience of placing a pail or pitcher under the stream. The quantity of water thrown up and discharged is at the rate of fourteen gallons a minute. (*See the Engraving.*)

The peculiar advantages of boring the ground for water, instead of digging, particularly at great depths, renders the former method of great importance to the public; since water is obtained by boring at a small expense, as is exemplified by the following table of Mr. Goode's, which shows the Tottenham prices of boring, at every ten feet of depth, and shews the cost of well-sinking to be from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 times greater, according to circumstances:—

Depth in Feet.	Price of Boring.	Price of Well-sinking.
10	£0 3 4	£1 5
20	0 10 0	3 0
30	1 0 0	5 5
40	1 13 4	8 0
50	2 10 0	11 5
60	3 10 0	15 0
70	4 13 4	19 5
80	6 0 0	24 0
90	7 10 0	29 5
100	9 3 4	35 0
110	11 0 0	41 5
120	13 0 0	48 0
130	15 3 4	55 5
140	17 10 0	63 0

1821, a gentleman adopted the new
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Depth in Feet.	Price of Boiling.	Price of Well-sinking.
150	20 0 0	71 5
160	22 13 4	80 0
170	25 10 0	89 5
180	28 10 0	99 0
190	31 13 4	109 5
200	35 0 0	120 0

The curious and important fact, that subterraneous fountains of water could be tapped in certain situations, was by accident long ago brought to light, in different districts in this kingdom, viz. that there are situated below the surface, in many low situations, certain porous strata of open-grained sand or fissured stone, charged with a supply of water, in such a pent or confined state,* that on the sinking of a well, or making a bore-hole, down through the superincumbent strata, to reach any such water-charged stratum, the water therefrom would rise through such new opening, and overflow on the surface.

Many such overflowing wells have long existed in and near to London, and in various other parts of the kingdom; and we are enabled to mention the following instances, viz. in the Adelphi (George's); in Addle-hill, Thames-street (Rudd's); in New Bond-street (No. 110); in Park-lane, Putney (Daniel's); in Richmond town; at Twyford (Wilan's); at East Acton (Overy's); at Knotting-hill, or Kensington Gravel-pits (Vulliamy's); at Tottenham (Forster's, J. and W. Rowe's, Smith's, &c.); at Tottenham High-Cross (Wilkinson's, &c.), &c.—At the New-Inn, south of Silsoe, in Bedfordshire; at Cambridge city (east part), and at Wimpole, in Cambridgeshire; at Alford, in Lincolnshire, and at numerous places in the adjacent coast-district of that county, viz. at Saleby, Sutton, Trusthorpe (Hill's, Taylor's, &c.), &c.—At Dunccehill, north-west of Hull, and near Leeds (Gott's, Marshall's,) in Yorkshire; in and near Derby town (several), and at Oakthorpe, in Measham (an old coal-pit), in Derbyshire, &c. &c.

Bore-holes, made by the large augers used by colliers and others, for deeply penetrating and examining the strata, have at various times, and in

* The elevated ranges of chalk-hills, flanked by sand, which surround London, (except eastward,) and in a depressed form underlie its thick clay strata, explain the sources of the subterraneous waters, and the cause of their tendency to rise in the deep wells of the London Vale; see our 23d volume, p. 212.

many places, been the means of tapping springs of water, concealed and confined beneath the surface, as above-mentioned; which water has afterwards risen, and continued to overflow the tops of such deep bore-holes. Accidental discoveries of this kind have also been made at Husbands-Bosworth, in Leicestershire; Sprinks in Eduction, in Derbyshire; at Toton, Dirty-Hucknal, and Kirklington, in Nottinghamshire; at Leighton's-mill, near Wakefield, and at Bridlington, in Yorkshire; at Willoughby, near Sleaford, in Lincolnshire, near Comlongon Castle, Dumfrieshire, &c.

The inhabitants of the coast-district of Lincolnshire, above-mentioned, from having long observed certain forcibly-rising fountains of water, which are there called "Blow-wells," and having noticed also the modern overflowing wells, which have been alluded to above, have ingeniously conceived the practicability, of saving the expense and trouble of a well; and accordingly began, twenty years since or upwards, to substitute a bore-hole, penetrating to the spring; into which perforation a leaden or tin pipe was inserted, and tightly fixed therein, by a close stopping of tempered clay, rammed into the hole round the pipe. A wooden pump-case, of the usual construction, (except wanting a slit for the sweep or handle,) was then erected around the pipe; and, through the ordinary perforation for the spout, the top end of the bore-pipe was turned horizontally, and mostly produced ever afterwards, a fine stream of water therefrom.

A correspondent of this Miscellany, in 1807, examined several of these ingenious substitutes for wells and pumps in use in the vicinity of Alford, viz. at Sutton (Wilson's), at Trusthorpe (Wilson's, and others), &c.; and he received accounts, that they were common, almost throughout that coast-district, particularly in Marsh-Chapel, and near Great Grimsby. In some few cases, very near to the sea, the water diminished or ceased to flow from the spout during two or three hours daily, when the tide was at the lowest; notwithstanding the spouts were many feet elevated above high-water level.

The modern discoveries regarding the strata of England, which we were the first to announce and to recommend to the attention of our readers,

(see our 11th volume, p. 525, our 40th volume, p. 379, &c.) are now so far matured and known to many practical engineers, as to leave nothing wanting in regard to the principles, by which the local extents of the districts capable of this improvement, in the place of wells and pumps, may be previously determined. And, fortunately, the great variety and extent of our mining and well-sinking operations have reared a class of practical men, fully equal to the executing of the necessary works, without its being necessary for the public to listen to the pretensions of affected new discoveries, or to tolerate mystery on the subject.

To such men it must be left to determine, by examinations of the neighbouring strata, how far the operation will be successful. It can hardly be expected that the water will ever rise higher than its subterraneous reservoir, unless by lateral pressure, on the principle developed by Bolton in his water-raising apparatus. But these considerations are complicated; and, before any gentleman, company, or parish begins the operation, it may be proper to obtain the opinion of practical men, just as in the case of mining, or other similar operations. Nor can the expense be reduced to a certain scale; for it will depend on the nature of the strata to be passed through, and, in some cases, the best tools repeatedly fail.

An expensive experiment has been recently made, without due regard to circumstances, by Mr. Laycock, of Islington, and has hitherto been without success. Mr. L. with much public spirit, has persevered; and we delayed the publication of the present article, till we could announce the result of his operations. The curiosity of the public having, however, been excited by our former articles, and many of our readers being impatient for details, we have judged it better to present them with these observations, than longer to defer them.

[*Since the previous article was written, we have been favoured with the following letter from an eminent practical engineer, and we hasten to lay it before our readers, as tending to complete their information on the subject.*]

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*,

SIR,

Observing that the letter of your Tottenham correspondent, S. S. in p. 290 of your last volume, which strongly

recommends the extension generally of borings for water, in preference to the sinking of wells, has remained unnoticed by your many able correspondents; and having observed that the principle on which the "genuine spring," as S. S. calls it, which has lain concealed under the village of Tottenham and its vicinity, is capable of rising, through a well or bore-hole, and overflowing on the surface, is not adverted to, and apparently is not known to that writer; and conceiving that a right understanding of the principle alluded to, is of the utmost importance, towards preventing many persons from incurring the expenses of borings, in other and higher situations, and afterwards experiencing the mortification of finding, that the water will not there rise to the surface through a bore-hole; although, on the same spot, it might rise and stand permanently, at a useful height, in a well. —I am on these accounts desirous of showing, in your instructive pages, that there is, in the principle I have alluded to, nothing of mystery or difficulty: it is simply this, that the water contained in the legs of a crooked pipe, in the form of a U or a V, or of an inverted syphon, will rise or flow to the same height (with respect to the horizontal plane) in each of its legs.

Now the open and connected joints or cracks (that may be witnessed in any chalk-pit,) of the vast stratum of chalk which underlies London, and whose northern edge rises from under the London clay, and forms an elevated chalk country in Hertfordshire, may be conceived as forming, by its connected open joints, one of the legs of a great subterraneous syphon, of which the other leg may be conceived to be, any well or bore-hole, opened down to the chalk, or even down to the loose sand stratum, which usually lies immediately upon the chalk, and rather obstructedly suffers the chalk water to rise up through it, whenever the superincumbent pressure is locally removed, as has recently been done by the perforations made at Tottenham, and had previously been done by numerous deep wells in other places near London; the source or supply of this water, being the rains and dews, which fall on the chalk-hills surrounding London.

On this first view of the subject it might seem, that, as the chalk downs and hills, on every side of the London clay, except on the Essex and Suffolk coast,

coast, including parts of the adjoining counties, between Cromer on the north, and Reculver (or Sandown) on the south, rise higher,—for the most part considerably higher,—than the surface of the London clay; that therefore the water from the joints of the chalk, might be expected to rise and overflow the top of a deep well or bore-hole, in any part of the London clay district; which evidently seems to be the opinion of your correspondent Mr. S. S. and of some others who have written on the subject.

But it is necessary to take into the account, several very deeply excavated valleys on the borders of the London clay, where the clay is reduced to a thin edge, in the bottoms of such valleys; through which excavations the chalk waters, overflowing there at the surface, are enabled spontaneously to flow, on to and across the clay strata, in their course towards the tidal estuary of the Thames; the principal of which excavations is that for the Thames itself, just below the town of Maidenhead; those for its southern tributary streams are,—for the Wey, about three miles below Guilford; for the Mole, about two miles below Leatherhead; for the Wandle, about a mile above Mitcham, &c. For the northern branches of the Thames, the principal excavations on the edge of the clay strata are only two, viz. for the Coln, near Uxbridge; and for the Lea, about a mile below Ware.

The two last natural outlets for the northern chalk waters, enable a great part of the Hertfordshire chalk-waters to escape, and flow on to the London-clay strata, in their way to the Thames; the main bodies of these waters proceed in their natural courses to the Thames, at Staines and at Blackwall: but other parts of each of these streams have been diverted by art, at no great distances from their outlets, and are conveyed towards London, from near Uxbridge by the Grand-Junction and Regent's Canals, and from near Ware, by the New River. On the south-east of the town of Islington, the former of these artificial conduits, for the overflowings of the chalk waters, has been lately made to pass in a tunnel, under the other of these conduits; and thereby we are furnished, with the ready means of roughly comparing the height of the water in these two conduits, not only where they cross, as above-mentioned, but at their sources near Uxbridge and near Ware.

Allowing for the rise of four locks, which occur in the Regent's Canal between the Islington tunnel and the Regent's Park, and for two other locks which occur on the Grand Junction, between Bull-bridge and the Uxbridge outlet; and allowing, in like manner, for the elevation of the New-River water, above the water in the tunnel beneath it, and for the very easy rise which the surface of the New River (as a very slowly-running stream,) presents, from Islington to its source near Ware: it will hence appear, that these two principal natural vents for the chalk-water, on the north-west and north of London, are nearly on one level; and the course on the map, of these two artificial water-conduits, meeting at Islington, furnishes a visible and important line of demarkation across Middlesex, for distinguishing (with some few local exceptions, where these conduits are either embanked, or deep-cut, or tunneled,) the places, situated southward of such line, as lying below the chalk-water level, (as Tottenham is situated below the course of the New River, on the east of the latter,) from those other and higher-lying places, to the northward of this line of demarkation; where, consequently, there can be no reason for expecting that a well or a bore-hole should overflow on the surface; and where, in point of fact, none do overflow, as far as I know.

In this district of Middlesex, situated above the chalk-water level, there are numerous modern wells, of great depth most of them, in which the water has risen, and a supply of it permanently stood, a great many feet above the places, where such waters were first tapped, by the augers used in the bottoms of such wells, by the well-sinkers; and perhaps, where these operations have been judiciously and well performed, the water has in general risen, to the level of the natural outlets above-mentioned.

The heights of two others of the before-mentioned natural outlets of the chalk-waters, viz. that near Maidenhead, and that below Guilford, are probably not greatly different from the height of those two northern outlets already described; but this being a matter of great practical importance, towards demarking the entire district around London, to the westward and southward, wherein overflowing wells or bore-holes might reasonably be expected to be obtained; I beg to suggest

gest the propriety, of tracing out, by a pretty accurate levelling, and the mapping, of a level line on the surface, (such as a canal without any locks might occupy,) from the outlet near Maidenhead, eastward, to intersect the Colne river; ascertaining, at the same time, any difference of level and distance there may be, between this point of intersection and the lowest place of outlet for the chalk-water in the vale of the Coln, near Uxbridge.

In like manner, should the same level line be traced and mapped, south-eastward from Maidenhead, to intersect the Wey river; comparing the same, as to level and distance, with the lowest chalk-water outlet in that valley; and so on, eastward, with respect to the Mole and the Wandie rivers, and their respective lowest chalk-water outlets.

In this, as in almost all other classes of natural phenomena, some anomalies occur, which complicate the matter, and require the aid of science and research, for their elucidation: here, for instance, the Castle of Windsor is seen standing on a detached mass of chalk, rising higher than the surface of much of the surrounding London-clay; in which last, on nearly all sides, I believe, deep modern wells have been sunk, without reaching the chalk, except, perhaps, by the noses of some of the augers, which have let up the springs into these wells. It appears to me probable, that this Windsor mass of chalk, is surrounded on all sides by those dislocating fissures, which the miners usually call *faults*, and has been lifted or thrust up 200 or 300 feet from its former position; but, without these fissures around the Windsor chalk, giving vent, as far as I know, to any remarkable or large springs of water, from the great water-charged mass of chalk which they intersect, and from which this mass seems to have been elevated.

Another anomaly attending this overflowing-well district around London, occurs in the vale of Ravensborne, in the north-west corner of Kent, wherein the chalk strata lie bare, down as far as Deptford; and the edge of the London clay is in this valley, little, if at all, elevated above the level of the Thames; and yet without this place producing any very great or notable springs of water, or without the district to the west of this

valley, being unfitted for producing overflowing wells, as I understand; which circumstances may, I think, have arisen, from a water-tight *fault* or fissure, filled with clay, crossing the vale of the Thames, near to the Ravensborne valley on the west, and elevating the strata on its eastern side. But having already somewhat extended this letter, and having a wish to mention several other matters, the results of my professional engagements and inquiries, relative to wells and borings, in the vale of the Thames, and many other places, I must reserve these for a future communication.

Howland-street; JOHN FAREY,
July 8, 1822. Mineral Surveyor.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT, who signs "Fact," in your last month's Magazine, has taken the title of a work which I have lately published, on the present method of constructing ships, as practised by Sir Robert Seppings, as a text, for the purposes of abusing the inventor, and of conveying to your readers the notion, that all the improvements which he has introduced are due to the ingenuity of others.

It is pretty evident, that he has only read the title of the work in question; for, if he had perused the book, he would most probably have saved himself the trouble of writing, and me the pain of answering such incorrect and malicious observations; and which are calculated only to make an impression on those who have not studied the subject.

1st. As to the mode suggested by Capt. Cowan, in the year 1805, "of filling in the timbers, and making all solid." Filling-in and caulking the frames of ships, as high as their floor-heads, has been practised in this country as long as England has possessed a navy of any strength; and you will find, on reference to my work "On Preserving the Navy," (page 60,) that "Mr. Kirby, of Chatham-yard, proposed in the year 1763 to fill-in and then caulk the frames of ships, from their keels to the water's edge." This did not rest, prior to Capt. Cowan's proposition, upon recommendation only; for Admiral Schank built in 1800 a vessel, in Mr. Dudman's yard at Deptford, with a solid frame.

2dly. The proposal of "omitting the foot-waling, and substituting diagonal riders,"

riders," said to have been recommended by the same gentleman, is as new as the former. Earl Stanhope, by patent dated 9th of April, 1807, proposes, in building vessels which he denominates "Stanhope weatherers," either to plank them inside and out, or to omit the inside planking, and increase the outside; and he goes on by stating "this latter method is the ancient method, and, in my opinion, it ought to be revived." In the San Juan Nepomeceno, of seventy-four guns, built at Ferrol in the year 1781, and captured by Lord Nelson in 1805, riders were laid all fore and aft in the hold in a diagonal direction; and, further, it was always the custom in this country to lay the breadth and top riders diagonally. I have answered this point under the supposition that Captain Cowan had recommended diagonal riders; but the fact is, that he made no such proposal, nor is the word diagonal used throughout his letter, except in reference to driving the bolts and tree-nails diagonally, a plan which he strongly recommends, but gives the credit thereof to Capt. Cartier, of the Navy.

3dly. Horizontal timbers. As these are not introduced into the new method of ship-building, it may appear irrelevant to notice them; but as, by an abuse of terms, the shelf pieces, which are placed without the clamps, at a considerable distance from the frame, are called by the writer horizontal timbers, it may be right to state, that these have been long employed by the French. As a proof, the lower-deck beams of L'Hébe, captured by the British in the year 1782, were secured by shelf-pieces; these were removed when she was repaired in the year 1806. And further, Mr. Boswell's patent method of building ships, dated 1802, (not 1806, as incorrectly stated,) bears no similitude either to the diagonal framing invented by Sir R. Seppings, or in the application of shelf-pieces.

4thly. Cross-planking. Placing of planks diagonally has been practised for more than a century past, in partial cases, by the French, and other foreign nations, see Dupin's excellent memoir "De la Structure des Vaisseaux Anglais," inserted in the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1817, also "Bouguer's Traité du Navire," published in 1746, page 154.—In Mr. Maclonochie's prospectus,

published by Egerton in 1805, coaks are not mentioned, or even alluded to; on the contrary, he proposes to lay the decks the same thickness "as at present, but to be divided into three layers; one layer diagonally from starboard to larboard, another from larboard to starboard, and a third as at present, fore and aft: this (says he,) by tonguing the two under strata, and jointing and caulking the upper, would produce a platform of incredible strength." That coaks were used by the ancients, in works of civil architecture, we know from Wood's account of Balbec, as quoted by Sir R. Seppings, in his paper on ship-building, inserted in the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1820, where it is stated that "the pieces composing the shafts of the lofty columns were joined together without cement, by pins of iron let into sockets." In giving this quotation, it is not my intention to rob General Bentham of the merit of invention, in applying a known principle to a new object; as he certainly is the first upon record who introduced circular coaks of wood in ship-building. In many instances the wooden coaks are now substituted by those of cast-iron.

5thly. The bolting of thick strakes over the joints of the timbers, at the first and second futtock-heads, has been practised in the British navy for time immemorial, and is established by an order of the King in council in 1745; and, by the same authority, two strakes, two feet three inches in breadth, the lower seven and a half, and the upper six inches in thickness, are to be placed next the timbers, on each side, in ships of the line of seventy-four guns; these may be considered as doing the offices of side keelsons.

6thly. Circular sterns. There is among the models belonging to the government, one of a floating battery, pierced for twenty-four guns, having a circular stern. This model is at least fifty years old; and, on reference to page 10 of Sir R. Seppings's letter to Lord Melville, it will be seen, that the late Capt. Larcom, in 1798, gave it as his opinion, "that ships should have circular sterns." What claim, then, has the author of "the Precursor," which was published in 1813, to this recommendation?

One circumstance remains to be noticed, which is, the wilful misrepresentation

sentation that Mr. Snodgrass suggested the method of laying blocks in docks, and for which Sir Robert Seppings received, about the year 1800, a reward of 1,000*l.* Mr. Snodgrass, in his letter to the East India Company in 1806, recommended "that there should be a reservoir to fill each dock with water, so as to raise the ship on high blocks," and has made no allusion whatever to the iron wedge blocks in question, which are so easily removed, when ships are required to be suspended to remedy defects in their keels, &c. and are not used for the purpose of lifting ships. So much for the knowledge and accuracy of your correspondent.

It will appear by the authorities which have been given, that most of the principles aforesaid have been long known and practised, and thus become public property; but, if the limits of a letter would allow, I could show very material modifications and alterations in each, as introduced by Sir R. Seppings, so as to give them the title of inventions. In the hands of the persons who preceded him, these alterations from the common system failed; under his management, and by his improvements, they have succeeded admirably; and it is always to be recollected, that it is the whole of a machine which is to be regarded, not its parts; and that, although we cannot create a new mechanical power, yet every credit is due to him who invents an useful machine by a new combination of known principles. But I challenge your correspondent to bring forward a single authority to show, that the manner of putting together the frame timbers,—the diagonal trussed frame in the holds of ships,—the trussing between their ports,—the combination of thick waterways with the beams and shelf-pieces,—and that the clasp iron knees have ever been practised, or even proposed, by any other person. But all these form but a small part of the inventions and improvements which have been brought forward by Sir R. Seppings, in the various branches of naval science.

The spleen shown by your correspondent is evident to every reader; but few may be acquainted, that notwithstanding Sir Robert had shown such ability in ship-building, as well as in mechanical inventions, yet he did not arrive at his present situation of Surveyor of the Navy until he had

passed through all the gradations of office, nor until he had completed upwards of thirty years of faithful and active service; that he had every right to expect this situation, even if he had not rendered such signal services; as he was apprenticed, at a considerable expense, to a gentleman (Sir John Henslow) who was Surveyor of the Navy, and who had in his turn been an apprentice to Sir Thomas Slade, who also filled that office.

The last paragraph in the letter signed "Fact" is obviously written with the view of conveying to the public, that the author of "the Precursor" and the writer of that letter are the same person; or why, it is asked by every reader, should the writer be so tender of the opinions given in "the Precursor?" This opinion I cannot for a moment entertain: I cannot believe, that any person holding the rank of a captain in the British navy, would descend to calumniate a gentleman, who he must be conscious has rendered great services to his country, and who, from his general urbanity of manners, is incapable of giving offence to any one. Nor can I imagine, that a person who has given to the public one work on naval affairs, and has sent out a prospectus of another, (by which it appears he intends to trace naval improvements from the first naval architect, Noah, down to the present time,) should be so grossly ignorant of the progress of the science upon which he intends to treat. But, although indirect, it certainly behoves Capt. Layman to disavow such an imputation.

JOHN KNOWLES.

London; July 11, 1822.

SUNDRY QUERIES.

SIR,—In the well-written letter of "A Johnian," which appeared in your last Number, allusion is made to a new mathematical calculus, which has been very advantageously employed by several eminent foreigners; and, as I have from time to time seen similar allusions made elsewhere, I am induced, through the medium of your extensively circulated Miscellany, to solicit either your above-mentioned correspondent, or some other of your mathematical readers, to inform me in what works, which may be obtained by application to the regular booksellers, are the principles of this calculus laid down, or such information conveyed as will enable one, who may possess sufficient preliminary knowledge, to become acquainted with

with it, especially such works as are not extremely large, or extravagantly expensive. Those in the English language would certainly be preferred; but a knowledge of such as may be easily obtained, either in Latin or French, would be also highly acceptable; not only to myself, but to many others similarly situated.

Manchester; July 1822. A. C. R.

SIR,—I shall feel much obliged to such of your correspondents as will favor me with answers to the following queries respecting the *Æolian Harp*, viz. What is the best method of stringing and tuning the instrument, so as to produce the greatest effect?—What degree of tension of the strings is most susceptible of the action of the wind?—What authors have treated most copiously on the subject?—And, in short, any practical information will be highly acceptable. C. R.

SIR,—Allow me, through the medium of that excellent Miscellany, the Monthly Magazine, to inquire into the truth of a statement I have heard, viz. that fowls in Edinburgh are deprived of most of their feathers, and afterwards brought into the market alive; when, should it happen they are not sold, they have still longer to live in torments? I sincerely hope to receive a contradiction to this relation; which, if true, must certainly grieve every friend of humanity, and loudly call for the interference of the magistrates. The ready insertion in the Monthly Magazine of communications endeavouring to ameliorate the condition of animals, has induced this inquiry from a constant reader.

X.

SIR,—Many circumstances have lately induced me seriously to think of removing my family from this country, not from any capricious dislike to the land of my birth, but that I foresee, in the present state of the kingdom, little probability of being able to leave my children with those prospects before them, that may present

the means of their living with the same comfort they have hitherto enjoyed, and which from habit will have become, to a certain extent, essential to their happiness. As children, while under my own roof, I can support them with decent respectability; but all channels for their entering life, and procuring here an equally comfortable home for themselves, seems to be so barred, that I have no hope of their advancement with the limited interest I have, and the fortune I could give them even at my death. I therefore turn my thoughts reluctantly to the propriety of establishing myself, before I get too far advanced in years, in some situation where money may be of more value than in these kingdoms, and where the employment of my funds may present a more rational hope of providing for my family's future welfare.

The spirit of emigration is high at this time, but it is either directed to America, New Holland, or the Cape of Good Hope; now I am not inclined to either of these places, and turn my thoughts to the interior of France; but I am not sufficiently acquainted with the nature of the circumstances attending a foreigner's settling in that part of Europe, and I therefore take the liberty of asking, through the medium of your valuable work, whether there are any serious impediments to such an undertaking, or imprudence in the intention. My family consists of four sons and two daughters, and I could calculate (if I entirely embarked my property in the plan,) of having at my command a sum of not less than 20,000*l.*—Now, with such means, I am led to believe I could, if rightly directed, accomplish in France what I can have no hopes of effecting in this country; and I should be much gratified and obliged if any of your well-informed correspondents would, from their better knowledge of the subject, favour me with their opinions; and I doubt not that many of your readers will consider the subject very interesting. B. R. B.

STEPHENSIANA.

No. X.

The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in the collection of Anecdotes of his contemporaries, and generally entered in a book the collections of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the Annual Obituary, and many other biographical works, the Author may probably have incorporated many of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and all stand alone as cabinet pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.

TRADING AUTHORS.

IN London and Paris, where artificial employments are carried to the highest degree of refinement, there are tribes of men who live by writing for the public press. Periodical works

must be filled. A certain number of pages are pledged to appear, and originality of form and composition are expected. Hence there is constant employment in Reviews, Magazines, and Newspapers, for those who combine

bine some talent with much industry. Translating, too, is another source of literary employment; and editing new editions of books, and index-making, are other sources.

As quality is not reducible to any previous standard, payment is generally made by the printed sheet; and, the measure being superficial, it is not to be wondered that the productions are also *superficial*. *Thought* is the *material* of the writer by the sheet, and is the gold with which he contrives to gild a certain number of pages. Of course he lays it on in proportion to the price he is paid, and we have single and double gilding, and plating of various thicknesses in literature, as well as in the metallic arts.

It is amusing to carry this idea through the pages of a review or magazine. The writers and the readers are constantly at issue. The former is endeavouring to beat out his small stock of thoughts into the greatest number of pages, is eking them out by antitheses, comparisons, figures, and well-rounded periods; while the weary reader is vainly looking for original ideas and useful conclusions. Their objects, however, are different. The author must eat, and must fill a certain number of pages; and the reader must be content if he catch one good thought in a thousand words; or in ten thousand, if the style is easy, graceful, and flowing.

Small type and matters of fact are the bane of authorship. A close-printed page, and the details of art and science, are as much dreaded by a practised author as a whipping-cart by a pick-pocket. On the contrary, essays about nothing, about trifles, or common-place topics; or reviews which admit of long quotations, strung together with short paragraphs, are perennial blessings. Of the former an industrious writer cannot produce a sheet in a month, while of the latter he can produce a sheet, day after day, before he dines.

In my early days the Monthly Review used to give three guineas a sheet, or four shillings a page, quotations included; and it transcended and has outlived the Critical, because the latter paid but two, and therefore had the aid only of those writers who could not get engagements in the Monthly. The magazines in general paid but wo, but the European under Perry paid three. Phillips got the ill-will of

the other proprietors by paying five, and upwards; but then he undid his authors by his small type, and by his matters of fact, of which he exhausts them, in succession, in a few months. The Edinburgh Review gave ten guineas for essays; the Quarterly followed at fifteen; others have given as much; and while the public, or any considerable portion of the public, are gratified by long-winded essays, this species of publication will succeed. But it is melancholy to see on the book-stalls the numerous extinct works, which are selling for little more than waste-paper, though filled with ably-written essays, paid for at the best price of their day. They seem like the garnish at a feast, which may please the eye and the fancy, but we turn from them to the solid dishes, just as we do to works of solid information. The one is the art of the cook paid for per quantum, and the other is eternal nature, which no art can supply, or essentially improve.

I was delighted in Paris to find that the *corps de gens de lettres* consist for the most part of men of small independent fortunes, and could even boast of men of wealth; whereas in London, where every thing is so commercial, this class consists chiefly of needy adventurers, dependant from month to month on the exertions of their brains.

The proprietors of our two most established miscellanies have at different times assured me, that they value their successive numbers in the inverse ratio of the number of their purchased communications; and that their most interesting papers consist in the occasional volunteer contributions of the public at large. These they consider as their substantial dishes, and the paid communications merely as garnish. This seems likely to be the fact.

BONAPARTE.

The court of Bonaparte was the most splendid ever seen in Europe. Marshals, ambassadors, princes, sovereigns, all surrounded his throne, sought his smiles, and obeyed his mandates.

The livery of Bonaparte was gold and green. He adopted the golden bees from those found in the tomb of Childeric, and supposed to have decorated the robes of the Merovingian kings.

LIBERALITY.

Cicero, after enumerating and discussing some mistaken notions on the subject, subjoins, that *liberality consists in giving with judgment.*

MR. SECRETARY CRAGGS.

John duke of Marlborough raised Mr. Craggs, father of the Secretary of State, from the obscure station of a barber to be his house-agent, and afterwards *Postmaster-general*. Mr. Sec. Craggs was so much ashamed of the meanness of his birth, that the mere reflection tormented him through life. His friend Addison, who dedicated his works to him a few days previous to his death, very properly styled this a "vicious modesty."

THE DUKE OF HAMILTON TO THE EARL OF ARUNDELL, EARL MARSHAL OF ENGLAND.

MY NOBILL LORD,—Your lordship will be plesed to cause send this inclosed packet to Sir Antony Vandeyck, and a gaine, I crave your lordship's pardone for my not sending of it sonner.

As for the bootes your lordship mentions, if you have anie use of them, the ——— must be spooke to, for thoes that I caused make oares, mastes, and sales; but there ar divers other bootes of the same bignes, thatt Iyeth att Detford, redy fitted with all thing nessesaire: yet, if your lordship think fitte to use anie of thoes I bespook as they ar, your lordship may be pleased to comand one Michell, who meade them to bring them whidder you shall a poynt, for he knoeth wher they ar. So, wishing your lordship health and hapines, I rest,

Your lordship's most
humbell servant,

Yorke, the 13 Sept. HAMILTON.
1640.

DUELLISTS.

The Earl of Shrewsbury fell in a duel with the Duke of Buckingham, memorable on many accounts. It was fought at Barnes Elms, then a fine green meadow, half encircled by the Thames, and shaded by rows of very lofty elms, under which the duellists, each accompanied by two seconds, met; and all fought, to the number of six, (as the practice then was,) with swords; when the Earl of Shrewsbury and one of the seconds lost their lives.

DR. WOLCOT.

I used to meet Peter Pindar in dinner-parties at Sir Richard Phillips's. He was one of the strongest-headed

and shrewdest men I ever knew. He had a certain round of stories, but they were excellent, and would bear repetition. He acted as well as spoke, and imitated the tones of his speakers with great felicity. Many of his stories were farces, in which he represented all the *dramatis personæ*.

He wrote against the court, but was neither a patriot nor politician. His court scandal was derived from Welt-jie, the Prince's cook, and his poems were well received at Carlton-House. He hated democracy, and always favoured aristocratic opinions and practices. The sale of his early pieces was prodigious,—10, 20, and even 30,000 copies went off in a month or two. This rendered him a desirable object of bookselling speculation; and about the year 1795, Robinson, Golding, and Walker, entered into a treaty to grant him an annuity for his published works; and, on certain conditions, for his unpublished ones. While this was pending, Peter had an attack of asthma, which he did not conceal or palliate; but, at meetings of the parties, his asthma always interrupted the business. A fatal result was of course anticipated, and, instead of a sum of money, an annuity of 250*l.* per annum was preferred. Soon after the bond was signed, Peter called on Walker, the manager for the parties, who, surveying him with a scrutinizing eye, asked him how he did? "Much better, thank you (said Peter): I have taken measure of my asthma; the fellow is troublesome, but I know his strength, and am his master."—"Oh!" said Walker, gravely, and turned into an adjoining room, where Mrs. W. a prudent woman, had been listening to the conversation. Peter, aware of the feeling, paid a keen attention to the husband and wife, and heard the latter exclaim, "There now, didn't I tell you he woud'nt die,—fool that you've been,—I knew he woud'nt die." Peter enjoyed the joke, and outlived all the parties,—receiving the annuity for twenty-four years, during which various efforts were used to frustrate his claims; for his works, after that period, never netted 100*l.* per annum; and such is the fluctuation of public favour, that his latter pieces seldom paid for the expenses of printing.

CULTURE OF INDIGO.

It has been long doubted whether indigo would grow in Tuscany. I am glad

glad to find that Dr. Zuccoffni has exerted himself to investigate this matter; and it would be well to recommend his example to others. The doctor's experiments, began in 1780, and since often repeated, (if not over-rated, which is very improbable,) have decided this question in the affirmative. In 1795, out of six pounds of fresh indigo, fermented as in the West Indies, he obtained six ounces of feculæ, differing in their degrees of colour and goodness. Here, then, is a result calculated to excite an interest. The common opinion, that the different kinds of indigo are produced by different degrees of fermentation, appears to be confirmed by the doctor's account.

FARINELLI.

The old Duke of Northumberland was very fond of music. One evening he had assembled a great company on purpose to hear Farinelli sing; but that capricious *castrato* sent a verbal message, that he was otherwise engaged, and could not attend. On this the Duke of Medina, who was in the company, dispatched his servant for the singer, who was his subject; and a chair having been placed, all the company except his Highness stood up on his entrance. "Does your Grace permit a public singer to sit in your presence?" No," says the Duke. "Mr. Farinelli, stand in yonder corner, and sing in your best manner." He accordingly complied, and exerted all his powers.

LORD DUNDONALD

is a practical chemist. His speculations on coal-tar or varnishes, allumworks, &c. bear all the marks of a well digested theory. His book on the connexion of agriculture and chemistry presents the subject in its most attractive forms. The pecuniary distresses of this ingenious and eccentric man have long been matter of public notoriety and sympathy.

NAPOLÉON.

In 1805 Count DARU was at Boulogne, as intendant-general of the army. One morning the Emperor summoned him into his cabinet. Daru immediately repaired thither, and found him transported with rage, traversing his apartment with hurried steps, and breaking a sullen silence only by hasty and short exclamations:—"What a navy!—What an admiral!—What sacrifices lost!—My expectations are

deceived!—This Villeneuve!—Instead of being in the Channel, he has just entered Ferrol!—It is all over with him!—He will be blockaded there.—Daru, place yourself there, (pointing to a corner of the room,) and write while I dictate." The Emperor had received at a very early hour the news of the arrival of Villeneuve in a Spanish port; he immediately saw his intended conquest of England baffled; the immense expenses of the fleet and flotilla lost for a time, and perhaps for ever! Then, in a paroxysm of fury, which would permit no other man in similar circumstances to preserve their judgment, he formed one of the boldest resolutions, and sketched one of the most admirable plans of a campaign which any conqueror ever conceived in leisure and cold-blood. Without hesitating, without stopping for a moment, he dictated the whole of the plan of the campaign of Austerlitz; the departure of all the corps of the army, from Hano-ver and Holland to the confines of the west and the south of France. The order of the marches, their duration; the places for the converging and re-union of the columns; the cutting off by surprize, and the attacks with open force; the various movements of the enemy,—all was foreseen! Victory was ensured in all the hypotheses. Such was the accuracy and the vast foresight of this plan, that, over a line of departure of six hundred miles, lines of operations of nine hundred miles in length were followed from primitive indications, day by day, and place by place, as far as Munich. Beyond that capital, the epochs alone experienced some alterations; but the places were reached, and the whole of the plan was crowned with complete success.

PATRIOTS.

Sir John Fineux appears to have been one of the earliest of the present race. In the reign of Henry VII. he opposed the tax of the tenth-penny, (according to Lloyd,) and stoutly observed on this occasion, "Before we pay any thing, let us see whether we have any thing we can call our own to pay." Morton, both Cardinal and Chancellor, was against the preference of this lion-hearted lawyer—he being, in the words of his biographer, "an encouragement to the factious, (whose hydra heads grow the faster by

being

being taken off by preferment, and not by an axe,) but the wiser king thought that so able a patriot would be an useful courtier, and that he who could do so well at the bar might do more at the bench." He accordingly was made a judge, and knighted; after which we learn that no one "was so firm to the prince's prerogative."

ORIGINAL LETTER OF MR. TOPPING TO DR. LIND, ON THE STATE OF INDIA IN 1786.

Madras; 12th January, 1786.

My dear Doctor,

I have now been at this place, my dear friend, near five months, for I landed at Pondicherry the 18th of August last, after an unpleasant passage, in a dirty French ship, of four and a half months, from L'Orient. Cavall has, I dare say, told you of the unfortunate loss of all my baggage in conveying it from London to the ship; and how my telescope and sextant, with a collection of the best instruments that could be got went to the bottom. All this and more I wrote home accounts of some time ago, and do assure you I have felt and still feel the loss very severely, as you know nothing is to be got of that nature here. I had, however, a small sextant and a time-keeper by Arnold, both excellent, on the voyage with me; and I dare say, when you see Dalrymple, he will tell you that I did not neglect to make use of them.

This country, my friend, is no longer what it was, when you saw it. The war of 1780, the immediate effects of the villainy of that monster Rumbold has entirely desolated it. The revenues are diminished to near one-third of what they formerly were, although the poor inhabitants (now few in number) are loaded with oppressive and impolitic taxes; for it is generally estimated that *nine-tenths* of the late population is now lost to the Carnatic. The greater part of these poor unfortunate creatures perished by famine, many fell by the sword, and a very considerable number were carried away by Hyder and Tippoo, to depopulate this, and increase the power and opulence of their own dominions. The mock-examination into Rumbold's conduct, exhibited before the House of Commons, is a melancholy proof that no justice can preponderate in the scale against gold; and the enormous sum that merciless and insatiate wretch took, by every act of mean treachery

or arbitrary violence, from the defenceless people of this unhappy country, enabled him to buy up all the virtue of those appointed to examine into his past conduct, as the reports those gentlemen gave in sufficiently demonstrate.

There is not a man in this country, either European or native, that is not unanimous in execrating the flagitious author of so much misery to the innocent. And many persons are still ready to prove that Rumbold by his rapacity and mad extortion, brought Hyder, in 1780, into the Carnatic. He sent to *demand* ten lack of pagodas of that prince, at a time when the country, by his former base practices, was rendered defenceless; for the nabob, my friend, had seven regiments of cavalry in his pay, all which he was obliged to disband to gratify the private demands of Rumbold for money; and it is well-known that a country invaded by horse cannot be protected without cavalry. It would be entering upon a long and affecting scene were I to open to you every thing I have at different times heard of the late troubles and their causes. Their great spring was the rapacity of Rumbold. I heard a man of respectable authority declare the other day that he could prove that Rumbold had received in hard money from the Nabob alone, sixteen lack of pagodas, i. e. £640,000 sterling, besides what he had nefariously obtained from the Rajah of Tanjour, Sitteram, Rauze, and others.

Extravagant and incredible as these things may appear to you in England, there is no person *here* of the slightest insight that does not believe them to be strictly true; and, although invitations have been sent out to people in India to declare what they knew; and other pretended attempts have been made to come at the truth; yet with so little good-will has the business been undertaken, that villainy has hitherto come off triumphant. Were, however, proper persons, with proper and well-supported authorities, independent and unconnected with any one here, charged with the investigation of the business just mentioned, I will take upon me to affirm that their endeavours to come at facts, and to render justice, would not prove inefficacious in the end.

Your old friend, the Nabob, is now superannuated—I mean as to *intellectual faculties*, which are either gone entirely, or entirely drowned in vene-

real pleasures; for the Ameer, his second son, who has now the entire management of the country, in order to secure every part of government to himself, thinks it no discredit to stand pander to his father's vices, whom he therefore constantly supplies with fresh relays of the finest women Hindoostan affords; so that his highness has at this time more than six hundred ladies in his haram. You will no doubt think this a pretty good stock for an old lecher of seventy-five, and I am ready to grant the case is rather a ridiculous one. It will, however, I am afraid, prove, ere long, of very serious consequences, as, should the old man die at a critical juncture, and the succession devolve on the Ameer, every thing is to be feared for the English interest in this quarter. The Ameer is a treacherous politic character, who has by flattery and other crafts prevailed on his father to nominate him to succeed, to the prejudice of his elder brother.

It is well known that Rumbold received a large sum of money from the Nabob for lodging the old man's testament in favour of the Ameer in the company's cash chest, to be produced on an emergency; and the duplicity of the Ameer is so well known, that every one here is alarmed for the consequences of his father's decease. He is more than suspected of having hoarded up immense treasures, partly with a view to bribe those who may be in power, at such a crisis, to establish him; and partly, in case of their non-compliance, with the treacherous premeditation of revolting to the French, should a war break out in India at a proper season, all which is thought to be already in embryo. It is certain that he pleaded poverty when Lord Macartney (who justly suspected him of having secreted great sums) one day during the late war told him that three lack of pagodas would save the Carnatic; and yet he is believed at this time to have had at least 100 lack at his command, with which, should he be treacherously disposed, and not be prevented in good time, he must carry all before him. Such a sum, with the command of the country he now possesses, in the most absolute manner, aided by a French alliance, would be more than sufficient to drive the English from the coast.

That the French have designs against India is evident from the preparations they have already made for war, by

repairing the fortifications at Pondicherry, and smuggling privately out great numbers of soldiers and seamen, although they are under treaty at this time with England to withdraw all their naval force from Asia. But that aspiring and politic nation, which have already severed us from our possessions in America, will never be at rest while we have a foot of land in India.

To show you that I am not mistaken in my opinion of the Ameer, I will tell you a circumstance of him that happened not long ago. When Lord Macartney obliged the Nabob to assign the revenues of the Carnatic over to the company to answer the many pressing calls the war occasioned, his lordship, from motives of delicacy, still continued the Ameer in the management of the collecting business; but in a very short time found he had placed an unmerited confidence in him. The Ameer was presently detected in secreting large sums, with the design to appropriate them to his own use; so that his lordship was obliged to take the trust from him, and appoint commissioners in his stead.

A report has lately prevailed that Tippoo Saib has been killed in an action against some insurgents in his own dominions. There is no doubt of some accident having befallen him, for it is certain he was carried off the field, and that he has not since been publicly seen.

The Council of this Presidency at present consists of *only three men!* and three men less fit for the management of public affairs it would be difficult to find. We are, however, in hourly expectation of General Campbell, whose arrival will, we hope, rescue the English possessions on this coast from the dangerous effects of combined ignorance, pusillanimity, and the *cæcus amor argenti*; which latter quality is more likely to prove fatal to a state than a confederacy of all other vices together.

I am afraid, my dear doctor, I have tired you with India politics. Happy are those who live in a country like Britain, where reports of foreign distresses affect them no otherwise than just to move their compassion for a moment, and then drop into forgetfulness.

I am, your most faithful
And affectionate servant,
W. TOPPING.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

[We have this month the pleasure to submit to our Readers the Cambridge Prize Poem, adjudged to Mr. J. H. Bright, of St. John's College; and in our next we purpose to give place to that of Oxford. It happens that in this year both Universities chose the same subject, "PALMYRA," so that the genius of both is brought into comparison: We intend to continue this practice invariably, and to give place, as regular articles, to these annual productions of all our national seats of learning.]

PALMYRA;

A Poem which obtained the Chancellor's Medal at the Cambridge Commencement, July 1822.

By JOHN HENRY BRIGHT,
Of St. John's College.

Movetur, hescio quo pacto, ipsis locis, in quibus eorum, quos admiramur, adsunt vestigia.

TIME, like a mighty river, deep and strong,
In sullen silence rolls his tide along;
And all that now upborne upon the wave
Ride swiftly on—the monarch and the slave,
Shall sink at last beneath the whelming stream,
And all that once was life become a dream!

Go—look on Greece! her glories long have fled,
Her ancient spirit slumbers with the dead;
Deaf to the call of freedom and of fame,
Her sons are Greeks in nothing but the name!
On Tiber's banks, beneath their native sky,
The sad remains of Roman greatness lie;
No longer there the listening crowds admire
The swelling tones of Virgil's epic lyre,
Nor conq'ring Cæsar holds resistless sway
O'er realms extended to the rising day.

Yet still to these shall fancy fondly turn,
Still bid the laurel bloom on Maro's urn;
From Brutus' dagger sweep the gath'ring rust,
And call his spirit from its aged dust!
What, tho' each busy scene has ceas'd to live,
It has the charms poetic numbers give;
And ever fresh, as ages roll along,
Revives and brightens in the light of song.

At summer-eve, when ev'ry sound is still,
And day-light fades upon the western hill,
And o'er the blue unathomable way
Heaven's starry host in cloudless beauty stray;
What holy joys enamour'd fancy feels!
As all the past upon the enemy steals!
How soft the tints, how pensive, how sublime,
Each image borrows from the touch of Time!
Such winning grace the besuteous image wears,
Seen through the twilight of a thousand years.

Then welcome thou, the subject of my song,
Since to the past such heavenly charms belong;
Won by thy scenes, from all that now appears
My Muse shall turn, and dream of other years,
Turn from the sad realities of fate,
The past revive, the present uncreate,
And from thy modern learn thine ancient state.

What boundless charms thy lovely features grace,
O thou, the mother of the human race,
Majestic Asia! to the straining eye
Ten thousand prospects far extended lie;
Thine ample plains with varied beauty please,
Once the bright seats of opulence and ease;
Thy mountain-heights with striking grandeur rise,
Veil'd in dark clouds, or lost in amber skies,
While bursting floods from thund'ring caverns pour
Their foaming tides, with loud and angry roar;
Then, lost in distance, lave the sunny plains
Where beauty smiles, and peaceful pleasure reigns.

Full in the centre, tow'ring thro' the storm,
See cloudy Taurus lift his rugged form,
Monarch of mountains! Nature's awful throne,
Where grandeur frowns in terrors all his own;
Deep-rooted there, unnumber'd cedars throw
Their giant shadows on the plains below;
There, loudly gushing from the mountain's side,
Euphrates rolls his dark and rapid tide,
Then far beneath glides silently away,
Through groves of palm and champagnes ever gay.

But as these scenes of sunny calm delight
Recede at length, and vanish from the sight,
What barren solitudes of scorching sand
Deform and desolate the fainting land!
No fresh'ning breeze revives the lifeless air,
No living waters sweetly murmur there,
Dry fevers kindle pestilential fires,—
All nature droops, and wither'd life expires!
But deep embosom'd in that sandy plain,
Like distant isles emerging from the main,
A radiant spot, with loveliest beauty crown'd,

Once bloom'd in contrast with the scenes around,
By Nature's lavish hand profusely grac'd,
The blessed Eden of the joyless waste.

On ev'ry side luxuriant palm-trees grew,
And hence its name the rising city drew,
And tho' their loveliness be pass'd away,
The name still lives, and triumphs o'er decay.
Two sheltring hills precipitously swell
On either hand, and form a narrow dell:
Thence to the east, with undulating bend,
Wide and more wide their spreading arms extend,
Then sink at last with slow retiring sweep,
Like distant head-lands sloping to the deep.

Outstretch'd within upon the silent plains
Lies the sad wreck of Tadmor's last remains,
Outliving still, through each succeeding age,
The tempest's fury, and the bigot's rage.
He wants no written record who surveys
But one short hour this scene of other days.
These mould'ring piles, that sink in slow decay,
In stronger characters the tale convey,
Than e'er were trac'd by man's divinest art,—
These speak in simple language to the heart.

Far to the south what scenes of ruin lie,
What sad confusion opens on the eye!
There shatter'd columns swell, a giant train,
Line after line, along the crowded plain,
The loosen'd arch, the roofless colonnade,
Where mid-day crowds imbib'd the cooling shade.

'Tis sweet at eve to climb some rocky steep,
Around whose base the peaceful billows sleep,
And view a summer's sun sink down to rest,
Behind the mountains of the gorgeous west,
One maze of dazzling glory; while below
The ocean-waves with trembling radiance glow.
But sweeter far, at evening's solemn hour,
From the dun battlements of yon rude tow'r,
To see his parting splendors sadly fade
Around this grave of long-forgotten days.
Mark those bright beams! how mournfully they
shine

Through the still courts of yon deserted shrine,
The sun's proud temple once, whose aged piles
Still fondly catch his first and latest smiles!

Here Desolation cease—thy task is done—
Palmyra yields—thy triumph is begun.
O'er prostrate sculpture raise thy giant throne,
Build here at length an empire all thine own.
Swept by the might of thy destroying arm,
Her noblest work is left of every charm,
Save that alone whose transitory gleam
Gilds the soft scenes of Fancy's pictur'd dream.

At her command, from dark oblivion's gloom
Past scenes return, and brighter shapes assume;
Things that have ceas'd to be she moulds anew,
And pours her own creation on the view;
In rapid train her fleeting visions rise,
As lights that gleam in Hyperborean skies,
E'en as she dwells on this deserted fane,
Its pomp revives, its glories live again;
The victim bleeds, the golden altars blaze,
Symphonious voices swell the note of praise;
Hark! what loud tumult rends the echoing skies!

“Awake—awake, lead up the sacrifice;
The hour is come—the dim nocturnal fires
Are fading in the blue—lo, night expires!
The morning star, with pale and dewy ray,
Proclaims the triumph of the King of Day.
Awake—awake—ye slum'ring crowds; arise,
Come forth, and join the pomp of sacrifice.”

And lo, he comes! triumphant in his might,
One blazing orb of unexhausted light,
Ten thousand glories all around him wait,
His ever-flaming ministers of state;
Ten thousand nations hail him with delight,
Bath'd in the golden tide of ever-flowing light.
Hark! as he rises o'er the middle way,
Thron'd in the fulness of unclouded day,
What sounds of joy, what echoing clamours rise,
Peal after peal, and rattle in the skies!
“Give way, ye crowds—unbar the gates of brass—
Give way, ye crowds, and let the triumph pass.”

So when around some bold and rocky shore,
Old Ocean beats with unrelenting roar;
Onward and onward roll the length'ning waves,
Then, swelling, dash upon the yawning caves,
Far, far away, the cavern'd cliffs resound,
And mountain-echoes thunder back the sound.
The day moves on;—as ev'ning shades advance,
Some weave the song, while others lead the dance;
From hill and vale resounding through the sky,
Breaks the full chorus of harmonious joy.
Those thrilling notes! they seem to linger still—
Then sweetly die away o'er yon deserted hill.

It could not be! those accents long have fled,—
Joy, feeling, language, dwell not with the dead.
Here, undisturb'd, upon the voiceless plains
The long dull calm of desolation reigns.
Here ruin builds her adamantine throne,
And silence slumbers on each mould'ring stone.
Where once the hum of thronging nations rose,
No sound disturbs the solemn deep repose,
Save the lone Arab, idly passing by,
With reckless soul and unregarding eye;
Save when at intervals some falling block
Sinks on the plain with harsh-resounding shock,
The slumbering desert drinks the hollow sound,
And startled echoes answer all around.

Is this the scene, so desolate and wild,
Where noblest arts in bright perfection smil'd!
Where Commerce emptied all her richest stores,
The nameless treasures of a thousand shores?
Is this the scene where Freedom's purest flame
Led toiling nations in the path of fame?
Their strife has ceas'd, their noise has died away,
Their very tombs are sinking in decay:
The sculptur'd monument, the marble bust,
Descend and mingle with their native dust;
No half-disfigur'd line remains to tell
How much lamented merit liv'd and fell.

Once lovely scene! along thy mould'ring piles
Tho' ruin frowns, yet beauty sadly smiles;
Some rays of former glory linger yet
In twilight radiance, tho' thy sun is set.
But say, O say, who rightly may disclose
From what first cause thine infant greatness rose;
Who first begun, by what contrivance plac'd,
These splendid piles amid a desert waste?

One little stream,—around whose bubbling head
Umbrageous palms refreshing coolness shed,
First gave the cause from which thy glory came,
Palmyra's strength, magnificence, and fame.
A thousand tribes, by distant commerce led,
Soon pour'd their treasures round that fountain-head;

Pass'd and repass'd through all the sandy plain,
From broad Euphrates to the western main,—
The rising mart to strength and splendor came,
Tho' small at first, and grew a mighty name.
Thence o'er the Roman world, with swelling sail,
Proud commerce sprung before the fresh'ning gale,
And Tyrian ships to ev'ry port convey'd
The boundless treasures of Assyrian trade.
E'en Rome herself, at sight of Eastern gold,
Forgot the lessons taught her sons of old;
Plung'd in the gulph of ostentatious pride,
She deeply drank th' intoxicating tide;
Through ev'ry nerve the vital poison ran,
And Goths achiev'd what luxury began.

Thou Eden of the desert! lovely smil'd
Thy matchless beauty o'er the lonely wild;
'Mid barren solitudes securely plac'd,
Thy native bulwark the surrounding waste,
Tho' loud and harsh the tumult roar'd without
Of Rome triumphant and the Parthian rout,
Peace o'er thy plains her downy pinions spread,
And twin'd the olive for thy blooming head;
Taste, learning, genius, triumph'd in her reign,
And guardian Freedom! bless'd the sister train.
Thrice glorious Freedom! on whose hallow'd shrine
Burns ever bright the patriot flame divine,
She, great preceptress, warn'd with heavenly fire,
Bade thy free sons to worthiest hopes aspire,
Live unsubdued, and equally disdain
To wear the victor's as the despot's chain.

Such were the souls that o'er the proud array
Of banner'd Persia scatter'd wild dismay,
Far in the East, with loud redoubled roll,
The tumult burst upon the tyrant's soul.
Confusion seiz'd his host, and pallid fright
Mark'd with disgrace his ignominious flight.

Then, loudly cry, what rejoicings rose—
What songs of triumph from thy palmy groves—

What altars blaz'd—what clouds of incense roll'd
Their rich perfume around thy shrines of gold—
What bursts of rapture echoed from the throng
As the proud triumph slowly moved along.

Such was thy glory once! a transient gleam
Of brightest sunshine—a delusive dream.
Most like the pageant of thy festal day,
It charm'd a little while; then pass'd away,
Or like those varying tints of living light
That gild at eve the portals of the night;
Alps pill'd on Alps, a glorious prospect rise,
Ten thousand phantoms skirt the glowing skies:
But as we gaze the splendid vision fades,
Lost in the gloom of night's obscurer shades.

O doom'd to fall! while yet indulgent fate
A few bright years prolongs thy fleeting date,
Thy name shall triumph, and thy laurels bloom,
Ere yet they languish in sepulchral gloom.
And as the breathless pause that oft portends
The rising tempest ere the storm descends,
Thus at the close shall glory's loveliest light
Gild the dark clouds of thine approaching night.
For tho' the beams of truth's historic page
But faintly gleam through each successive age,
Tho' her recording annals briefly tell
How Tadmor rose, by what disaster fell,
One name at least survives the wreck of time,
From age to age extends, from clime to clime.

Oh! if departed glory claims a tear,
Let mem'ry pause, and kindly drop it here.

If fond reflection ever loves to dwell
On those last scenes where royal greatness fell,
Thy reign, Zenobia, and thy deathless name,
Shall live embazon'd on the roll of fame;
Adorn the poet's most romantic dream,
Fire all his soul, and be his moral theme.

At length drew nigh th' inexorable hour
Charg'd with the stroke of Rome's destroying pow'r;
In dread array along the Syrian coast
Mov'd the full strength of her invading host,
Wide o'er the champaign, like a baleful star,
Blaz'd the proud standard of imperial war;
Perch'd on the top, the bird of conquest shone,
With glittering wings expanded to the sun.

Yet all undaunted stood the warrior-queen,
Foremost and bravest in the battle-scene,
Quick at her word, fast binding man with man,
Through ev'ry rank electric vigour ran.
Not such the valour of the beautiful maid,
Whose conqu'ring steel proud Lion's fate delay'd;
Not such in arms the virgin warriors shone,
Who drank thy waters, limpid Thermodon.
Fair idol of the virtuous and the brave,
Great were thine efforts—but they could not save.
Twice on the plain the dubious conflict burn'd,
Twice to the charge the struggling hosts return'd,
'Till at the close, where open valour fail'd,
Art won the day, and stratagem prevail'd.

Thus the proud seat of science and of arms,
In the full promise of her rip'ning charms,
Palmyra fell!—art, glory, freedom shed
Their dying splendors round her sinking head.

Where was Zenobia then?—what inward pow'r
Rul'd all her spirit in that awful hour?
Could Rome, fierce Rome, the fire of valour tame,
Shake the firm soul, or quench the patriot flame?
Say, when destruction, black'ning all the air,
Let loose the vulture-demons of despair,

When Rome and havoc swept the sadd'ning plain,
And Tadmor fell, when valour toil'd in vain,
Did she not then the gath'ring tempest brave,
And with her country share one common grave?
Oh, sad reverse! what future fate befel
The captive queen—let deepest science tell.

Ye who the faults of others mildly scan,
Who know perfection was not made for man,
In pity pause—O be not too severe,
Kut o'er Zenobia's weakness drop a tear.

Turn from the scene of her disastrous fate,
The wrongs that mark'd her last embitter'd state,
And see Longinus in his dying hour
Spurn the fierce Roman, and defy his pow'r.
In vain the tyrant roll'd his redd'ning eye,
It aw'd not him who trembled not to die.
To his sad friends her breath'd a last farewell,
And Freedom triumph'd as her martyr fell.
His daring soul, in death serenely great,
Smil'd on the scene, and glory'd in her fate,
Spread her glad wings, and steer'd her flight sublime
Beyond the storms of nature and of time.

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT OF M. D'ACOSTA, EDITOR OF "THE TIMES," OF CALCUTTA; BY M. ALFONSE DENIS.

JOHN D'ACOSTA was born in Bengal, in 1785; his family name denotes a Portuguese extraction. He was removed, at a very early age, from the place of his nativity; and, for some time, he pursued his studies at Paris. The situation of his affairs recalling him to India, he quitted France a little before the revolution.

Young D'Acosta possessed a penetrating genius, giving early proofs of the acuteness of his mind for research, and that he had been active in making improvement of his previous studies. Various articles of a scientific nature were introduced by him into the *Gazettes* of Calcutta; but his attention was not exclusively devoted to philosophy and literature, and he discovered talents which might be beneficially employed upon other subjects. He soon became partner in a very creditable commercial house, where his diligence, accuracy, and ingenuity, recommended him on every occasion, and his utility was immediately obvious. Success attended his speculations. But he had other subjects of his lucubrations than merely that of getting rich; and a publication of his at Calcutta in 1807, on a plan of better insuring commercial ventures, shewed that he had a quick eye in discovering errors, and a lively fancy in devising ameliorations, in the local practices connected with the subject. The principles, &c. which he therein fully described and explained, appeared extraordinary in so young a writer, and the "general considerations" contained in it, especially towards the close, not only evince opinions of high importance, but prove, besides, that their author had attained a complete knowledge of his subject.

In consequence of the failure of a house wherein M. D'Acosta had vested a portion of his property, the disappointment and discouragement gave a different direction to his pursuits. His inclination to literature acquired an additional incentive, and a larger field was opened for the expansion of his abilities. As he improved in a more critical knowledge of mankind, retreat and study seemed to offer a surer promise of satisfaction than bustling in the

busy world. Hence solitude and study became the asylum and employment of powers that had a natural turn to literature. His reverses enabled him to judge better of men, inspiring him with more vigilance and solicitude to guard against cunning and insincerity. With such pretensions to the gifts of nature, no wonder that the incitements to commerce, and the hopes of lucre, gave way to an exclusive passion for literature.

The English had then reduced all the remaining French establishments in India, and M. D'Acosta, who lived retired at Chandernagore, was considered as one of that nation. But, like others settled in Bengal, previous to the commencement of hostilities, he was not treated as a prisoner of war; and, in that respect, was more fortunate than many of his fellow-countrymen, by adoption. According to his opportunities, and power of displaying it, his benevolent disposition flowed unrestrained to some persons whom he judged worthy of his esteem, and who had the difficulties of the times to encounter. It was at that time he formed an intimate and durable acquaintance with M. Morenas, who has partly furnished me with the materials of the account here given.

In 1821, M. D'Acosta, in conjunction with M. Morenas, brought out a periodical miscellany, entitled, "The Calcutta Magazine." But joining with a third associate, M. Tatler, though every thing conspired to give this publication an eminent place among its brethren, a praise to which it had a legitimate claim, differences of opinion produced a contest, which terminated in the discontinuance of the work. It contained some very curious articles, blended with information and remarks of a general interest. Discussions on Indian antiquities, in some parts of the work, were highly deserving of notice, as digested with considerable clearness, and illustrative of historical events. On such a subject, in lieu of conjectures, to produce remarkable and well-authenticated facts, is a circumstance of no trifling importance. The immense erudition of Acosta enabled him to draw curious pieces and fragments of the elder times, from the temple of antiquity, and which he was capable of appreciating and displaying.

playing. It happened, however, that in the studies which attracted his attention, he had to combat the system of Bentley, who had invested Indian antiquities with a perfectly new dress, by ascribing a recent origin to the most ancient of civilized nations. This he found no difficulty in overthrowing, and the felicity of his speculations was creditable to his powers as an original writer. The solidity of his information, and the soundness of conjectures which he occasionally indulges in, inspire us with confidence, and leave no room for doubt as to the opinions advanced.

The private correspondence of this useful man evinced a character of extraordinary energy, and deserves honourable notice from his extended views in philosophy, and the intuitive quickness with which he could skilfully discriminate merit, in proportion to the utility which men afford to each other in society. The interest of all, in the great mass of human nature, was the object which he followed up with perseverance; this was connected with every study to which he applied, and was, indeed, the basis of his political conduct. In one of his letters to M. Morenas, he says, "I have the most profound respect for your new acquaintance, M. Lanjuinais, whose labours in antiquarian pursuits, and for the acquisition of Oriental knowledge, I am no stranger to; with just commendations of his diligence and activity, I shall give him an authentic testimony of my esteem, by transmitting to him the first Sanscrit manuscript I can procure, likely to attract the notice of one gifted with a genius for such objects."

Had M. D'Acosta returned to Europe, the collected sum of his matured information, with the knowledge of a number of Oriental languages, would doubtless have insured him an advantageous situation in France; it appears, however, that he could never be prevailed on to leave Bengal, where he had so long been quietly settled. In the general morality of its inhabitants, he found something to admire and be delighted with, without feeling disgust or aversion towards European manners; the latter were, indeed, less suited to his notions of excellence. In support of this assertion, I shall quote his own words, as taken from his correspondence with M. Morenas. "I willingly allow to Euro-

peans a prevailing superiority in the various kinds of knowledge, in the different subjects or styles of science and literature, in the attractions of a cultivated taste, and of simplicity combined with elegance, in prosaic or poetic composition. In an extensive and accurate acquaintance with matter, in subjecting it to mind, and to the wants of man, Europeans may assume a lofty mien; but I do not think they are farther advanced than we are in that knowledge which should be the result of all our labours, discussions, favourite pursuits, that knowledge which is most necessary through the journey of life, but the most difficult of acquisition, self-government and moral culture. Where this rich knowledge is added, contentment, satisfaction, and felicity, will be found scattered around them. The species has had time enough to build enquiries on this substratum; but the individual, who wishes to live and be happy, will be studying the readiest means of attaining his principal object. In this country, where so many different institutions are tolerated, and man enjoys a certain independence, I know not whether we Creoles are not as well fitted to expand a great and original idea, as the intense thinking Europeans, with all their progressive and accumulated observations."

The whole time of M. D'Acosta was employed in studies which demanded capacity and industry; he was constantly projecting new plans to promote objects of public utility, the promotion of literature and the arts, and the moral amelioration of man. At the pressing solicitations of M. Morenas, his attention was much devoted to the abstract study of languages and Indian antiquities; and, notwithstanding many interruptions in his application to this pursuit, he advanced further in a knowledge of the Sanscrit than most of those whose sole object was to prosecute enquiries into the subject. Several tracts were published by him, on the local circumstances of the country, and he endeavoured, by the translation of domestic histories, to represent the character, opinions, &c. of the Hindoos, as a surer method of affording correct information to Europeans than general descriptions.

In all his writings, M. D'Acosta possessed the talent of interesting his readers, inviting their attention to history, morals, metaphysics, &c. and

every where proving himself adequate to the task he had undertaken. As a writer, he appears far superior, in spirit, to any of his countrymen; a sound judgment, combined with a lively and brilliant imagination; the art of arranging his ideas in a logical order; definitions laid down, with precision and perspicuity, produce on the reader's mind a favourable impression of his taste as an author. On the subject of style, he was somewhat at variance with established opinion, ever preferring the warm interest of original conceptions, and the life of description, to the rules of euphony. In poetry, he sported some light pieces, both in French and English, and his efforts bespeak a mind raised above the level of the multitude. In his epistolary correspondence, the subjects were of a nature to be deserving of notice, and the style was marked with grace and ease. He wrote frequently to Messrs. Langles and G. Thouin, and transmitted to the latter a collection of plants and seeds from Hindoostan, for the service of the *Jardin des Plantes* at Paris.

As Chandernagore was not provided with the means of education for his children, (he having employed himself therein,) he removed, towards the latter end of the year 1816, to Calcutta, where he purchased a two-third share of the office and Gazette, known by the name of the Times, which, from 1812, had succeeded to the 'Telegraph'. He soon became the sole conductor of it, and this procured him a house to live in, and 200 rupees per month, exclusive of his benefit in it as a concern. Under his management, the paper was successful, for no subject could be chosen whereon his thoughts and words were not apposite and novel. In literary criticism, he combated erroneous opinions with rhetoric and reasoning, rather than with ridicule and rude pleasantries.

It was about that time that M. Gregoire received from him a very interesting notice relative to Ramohun Roy, a Bramin of Calcutta, who seems to have created a sort of schism among the Hindoos. This notice was inserted in *La Chronique Religieuse*, of Paris, and was much read by those to whom subjects of that nature are acceptable.

M. D'Acosta had it in contemplation to remit to Paris, for publication, various papers on the subject of Asiatic literature, but *Ars longa, Vita brevis*; while devoting the greatest attention to the situation which he had gained and so well deserved, while investigating the resources and riches of his nation in antiquarian speculations, riches which he well knew how to appreciate and turn to account, his energies were suddenly repressed, and he was snatched away, by death, in the career of his valuable labours, from an affectionate spouse and six children, whose education he was superintending. His portfolio, no doubt, contains a variety of curious notes and learned researches, of the merits of which we need be at no loss to form a general judgment. He had long enjoyed leisure for the prosecution of his learned enquiries, was habituated to close and accurate observation; and, to a mass of miscellaneous intelligence, he added a familiar acquaintance with the Greek, Latin, French, Portuguese, Spanish, English, Persian, Sanscrit, Bengal, and Hindoostance languages.

An acquaintance with M. D'Acosta proved a source of gratification and pleasure to various characters respectable in the political and literary world; the sweetness of his temper, the gentleness and amenity of his manners, awakened agreeable and lively sensations in their minds. I have heard it repeated by those who knew him well, that it was impossible to be much in his company without being wiser and better; his conversation opened new and important views on almost every subject that a versatile mind could possess.

The premature death of M. D'Acosta is regretted the more from this circumstance, that, had his life been prolonged, he would have been one of the most active and useful correspondents of the new Asiatic Society which has been recently founded at Paris. This establishment is under the superintendance of Messrs. Sylvestre de Sacy, de Lasteyrie, Abel Remuzat, Chezy, Morenas, Fauriel, &c. and which held its first public meeting on the 1st of April, 1822, in the hall of the Society of Encouragement for National Industry.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Part the Third of "Judah," an Oratorio, in Three Parts; selected and composed by Wm. Gardiner, of Leicester.
11. 1s.

THIS voluminous and elaborate undertaking has at length arrived at its close; and we congratulate Mr. Gardiner on his successful performance of a task that required no ordinary exertions of ability, science, and industry. Previous to entering on the consideration of the Part now before us, we will give our readers a general view of the origin, plan, and execution of the work; and then, by adding to the remarks we made on its two former portions, a summary disquisition on the contents of the present volume, enable them to judge how far the ingenious author, selector, and adapter, has realised his own ideas. In presenting this illustration, we shall avail ourselves of much of Mr. Gardiner's own language, as we find it in the preface which he has subjoined to this part of the publication; because generally, and in this instance particularly, no expressions can better elucidate a writer's meaning than those which he himself has employed.

In presenting this oratorio to the public, (says Mr. Gardiner,) the author feels it necessary to give some explanation of its plan and origin. The important part assigned to music in the services of the Roman Catholic Church is well known; and a large portion of the compositions of the great masters of the art were designed for this specific purpose. These compositions, though distinguished by the same marks of genius as appear in their other works, have, for the most part, remained unknown in this country; and it was from a desire to rescue them from this unmerited neglect, that the author undertook the arrangement of the Sacred Melodies. While engaged on that work, most of the pieces here spoken of came under his view; but, as many of them were of too elaborate a kind for admission there, it became a desideratum with him to find some mode in which they could be presented to the British public, without injury to their original character. The Oratorio, from its elevated style and close alliance with this species of music, naturally suggested itself as the most eligible form; but, in adopting it, the author has found it necessary to deviate in some degree from the usual plan of these compositions. Music of this description is considered as a sort of sacred drama; and a certain limitation, as to subject at least,

has in consequence been observed by composers. The slightest consideration will, however, be sufficient to show, that this dramatic character of the Oratorio is altogether ideal; that its interest depends in no degree on the progress of the action, but on the expressive or imitative power of the music; and that the subject is of no other importance than as an index of the sentiment or action intended to be expressed. Instead, therefore, of confining himself to any single event of sacred history, which the great variety of his materials rendered nearly impossible, the author has selected, at pleasure, from all parts of the canon of the Old Testament, such passages as appeared to him most analogous in sublimity, pathos, or beauty, to the character of the music to which they were to be applied. He has thus embraced most of the principal events recorded in the Jewish Scriptures, commencing with the history of Abraham, and terminating in a prophetic view of the Millennium; and has designated his work by the comprehensive, though indefinite, title of "Judah."

From this view of the nature and extent of Mr. Gardiner's work, our readers will perceive how arduous was the task he undertook. It is almost needless to observe, that, however great was his dependance on the merit of the masters to whose compositions his judgment directed his attention, the ingenious labour still devolved upon him, not only of arranging the chorusses, supplying many of the accompaniments, and furnishing much and various connecting matter; but of composing all the recitatives, and most of the songs; and that, by consequence, only considerable talent, and enlightened by science, stimulated to action by the most laudable ambition, could accomplish an undertaking of such magnitude. In the pages now under review, we find eight chorusses, and nine airs, besides two quartetts, ten recitatives, and an overture in one movement, the subject of which is taken from Haydn. For the music of these, we find the same great authors resorted to, the choicest of whose works supplied the substance of the former portions of this Oratorio; and while equal judgment is displayed in the selection,—especially in the music given to the chorusses, "O happy, happy Solyma!" from Mozart; "Glory to God," from Beethoven; "Glorify the great Jehovah," from Haydn; and "Sound aloud Jehovah's name," from

the same composer. Of the airs, some are strikingly beautiful; and many of the recitatives (the whole of which are by Mr. Gardiner,) are characterized by much truth and force of expression; while those that are accompanied display extraordinary skill in instrumental arrangement. On the whole, when we consider the extent, the grandeur, and the beauty of this assemblage of sacred music, we cannot but feel that great praise is due to its author and compiler; and that in the production of the Oratorio of Judah, he has earned a degree of credit that raises him to high distinction among the cultivators of the harmonic art.

La Curiosité, a favorite Divertimento for the Piano-forte; composed by M. Schengen. 2s. 6d.

This little publication comprehends three movements; the first of which (a *pastorale andante*,) forms the introduction; and the second, a march in common time of four crotchets, is followed by a rondo in common time of two crotchets. These preserve an agreeable contrast to each other, and, rising in cheerfulness and animation, create an interest that increases as they proceed, and begets the wish that the piece were longer. However well we may think of the rural softness of the introduction, and the simple boldness of the march, we are still more pleased with the light, tripping, fantastic subject of the rondo; and feel called upon, by the prettiness and good management of the whole composition, to give it the sanction of our commendation.

Fantasia and Air, with Variations for the Flute, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte; composed by T. Tulou. 4s.

The excursions of fancy displayed

in this Fantasia are of a cast both to surprise and please. The freedom and volatility with which they succeed each other, announce a ready invention, and an easy and unembarrassed adroitness in giving it exercise. The more deliberate and sober passages with which the roudades or flights are relieved, have also their claim to our commendatory notice, inasmuch as they are well imagined, and interspersed with judgment. The air on which the second movement is founded is smooth, graceful, and attractive. The variations are in the most agile style of execution, and calculated to exhibit the powers of the most capable performer. The greatest merit of the piano-forte accompaniment is, that it is properly kept under, and not suffered to cover or disturb the more delicate passages of the principal.

"Sul Margine d'un Rio," arranged with Variations for the Piano-forte; composed by W. P. R. Cope. 3s.

This air and its new variations are ushered in by an *introduzione, Allegro con Spirito*, into which Mr. Cope has infused much of that spirit and bustle so well qualified to improve the effect of the delicate melody to which it leads us. The variations (nine in number,) are conceived with taste, and conducted throughout with an eye to the matter on which they are founded; and not only is the subject never lost sight of, but its beauties are often advantageously set off by the perfect appropriateness of the ornaments. Numerous as are the piano-forte exercises of this description, the present effort, we think, merits a distinguished place among them, and will not prove less pleasing to the cultivated ear than useful to the juvenile finger.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On the Culture of the Pear Tree; by T. A. KNIGHT, Esq. F.R.S. &c.

THE pear-tree exercises the patience of the planter during a longer period, before it affords fruit, than any other grafted tree which finds a place in our gardens; and, though it is subsequently very long-lived, it generally, when trained to a wall, becomes in a few years unproductive of fruit, except at the extremities of its

lateral branches. Both these defects are, however, I have good reason to believe, the result of improper management; for I have lately succeeded most perfectly in rendering my old trees very productive in every part, and my young trees have almost always afforded fruit the second year after being grafted, and none have remained barren beyond the third year.

In detailing the mode of pruning and

and culture I have adopted, I shall probably more easily render myself intelligible, by describing accurately the management of a single tree of each.

An old St. Germain pear-tree, of the spurious kind, had been trained, in the fan form, against a north-west wall in my garden, and the central branches, as usually happens in old trees thus trained, had long reached the top of the wall, and had become wholly unproductive. The other branches afforded but very little fruit, and that never acquiring maturity, was consequently of no value; so that it was necessary to change the variety, as well as to render the tree productive.

To attain these purposes, every branch, which did not want at least twenty degrees of being perpendicular, was taken out at its base; and the spurs upon every other branch, which I intended to retain, were taken off closely with the saw and chisel. Into these branches, at their subdivisions, grafts were inserted at different distances from the root, and some so near the extremities of the branches, that the tree extended as widely in the autumn, after it was grafted, as it did in the preceding year. The grafts were also so disposed, that every part of the space the tree previously covered was equally well supplied with young wood.

As soon in the succeeding summer as the young shoots had attained sufficient length, they were trained almost perpendicularly downwards, between the larger branches and the wall to which they were nailed. The most perpendicular remaining branch upon each side was grafted about four feet below the top of the wall, which is twelve feet high; and the young shoots, which the grafts upon these afforded, were trained inwards, and bent down to occupy the space from which the old central branches had been taken away, and therefore very little vacant space any where remained in the end of the first autumn. A few blossoms, but not any fruit, were produced by several of the grafts in the succeeding spring; but in the following year, and subsequently, I have had abundant crops, equally dispersed over every part of the tree; and I have scarcely ever seen such an exuberance of blossom as this tree presents in the present spring (1813). Grafts of eight different kinds of pears had been in-

serted, and all afforded fruit, and almost in equal abundance. By this mode of training, the bearing-branches, being small and short, may be changed every three or four years, till the tree is a century old, without the loss of a single crop; and the central part, which is unproductive in every other mode of training, becomes the most fruitful. When a tree, thus trained, has perfectly covered the wall, it will have taken very nearly the form recommended by me in the Horticultural Transactions of 1808, except that the small branches necessarily pass down behind the large. I proceed to the management of young trees.

A young pear-stock, which had two lateral branches upon each side, and was about six feet high, was planted against a wall early in the spring of 1810; and it was grafted in each of its lateral branches, two of which sprang out of the stem about four feet from the ground, and the others at its summit, in the following year. The shoots these grafts produced, when about a foot long, were trained downwards, as in the preceding experiment, the undermost nearly perpendicularly, and the uppermost just below the horizontal line, placing them at such distances, that the leaves of one shoot did not at all shade those of another. In the next year, the same mode of training was continued; and in the following, that is the last year, I obtained an abundant crop of fruit, and the tree is again heavily loaded with blossoms.

This mode of training was first applied to the Aston-town pear, which rarely produces fruit till six or seven years after the trees have been grafted; and from this variety, and the Colmar, I have not obtained fruit till the grafts have been three years old.

THE WERNERIAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The following geological remarks on the rock of Gibraltar and the adjacent country, were lately read to this society by Mr. John Baird.

The rock of Gibraltar is a huge insulated mass of limestone, surrounded on three sides by the sea, and on the fourth by a low sandy tract of land called the Neutral Ground, by which it is connected with the continent of Spain. It is probable, I think, that this low neck of land, which in general rises

rises but a few feet above the level of the bay, has at one time been covered by the sea; leaving the Rock of Gibraltar an abrupt rocky island mass a few miles from the main land of Spain.

The north and east sides of this rock present an almost perpendicular steepness from top to bottom. The west side slopes at about an average angle of 45° . The south end or side of the rock is at first quite perpendicular, and then falls gradually down towards Europa Point. The town is built near the foot of the west side of the rock. The length of the rock from north to south may be about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth from west to east from half a mile to above a mile; and its height about 1000 feet above the level of the sea. The top of the rock is a long narrow ridge, running north and south, the west side sloping down to the town and bay; the east side, from its rugged, perpendicular front, almost inducing the opinion, that Gibraltar Rock, as it now exists, is only the half of a large hill, the east side of which, in some great convulsion of nature, has been torn asunder from the other, and precipitated into the Mediterranean.

The view from the top of the Rock of Gibraltar, the Mount Calpe of old, in a clear day, is most magnificent. To the east, the Mediterranean stretches out before us as far as the eye can reach; and on either side its lofty shores, the mountainous coast of Africa on the one hand, and, on the other, the more beautiful, perhaps, but scarcely less hilly coast of Europe, both gradually receding from each other, to form, as it were, a broader basin for the Mediterranean; the village of St. Roch, to the north, beautifully situated on the top of a gently sloping hill; the Bay of Gibraltar, and town of Algiziras to the west, and to the south the sister pillar, the lofty Mount Abyla, and her neighbouring mountains.

The Rock of Gibraltar is composed of limestone, of which there are two principal varieties, one forming the great mass of the hill, hard, fine-grained, with a splintery or conchoidal fracture, possessing considerable lustre, and generally of a light-grey colour, sometimes also dark, sometimes nearly white, and in one part of the hill, where it is quarried as a marble, occurring beautifully variegated. This limestone is stratified, and near the top of the hill, as is well seen, the strata run from nearly north-east to south-west,

and inclining to the south-west at an angle of 60° or 70° . The other principal variety is a conglomerate or brecciated limestone, formed of the debris of the former, connected by a red calcareous basis, and wrapping round the other central mass. This conglomerate variety appears to be still forming on the hill. Besides these, there occur two beds of a flinty slate rock, both very much decayed, and one of them containing numerous round and angular pieces of limestone. These beds appeared to be contained in the older solid limestone, and to run in strata conformable to it.

At the foot of the hill, the sole rock visible is the conglomerate limestone, which occurs in great abundance, and forming small hills. The imbedded masses are often of a very large size. The basis is a red, coarse, calcareous cement, or a calcareous tuff, more or less hard, and often intermixed with round concretions of calcareous sinter. At the foot of the hill the rock is often almost entirely composed of this calcareous tuff. As we ascend the hill, this conglomerate rock decreases in quantity, the imbedded masses become smaller, and the connecting basis less abundant, more compact, finer, and of a lighter colour. The imbedded masses, which are of every shape, are undoubtedly broken portions of the solid limestone nucleus. When we have ascended above two-thirds of the hill, this conglomerate encrusts the interior mass to the depth only of a few inches, and a little higher up almost entirely disappears, when the solid limestone forms the whole upper part of the hill.

That such is the structure of Gibraltar Rock, a central mass of old and solid limestone, covered to various depths by a newly formed conglomerate, such as has been described, appears, from the examination of those parts of the hill through which roads have been cut in the rock, of those long arches cut through both the conglomerate and solid limestone, and in particular of those amazing excavations, as they are called, planted with cannon, often running to a great extent, and parallel to the exterior surface of the hill, from which they extend into the rock from twenty to fifty feet, cutting in various places through the conglomerate into the solid mass. Partly owing to the darkness in these long arches, and from other circumstances,

I seldom could discover any well-defined line of separation between the solid and conglomerate limestones, though such a separation certainly exists. The imbedded masses of the conglomerate, however, the nearer they approached the solid rock, lay closer together, the interstices only between them being filled with the tufaceous basis.

That this conglomerate limestone is a much later formation than the interior mass, appears from the well-known and interesting fact of bones and teeth of large quadrupeds having been discovered imbedded in it.

The solid limestone, from the occurrence of beds of flinty slate in it, would appear to be a transition, or a very old secondary limestone, and it is extremely improbable, that organic remains of animals, so high in the scale of being, should be found in it, or in any rock contemporaneous with it. I have seen some of these petrified bones of large animals, and they were always imbedded in the conglomerate rock. Shells also occur in it, but always land-shells, and similar to the common species on the hill. These shells often are not at all altered. Some parts of this conglomerate are certainly of later formation than other parts, and I have no doubt that though slowly, its formation is daily going on.

There is a considerable depth of soil on some parts of the hill, in particular near its foot. It is a red, calcareous kind of soil, formed in a great measure from the mouldering of the calc-tuff; and appears to be very productive.

It is highly improbable, I think, that this calc-tuff basis has been deposited over the debris of the solid rock, from water which at any former period stood over the hill. Though I do not recollect that springs are very numerous on the hill, yet I think that it is far more probable that this calc-tuff has been deposited from such springs, as is usual with this substance in other situations, or from water percolating through the sides of the hill, and supplied, if necessary, from some great central reservoir, which I believe is not at all an uncommon circumstance in limestone rocks. The calc-tuff thus formed, and enclosing the debris of the solid limestone with animal remains of various kinds, explain the structure and nature of this rock and its petrifications. It is probable, therefore, that

petrifications of animals of the latest formation, or even of man himself, may be discovered in this and similar rocks.

Numerous caves occur in the limestone, the sides, roofs, and floors of which are lined with a thick coating of calc-sinter, with numerous stalactites from the roof, and thick, massive pillars, as usual in caves of this kind. Many caves formerly existed, which are now entirely filled with calc-sinter and calc-tuff. Few of these caves are large. St. Michael's Cave, about 800 feet above the level of the sea, which is the largest and best known, is about 100 feet in length, 40 in breadth, and 40 or 50 in height. The stalactites are short and thick, and generally of a brown calc-sinter, which is heavier and harder than the other varieties. At the farther extremity of this cave are many deep hollows; in some of these I found parts of the skeletons of goats, which had no doubt fallen into these pits, and, being unable to escape, had there perished. Bones and skeletons may in this way be often found in these caves, encrusted and petrified by the calc-sinter. Below this upper cave occurs another smaller cave, but more beautiful, into which you descend by rope-ladders by one of these deep hollows. Many amusing fables relate to this cave. Hundreds of small caves occur in the rock, generally, I think, situate in the conglomerate, and filled in part with calc-sinter and calc-tuff. St. Michael's Cave, however, occurs in the solid limestone. Some of these caves present most picturesque and magnificent appearances. The calc-sinter of these caves, and the calc-tuff of the conglomerate limestone, appear to have a similar formation; the tuff is associated with the sinter in the caves, the sinter is associated with the tuff in the rock: if the one, therefore, is gradually forming, so is the other; if the one is formed by percolation of water through the rock, which holds the calcareous matter in solution, so is the other; and thus the formation of the one is connected with, and illustrates the formation of, the other.

To the north-east of the Rock of Gibraltar, about fifteen miles on the shores of the Mediterranean, rises a very lofty range, called the Alpuxara Mountains, steep, massive, and bare. I did not examine these hills, but they

are probably a continuation of the limestone of Gibraltar. The neutral ground which connects Gibraltar with Spain is two or three miles in length, beyond which the country rises into round, sloping hills. The rocks, to the distance of ten or twelve miles to the north-west of Gibraltar, are various kinds of limestone, coarser than the limestone of the rock, and resting upon it. They are stratified, the strata

running north-east and south-west nearly. At the foot of a range of pretty high hills, behind, or rather north-north-west of Algezirias, and ten miles north-west from Gibraltar, I found some masses of a large granular red and white sandstone, very like the old red sandstone. These masses increased in number as I ascended the hills; but, as I did not proceed to the top, I did not discover the rock *in situ*.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the FIRST YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the THIRD SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. VI. *For continuing to his Majesty certain Duties on Sugar, Tobacco, and Snuff, Foreign Spirits, and Sweets, in Great Britain; and on Pensions, Offices, and Personal Estates in England; and for receiving the contributions of Persons receiving Pensions and holding Offices; for the Service of the Year 1822.*—March 11, 1822.

Cap. VII. *For applying certain Monies therein-mentioned for the Service of the Year 1822.*—March 11.

Cap. VIII. *For raising the Sum of Twenty Millions by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of the Year 1822.*—March 11.

Treasury may raise 20,000,000*l.* by Exchequer Bills, in like manner as is prescribed by 48 G. iii. c. 1.

Exchequer Bills to bear an interest not exceeding $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cent. per diem.

Cap. IX. *For transferring several Annuities of Five Pounds per Centum per Annum into Annuities of Four Pounds per Centum per Annum.*—March 15.

Every person entitled to 100*l.* Navy five per cents. to receive 105*l.* new 4*l.* per centum annuities.

Persons not dissenting to receive the new 4*l.* per cent. annuities to be deemed assenting.

Persons dissenting to signify the same to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England; and every such dissentient proprietor or proprietors, or his, her, or their assigns, or the executors or administrators of such assigns, under any such transfer, shall be paid off in the numerical order in which his, her, or their name or names shall be entered in such book as aforesaid, such payment to commence on the 5th day of July, 1822, and to be continued at such periods and in such manner as Parliament may direct.

Cap. X. *To enable, in certain Cases, the Opening and Reading of Commissions under which the Judges sit upon*

the Circuits, after the Day appointed for holding Assizes.—March 15.

When commissions shall not be opened and read at any place specified on the day named therein, the same may be opened and read the following day, not being Sunday, &c.—But commissions shall be opened and read on the days appointed, if not prevented.—Where commissions shall be opened under this Act, the cause of delay shall be certified to the Lord Chancellor, &c.

Cap. XI. *For the regulating of his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on Shore.*—March 21.

Cap. XII. *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 March, 1823; 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 last Day of Trinity Term, 1822, and to allow Persons to make and file such Affidavits, although the Persons whom they served shall have neglected to take out their Annual Certificates.*—March 21.

Cap. XIII. *For punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.*—March 21.

Cap. XIV. *For rectifying Mistakes in the Names of the Land-Tax Commissioners, and for appointing additional Commissioners, and indemnifying such Persons as have acted without due Authority in Execution of the Acts therein recited.*—March 21.

Cap. XV. *For further continuing, until the 25th day of March, 1823, an Act of the 58th Year of his late Majesty,*

jury, for preventing Aliens from becoming Naturalized, or being made or becoming Denizens, except in certain Cases.—March 21.

Cap. XVI. To amend an Act, made in the last Session of Parliament, for amending the several Acts for the Regu-

lation of Attornies and Solicitors.—April 3.

The Act not to extend to persons taking the degree of Bachelor of Law, unless such persons shall have taken such degree within eight years after matriculation.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

IT must be in the recollection of the public, that, about five years ago, the Editor of this Miscellany visited the indigent and neglected members of the SHAKESPEARE FAMILY, and reported their condition and claims in some articles in the Monthly Magazine (Nos. 305 and 307), and which he believes excited much attention. He proposed a subscription for them; and, to give it *eclat*, suggested, as a collateral plan, that a national monument should be raised to Shakspeare: Several of his correspondents afterwards enlarged upon these views, and some preliminary meetings were actually held; but the state of the country, the death of the Princess Charlotte, the Queen's affair, and other circumstances successively absorbed public attention, insomuch, that the time did not appear to have arrived when the nation could be solicited with effect. Certain jobbers in such things have, however, seized on the idea, and a subscription is announced, under royal sanction, it is true, but not under that sanction of men of paramount character in the republic of letters which was desirable; and, we are grieved to say, with AN UTTER DISREGARD TO THE WANTS AND HOPES of those members of the Bard's family, to serve whom was the chief object of the original plan. Some of the literary butterflies of the day have thrust themselves into the committees, and Impudence may in some degree succeed; but, until the just claims of the Shakespeare family are admitted to participate in the subscription, we denounce it as a disgraceful display of ostentation, at the expense of the national character for benevolence and justice. It must be felt, by every one capable of feeling with Shakespeare, that to display any pompous monument of brass and marble, while his worthy heirs and the descendants of his blood are in penury, would reflect no honour on the subscribers; but would, while such claimants are neglected, be a monument of

disgrace to the age and people by whom it might be raised. We need not urge more on the subject, for we are persuaded that no man of consistent or honourable feelings will subscribe a shilling till the self-constituted committee have explained themselves on this essential point.

The *Odyssey* of Homer, translated into English prose, as literally as the idioms of the Greek and the English languages allow, with explanatory notes, by a Member of the University of Oxford, will soon appear, in two volumes octavo.

Capt. MANBY, author of "the Means of saving Persons from Shipwreck," has nearly ready for publication, a *Journal of a Voyage to Greenland in the Year 1821*, with graphic illustrations, in one volume, quarto.

Military Memoirs of the Civil War between the People of England and the Stuarts, are in the press; being the personal memoirs of John Gwynne, and an account of the Earl of Glencairn's expedition, as general of his Majesty's forces, in the Highlands of Scotland, in the years 1653 and 1654; by a person who was eye and ear-witness to every transaction; with an appendix of documents.

A work is in preparation of *Gems* principally from the Antique, drawn and etched by R. Dagley, author of "Select Gems, Compendium of Art, &c." with verse illustrations, by the Rev. G. CROLY, A.M. author of "Catherine," a tragedy, &c.

A volume of English Melodies will speedily be published, selected from the original scores and early printed copies in the library of WILLIAM KITCHENER, M.D.

We some time since called the attention of our readers to an association of very questionable utility in a free country, called the *Royal Society of Literature*. It seems this Society, having "more money than wit," offered some premiums for essays on certain subjects already worn thread-

bare; but, as there has been little, if any, competition, the adjudication has been deferred till another year! The short advertisement in which this notice appears is one of the most extraordinary compositions which ever issued, even from a Royal society. It would disgrace the grammatical learning of a country grocer or tailor. It begins, "Extract of the minutes of council;" now we have heard of extract of sarsaparilla, and other nostrums, but never of "extract of the minutes of council." It appears, then, by these minutes, that "the decision of the several prizes was postponed until the 23d of March, 1823; the authors being at liberty to withdraw their compositions, for the purpose of any alterations they may think proper." We have heard of decisions on the merits of productions, and of adjudications or awards of prizes; but, till this Society began to write, we never heard of decisions of prizes. Any school-boy will correct the latter clause, and render it, "for the purpose of making any alterations which they may think proper." But the highest joke follows: we are then gravely told, that the King's premium of one hundred guineas, and the Society's of fifty guineas, (are) to be addressed to Mr. T. Ycates, the provisional secretary. If so—if they are to be presented or addressed to this fortunate gentleman,—why advertise for competitors?—Is the English language to be purified,—is our taste to be amended,—by a society which cannot dictate even a brief public notice in logical or syntactical English?

The Life and Times of Daniel de Foe, with a copious account of his writings, and anecdotes of several of his contemporaries, are preparing by WALTER WILSON, esq.

Osmond, a tale, by the author of "the Favourite of Nature," is printing in three volumes, 12mo.

In his late admirable speech on the necessity of a reform in parliament, Lord John Russell gave the following state of public intelligence, as evidenced by the state of the bookselling trade:—

From the year 1785 to 1792, he observed that the average amount of our exports of British manufactures was about 13,000,000*l.* a-year. From 1792 to 1799 it was 17,000,000*l.*; but the exports of the year 1821 are stated to amount to 40,000,000*l.* When to this is added the still

larger consumption of our manufactures at home; and, when it is considered that out of these 40,000,000*l.* our export of cotton goods amounted to 23,000,000*l.*, our woollens and linens to 7,000,000*l.*, it must be inferred, that a very large proportion of the inhabitants of the country subsist by those manufactures. I will not now dwell upon this new phenomenon in the state of the country, but for the present confine myself to a statement of the fact. With this immense increase in manufactures and commerce, the dissemination of instruction, and the improvement in knowledge, have advanced even in more than equal proportion. Indeed, this is a circumstance which must strike the most careless observer, from the vast increase of books, and the very high prices which are paid for the exercise of literary talents. From the immense distribution of works of every description throughout the country, one would infer, that, as the opportunities of information are thus increased, the education of the lower classes must be enlarged in the same proportion. Being curious to gain some information on this subject, I some time ago applied to an eminent bookseller's house in the city, (that of Messrs. Longman and Co.) from which I learned a number of interesting facts. From the firm to which I applied, I learned that their own sale amounted to five millions of volumes in the year; that they employed sixty clerks, paid a sum of 5,500*l.* in advertisements, and gave constant employment to not fewer than 250 printers and bookbinders. Another great source of information to the country is the increase of circulating libraries. In the year 1770, there were only four circulating libraries in the metropolis; there are at present one hundred, and about nine hundred more scattered throughout the country. Besides these, there are from 1,500 to 2,000 book-clubs, distributing throughout the kingdom large masses of information on history, voyages, and every species of science by which the sum of human knowledge can be increased, or the human mind improved. Here I may also remark on the increase of periodical works. Of these there are two (the Edinburgh and the Quarterly Reviews), many articles in which are written with an ability equal to some of the best original writings of former times, and having a greater circulation than all the periodical works of thirty years ago put together.

While so many and such fruitful sources of information are thus opened to the higher orders, the means of improving the minds of the poorer class have advanced at a pace not less rapid or less steady. First came the establishment about twenty-five years ago of the Lancasterian schools, which have distributed so widely the blessings of early instruction; and after these followed

followed the no less beneficial system of national schools, which afford to the poor of every class education suitable to their state and condition in life. In addition to those means of improvement, another has been opened, not less advantageous to the poor—I allude to the great facilities which at present exist, of getting the most valuable works at a rate so very cheap as to bring them within the compass of all. Some time ago an establishment was commenced by a number of individuals, with a capital of not less than 1,000,000*l.*, for the purpose of printing standard works at a cheap rate. By that establishment the history of Hume, the works of Buffon, the Encyclopedia, and other valuable productions, were sold in small numbers at sixpence each, and by this means sources of the highest and most useful instruction were placed within the poor man's reach. I regret much to add, that this valuable establishment was very much checked in its operation, by the effect of one of those acts for the suppression of knowledge which were passed in the year 1819. I regret this the more, as one of the rules of that establishment has been, not to allow the venders of their works to sell any book on the political controversies of the day.

In noticing the means which have contributed so much to the mental improvement of the great body of the people, I ought not to omit noticing the very good effects which have resulted from the exertions of the Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, the Society for the Dissemination of Christian Knowledge, and other valuable associations of similar character. Since the commencement of the Bible Society, it has applied the immense sum of 900,000*l.* to the laudable purpose of disseminating the knowledge of the Scriptures. From the Religious Tract Society not fewer than five millions of tracts are distributed annually, and the Society for Christian Knowledge distributes one million. These facts will show the rapid strides which have been made by the public in the improvement of general knowledge.

I will now come to the state of political knowledge in the country. This has been greatly augmented by the extraordinary increase in the circulation of newspapers. Some time ago I moved for a return of the number and circulation of the several newspapers printed in London and in the country. That return has not been made in the manner in which I had intended; but from the account I was enabled to procure, it appears, that there were not less than 23,600,000 newspapers sold in the country in the last year. Of these the daily London papers sold above 11,000,000, the country papers above 7,000,000, and the weekly papers above 2,000,000. From another source I have been enabled to pro-

cure more particular information as to the increase in the number of papers within the last thirty or forty years, the substance of which I will read to the House.

	Years 1782.	1790.	1821.
In England	50	60	135
In Scotland	8	27	31
In Ireland	3	27	56
London, daily	9	14	16
Twice a-week	9	7	8
Weekly	0	11	32
British Islands	0	0	6
	79	146	284

making in the whole the increase in the number since 1790; from 146 to 284, which is very nearly double in the space of thirty years."

An agent of a Missionary Society has published a statement, that an American captain has brought to the Cape, from the north-east coast of China, the dead body of a real mermaid. Though the story, like all impostures, comes from afar, it may be true; and, if so, we shall avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity of laying any authenticated details before our readers.

Some of the finest pictures in every respect, as well in design as in execution, have been produced by Mr. MARTIN, and are now to be viewed in Piccadilly. We might as well attempt to describe the sublunaries of Shakspeare and Milton in a paragraph as to convey any adequate idea of the soaring genius of Mr. Martin. His pictures are poems of the highest order, in an unexceptionable style of painting. Nor are they like those of any previous master or school, but are as original as they are superior. His Fall of Babylon, his Destruction of Herculaneum, Sadak in search of the Waters of Oblivion, and the Expulsion of Adam and Eve, will always be among the first pictures of the British school, and of all schools.

In an adjoining room of the Egyptian Gallery, Mr. DAY, a connoisseur, whose fine taste is shown by its results, exhibits some originals of the Italian masters, by which we are brought into contact, almost for the first time, with the genius of Titian, Raphael, and some other gods of their art. These specimens transcend all others which have been exhibited in England, where mere manufactured pictures are usually found; and they convey to the mind of the English observer his first impressions of the actual superiority

superiority of this race of painters, when viewed through the medium of their real master-pieces.

The Exhibition of the Works of President WEST is still open, but is now so augmented, as to amount to 140 pieces, the productions of this great artist. Mr. West's chief excellence lay in the historical and poetical departments of art, but his diversified pieces are most creditable to his talents. The original pictures of the Sea-Fight at La Hogue, of the Death of Wolfe and Nelson, and the Rescue of a wounded French Officer from the Tomahawk of a North-American Savage, have lately been introduced.

The eighteenth Exhibition of Paintings in Water-colours has been as attractive as usual. Among this respectable body of artists, Barrett seems to be pre-eminent: his View from Richmond-hill is beautiful; his Afternoon and Evening have likewise great merit; and the View of Bisham Abbey is well drawn, and finely coloured. Copley Fielding has, as usual, been diligent; his flat scenery is excellently managed; the View of Romney-marsh is a masterpiece. Cox, too, is respectable. Wild and Cattermole have some good architectural drawings, and Miss Byrne has some elegant groups of flowers and fruit. Robson has also displayed considerable talent in numerous productions; and Prout has enabled us to make the tour of Europe with unmixed pleasure. There are also some exquisite pieces by Varley. Altogether this is a most delightful exhibition.

The artists of Ireland have been incorporated into a Society, like the Royal Academy. A council of fourteen have been chosen, and ten associates are to be elected next year from Irish exhibitors.

Mr. Heath's engraving from West's grand picture of Christ's healing the Sick, purchased by the British Institution in 1811 for 3000 guineas, is finished. Mr. H. had 1,800 guineas for his task, which has occupied him no less than eleven years.

The British Institution has exhibited this season some choice productions from the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, and Dutch schools. In the first was Carlo Dolce's St. Matthew and St. John; also a design for the Crucifixion, by Michael Angelo; a beautiful picture of the Virgin and Child, St. John, and St. Elizabeth, by Perino del

Vago; a Virgin and Child, by Procaccino; and a Virgin and Child, St. John, Elizabeth, and Catharine, by Andrea del Sarto. The King contributed twenty-two pictures. The best productions of the Spanish school were two representations of St. Francis, by Murillo. The works of Gaspar Poussin were very fine. The pieces by Cuyp were not of the first order. A brisk Gale, by Backhuysen, was an excellent piece; and the Two Misers of Quintin Matsys commanded admiration. Rembrandt's Belshazzar, the Five Senses and the Four Seasons of Teniers, and the Three Children of Charles I. by Vandyke, with Ostade's Chemist, were ornaments of the gallery.

Mr. WARD, too, has had an Exhibition. Among his finest productions were a bull, a cow, a calf, sheep, and goats, excellently grouped, amidst appropriate scenery. A Horse springing from the Attack of a Wild Boar; various Studies, executed with great accuracy and force; a copy from Titian's Bath of Diana; and an Arabian, a small study,—were all masterly.

Some Roman discoveries have recently been made at Castor, near Peterborough, by Mr. ARTIS, of Milton. The scene of his labours is an isosceles triangle, two sides being about two miles long, the third about a mile and a half, and the church-yard of Castor the vertex. In the church-yard and adjoining hill he has satisfactorily traced fifty-six rooms in a villa, which appears to have covered between 5 and 600 feet square. In Mill-field, at the south-east angle of the triangle, is another villa, about 300 feet long by 230 feet wide, containing twenty-two rooms; and at the south-west angle is a third villa, about 300 feet square, with thirty-seven rooms. In the portions of the intermediate space which have been explored, tessellated pavements, foundations of small houses, and a variety of miscellaneous curiosities have been brought to light. Between the base of the line and the river, probably the suburbs of a city, several skeletons have been dug up. Mr. A. purposes publishing by subscription, in numbers, a series of plates illustrative of his discoveries, consisting of plans and sections of the buildings and hypocausts, tessellated pavements, pottery, paintings in fresco, sculptured stones, coins, &c.

Political Facetta, and other Pieces, by the author of "the Political House that Jack built," collected by himself into a handsome volume, with 120 cuts, and a preface, will appear in a few days, and the author's portrait will be prefixed.

A very interesting experiment has been made of steam vessels on canals, in the Union Canal at Edinburgh, with a large boat, twenty-eight feet long, constructed with an *internal* movement. The boat had twenty-six persons on board; and, although drawing fifteen inches of water, she was propelled by only four men at the rate of between four and five miles an hour, while the agitation of the water was confined entirely to the centre of the canal.

The School for Mothers, or the Politics of a Village, a novel, is printing in three volumes.

Information has been received that the enterprising pedestrian, Captain COCHRANE, had reached the Altai mountains, on the frontier of China. Further accounts from this extraordinary traveller have since arrived, dated from the mouth of the Kolyma, and from Okotsk, in June 1821. He had proceeded to the neighbourhood of the north-east cape of Asia, which he places half a degree more to the northward. "No land (he says,) is considered to exist to the northward of it. The east side of the Noss is composed of bold and perpendicular bluffs, while the west side exhibits gradual declivities; the whole most sterile, but presenting an awfully magnificent appearance." From the Kolyma to Okotsk, he had, he says, a "dangerous, difficult, and fatiguing journey of three thousand versts," a great part of which he performed, on foot, in seventy days. After such an adventurous expedition from Petersburg to the north-eastern extremity of Siberia, we regret to find that the shores of Kamschatka are likely to be the boundary of his arduous and perilous enterprise. After gratefully noticing the generosity and consideration which he every where experienced at the hands of the Russian government and of individuals, he adds,— "that government has an expedition in Behring's Straits, whose object is to trace the continent of America to the northward and eastward." It consisted of two ship corvettes, which left Spithead in 1819. In July 1820

they reached Behring's Strait, and were supposed to have passed it in that year; they returned, however, in the winter to some of the Russian settlements on the coast of America; and, as now appears from Capt. Cochrane's statement, were again in that neighbourhood in June 1821.

An Abridgment of Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, in a series of letters from a Father to his Daughter, is printing.

The Political Life of George the Fourth is announced.

Capt. N. R. PALMER, of the sloop James Monroe, lately arrived at Stonnington, from South Shetland. Capt. P. proceeded from the Shetland Isles to the southern continent, and coasted it to the eastward, as far as 44. W. long. At some places he could coast along shore; at other parts he could not approach nearer the shore than from one to five or six leagues, owing to the ice. In 61. 41. S. lat. 45. 27. W. long. they discovered a fine harbour, lying about a mile within the entrance of Washington Strait. He found not the least appearance of vegetation on the land, excepting the winter moss. Neither did he discover any animals, only a few sea-leopards, beautifully spotted. Of birds there were penguins, Port Egmont or sea-hens, white pigeons, and gulls. Capt. Palmer could discern mountains covered with snow, in the interior, as he sailed along the coast.

Mr. WILSON, teacher of dancing, and author of several works on dancing, has in the press, the Danciad, or Dancer's Monitor, being a descriptive sketch in verse of the different styles and methods of dancing quadrilles, waltzes, country-dances, reels, &c.

In the present month will be published, A new System of Arithmetic, on a plan entirely original, by J. WALKER; also a Key or Exposition of the New System.

A translation of Legendre's Elements of Geometry is in the press, and will be published in a few weeks. It will be edited by Dr. Brewster, under the sanction of M. Le Chevalier Legendre, who has communicated several important additions. The diagrams are engraven on wood, so as to accompany the propositions, a great superiority over the original work, where they are given in copper-plates at the end of the book.

About the middle of last year, a sailor,

sailor, on the island of New Providence, being much fatigued with walking, sat down on the sea-shore on what he conceived to be a large stone. After resting and sleeping some time, he attempted to get up, but found his breeches stuck fast to his seat. After joining one of his shipmates, he observed so strong a smell as to ask him where he had been; and, the other telling him the circumstance, he advised him to go back, and bring away this stone: but he demurred, and said it was more than he could carry. "So much the better," replied his companion; who honestly told him he suspected it to be a large lump of ambergrease, which was a very valuable article, and that he might make his fortune by it. He crossed the island with a horse, and brought it away. It was first shown to a Jew, who did not offer him a tenth part of its value. It soon became known, and the captain of a merchantman being at the port, bought it, and brought it to England, and we believe the house of Ellice, Inglis, and Co. had the selling of it. It came into the custody of a Mr. D. an eminent druggist, and was sent over to the Continent a few months ago, when it yielded, at 86s. per oz. 2,300*l*.

We observe fewer works in the press at present than have been known for some years. The chief London publishers seem wisely to have determined to diminish their present stocks rather than enlarge them further by new and hazardous speculations. It can no longer be concealed, that the accumulation of books, with no better recommendation than fine paper and printing, has injured substantial literature, while it has vitiated and abused the public taste. We are convinced that the maximum of advantage in the publication of books consists in the moderation of their prices. Latterly, many books have been published at prices for which they could be copied by scribes at half,—thereby superseding the benefit of printing.

Several experiments have recently been made at Woolwich, on a new plan for affording speedy and effectual aid in case of shipwreck. It differs from Capt. Manby's plan, inasmuch as the line of communication can be made by means of a rocket instead of a mortar.

The iron steam-boat mentioned in our last was built at the Horseley

iron-works, near Birmingham, and put together at Rotherhithe. She is 106 feet long, and 17 broad; and is propelled by a 30-horse engine, with Oldham's revolving oars, the most perfect piece of mechanism that has ever been adopted in steam-boats.

Mr. HOGG has in the press, a new edition, with considerable improvements, of his "Concise and Practical Treatise on the Growth and Culture of the Carnation, Pink, Auricula, Polyanthus, Ranunculus, Tulip, and other Flowers."

Sylva Britannica, or Portraits of Forest Trees in different parts of the Kingdom, remarkable for their size, beauty, or antiquity, to be drawn and etched by J. G. STRUTT, will speedily be published.

There is a probability of the Surrey Institution, (whose funds have been gradually exhausting,) being continued, and re-established upon a better plan, by which its permanency may be obtained, and its present advantages retained, and even enlarged. Its having a valuable library of circulation among its members is not the least important feature of the establishment; this feature it is intended to enlarge, by the addition of the most important novels of the day, in order that it may furnish amusement as well as instruction to a numerous class of readers. This Institution has certainly done much towards creating a taste in the public mind for literary and scientific pursuits, and also in diffusing a knowledge of the useful arts. The lectures have been generally well attended; and many important facts in the arts and sciences have by these means been made familiar. The utility of such institutions may still, doubtless, be considerably increased. We beg leave respectfully to caution those gentlemen who are reorganizing this literary museum, to take care to do it on the most liberal basis, so as to embrace every shade and variety of opinion. To this end, perhaps nothing more contributes than a careful choice of the efficient officers of the establishment.

The Elements of Chess, with diagrams, are printing, by Mr. LEWIS.

A discovery of fossil remains was recently made at Atwick, near Hornsea; the portion of a tusk, about thirty-eight inches in length, twenty inches in circumference at the lower end, and weighing 4 stone 2lbs. was dug

dug up. It is of fine ivory, except where slightly decomposed.

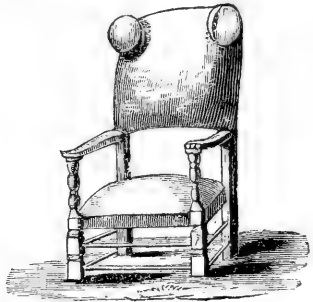
A second edition of Mr. HAMPER'S Tract on Hoar-stones is printing.

GERMANY.

A deep alluvial deposit of calcareous tufa has been found at Meisen, in Saxony, containing fossil remains of the mastodon, megatherium, Irish elk, and elephant, and other colossal animals now considered as extinct; and among them, it is said, human skulls have been discovered!

POLAND.

Mr. HARVEY, in a letter to Dr. BREWSTER, has enabled that gentleman to introduce into his valuable Journal an engraving of the house and chair of COPERNICUS. It appears



FRANCE.

The French papers give an account of the trial in Paris of Eugene de Pradel, the author of a small brochure, entitled, *Les Etincelles*, containing five songs, which were prosecuted as libellous. After the pleadings had been gone through, and before the Tribunal of Correctional Police retired to deliberate on their verdict, M. de Pradel begged to add a few words to the defence made for him by his counsel, when he delivered the following verses:—

Ma muse vivait inconnue :
Armer contre ses chants votre sévérité,
C'est donner à son nom une célébrité
Qu'elle n'aurait point obtenue.
Sous les verroux, où l'on a peu d'amis,
Un soulagement à ses peines
Sera-t-il vainement promis?
Devra-t-elle accuser Thémis
D'avoir voulu river ses chaînes?
Soldat, j'ai suivi nos héros ;
Prisonnier, j'ai chanté la France :
En la chantant, j'oubliais tous mes maux ;
Ses lauriers cachaient mes barreaux ;

Sa gloire charmait ma souffrance.
Si je suis coupable d'erreur,
Mes torts sont bien involontaires :
Toutes les vertus me sont chères ;
Elles se plaisent dans mon cœur ;
Je vois tous les hommes en frères ;
Opprimé, je plains l'oppresseur ;
Pauvre et captif, je chante mon malheur,
Et les méchans ne chantent guères.

Respect for the court did not prevent his being loudly cheered by the auditors. The judges could not, however, be moved, and they condemned M. de Pradel to be imprisoned six months, and to pay a fine of 1000 francs.

SWITZERLAND.

A machine has lately been introduced at Lausanne, in Switzerland, for making bread, that is, for preparing the fermentation of the dough, which seems to deserve imitation in other countries. It is simply a deal box, a foot in breadth and height, and two feet in length, placed on supports, by which it is turned by a handle like the cylinder used for roasting coffee. One

side of the box opens with a hinge, to admit the dough, and the box is turned round. The time requisite to produce fermentation depends on the temperature of the air, the quickness of the turning, and other circumstances. But, when the operation is performed, it is known by the shrill hissing of the air making its escape, which generally happens in half an hour. The leaven is always extremely well raised; perhaps too much, sometimes. The labour is nothing, for the machine, such as this here described, may be turned by a child. No hooks, points, cross-bars, or any other contrivance, can be wanted within the box, to break or separate the mass of dough; for these operations are sufficiently effected by the adhesion of the dough to the sides

of the box. If the machine be made of greater length, and divided by cross partitions at right angles to the sides, different kinds of dough may be prepared at the same time. One evident advantage of such a contrivance is, that bread, manufactured in this way, must be perfectly clean and free from any accidental soiling.

UNITED STATES.

The last letters state, that the sea serpent has at length been entangled, and killed, on the coast of New England. It measured forty feet in length, and was eighteen in circumference.

An American has discovered the principle of a new firelock, by which a soldier can fire fifteen charges, as fast as he can cock and pull the trigger.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

CAPTAIN BROWN'S SUSPENSION BRIDGE ACROSS THE TWEED. (*With an Engraving.*)

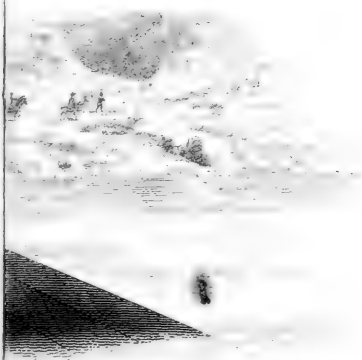
AT this day, the common mode of crossing rivers and ravines in South America, and the inland territory of Hindostan, is by means of ropes of various kinds, stretched from side to side, on which a roadway is generally formed for the traveller and his equipage; though, in some instances, there is only a single rope, from which he is suspended in a basket, and drawn across, while his mule fords the stream, or clammers through the ravine. The earliest bridges of suspension of which we have any account, are those of China, said to be of great extent; Major Rennell also describes a bridge of this kind over the Sanpoo in Hindostan, of about 600 feet in length. But the first chain-bridge in our own country, is believed to have been that of Winch-bridge over the river Tecs, forming a communication between the counties of Durham and York. In this miscellany, for January 1797, we inserted the specification of a patent, and a view of a suspension-bridge on a different plan, by Mr. Jordan, but we never heard of the adoption of his principle. It appears from a treatise on bridges by Mr. Thomas Pope, of New-York, that eight chain-bridges have been erected upon the catenarian or suspension principle, in different parts of America. He describes a bridge of this construction over the

river Merrimack, in Massachusetts, consisting of a catenarian or suspended arch of 244 feet span. The roadway of this bridge is suspended between two abutments or towers of masonry, thirty-seven feet in height, on which piers of carpentry are erected, which are thirty-five feet in height. Over these ten chains are suspended, each measuring 516 feet in length, their ends being sunk into deep pits on both sides of the river, where they are secured by large stones. The bridge over the Merimack has two carriage ways, each of fifteen feet in breadth. It is also described as having three chains, which range along the sides, and four in the middle, or between the two roadways. The whole expence of this American work is estimated to have been 20,000 dollars, and the bridge calculated to support or carry about 500 tons.

The Union-bridge represented in the engraving across the river Tweed at Norham Ford, is about five miles from Berwick. It was begun in August 1819, and was opened in July 1820, while a stone-bridge would have been the work of about three years. The roadway is made of timber, on which iron cart-tracks are laid for the carriage wheels. It is eighteen feet in width, and 361 feet in length. The main beams or joisting measures fifteen inches in depth, and seven inches in thickness. The timber cleading or planks are twelve inches in breadth, and three inches in thickness. This great



D
Distance between the
Distance across the
Width of the Bridge
Height of Tiers at
D^o of Bridge ab
D^o D^o above



Drawn by Geo. E. H. M.

Patent granted. Patent in Warwickshire by Capt. Sam. Brown R.S.



DIMENSIONS

Distance bet^w the piers 1,800 feet
 Distance bet^w the towers 1,000 feet
 Height of towers above the water 100 feet
 Height of towers above the ground 150 feet
 Height of the bridge above the water 100 feet



Suspension BRIDGE, over the Tivoli.

This Bridge of Suspension was long at present was built by the order of the King of Spain.

great platform is suspended at the height of twenty-seven feet above the surface of the summer water of the river. It is also made to rise about two feet in the centre, and is finished on each side with a cornice of fifteen inches in depth.

The roadway is suspended from the catenarian or main chains by circular rods of iron, which measure one inch in diameter. These perpendicular rods are wedged into caps or pieces of cast-iron, called saddles, which are placed at the distance of five feet apart, and are made to rest upon the shackles or joints of the chains. The attachment of the lower ends of these rods to the beams of the platform which they pass through, is by their embracing a bar of iron which runs along the whole extent of the bridge under the beams of the roadway, on each side. These bars measure three inches in depth, and they are connected with the suspending rods by a spear or bolt, which, in a very simple manner, completes the connexion of the roadway with the perpendicular suspending rods, and chains.

The chains of this bridge are twelve in number, ranged in pairs; the one pair being placed over the other, between the points of suspension on each side of the bridge. These chains, and indeed the whole of the iron-work, is made of the best Welch iron. The chains are worked into a circular form, and measure about two inches in diameter. The links, as they may be termed, consist of rods of fifteen feet in length, and have bolt-holes, which are strongly welded, and neatly finished at each end. These links or rods are connected together by strong shackles, and a bolt is passed through them, which is of an oval form, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. At each joint of the three tiers of the catenarian chains respectively, one of the saddle pieces of cast-iron are introduced. The first saddle-piece, with its suspending rod, for example, on either side of the bridge, may be conceived as resting on the upper pair of chains; the next saddle-piece in the longitudinal direction of the roadway, rests upon the middle pair of chains, and the third upon the lower pair, and so on alternately, throughout the whole extent of the bridge. By this means all the chains bear an equal strain, and the joints are arranged in so precise and orderly a manner, that a saddle-piece

and perpendicular suspending-rod occurs at every five feet, so that the distance between each pair of suspending-rods forms a space of five feet. The spaces of five feet between the suspending rods are formed into meshes of six inches square, to the height of five feet on each side of the bridge, and answer the purposes of a parapet wall for the safety of passengers.

Though the timber roadway is only about 361 feet in length, yet the chord-line of the main-chains measures no less than 432 feet between the points of suspension, with which they make an angle of about 12° , and in forming the catenarian curve-drop, at the rate of one perpendicular to about seven feet in the length of chain, the versed sine of the middle pair of chains being about twenty-six feet. The twelve main-chains, with their apparatus, weigh about five tons each, and the weight of the whole bridge, between the points of suspension, has been estimated at 100 tons.

On the Scotch side of the river, the catenarian chains pass over a pillar of aisler masonry, which measures sixty feet in height, is about thirty-six feet in its medium width, and seventeen and a half feet in thickness. The sides of the lower ten feet of the walls of this pillar are square, but at this height the walls begin to slope at the rate of one perpendicular to twelve horizontal. The archway in the masonry of this pillar, which forms the immediate approach to the roadway, measures twelve feet in width, and seventeen feet in height. Each pair of main chains, being suspended horizontally, pass through corresponding apertures in the masonry, at the distance of about two feet above one another, and go over rollers connected with the building. The links of the main chains at these points are made as short as the strength or thickness of the iron will permit of their being welded, in order that they may pass over the rollers, without distorting or unduly straining the iron. After going through the masonry of the pillar, the chains are continued in a sloping direction to the ground. Here they are sunk to the depth of twenty-four feet, where they pass through great ballast-plates of cast-iron, into which they are stopped by a strong iron spear or bolt, of an oval form, measuring three inches by three and a half inches in thickness. The cast-iron ballast plates measure

six feet in length, five feet in breadth, and five inches in thickness in the central parts; but towards the edge, they diminish in thickness to two and a half inches. The ends of the chains thus fixed, are loaded with mound-stones and earthy matters, to the level of the roadway of the bridge.

On the south side of the Tweed, the pillar or tower of masonry forming the abutment or point of suspension, is built upon a bench or foundation, excavated in the face of a precipitous sandstone rock, and is only about twenty feet in height, but its other dimensions correspond with the upper part of the masonry on the Scotch side. The chains on the English side are made to rest upon plates of cast-iron, included in the masonry, instead of rollers, as on the opposite side. Here the ballast-plates are of the same dimensions as those already described; but, instead of being sunk into the ground, as on the Scotch side, their position is rather above the foundation of the pillar, where they are set nearly perpendicular, but are placed so as to correspond with the direction of the strain or weight of the bridge. For the

greater security of the position of these ballast-plates on the English side, they are connected with a horizontal arch of masonry, which is dovetailed into the rock.

The whole works of the Union-bridge, for masonry, carpentry, and smithery, were undertaken by Captain Brown for the sum of about 5000*l.*, whilst the execution of a bridge of stone must have cost at least four times that sum. The object of its projector, says Mr. Stevenson, (from whose paper we abridge this article,) was not the realization even of the cost of this bridge, but chiefly with a view to shew the application of chain-cables to his favourite object of bridge-building. The trustees for this bridge have, however, presented Captain Brown with 1000 guineas since the completion of the work, over and above his estimated price.

Captain Brown is at present at Brighton, engaged in the erection of a chain pier, a work of very promising utility to the town, and of which we propose to give a view in our next.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN JULY :

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

OUR pages are not often devoted to the review of those articles of polemical divinity with which the press, in all seasons, teems; but we cannot refrain from noticing so important an addition to the literature of the country, as the highly valuable and learned work of the Rev. THOMAS BELSHAM, minister of Essex-street Chapel, comprising *the Epistles of Paul the Apostle, translated, with an Exposition and Notes*. Of its author, we ought on every account to think and speak with the greatest respect. Throughout a long life, his exertions have been directed, with unwearied ardour, to the support of the most enlightened principles of civil and religious liberty; and, although many differ from him on points of speculative opinion, there are none, we are persuaded, who will not bear the testimony of their admiration for his talents, and respect for his virtues. The work before us is a suitable and honourable finish of the labours of such a mind; and, while it establishes, on a firm foundation, the literary reputation of its author, the circumstances under which it is published cannot but be highly gratifying to his personal feelings,

as a proof of the high value which so many individuals entertain for their instructor and friend. Whatever religious or literary feelings are brought to an attentive perusal of the Epistles of Paul, no mind can pass them over lightly; and they must ever be regarded as a singular literary phenomenon, an important branch of the history and evidences of revelation, and a striking picture of an original and singularly-gifted mind. Mr. Belsham is of that school of critics on the writings of the Apostle of which Mr. Locke was the founder, and which is graced by many illustrious names. With them, the first endeavour has been to place the authority and extent of inspiration on rational and consistent principles. Their general conclusions are brought before the reader in Mr. Belsham's preliminary dissertation. Under their sanction, he contends that the Apostles themselves claim no plenary inspiration for their writings; and that it is the province of reason and sound judgment to investigate the analogies, arguments, and considerations by which the sacred writers sought to enforce and explain the doctrines which they had been commanded

commanded to preach. The preliminary dissertation states very perspicuously the particular circumstances which gave a cast to the ideas, a tinge to the language, and a peculiarity to the reasonings of the Apostle; from all which considerable difficulty has always been felt in a cursory perusal of his writings, particularly under the miserable disfigurement which they have sustained by being cut up into verses and chapters, often with a total disregard of all sense and connexion. As it is not, however, our province to examine in detail the execution of the great task which Mr. Belsham has proposed to himself, we must confine ourselves to stating, that what we have perused has satisfied us that his work is always ably performed, and that it cannot but furnish an invaluable addition to the library of every candid biblical enquirer. There is little with which the greater part of the enlightened members of our establishment (such, at any rate, as are inclined to follow in the steps of Locke, Law, Watson, and Paley,) would think it necessary to quarrel; and all must admire the ingenuity and zeal with which the author extracts and demonstrates, from the cursory and often obscure allusions of the apostolic letters, the authenticity of these writings, and the claim and admission of supernatural powers and authorities; and from thence deduces his arguments for the truth and divine origin of the Christian revelation. The work is printed in two volumes quarto, for the author, and in four volumes octavo.

Of Mr. O'MEARA'S *Voice from St. Helena* we have spoken at large in the *Supplement* published this day, and have given such copious extracts as will recommend that Number to general perusal, and the work to the universal circulation which it merits. Of the perfect credibility of the editor no doubt can be entertained. His amiable character and superior moral qualities recommended him to the great man who honoured him with his confidence, and will always recommend him to those who know him. The only subject of surprise is, that a man of such mildness has had the courage to publish so many unpalatable things in the face of so much malignity in power. Two impotent attacks have however been made on him,—one by the reformed *Times Newspaper*, which foolishly identifies itself, in its present worthy career, with the infamous *Times* of seven years ago, which so palpably lent itself to the gratification of public and private malignity, and whose best apology would be its corruption; and another, in which Mr. O'Meara is charged with re-echoing facts which appeared in two former works, but of which, as we know, he was himself the publisher. It is now deeply to be lamented, that the eyes of the world are opened when, alas! convic-

tion is too late to serve the victim of low-minded policy.

From the elegant style in which *A Guide to the Lakes of Killarney*, by the Rev. G. N. WRIGHT, A.M. is written, and the beauty and feeling of the descriptive part, we have enjoyed much pleasure in its perusal. While modestly professing to be a mere guide to those romantic regions, it will be found a highly interesting companion in the closet. Indeed, the few beautiful and extremely spirited designs of George Petrie, esq. peculiarly adapt it for the latter situation. To the descriptive part of the work the author has very judiciously annexed directions for tourists, pointing out, according to the time they can devote to the surveying of these lakes, the course to be pursued, under any circumstances. So well are these plans arranged, that all the most striking points of view may be cursorily visited in one day only. It is a very common fault in works of this nature, that by digressing too far into antiquarian and historical researches, they are swelled beyond a portable size. This fault is here avoided, and this small volume presents us at once with a well-informed and faithful guide, and an interesting pocket companion.

We recommend to such of our readers as are attached to the study of natural history, a small volume just published, entitled *the Naturalist's Guide for collecting and preserving all Subjects of Natural History and Botany, intended for the Use of Students and Travellers*, by WILLIAM SWAINSON, F.R.S. and L.S. The well-deserved reputation which Mr. Swainson has acquired by his ingenious publications, is of course a guarantee for the utility and excellence of a work like the present; to which the experience which the author has had in foreign countries, and his long application to the practice of preserving objects of natural history, give additional value. The zeal which he displays for the promotion of the useful studies to which he is so much attached, is highly commendable. The two lithographic plates which illustrate this little tract are exceedingly well executed.

Mr. T. HALLIDAY, of Edgbaston, has invented and published a box of *Numerical Games*, admirably adapted to the use of preparatory schools, of mothers who instruct their own children, and of ladies' schools in general. It is in the form of a toy, but one of the most useful toys which we remember to have seen. It renders obvious the principles and practice of the first rules of arithmetic, and extends them, with great simplicity and ingenuity, to their complex applications. In fact, it seduces children into an essential branch of knowledge, which, as commonly taught, is forbidding and irksome, and would have been regarded by the late Mr. Edgeworth

as one of the most rational of his rational toys.

The refined taste and extensive erudition displayed by Mr. DIBDIN in the numerous splendid volumes which he has already ushered into the world, must attract the earnest attention of the lovers of bibliography to the *Ædes Althorpianæ*, containing an account of the mansion, books, and pictures at Althorp, the residence of Earl Spencer. This magnificent work consists of two volumes, highly ornamented with an immense variety of illustrative plates, executed in the first style of art. It is divided into three heads, detailing with great minuteness, first, the History of the Family of the Spencers; secondly, the History of the Mansion of the Spencers; and, thirdly, Bibliographical Notices concerning the Spencer Library. Many excellent engravings are given of family portraits, the earliest of which is that of Sir John Spencer, knight, the father of the first baron, taken in the year 1590, at the age of fifty-seven. A Supplement to the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana* is appended to this work, which must be in the highest degree acceptable to those who are familiar with the former productions of Mr. Dibdin's industry, and who are able to appreciate the acuteness and learning which have raised him to so distinguished a rank in this branch of letters.

We observe, with pleasure, that Mr. ANTHONY TODD THOMSON has been induced to publish *Part I.* of his *Lectures on the Elements of Botany*, containing the descriptive anatomy of those organs on which the growth and preservation of the vegetable depends. These Lectures were not originally written with a view to publication, being designed for the use of the author's pupils; but, fortunately, as we consider it, for the public, circumstances have occurred which have rendered it expedient for Mr. Thomson to commit his labours to the press. In preparing them, however, for this process, many additions and alterations have been made; so that, except in the form of the work, the present compositions vary very considerably from the original manuscript copy. The distinguishing feature in the style of this agreeable author consists in a peculiar clearness, and a systematic connexion and regularity of plan which render his works a most desirable assistance to students. The present volume will, undoubtedly, find a prominent station on the shelves of all lovers of this science; but it is to the younger and less erudite branch of readers that we would more earnestly recommend it. For this description of students, it will be found to contain a library in itself; and, a great number of the illustrations being cut in wood, and thus interspersed with the text, material assistance is, by this means, afforded to those who peruse it, without a previous knowledge of the science.

In an animated and pathetic *Address to the People of England*, the Rev. T. S. HUGHES has generously exerted himself to attract the public sympathy, in a still more lively degree, to the cause of the Greeks; a subject on which, particularly since the horrible extermination of the inhabitants of Scio, it is impossible to reflect without feelings of the deepest sorrow and indignation. To every quarter of Christendom this unfortunate nation has looked for assistance in vain. There is something in the sight of a people with arms in their hands, contending for liberty and life, which legitimate governments can ill bear to look upon. From the ambition of Russia, at least, some interested aid might have been expected. It is not difficult to divine the powerful motive by which her grasping arm has been withheld. Her interference would be the signal for the dissolution of the Holy Alliance, on the preservation of which the tranquillity of Europe, or, in other words, the continuance of despotic governments, depends. In the heart of their kingdoms, a more formidable foe than the Turk, in the height of his power, is busily at work; and every project of ambition, every feeling of rivalry and hate, must be sacrificed for the common defence. For this, the atrocities of a barbarous crew, unworthy of the name of a nation, must be tolerated; for this, the blood of thousands of Christians must flow unrevenged. To their own courage alone, it seems that this devoted people must owe their emancipation; and, should they succeed in this noble object, we trust that their victory may be productive of results as gratifying to the friends of mankind, as they will be destructive to the selfish despots, who have sacrificed to their own narrow policy the interests of religion and humanity.

The work of the well-known Abbé de PRADT, entitled *Europe and America in 1821*, recommends itself to the attention of every friend of liberty, by the justness and extent of its political views, and the talent, as well as the moderation, which the author evinces in the support of his doctrines. We fully coincide with him in opinion, that the great struggle now either pending or approaching, in every part of the Continent, between arbitrary and constitutional principles, must terminate in establishing the sovereignty of the people, and in the complete overthrow of the present allied system of military government. With the same certainty that man will pursue with steadiness the means of happiness, we may conclude that the nations whose minds are now fully roused to the importance of the question, and whose state of information enables them properly to investigate it, will resolve on the adoption of a free form of government. To this result the excellent work on which we are now commenting is well calculated

to contribute; and no one can rise from its perusal without a full conviction of the utter inefficacy, and perfect imbecility of the measures which the forebodings of the Holy Allies have induced them to oppose to the torrent of public opinion, by which they must so soon be overwhelmed. Our opinion of the Abbé is raised by the candour with which he has done justice to the memory of his late master, Napoleon,—who, according to his own prediction, is emerging, day by day, out of the cloud of calumnies with which his mean detractors had covered him.

The *Memoirs of the Life of Artemi*, of Wagarschat, near Mount Ararat, in Armenia, from the original Armenian, written by himself, are well deserving of perusal, not only as conveying an exact account of the familiar life of his countrymen, but as displaying, in striking colours, the sufferings of the Eastern Christians under the Mahometan yoke. From his earliest years to the time of his arrival in Russia, with which he closes his narration, Artemi has little of a personal nature to record, but a series of insults and inflictions, from some of which he narrowly escaped with his life. The domination of the priesthood in Armenia, and the abuses of the monastic institutions which abound in that country, form a great part of the intolerable grievances to which the wretched inhabitants are exposed. But, what we consider to be the most important information to be derived from this work, is the eagerness with which the Armenians seek to escape from the petty and vexatious tyranny which oppresses them, into the arms of the more tranquil and civilized despotism of Russia; a disposition of which this power will no doubt avail itself to the utmost, in the prosecution of the gigantic career of ambition, which now on all sides lies open before it.

In our remarks on the reprint of "Warwick's Spare Minutes," we praised the neat, elegant, and novel style in which it was re-printed. Since that period, two other works have appeared executed in the same manner, and in every respect uniformly with the preceding. These are *QUARLES'S Enchiridion*, and *SOAME JENYNS'S Disquisitions*. The former of these consists of about 400 "institutions, divine, contemplative, political, economical, and moral." They are distinguished by a knowledge of mankind, a deep and sincere piety, and a familiar acquaintance with ancient history, poetry, and general learning. His political opinions, indeed, smell somewhat too strongly of the *cavalier*, but they are comparatively moderate, and *seldom intruded. As a "manual" (*εγχειριδιον*) of morality and sound piety, we cannot too warmly recommend it to the notice of our

readers.—*JENYNS'S Disquisitions*, the other work alluded to, is of a very different character. It is of comparatively modern date, and is evidently the leisure production of a scholar and a gentleman. The subjects of some of his essays appear *primâ facie* abstruse; but they are treated in such a manner as to be "made easy to the meanest capacity." They are distinguished by a gentle, benignant, and humane feeling, united with a penetration and erudition, which do equal honour to his head and to his heart.

There is nothing so much dreaded by the interested and bigotted supporters of old abuses, as the attempts which are daily making to show the practicability of reform and improvement. The state of the Criminal Law in this country has long called for a redress of the grievances which are inflicted by it; and the legislature, roused at length by the strong public sentiment which has been so widely manifested, have taken some steps to do away with these manifold abuses. That so ancient a system as this should be endangered by any improvements, has of course excited the fears and jealousies of the friends of power, and accordingly we find that a champion has stepped forward to oppose, *toto cælo*, all those wise and benevolent attempts which have of late years been made to procure a mitigation of the Criminal Code. The title of the volume is as follows:—*An Enquiry into the present State of the Statute and Criminal Law of England*, by J. MILLER, esq. of Lincoln's-inn. The weakness of the arguments, the variety of contradictions, and the numerous mis-statements which are to be found in this volume, are so obvious and gross as to make a detailed answer to them perfectly unnecessary; we can only say, that if any of our readers entertain a doubt as to the justice and expediency of the proposed alterations in the system of our Criminal Law, we beg they will take the trouble to peruse Mr. Miller's treatise with attention, which, we do not hesitate to say, will fully convince them of the propriety of such proposals. Were it not, indeed, for the quarter in which this weak but violent effort to support a falling system first appeared, we should have supposed we were reading a work intended, by its fine vein of irony, to serve the cause which it professes to oppose.

A new romance, by Miss ANNA MARIA PORTER, has just made its appearance under the title of *Roche-Blanche, or the Hunters of the Pyrenners*, in three volumes. This lady's novels are always well written and interesting; and we cannot therefore regret that they follow one another so quickly. The present volumes are, we think, fully equal, in point of style and delineation of character, to their predecessors; but, upon the whole, the fable is

not

* We remember but two instances.

not quite so skilfully constructed, nor rendered so interesting, as in some of Miss P.'s earlier productions. In those respects, we certainly prefer the "Knights of St. John." The scene of Roche-Blanche is laid in France, during the time of the great Condé, and a considerable portion of the tale is occupied with an account of the efforts made by the Hugonots to free themselves from the grievous persecutions of the Catholics. The hero, Clarence Willoughby, is a young Englishman, who enters into the service of the Bourbon princes, and becomes involved in the plots and schemes of the Hugonots. Aigline de Venzeles, the heroine, has little to distinguish her from the crowd of ladies who fill the prominent part in every novel. Adhemar de Bourbon is a fine and spirited sketch of that mixed kind of character, in which we sometimes find the highest and the meanest qualities united.

As decided friends to the free discussion of religious topics, we have turned over the pages of *A Vindication of the Character and Writings of the Hon. Emanuel Swedenborg*, by ROBERT HINDMARSH, minister of the New Jerusalem Chapel in Manchester. This curious piece of polemical divinity is written with ability and acuteness, and displays an extensive and intimate acquaintance with scriptural learning, which we are surprised to find connected with what appears to us, speaking with the humility becoming an imperfect investigation of the baron's pretensions, to be the extreme boundary line of innocent credulity. Whilst we cannot but thus confess our want of faith in the singular system so ably advocated by Mr. Hindmarsh, we should be sorry by any expression of our opinions either to wound his feelings, or to prevent any one from giving his creed a fair and unprejudiced examination. The Swedenborgian scheme, indeed, has in it a degree of charity and benevolence which renders it very attractive to men of benign dispositions, and the ingenuity with which its details are made out, is, if we may use so light an epithet, in the highest degree entertaining. The principal result of the baron's revelations is to familiarize us with the spiritual world, which he represents to be in every respect a counterpart of the present state of existence; there being, in heaven, administrations, offices, employments, and trades, ecclesiastical, civil, and domestic; marriages, births, and transitions to other stages of being. There is some shew of reason, if not of orthodoxy, in this; and we rather lean to the interpretation of the baron, when he considers that hell is formed by self-love and the love of the world, and heaven by the exercise of the kind affections. For the solution of many extraordinary dogmas of this teacher, the reader will apply himself with great advantage to Mr. Hindmarsh's treatise,

which expounds and defends the most disputable passages with great adroitness and success. That the Lord appears in heaven as a sun before the right eye, and as a moon before the left; that Dutchmen live on one side of the street in heaven, and their wives on the other; that tables are established in heaven for bursting in explosions on those who lay too much stress on faith; and that married people quarrel in the other world even to fighting, are propositions which are at first view startling, but from which Mr. Hindmarsh does not shrink, and to which he labours with great skill to reconcile us. With all the exceptions, however, to which this religious system seems to us to lie open, we cannot but give it and its professors credit for the true Christian mildness of its principles, and assign it a place in our estimation, far above that possessed by gloomier and more narrow-minded creeds.

Amongst the many amusing specimens of auto-biography with which the literature of modern Europe is enriched, there is, perhaps, none more curious and interesting than the memoirs of the celebrated artist Benvenuto Cellini, the contemporary of Michael-Angelo, and one of the most singular characters that have ever been developed, even by the ardent skies of Italy. His life, which was translated into English by Dr. Nugent towards the middle of the last century, was a valuable addition to our biographical literature, exhibiting, as it did, a very entertaining picture of the state of the arts, letters, and manners, at the time when the author wrote. But perhaps the most interesting portions of the volume are those which present a view of the personal character of Cellini himself; and, it must be admitted, from some of the incidents which he recounts, that he has acted the part of his own biographer with very laudable impartiality. An edition of the works of Benvenuto Cellini was published a few years since abroad; and, in the present volumes, the notes with which the learned commentator enriched the memoirs, have been translated, and a portrait of the artist is given. The title of the work is as follows: *Memoirs of Benvenuto Cellini, edited, with Notes from the last Milan edition, by THOMAS ROSCOE, Esq. in 2 vols.*

Amongst the many new periodical publications with which the town continues to be deluged, we notice one which seems, by its singularity, to lay some claim to attention—we mean *The Council of Ten*. We are thus early in noticing the appearance of this work, which has just reached a second number, because we were fearful, that, if we ventured to delay, the whole council would be hurried to the "tomb of all the Capulets," before we made our remarks upon them. In fact, unless some great alteration take place in the style and

and conduct of the work, we fear that such must, ere long, be its fate. It is too serious and prosing for light readers, and yet possesses not sufficient gravity and information to make it valuable to those of another class. There is, moreover, too great an assumption of authority, too much of the air critical in its pages, though they are by no means ill-written or devoid of clever ideas.

We are inclined to exceed the usual length appropriated by us to books of mere amusement, in favour of *Vargas, a Tale of Spain*. Indeed, it can scarcely be said to come under that class, conveying, as it does, a great deal of information respecting the customs and government of Spain about two centuries ago, at which time the story is laid. It was after the establishment of that execrable tool of tyranny and oppression, the Holy Inquisition, that many of the events portrayed in these volumes, and, we believe, recorded in the history of that nation, took place. By selecting this scene and these times, the author has conferred much novelty and interest on his situations, and he has used his advantage well. Some of his characters are drawn with a bold hand. The romantic heroism of Meneses is peculiarly deserving of this praise. Pablo the archbishop, and Churipample the *gitano* (gypsy,) are also very good characters. We are surprized that the latter does not take a greater share in the story. Vargas and Cornelia, the hero and heroine, though certainly possessing much merit, are not equal to the subordinate characters in point of originality. The scene of the escape from the prison of the Inquisition is perhaps the best in the work. The interest is very well kept up; and the circumstances are seldom forced or unnatural. As an historian, the author has described with much spirit the events he has chosen, but we are surprized to find that they have scarcely the least connexion with his story, as, for instance, the liberation of Perez, with which the book opens. He sometimes, too, descends to a disagreeable quaintness of style, and to jokes, which we are sure are not Spanish. With these we are displeas'd, nor do we much like the introductory chapter. We must condemn the hackney'd trick of ushering volumes into the world as the productions of the late Mr. Cornelius Villiers, or any such imaginary personage, especially when they are likely to be creditable to their author, as we feel convinc'd these will be.

The Child's Friend, an entirely new and systematical arrangement of all the sounds, combination of characters, and exceptions, in the English language, by the Rev. W. DRAPER, though a small work, may be of great utility. Whatever regards the education and comfort of children is of the first importance. A veteran (of seventy-seven years, by his own account,) who has pass'd his whole life in active tuition,

comes forward and presents the rising generation with a set of lessons, in which all the regular principles of the language are set forth, before any of the exceptions are introduced; a method yet unattempted, for, to use his own words, "None have hitherto weeded the language of its irregularities, so as to present its pure analogy unencumbered with exceptions; but, it is still offer'd to the pupil as a mass of confusion, in which, to the same combination of letters, a variety of sounds is applied without any intimation which constitute the rule, and which the exceptions." All this is literally true, and a matter of which foreigners have long and loudly complain'd. Upon the whole, we conceive, that the many difficulties attending the attainment of our language, and the numerous anomalies with which it abounds, were never before reduced so perspicuously to order, nor divided into such easy and gradual steps.

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rara and in the Dutch Colonies; by J. Henry, esq. of the Middle Temple.

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ZOOLOGY.

Zoological Researches in the Island of Java, &c. with Figures of Native Quadrupeds and Birds; by Thomas Horsfield, M.D. No. IV. 4to. 21s.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

AGUES, and other disorders stamped with an intermittent mark, have within the last month or two been comparatively frequent, in those parts of the town to which the writer's observation is more especially summoned,—comparatively, he says, since to see a case of actual ague in the metropolis, some years ago, was to witness a solitary and rare exception to the general order of things. The fact of the renewal of this species of fever does not appear of easy explication; and, indeed, the altogether of febrile production and prevalence is still obscured by a mist of uncertainty. Agues are among those maladies from which the idea of contagion is usually separated; but the Reporter has not only had recent occasion to remark their apparent origin in the very centre of the city, but he has just attended a family, three individuals of which fell, one after another, into the horrors* of the disease, in the same sort of succession, in respect to time and mode, as is seen in instances of what is vulgarly and vaguely called typhus-fever. Were the two last members of the above family infected by *Malaria*, or did they sicken in consequence of communication with the sick?

Stomach and intestinal derangements still, also, continue to prevail; but the cases to which the term cholera might unequivocally be applied, are by no means so common as we find them in the autumnal season, when the exceeding heat of the day becomes contrasted with the evening and morning cold. The greater number of those bilious affections that are now of daily occurrence might be prevented from proceeding to any extent, by the timely taking of a little tincture of rhubarb,—than which there is scarcely an agent in the whole list of pharmaceutical compounds more worthy of domestic appreciation. That irritative action of the liver,

* The Latin term *horror*, which is applied to the first stage of an intermittent, has no actual synonyme in the English language. Shivering, by which it is translated, is too feeble an expression; for the sensation is very different from the mere feeling of cold. Dr. George Fordyce used forcibly to say in his lectures, that nature seemed to be shuddering at the ravages about to be committed upon the frame.

by which the complaints allied to cholera are accompanied, is often likewise considerably controlled by five grains of *Pilula Hydrargyri*; but, for the most part, when blue pill is introduced, it is time for the domestic prescriber to make his exit. The writer is more than suspicious, that mercurial alteratives are employed by a great part of the public with an injurious freedom, under the prevailing notion of digestive derangement being the "*fons et origo malorum omnium*."

Oil of turpentine continues to be employed by the Reporter with happy result in many of those maladies in which, with a cathartic operation, a something is required that shall powerfully influence both the secreting organs and the sentient system. Dr. Prichard has, in a late Treatise on the Nervous System, shown that he appreciates highly, and prescribes extensively, this very powerful, but, if properly applied, highly useful medicine. In cases where the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal is in that state of morbid being in which a stimulating and controlling agency are together demanded, the medical practitioner will often find his account in calling to his recollection the almost specific virtues of the drug now referred to.

A person has just attended upon the Reporter, with a statement of the great good he has received from a compound of sulphuret of potass and hemlock, prescribed for violent *prurigo*. This composition will be often found to subdue inordinate itching and irritation of the skin, after a long list of other medicinals shall have been unavailingly administered.

Stramonium the writer wishes again to recommend as applicable, among other disorders, to those derangements of the pulmonary organs that at the same time partake of a spasmodic and inflammatory nature, without being absolutely either one or the other. Half-grain doses of the extract will frequently prove an efficacious adjunct to expectorant drugs, and will serve the purpose of an opiate, when the sedative qualities of opium are called for, while its use is contra-indicated by its constringing tendency.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford-Row; July 20.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

M. VICAL has made some valuable experimental researches on water cements, mortar, and lime. The following are some of his inferences:

1st. Excess of lime in water cements retards the setting, which bears a direct proportion with the hardness.

2d. Active puozzolanas set better with fat than with hydraulic limes: but hydraulic limes are most active of all with middling puozzolanas.

3d. Slacking by immersion, and by atmospheric exposure, are preferable to that by affusion, for speedy setting.

TracinS

Tracing the relative induration by age, we find that—

1st. Water cements, with common lime, harden quicker during the third year than the second.

2d. With highly hydraulic limes, acquire their maximum of hardness by the end of the second year.

Cements made with common lime sometimes do not fully indurate within ten years; and with such lime and sand they have been found soft at the end of twenty-five years. We should doubt whether such cements (if they can deserve the name) ever would indurate at all.

He also concludes:—

1st. That very fat white limes may form, by the assistance of water alone, bodies as hard as a multitude of natural limestones, particularly when the common mode of slacking is used, and when a firm binding consistence is given to the paste, and nothing opposes its shrinkage on drying.

2d. That the action of the air and length of time increase the hardness of the slacked limes exposed to it.

3d. That the hydraulic limes, particularly those that are coloured, give by the action of the water only light and soft compounds.

4th. That the action of the air increases their hardness, but not in any degree equal to that which it gives to the hydrates of the fat limes.

5th. That the resistances of these different compounds are not at all proportional to their degrees of hardness.

A number of interesting results have recently been obtained by PREVOST and DUMAS, respecting the form of the globules of blood of different animals, and the effects of transfusing the blood of one animal into another. The following are their measures of the diameters of the globules:—

	Of an Eng. inch.
Man, Dog, Rabbit, Pig, Hedgehog,	
Guinea-pig, Muscarden	37 ¹ / ₅₀
Ass	41 ¹ / ₇₅
Cat, Grey Mouse, White Mouse	42 ¹ / ₇₅
Sheep, Horse, Mule, Ox	50 ¹ / ₅₀
Chamois, Stag	54 ¹ / ₅₀
She-goat	72 ¹ / ₅₀

But, while the globules of blood in different animals vary in size, they vary also in form. In the mammalia they are all spherical, while in birds they are elliptical, and vary only in the lengths of their greater axes. They are likewise elliptical in all cold-blooded animals. They found also that the colourless globule which exists in the centre of the particles of blood, has the constant diameter of $\frac{1}{7500}$ th of an inch in all animals, and whatever be the form of the globule which contains it.—In their experiments on the transfusion of blood, they obtained many interesting results. When animals were bled till they fainted, they died when they were left alone, or when water and serum of blood, at the temperature of 100 Fahr. was injected into their veins. If, on the contrary, the blood of an animal of the same species was injected, every portion of the blood thrown in reanimated the exhausted animal; and when it had received as much as it lost, it began to breathe freely, to take food, and was finally restored to perfect health. When the injected blood was from an animal of a different species, but whose globules had the same form, though a different size, the animal was only partially relieved, and could seldom be kept alive for more than six days, the animal heat diminishing with remarkable rapidity. When the blood of an animal with spherical globules is injected into a bird, it usually dies under the most violent nervous affections, as if under the influence of the most intense poison; and this takes place even when only a small quantity of blood has been lost. In a great number of cases, cats and rabbits were restored for some days by the injection of the blood of cows and sheep, even when the injection of the blood was not made till twelve, or even twenty-four, hours after the blood was extracted from the latter. The blood was kept in a fluid state in a cool place, either by taking away a certain quantity of fibrine, or adding 1000th part of caustic soda. When the blood of the sheep was injected into ducks, they died after rapid and strong convulsions.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

BY a return made to the House of Commons, it appears that in Essex there are ten banks, containing thirty-one names.—Cambridgeshire, seven banks, with twenty-two names.—Hertfordshire, fourteen banks, with thirty-one names.—Kent, thirty-one banks, with seventy-eight names.—Norfolk, sixteen banks, with fifty-seven names.—Suffolk, seventeen banks, with seventy-three names.—

And in Yorkshire, fifty-six banks, with 196 names.

Importation of Butter from Ireland.

In 1816.....	520,796 Cwt.
1817.....	280,760
1818.....	305,904
1819.....	253,104
1820.....	430,003

1,690,597

Average

Average of five years, 338,112 Cwts.
 1821.....457,926
 1822.....413,267

 871,263

2,566,677 gallons; in Ireland, for a population of 6,846,949, it was 4,618,105 gallons; while in England, and in Scotland for England, for a population of 11,260,555, it was only 4,213,926 gallons. The quantity therefore in Scotland was about a gallon and a quarter for each individual, while in England it is little more than one-third of a gallon.

Average of last two years, 435,631 Cwts.
 The spirits made in Scotland, for a population of 2,092,014, was last year

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	June 21.		July 26.		
Cocoa, W. I. common	£2 10 0	to 2 18 0	2 0 0	to 2 10 0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4 16 0	— 4 19 0	4 18 0	— 5 2 0	do.
—, fine	5 4 0	— 5 6 0	5 11 0	— 5 17 0	do.
—, Mocha	13 0 0	— 20 0 0	10 0 0	— 15 0 0	do.
Cotton, W. I. common	0 0 8¼	— 0 0 9½	0 0 7½	— 0 0 8½	per lb.
—, Demerara	0 0 9½	— 0 0 10	0 0 9	— 0 0 10	do.
Currants	5 13 0	— 0 0 0	5 11 0	— 5 14 0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2 16 0	— 3 19 0	2 12 0	— 3 0 0	do.
Flax, Riga	49 0 0	— 0 0 0	53 0 0	— 0 0 0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine	0 0 0	— 0 0 0	41 0 0	— 42 0 0	do.
Hops, new, Pockets	3 0 0	— 5 0 0	3 0 0	— 5 0 0	per cwt.
—, Sussex, do.	2 15 0	— 3 10 0	2 15 0	— 3 10 0	do.
Iron, British, Bars	8 10 0	— 8 15 0	8 10 0	— 8 15 0	per ton.
—, Pigs	5 10 0	— 6 10 0	5 10 0	— 6 10 0	do.
Oil, Lucca	0 0 0	— 0 0 0	39 0 0	— 0 0 0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	62 0 0	— 0 0 0	60 0 0	— 0 0 0	per ton.
Rags	1 18 0	— 0 0 0	1 18 0	— 0 0 0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3 5 0	— 0 0 0	3 5 0	— 0 0 0	do.
Rice, Patna kind	0 0 0	— 0 0 0	0 14 0	— 0 16 0	do.
—, East India	0 11 0	— 0 13 0	0 11 0	— 0 13 0	do.
Silk, China, raw	1 1 0	— 1 0 10	0 18 1	— 1 1 5	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0 13 1	— 0 16 7	0 15 3	— 0 16 3	do.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 7 11	— 0 8 0	0 7 11	— 0 8 0	do.
—, Cloves	0 3 9	— 0 0 0	0 3 8	— 0 3 9	do.
—, Nutmegs	0 3 8	— 0 0 0	0 3 7	— 0 0 0	do.
—, Pepper, black	0 0 7½	— 0 0 0	0 0 7½	— 0 0 7½	do.
—, white	0 1 3½	— 0 1 4	0 1 3½	— 0 1 4	do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 3 3	— 0 3 6	0 3 1	— 0 3 3	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0 0 0	— 0 0 0	0 1 7	— 0 1 8	do.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0 1 10	— 0 2 0	0 1 10	— 0 2 1	do.
Sugar, brown	2 11 0	— 2 16 0	2 12 0	— 2 17 0	per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	3 8 0	— 3 12 0	3 9 0	— 3 16 0	do.
—, East India, brown	0 12 0	— 0 15 0	0 12 0	— 0 15 0	do.
—, lump, fine	4 12 0	— 4 17 0	4 7 0	— 4 14 0	do.
Tallow, town-melted	0 0 0	— 0 0 0	1 17 0	— 0 0 0	do.
—, Russia, yellow	1 15 0	— 1 15 6	1 15 6	— 0 0 0	do.
Tea, Bohea	0 2 6¼	— 0 0 0	0 2 5½	— 0 0 0	per lb.
—, Hy-on, best	0 0 0	— 0 0 0	0 5 0	— 0 5 8	do.
Wine, Madeira, old	28 0 0	— 33 0 0	25 0 0	— 33 0 0	per pipe
—, Port, old	24 0 0	— 55 0 0	24 0 0	— 55 0 0	do.
—, Sherry	25 0 0	— 65 0 0	25 0 0	— 60 0 0	per butt

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 10s. 6d.—Cork or Dublin, 10s. 6d.—Belfast, 10s. 6d.—Hambro', 7s. 6d. a 10s.—Madeira, 15s. 9d. a 20s. 0d.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 5 gs. to 8 gs.

Course of Exchange, July 26.—Amsterdam, 127.—Hamburgh, 2½ U. 37 8.—Paris, 25 40.—Leghorn, 47½.—Lisbon, 51¼.—Dublin, 9¾ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.—Birmingham, 580l.—Coventry, 1000l.—Derby, 135l.—Ellesmere, 63l.—Grand Surrey, 55l.—Grand Union, 20l.—Grand Junction, 242l.—Grand Western, 3l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 360l.—Leicester, 300l.—Loughbro', 3500l.—Oxford, 730l.—Trent and Mersey, 1900l.—Worcester, 26l. 10s.—East India Docks, 160l.—London, 108½l.—West India, 182l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 24l.—Strand, 5l.—Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 260l.—Albion, 50l.—Globe, 133l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 70l.—City Ditto, 113l.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 26th was 81; 3 per cent. Consols, 80¼; 4 per cent. 99½; 4 per cent. (1822) 99½; 5 per cent. Navy, —.

Gold in bars, 3l. 17s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 15s.—Silver in bars, 4s. 11d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of June;
and the 20th of July, 1822: extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 81.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ABBOTT, H. R. Throgmorton-street, broker-
(Montrion and Co.

Adams, J. Spalding, miller. (Fisher and Co. L.

Allen, J. S. Towcester, linen-draper. (Leigh, L.

Armstrong, G. A. Princes-square, coal-merchant.
(Clutton and Co.

Bailey, J. Canwick, Lincolnshire, maltster. (Styan

Baruard, W. Frampton-upon-Severn, Gloucester-
shire, tea-dealer. (Bousfield and Co. L.

Bedson, T. and R. Bishop, Aston, Birmingham,
brass-founders. (Edmunds, L.

Bell, G. Bampton, grocer. (Bell and Co. L.

Bossito, W. Reading, woollen-draper. (Edmonds, L.

Bourne, T. Wyke Regis, printer. (Alexander, L.

Brothers, F. and J. Leigh, King-street, Covent
Garden, navy and army agents. (Whittaker

Carter, J. W. Mercer-street, Long Acre, coach-
plate. (Richards

Cattell, W. Cotton-end, Warwickshire, mealman.
(Richardson, L.

Clay, G. Totnes, builder. (Blake, L.

Cooper, J. Grosvenor-mews, Bond-street, horse-
dealer. (Field and Co. L.

Cragg, J. Whitehaven, ironmonger. (Adamson

Cross, J. Haleswood, Lancashire, brewer. (Adling-
ton and Co. L.

Cutzner, S. and A. Joyce, Beckington, Somerset-
shire, grocers. (Perkins and Co. L.

Davies, J. Carmarthen, spirit-merchant. (Clarke

Davison, G. Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square,
upholsterer. (Andros and Co.

Deighton, T. Davies-street, Berkeley-square, sad-
dler. (Hunt

Dicker, J. Cheriton Bishop, Devonshire, innkeeper.
(Andros and Co. L.

Ellis, B. Leicester, woolstapler. (Bond, L.

Eiwell, W. West Bromwich, chemist. (Wheeler, L.

Furquarson, T. Lime-street, merchant. (Score

Friend, D. Ramsgate, shipwright. (Bigg, L.

Fulford, W. Lad-lane, warehouseman. (Stevens
and Co.

Garrod, S. Paddington-street, bookseller. (Hill

Gaylard, J. New Bond-street, habit-maker. (Bull

Granger, J. Took's-court, Cursitor-street, press-
maker. (Timbrell and Co.

Gray, W. and E. Birmingham, nail-makers. (Nor-
ton and Co. L.

Gregg, T. R. Watling-street, apothecary. (Pearce
and Son

Griffin, D. Walworth, linen-draper. (Jones, L.

Harland, J. Bedford-house, Tottenham court-road,
haberdasher. (Aas

Harris, E. Copthall-buildings, broker. (Hartley

Harris, J. Bri-tol, lithographer. (Chislett

Harrison, T. Prince's-street, Rotherhithe, master-
mariner. (Robinson and Co. L.

Heyden, W. South Audley-street, plumber. (Green-
wood

Jones, R. P. Abergavenny, linen-draper. (Jenkins
and Co. L.

Lapage, S. Clement's-lane

Leigh, T. Manchester, plumber. (Lever, L.

Leigh, J. Jeffrey's-square, St. Mary Axe, merchant.
(Knight and Co.

Lidster, J. jun. Stockport, money-scrivener. (Back

Lloyd, G. Cumberland-street, Mary-le-bone,
brewer. (Hill

Lovegrove, J. Cranham, Gloucestershire, timber-
dealer. (Williams and Co. L.

Lucas, R. and H. Southampton, linen and woollen
drapers. (Clarke, L.

Luck, G. Shore-ditch, hosier. (Carter

Matthews, D. Carlisle, mercer. (Hurd and Co. L.

Mendham, S. Bryanstone-street, merchant. (Eicke

Marr, R. C. Rathbone-place

Mingins, G. and J. Boothman, Carlisle, hat-manu-
facturers. (Young and Co.

Oakley, J. Southampton, bricklayer. (Bruudrett
and Co. L.

Page, W. F. High Holborn

Parker, J. and J. Ellison, Belmont, Lancashire,
calico-printers. (Dodgson, Blackburn

Peyton, W. G. Upper Thames-street, merchant.
(Druce

Phene, W. jun. and T. R. Grey, confectioners.
(Foss and Son

Powell, T. Goodrich, Herefordshire, corn-dealer.
(Pugh, L.

Pritchard, T. Chepstow, linen-draper. (Hilliard
and Co. L.

Pycock, J. Doncaster, hosier. (Taylor, L.

Rangeley, J. and E. J. Diggis, Stone, iron-founders.
(Adlington and Co. L.

Reeve, J. W. Craven-buildings, music-dealer.
(Hubert

Rider, J. Winchester-house, Broad-street, mer-
chant. (Lavin and Co.

Ridgway, J. C. Old Kent-road, linen-draper. (Shep-
herd and Co. L.

Robertson, G. Wapping, ship-chandler. (Bourdillon
and Co.

Rothwell, J. Mortfield, Bleach-works, Lancashire,
dealer. (Niblett, L.

Saunders, W. Beckington, Somersetshire, school-
master. (Bridges and Co. L.

Smith, J. Rugby, Warwickshire, coal and corn
merchant. (Fuller and Co. L.

Snape, W. Cheadle, grocer. (Brandon

Thompson, P. and C. A. Tom's Coffee-house,
Cornhill

Thompson, J. Leman-street, oilman. (Glynes

Thorpe, J. sen. Cheadle, calico-printer. (Makinson

Todd, W. and W. F. Conthorpe, Langbourne
Chambers, timber-merchants. (Hodgson & Co.

Twamley, S. Aston, Warwickshire, miller. (Smith,
Walsall

Warner, W. jun. North Walsham, Norfolk, scrive-
ner. (Lithgoe, L.

Waterhouse, J. and J. Green, Rempmaker's-street,
builders. (Shuter

Watts, J. sen. Bradford, Wilts, dealer. (Poole
and Co. L.

Westron, M. Welling, Somersetshire, draper.
(Adam and Co. L.

Wilkins, W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, wine-merchant.
(Long and Co. L.

Williams, S. Mincing-lane, broker. (Walcot,
Lambeth

Woodcroft, J. Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square, li-
nen-draper. (Niblett

Young, J. G. Shipbake, merchant. (Crossley.

DIVIDENDS.

Adcock, D. Melton Mowbray
Alderson, J. Liverpool
Allan, A. Pall Mall
Allison, G. Bishopwearmouth
Anderson, A. Salter's-hall court
Ansell, W. Wantage
Arnold, W. J. Great Tower-street
Baker, T. York
Bantock, J. London Wall
Benham, H. High-st. Southwark
Bennett, S. A. Worship-street
Birks, S. W. Rotherham
Bone, J. Truro
Boys, J. jun. Wansford, Yorksh.
Boyes, J. and G. E. Anlaby, Yorks.
Buckland, J. Chard, Somersetsh.
Bunker, J. Grafton-street
Burrows, E. Warsop
Burbery, J. Coventry
Burton, M. Wolverhampton
Cald, J. Lloyd's Coffee-house

Carter, J. jun. Liverpool
Chapman, W. Liverpool
Chuter, W. Hull
Chubb, W. P. Aldgate
Colsten, D. E. St. John street road
Cope, R. St. Martin's, Worcester
Cossat, J. J. and P. Clement's-
lane
Cox, R. A. G. Weston, J. Fuiber,
and G. Cox, Little Britain
Darwin, J. and T. White, Cle-
ment's-court, Milk-street
Dixie, P. P. J. and B. Falcon-sq.
Dixon, H. J. C. Lavater, J. E.
Casey, and J. H. Hemmerick,
Liverpool
Dixon, W. jun. Liverpool
Dubois, J. F. and J. Alderman's
Walk
Dye, R. Peckham
Eames, W. Haymarket

Edwards, G. H. Craven-street
Elgar, W. Maidstone
England, T. Smithfield
Feir, W. Bath
Flower, G. York
Flower, T. Castle-street, Holborn
Forster, T. William-street, New-
ington
Foster, T. and E. S. Yalding, Kent
Fox, R. W. and W. P. Smith,
Plymouth
French, J. West Orchard, Ca-
ventry
Gale, Q. Newgate-market
Garratt, D. Portsea
Garnett, J. Liverpool
Gayler, T. Buisford, Suffolk
George, J. Park-street
Gilbert, J. Maidstone
Gordon, A. and C. Church-street,
Soho

Goodwin

Goodwin, P. Llanrwst, Deabighs.
Greenhouse, W. Ludlow
Gray, J. Bishopsgate-street
Hand, J. London
Handley, J. Staffordshire
Hassell, J. Islington
Hapke, T. and H. O. Von Post,
St. Mary hill
Heaue, J. Bisley, Gloucestersh.
Hill, W. Windle, Lancashire
Hilton, J. St. Martin's-le-Grand
Hodges, G. C. Ringwood, Hampsh.
Hopper, C. Little Trinity-lane
Horneman, H. F. Queen-street,
Cheapside
Horn-by, T. Cornhill
Houseman, W. Bridge street
Howkins, J., T. Morris, and W.
Constable, Poplar
Jacobs, T. and W. Spiers, Oxford
Jameson, R. and T. Ironmonger-
lane
Johnson, T. sen. and jun. Lave-
stock, Suffolk
Jones, T. P. Carmarthen
Judd, J. Derby
Jump, J. and T. Hargroves, Fore-
street
Kendrick, F. Holborn, and G.
Tyndale, Aldgate
Kensington, J. P. E. and H. W.
Styan, and D. Adams, London
Lea, W. and J. F. Paternoster-row
Lesingham, T. Worcester
Lippard, J. Deptford
Lubben, F. W. Newcastle-upon-
Tyne
Lynn, T. Jerusalem Coffee-house,
Cornhill
Macavoy, E. Greenwich
Martin, W. Leadenhall-market
Matthard, D. New Bridge-street
Mallorie, W. Leeds
Mawhood, R. jun. Wakefield
May, W. Newgate-street

Merry, R. Birmingham
Mitchell, F. New Malton
Morgan, G. M. Queenhithe
Newman, J. Clerkenwell
Nichol, J. and W. Old Jewry
Norfolk, H. Mountsorrel
Norris, H. Bolton-le-Moors
Outram, J. and W. Welsh, Liv-
erpool
Pardon, G. Plymouth
Parker, R. Whitechurch, Shropsh.
Parker, W. Newark upon-Trent
Parsons, R. sen. and jun. and T.
Widcombe
Parsons, J. Whitechapel
Passmore, J. Farnham
Peel, J., C. Harding, and W.
Willock, Fazeley, Staffordsh.
Phillip, E. Narbeth, Pembroke-sh.
Playfair, T. New Bond-street
Plaw, H. R. Riches'-court, Lime-
street
Poole, R. Leeds
Porter, S. London
Portlock, R. Andover
Purkis, W. Portsmouth
Railstone, J. North Shields
Relley, R. Southampton-row,
Bloomsbury
Reid, W. Bloomsbury
Rickett, H. Shoreditch
Richardson, T. Iron Acton, Glou-
cestershire
Riley, J. Leicester
Robinson, J. Crosby-square,
Bishopsgate-street
Roper, H. Cross-street, Finsbury-
square
Rodd, J. Broadway, Worcester
Roscoe, W. and Co. Liverpool
Rumford, R. W. Bartholomew-
lane
Runkin, T. H. Charlotte-street,
Islington

Rowley, M. Bear-st. Leicester-sq.
Sachett, T. Bermondsey-wall
Sampson, T. Lynn
Sanderson, R. Doncaster
Seager, S. P. Maidstone
Sharpe, G. and Co. Threadneedle-
street
Sherwood, W. Liverpool
Shoolbridge, C. Kensington
Simmons, S. Hilperiton, Wilts
Simpson, R. Crown-court, Thread-
needle-street
Sissell, T. Jewin-street
Smith, G. Puttenham, Surrey
Speare, J. Sheffield
Stevens, J. Stafford
Stott, C. Manchester
Sumner, C. C. Hellingdon
Symonds, C. and W. Taylor, Wat-
ling-street
Thompson, W. Tottenhill, Norfolk
Thompson, T. Camomile-street
Thorn, J. T. Plymouth
Tollervey, W. H. Portsea
Tucker, J. H. Jermyn-street
Ugarte, T. de, Wilson-street,
Finsbury-square
Upton, G. Queen-street
Waddington, J. Reading
Watkins, W. Norton, Worcestersh.
Watts, W. P. Go-port
Watson, J. and H. Friday-street
Webb, W. and H. Bristol
Webb, G. Cornhill
Whittenbury, N. Manchester
Whitbourn, J. Brook-st. Holborn
Whiteside, R., H. Fisher, and T.
Hastie, Whitehaven
Wilson, W. Shakespeare-walk,
Shadwell
Woodcock, C. Norwich
Woolock, J. Truro
Worneil, W. Downton, Gloucestershire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE oldest inhabitant of the country does not remember either an earlier hay or corn harvest, or more successful ones, thus far, both with respect to weather, quantity and quality of produce. Exceptions there necessarily must be, in every season, to a character like this; but it appears such exceptions will probably not be weighty enough to detract from the statement of a generally ample and productive crop. Wheat, the most important, will also be the most productive; and it is supposed the Essex white, the finest of English wheat, will prove this season the heaviest and fairest sample which has been exhibited during many. The Lent corn and pulse, too generally injured by drought, are yet in many parts fair crops; and the showers, though late and scanty, have yet had considerable good effects. Potatoes will be a middling crop; but the quantity of late years grown annually is very extensive, and their use in England in a quadrupled ratio to that of former days. On this consideration, materially, it may be averred that, the present harvest being successfully concluded, there will remain in Britain and Ireland a fall two years' consumption of the first necessities. Bad news this for the continental cultivators, among whom there was, some years since, "a General Inclosure Bill passed," and supported by British ca-

pital. Clover-seed is a light crop, and rape, in too many parts. Turnip-seed has been well saved. Turnip sowing, with those who attempted it too early, has been unsuccessful, and must be repeated. The not very common practice of turnip sowing after wheat, even in seasons like the present, will have a somewhat extensive trial in the present season. Hops have escaped as well as could be expected, during a season so variable. On the same account, some smutted wheat must be expected generally. Fallows, which were not too stiff, have been worked very clean in the dry weather. In Ireland the harvest has also been very forward, and new Irish oats have already appeared here. Fruit, particularly of the most useful kinds, in great plenty. Poultry and game most productive crops. The wool-market has been rather overstocked, but no great variation in price. Sheep and stock generally, hitherto well kept, likely to suffer from the shortness of feed on the pastures. Good horses of all descriptions at great and increasing prices. Complaints repeated from the tenantry of a want of feeling in some of the landlords, also of a reduced quantity of circulating medium; but the complainants should reflect, that reduced prices must necessarily occasion a reduced currency; and that there is, at the present time, no want of the representative of property,

perty, whether coin or paper, for every possible and expedient commercial transaction.

Smithfield:—Beef, 2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.—Mutton, 2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.—Lamb, 4s. to 4s. 8d.—Veal, 2s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.—Pork, 2s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.—Raw fat, 2s.—Bacon, 3s. to 4s.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 32s. to 60s. superfine.—Barley, 13s. to 25s.—Oats, 14s. to 27s.—The quartern loaf in London, 9½d.—Hay (new), 42s. to 72s.; old, 68s. to 84s.—Clover, 52s. 6d. to 95s.—Straw, 30s. to 42s.

Coals in the pool, 31s. 6d. to 42s. *Middlesex*; July 22.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN JULY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ministers of England, if we may judge from the language of their organ, the unprincipled *Courier*, are devoting the character and resources of this high and mighty empire to the extinction of every thing liberal and generous in the affairs of mankind. The Greeks are insurgent rebels, as cruel as the Turks, and ought not to receive support—the Spaniards are public enemies of religion and royal prerogatives, and ought to be put down,—the American Republics ought to receive no countenance,—and the Irish peasantry ought to be fed as paupers, rather than be restored to their civil and social rights. In truth, such a series of Machiavellian turpitude never was so unblushingly displayed as appears, from day to day, in this ministerial organ. Happily, however, the Greek cause improves,—the friends of absolute power and priestcraft in Spain have met with defeat in every quarter,—the American Republics will be established in spite of all their enemies,—and the pauperism of the Irish will render their situation known to the world, and, when known, their social wrongs must be permanently redressed.

The subscription for the Irish peasantry now exceeds 200,000*l.* and is a proud display of benevolence, which we hope will be followed by a better system; but of the boasted plans and improved practices of the new Lord Lieutenant, nothing has yet transpired! If any thing has been done, which jealous fame has not warded to this side of the channel, we shall feel obliged to any of our Irish readers who will favour us with the particulars.

Parliament is not yet prorogued; but a reward might be offered for the discovery of the measures which have been adopted, during so prolonged a sessions, without the hazard of being claimed. Never was more expected, never was more promised,—never was more wanted by a country bleeding in all its vital parts,—and never was less

done! Incapacity must be the apology, for, certainly, less talent never appeared in the House of Commons than at this time; and nothing could render a patriot more melancholy and hopeless than a few nights' attendance on its technical debates.

The following is the Chancellor of the Exchequer's exhibition of his financial system:—

1821.	Expenditure.	1822.
8,756,092	Army	7,925,000
6,282,685	Navy	5,480,000
1,195,107	Ordnance	1,200,000
1,893,306	Miscellaneous	1,700,000
	Greenwich Hospital	310,000
18,107,250		16,615,000
1,000,000	{ Interest on Ex-	1,200,000
	{ chequer Bills	
291,606	By payments for Services charged on the Aids of the Year, but not specially voted.	
19,398,856		17,815,000
	<i>Reduction of Debt.</i>	
290,000	Sinking Fund Exchequer Bills	290,000
	To pay holders of 5 per cents. 2,801,000	
	Deficiency Ways and Means, 1821, 290,456	
	706,400 Tot. Reduction of Debt	3,381,456
20,395,256		21,196,456
	The Unfunded Debt compared with the last year was as follows:—	
1821.		1822.
29,000,000	Exchequer Bills	36,200,000
1,000,000	Irish Treasury.	
368,330	Bills for Public Works and Churches.	
50,368,330		36,200,000
	Thus it would appear, that the increase on the Unfunded Debt, as he had before stated, was 5,831,670 <i>l.</i> but this had been met by an extra issue of Exchequer Bills.	
1821.	<i>Ways and Means.</i>	1822.
4,000,000	Annual Taxes	3,000,000
1,500,000	Tea Duties	1,500,000
200,000	Lottery	200,000
163,400	Old Stores	151,000
5,863,400	Carried forward	4,851,000

5,363,400	Brought forward	4,851,000
500,000	Indemnity from France.	
114,570	} Repayment of Exchequer Bills issued for Public Works	} 110,000
81,630			} Surplus Ways and Means, 1820.
6,559,600	Total	4,961,000

Thus the account would stand for the last year and the present:—

1821.		1822.
6,559,600	Sundries	4,961,000
13,000,000	Sinking Fund Loan	7,500,000
461,539	Bank of Ireland,	
	East India Company	557,000
	Half-pay Pensions	2,400,000
83,580	Unclaimed Dividends.	
82	Interest on Land Tax.	
290,456	} Deficiency of Ways and Means, 1821.	} 5,831,670
20,395,257		21,299,670

Such were the Ways and Means of the two years. The expenditure of the present year was estimated at 21,196,456*l.*; and the Ways and Means to meet it at 21,299,670*l.*

The following is an abstract of the net produce of the revenue in the quarters ended 5th of July, 1821, and 5th of July, 1822:—

	1821.	1822.
Customs	£1,898,699	1,946,108
Excise	6,298,810	6,268,738
Stamps	1,518,493	1,500,716
Post Office	318,000	355,000
Assessed Taxes	2,328,040	2,192,521
Land Taxes	446,566	474,749
Miscellaneous	64,972	99,451
	£12,872,380	12,837,283

Decrease on Quarter£35,097

But the net produce of the revenue for the years ended 5th of July, 1821, and 5th of July, 1822, is—

1821	£49,691,537
1822	51,325,568

Being an increase of 1,634,031

The Income and Charge on Consolidated Fund on the quarter ended July 5, 1822, was as under:—

	<i>Income.</i>
Customs	£1,419,496
Excise	6,268,738
Stamps	1,500,716
Post Office	355,000
Assessed Taxes	2,192,521

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Land Taxes	474,749
Miscellaneous	99,451
Unappropriated War Duties ..	2,966

12,013,637

Supplies in Ireland 469,269

12,482,906

Charge.

Exchequer Annuities	£28,242
South Sea Company	168,170
Bank, on their Capital	89,125
Dividends	9,517,990
National Debt	3,159,090
Civil List	212,500
Pensions	92,000
Imperial Annuities	121,712
Other Charges	81,171

Total Charge 13,470,000

For the manly exertions of Mr. HUME, on the subject of Irish Tithes, the Sinking Fund System, and the lavish waste of money in ministerial patronage, we must refer our readers to the Parliamentary Debates; and to the same for the energy displayed by Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, Mr. HOUBHOUSE, and Sir ROBERT WILSON, in resisting the re-enactment of the abominable Alien Bill.

The only cheering features of the session are the reduction of some taxes, by extending time in the payment of a debt; the new Marriage Act; and the address of Mr. Wilberforce, deprecating the introduction of slaves into the colony at the Cape.

SPAIN.

The plots in Spain, which have long been organized at an enormous expense, by the vile agents of legitimacy, have happily been frustrated, and the liberal and noble principles of the Spanish Constitution have triumphed. The mask, too, is torn from the deceitful Ferdinand, who, it seems, in the spirit of his tribe, will be satisfied with nothing short of expulsion or punishment, and of a Spanish Republic. It seems there are wretches to be hired in Spain who are base enough to adopt the cry of "*absolute King and Inquisition*," and who enlist themselves in what is hypocritically called "*the Army of the Faith*." They appear to have no want of foreign arms, ammunition, and money; but the Constitutionalists, aware of their danger, have been sufficiently on the alert to overthrow, disperse, and put them down, wherever they appear, which has been chiefly in the provinces bordering on France.

On the 1st of July the King's Guards broke out into an insurrection against the Constitutional authorities, left the palace, and encamped themselves near the city. For many days they kept Spain in alarm, and a corps of carabincers declared in their interest. The Bourbon papers in Paris, the *London Courier*, *New Times*, and the servile press all over Europe, were filled with exultations; but on the 7th, when the Guards entered Madrid in arms, they were assailed, repulsed, and dispersed, by the militia, the National Guard, and the patriotic inhabitants; and the triumph of the Constitution was complete, not only in Madrid, but in every part of Spain. Of the Royal Guard, 371 were killed and 710 wounded; and of the Constitutional troops, 58 were killed and 130 wounded.

GREECE.

We introduce beneath an affecting appeal of the Greeks of Constantinople to all Christendom, in regard to the massacre and desolation of Scio, by the Turkish banditti under the Captain Pacha. We can add nothing to the narrative so well related, except that many accounts have reached the ports of the Mediterranean, proving that a more savage massacre never took place; that the women and children have been sold as slaves in the ports of Asia Minor; and that Scio is reduced to a heap of ruins, from being one of the most flourishing islands in the world.

The following Address from the Greeks at Constantinople to their brethren in London, will be read with deep emotion:

Constantinople, May 25, 1822.
 "Dear and beloved Brethren
 and Countrymen in London,

"We doubt not that the news contained herein must have already reached you, and fallen like a thunderbolt on your hearts. What more dreadful than the knowledge that our illustrious and innocent countrymen, ten of them in prison here, and those in the Castle of Scio, ninety-five in all, universally esteemed and respected, chosen and held as hostages for more than a year past, at last without a single motive, without even the shadow of a personal accusation against them, have been barbarously executed. We at first deeply lamented the unmerited restraint put upon the persons of those now no more. Their death, ignominious and cruel, in the first burst of grief, nearly paralysed our faculties; but these we look upon now as enjoying eternal and immutable felicity. Our pity no longer is then

due; but it flows for those unfortunates who have survived, and who, henceforth, are doomed to have tyranny unexampled in history, and deprivations of every kind. Who can, without shuddering, read of the total ruin—the universal desolation of our famed and once-happy isle—the destruction of all its inhabitants, nearly one hundred thousand, who, except a very few who almost miraculously escaped from those ill-fated shores, have fallen victims to the sword, to fire, hunger, and slavery, that worst of all evils? Who can, without feelings of indignation mantling their cheeks—without execrating the perpetrators of these horrid acts, behold a whole city lately so flourishing, now one heap of ruins; whole villages, innumerable country-seats, a prey to the flames? Our celebrated school, library, hospital for the sick and for the lepers, lazaret for those attacked with the plague, hundreds of churches richly adorned—all, all, one confused mass of smoking rubbish. Our island, lately so much frequented by Europeans, and more especially by English families of the first rank, will now have only their ashes to shew to the passing strangers. To afford an acme to our miseries, great numbers of respectable women, young people, and children of both sexes, have been sent off to different parts of Asia, as slaves; and the markets of this city and Smyrna are filled with women and young people of the first rank, and who have received the best education. What can be more dreadful than this. Happy! thrice happy those whom the steel of the assassin has snatched from scenes so harrowing to the feelings! How miserable those still suffered to exist—who see the sufferings, hear the cries and piteous accents of their wives, children, and relations; and are witnesses to the barbarous treatment this devoted and innocent people receive from the wretches who have them in their power! What can be laid to our charge? We poor Sciots, who from the beginning have remained faithful, are rewarded with death and slavery! It is well known, as soon as the Porte heard of the insurrection in the Morea and sundry islands in the Archipelago, it sent here a Pacha with three tails, having with him about three thousand troops: the whole expenses of this garrison were defrayed by our island, which in the course of about fourteen months paid more than 2,700,000 piastres, each according to his means. Beside this, the sultan ordered a choice to be made of sixty of the most considerable and respectable from our countrymen, beginning with our Archbishop Plato, the elders, and other principal inhabitants. The motive in thus treating us was no other than a mean spirit of envy and jealousy at the reputation for riches which some of us had acquired by an active life spent in commercial pursuits, and at the laws

laws and institutions so superior in our island even to those of the capital. When the news of the invasion of the imprudent Samiots first spread in Scio, the principal inhabitants waited on the Pacha to apprise him of it—what was his answer? To send into the castle, as hostages, some more of these innocent men, and to transport all the provisions out of the city into the citadel, not leaving any whatever for the poor inhabitants of the city, who were so numerous. A month after, when the Samiots landed, the Pacha sent some of the hostages, with several Turks, to prevail on the Samiots to evacuate the island; but they imprudently resolved to advance, and told these ministers of peace that they would sooner put them to death than do so. The Pacha then shut himself up in the castle with the military, taking with him all the hostages. It was understood that a number of the peasantry had joined the Samiots; they were in a manner forced to it, being apprehensive of the Samiots themselves, and they were only armed with sticks and staves. Eleven days after the Turkish fleet arrived at the island, and landed 15,000 soldiers, or rather assassins; who, joined by the 3000 in the castle, being unable to attack and defeat the 5000 Samiots, used their weapons against the innocent and disarmed inhabitants, and turned their fury against women and children, killing, burning, and taking in slavery all the inhabitants of the place. The men they slaughtered; the women and children they brutally treated, and huddled together in one of the large squares, which contained several hundred of the most respectable inhabitants. They have not left a stone upon a stone—all destroyed—all ruined. It would fill volumes to recount the different scenes of horror which the ruffians were guilty of: humanity shudders at it. But this universal desolation had not yet satisfied the blood-thirsty followers of Mohammed: they had heaped upon their trembling and tender victims all the bitterness of their fanaticism—ninety-five men, the first of their nation both as to character and property, men who had always followed the paths of rectitude in their commercial transactions, whose relations were established in almost every known commercial city in the known world, men innocent of any machinations against the Turkish government, and who could not, even if they would, have been participators in the rising of the island, since they had been fourteen months under the grasp of the Turkish Satrap. Ten of these were at Constantinople, the remainder at Scio. Lord Strangford made strenuous efforts to save them; neglected no remonstrances; evinced the greatest ardour in the cause of suffering innocence, and thought he had succeeded in sheltering them from their impending fate, having

obtained a promise from the Porte that no harm should be done them, when it suddenly gave orders for its execution: the ten in Constantinople were beheaded, and the eighty-five in Scio were hanged outside of the castle in that very square where so many of the slaves were placed, in sight of the Turkish fleet, who had their decks covered with Greek slaves. Oh, how the heart sickens at such refinement of cruelty, and turns with loathing and horror from that hell-born malice that could take delight in deriding the mental agony of the innocent sufferers in this tragic scene! What a number of wives were forced to be spectators of the cruel death of the husbands of their affections; to see, at the same time, their suckling babes torn from their breasts! Thus bereft at once of their support and hopes, many, driven to despair by this barbarous usage, threw themselves into the sea; others stabbed themselves, to prevent the loss of honour—to them worse than death, to which they were every moment exposed from the barbarians.

“But, alas! let us draw a veil upon those who have thus sunk untimely into the grave; let us not harrow up your souls with the recitals of these atrocities: their sufferings are over, and their felicity, let us hope, begun. It is now time to turn your sympathy towards the unfortunate survivors of the general wreck: to call, dear countrymen, your attention to the miserable naked state of thousands of our Sciois, with which the markets here at Smyrna and Scio are glutted. Picture to yourselves children of the tenderest age, till now nursed with the most delicate attention, now driven about with only a piece of cloth round their infantine limbs, without shoes or any other covering, having nothing to live upon but a piece of bread thrown to them by their inhuman keepers, ill-treated by them; sold from one to the other; and all in this deplorable situation exposed to be brought up in the Mahometan religion, and lose sight of the precepts of our holy religion. We see all this: yet, alas! what can we do here, reduced to three or four, who, if found out, would also be exterminated, without mercy? What we could do, we have done: but how little, among so many claimants to our charity! You, brothers, friends, and countrymen, are in the capital of England, the centre of philanthropy, who live among a people always famed for their generous feeling towards the unfortunate—for their dislike to tyranny, and their support of the oppressed. Beg, pray, intreat, appeal to their feelings, call upon them as Britons, as men, as fellow-beings. It is in the cause of humanity and religion. They cannot, will not, be deaf to your prayers and exertions. They will afford us, as far as lies in their power, the means of redeeming the captive,

captive, of aiding those families that are in a state of nudity and starvation, who will soon arrive in almost every port of the Mediterranean, when they have been enabled to flee from a yoke worse than death. We rely upon your endeavours, and still more upon the high character of the nation among whom you inhabit. Thousands of hands are raised towards you to claim your interference in behalf of your oppressed countrymen. Thousands of hearts will feel grateful for your assistance. Brethren and countrymen, exert yourselves in behalf of humanity. With tearful eye we cordially salute you, and beg you will pray to God for our safety.

“YOUR BROTHERS AND COUNTRYMEN.”

Yet, at such a crisis, the Emperor Alexander, on whom the hopes of the Greeks and of civilized Europe had been fixed, has compromised with the barbarians, allowing them to occupy Moldavia and Wallachia, and leaving the Greeks to the mercy of the desolators of Scio. Despair, however, maddens the Greeks; and, by the last accounts, they had obtained some signal advantages over the Turks,—it is even reported that the fleet of the Capitan Pacha is destroyed.

MEXICO.

It is confirmed, that the states of Mexico have conferred the title and power of Emperor on Iturbide, the favourite popular commander; and it seems he is too weak to act the glorious parts of Washington, Bolivar, and St. Martin, and has accepted it, but under a limited constitution.

HINDOOSTAN.

Hopes are entertained that the nobleman who has proved himself so capable of consolidating these vast provinces, by the influence of his wisdom and moderation, will continue in his government. At least, though a successor has been nominated in Mr. George Canning, yet nothing transpires in regard to the return of one, or the departure of the other. We wish only to see the Marquis of Hastings in situations where he can pursue his own uncontrolled and beneficent policy. When circumstances permit this at home, we then, and then only, hope to see him at the head of an administration.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON,
With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

JUNE 28.—The premises of Mr. White, boat-builder at Rotherhithe, and those adjoining, consumed by fire.

—29.—A fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Fearn, jeweller, at the corner of Adam-street, Adelphi. The house, together with that adjoining, were consumed.

July 1.—A fire destroyed the house of Mr. Wardell, provision-merchant, in Old Gravel-lane, Ratcliff Highway.

Same day.—Horatio Orton, Secretary to the Bridge-street gang, sentenced to two months' imprisonment for an assault on Mr. J. W. Parkins.

—2.—Mr. Hobhouse brought forward his motion in the House of Commons, for the repeal of the House and Window Tax, which was lost by 59 to 146.

—5.—A violent thunder-storm, with much rain, fell over the metropolis this morning. The rain burst the drain in the Green Park, and inundated a large space of ground near Buckingham-house.

—8.—Mrs. Wright tried in the Court of King's Bench for vending two alledged libels, in two of Mr. Carlile's pamphlets. Mrs. W. conducted her own defence, occupying four hours; in the course of which she displayed great coolness and fortitude, and quoted the opinions of many eminent divines in support of her arguments; but was found *guilty*.

Same day.—Mr. Benbow was tried at the Middlesex Sessions, by the *soi-disant* Vice Society, for certain alledged libels in the Rambler's Magazine. The jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

—10.—The cause of South American independence celebrated by a public dinner at the London Tavern, given to Senor Zea, Vice-President and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia. The Duke of Somerset presided, and several celebrated public characters were present.

—11.—A Court of Common Council was this day held for receiving the report of the Committee on the Orphan's Fund, and considering the bill now pending in Parliament on that subject. Mr. Ald. Wainman, after an able speech, proposed a series of resolutions, deprecating the introduction of the bill; which, with a petition, was agreed to.

—12.—A numerous and respectable party of the inhabitants of Lambeth dined together at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, to which Mr. Thelwall was especially invited. The chair was taken by Mr. Roffy, one of the overseers of the parish, and Mr. M'Lacklane, another of the overseers, officiated as vice-president. On which occasion a very handsome silver cup was presented by the chairman to Mr. Thelwall, with the following laudatory and comprehensive

hensive inscription:—"This cup is presented to John Thelwall, of Brixton, esq. by his fellow-parishioners, as a tribute in acknowledgment of his transcendent talents, and in approbation of his great services in the cause of civil liberty. Seeing that, although harassed by persecution, and menaced with death, neither deluded by the smiles, nor dismayed by the frowns of power, he has evinced a rare political consistency throughout a long life, worthy the imitation of posterity."—We cheerfully add our testimony to these just sentiments.

—18.—A ridiculous *naked* statue of Achilles was this day set up in Hyde Park, by some sycophantic court ladies, to commemorate the successes of the late ruinous wars against European liberty. It seems the people of this devoted country have not yet suffered enough!

—20.—This evening Dr. Percy Jocelyn, the Right Rev. Bishop of Clogher, was discovered in an infamous and criminal connexion with a soldier, in the back parlour of a public-house, in St. Alban's-place. He was admitted to bail for 1000*l.* by Dyer the magistrate; but his confederate, the soldier, was committed. The newspapers in general suppressed the information, but it was detailed in the *Observer*, and more fully in the *Statesman*. It may be regarded as a species of *moral* earthquake, for a *natural* one could not have created a greater sensation. Horrible, too, it is to relate, that a man in Ireland was lately publicly whipped, with special severity, for charging the same offence on this Bishop.

Same day.—The premises of Messrs. Astor and Co. musical-instrument makers, in Tottenham-street, were entirely consumed by fire.

—22.—The proprietor of Blackwood's Magazine was this day convicted, at Edinburgh, of publishing a series of libels on Professor Leslie.—*Damages* 100*l.*

—24.—In a Court of Common Council held this day, Mr. Alderman Waithman brought up a report from the General Purposes Committee, upon the proceedings in Parliament on the Orphan's Fund Bill, and recommending a petition to the House of Lords against the same. The motion was agreed to, and a vote of thanks presented to Mr. Ald. Waithman for his conduct and perseverance in his enquiries into the state of the Fund, &c.

—25.—In the House of Commons, this day, Mr. Hume brought forward a series of able resolutions respecting the Sinking Fund, and, after an elaborate speech, in which he maintained "that public credit would have been much more substantially kept up by confining the system to loans, and abandoning the Sinking Fund altogether," he moved his first resolution, which was negatived.

MARRIED.

W. H. Peteh, esq. of Red Lion-square, to Miss Phillips, daughter of Sir Richard Phillips, of Bridge-street.

Mr. J. G. Barnard, of Skinner-street, to Miss Eggar, of Durford-farm, Sussex.

M. Newland, esq. of New Inn, to Louisa Sophia, third daughter of Matthew Dalley, esq. of Syston, Leicester.

Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. to Mrs. Julia Vinicombe.

Mr. Richard Carter, of Friday-street, to Diana, sister to Mr. W. Broadbent, of Laurence-lane.

Mr. S. Courtauld, of Bocking, to Ellen, youngest daughter of W. Taylor, esq. of Frederick-place, Hampstead-road.

Mr. John Yates, of the City road, to Frances, youngest daughter of W. Bramwell, esq. of Paddington.

Sir G. Atkinson, of Hillsborough, to Hannah, daughter of the late R. Scott, esq.

C. Fowler, esq. of Great Ormond-street, architect, to Maria, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Crane, of Paddington.

Mr. T. Willey, R.N. to Miss Parsons, of Milk-street, Cheapside.

The Rev. J. G. Storie, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir J. Perring, bart.

R. Houghton, esq. of Conduit-street, to Georgina, fourth daughter of the late G. Darby, esq. of Leghorn.

T. Kibby, esq. of Fenchurch-street, to Eliza, second daughter of J. Herbert, esq. of Wapping.

W. H. Sharpe, esq. of Weymouth-street, to Miss Ann Lowndes, of Brigitwell, Oxford.

R. Spence, esq. of Camberwell, to Charlotte, daughter of R. Harmar, esq. of Cannon-street.

Mr. H. Lee, jun. of Chiswell-street, to Miss Morley, of Dishforth, York.

R. T. Claridge, esq. of New Bond-street, to Elizabeth, only child of the late W. Green, of Old Bond-street.

V. Dolphin, esq. of Eyford, Gloucester, to Miss Payne, of Edstatson-house, Salop.

C. R. Grimani, esq. to Miss S. W. Finch, both of Lee.

J. Travers, esq. of Highbury Grove, to Mary, second daughter of the late John Taylor, esq. of Finsbury-square.

G. Clarke, esq. of Sion-place, Isleworth, to Ellen Sarah, youngest daughter of A. Spicer, esq.

H. W. Burgess, esq. to Sabina Stirling, eldest daughter of P. Gilbert, esq. of Earl's-court.

Lord Stopford, son of the Earl of Courtown, to Lady A. M. Scott, daughter of the late Duke of Buccleugh.

The Rev. W. Gooch, to Anne, daughter of the late H. Jarritt, esq. of Southampton.

S. Crawley, esq. M.P. of Stockwood, Bedford, to Maria, eldest daughter of C. Musgrave, esq. of the Rocks, Sussex.

J. Swainson, esq. of Somerset-house, to

Miss Margaret, only daughter of Owen ap Jones, esq. of Pwllhell.

R. Robt. Tichborne, esq. to Rebecca, eldest daughter of A. F. Nunez, esq.

William Compson, esq. of Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, to Charlotte, third daughter of the late William Finlay, esq. of Carrickfergus.

Edmund William Williams, of St. Mildred's-court, Poultry, to Isabella Mary Weston, second daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Ryder Weston, D.D.

The Honourable Robert Smith, M.P. for the county of Buckingham, and only son of Lord Carrington, to the Hon. Eliza Katherine Forester, second daughter of Lord Forester.

The Rev. Joseph Duncan Ostrehan, to Anne, youngest daughter of Robert Withy, esq. of Buckingham-street.

DIED.

In Park-street, *Charles Amynand Cornwall, esq.*

At Blackheath, the infant son of C. J. F. Combe, esq.

In Baker-street, of a violent attack of the croup, *Julia*, eldest daughter of Richard Bush, esq. envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the United States. At North End, Croydon, 76, *John Walter Langton, esq.*

Of a decline, 20, *Emma*, youngest daughter of Mr. John Horne, late of Queen-street, Cheapside.

In Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, the infant son of James Moody, esq.

In Cumming-street, Pentonville, *Mr. J. Marks.*

At Camberwell, after a protracted illness, *Mrs. Mary Glossop*, sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of friends and relatives.

In Charterhouse square, *Maria*, eldest daughter of A. D. Stone, M.D.

At Acre-lane, Brixton, *Mr. James Head Stopforth*, of Little Newport-street.

In London-street, Greenwich, 72, *E. Brown, esq.*

After a long and severe illness, highly respected and beloved, *Elizabeth*, wife of the Rev. John Hewlett, B.D.

In Cheapside, *Harriett*, wife of Mr. R. Johnson.

In Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, *John Reid, M.D.*

At Islington, 24, *Mr. Thomas Headen.*

At Rotherhithe, 43, *Mary*, wife of D. Brent, esq.

At Hampstead, *Mary*, wife of Dr. Walker.

At Islington, 97, *Judith*, relict of the late Hugh French, M.D. of Sydenham.

After a long and severe illness, 54, *Mr. John Taylor*, of Maiden-lane, Cheapside.

Suddenly, 46, *Mr. James Davenport*, of Longport, Staffordshire, and of Fleet-street.

In Gower-place, Euston-square, the infant daughter of E. Dubois, esq.

In John-street, Oxford-street, after a lingering illness, the wife of Mr. J. Smith.

Mrs. Stevens, wife of W. S. esq. of Little St. Thomas the Apostle.

At Coleharbour-lane, Camberwell, *Mrs. Sarah Tute.*

After a lingering illness, *Ann*, wife of Robert Ross, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

At Chelsea, *Alonzo Frazer.*

In Howard-street, 12, *Mary*, daughter of Mr. W. Ross.

In Surrey-square, Kent-road, 78, *Mr. H. Metcalf.*

In Lower Seymour-street, the wife of John Henry Stewart, esq.

At Rotherhithe, 65, *Henry Louch, esq.*

In Shepperton-street, Islington, the only daughter of Mr. John Phillips.

At the Apollo, Baddington-street, *Mr. John Kentish*, after a lingering illness, which he supported with Christian fortitude and resignation.

At Pentonville, *Ann*, wife of Mr. H. Pritchard, of Newgate-street.

At Croydon, 33, *Mary*, wife of Mr. T. Weller.

In Newington-place, 81, *Mr. J. Satchell.*

In Whitehall-place, *Marianne Elizabeth*, wife of Major Algernon Langton.

At Letherhead, *John Edward*, son of James Burchell, esq.

At Richmond, *Miss Bannister*, of the Strand.

At Croydon, *Samuel Chatfield, esq.*

In Sloane-street, 56, after a lingering illness, *Catherine*, wife of Mr. Long, sen.

In Bolton-street, 55, *Daniel Ince, esq.*

In Kentish-town, 69, *Mrs. Clarissa Noble*, sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of friends and relatives.

In Brunswick-place, Islington, *Hannah*, widow of the late W. H. Harrison, esq.

In Gower-street, 76, *Mrs. Isabella Reaveley.*

At Upper Mitcham Common, 32, *Mrs. Baughan.*

At Walworth, *Mr. George Transit.*

At Wimbledon, the infant daughter of the Rev. Henry Lindsay.

At Harleyford-place, Kennington, 66, *Mr. John Busher*, after a lingering illness.

At Chelsea, of a decline, 18, the eldest son of Alexander Bruce, esq.

In the New Road, of the typhous fever, 29, *Mr. John Ward Johnson.*

At Hayes, 35, *Mr. John Millington*, after a lingering illness.

Mary, the wife of John Walter, esq. of Cannon-street, and of Forest-hill, Kent.

In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, 62, *Mrs. Chapman.*

In Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, 75, *Mrs. Sarah Potter.*

In South-street, Chelsea, *Mrs. Peachey.*

In Thornough-street, 20, *George*, third son of E. Moiley, esq.

In Gower-street, 76, *Mrs. Isabella Rearsley*.

At Ealing, the Rev. *Colston Carr*, LL.B.

In Duke-street, Manchester-square, 34, *Louisa Anne*, wife of W. Trower, esq. of Calcutta.

At Brompton, 18, *Miss Jessy Philadelphia*, eldest daughter of Major Gen. Sir T. S. Beckwith.

At Kensington, *Mrs. Frost*.

At Maize-hill, Greenwich, *Mrs. Collins*.

In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, *Ann*, relict of the Rev. Thomas Hirst.

At Ray House, Woodford, after a lingering illness, 18, *Harry*, third son of J. V. Parrier, esq.

In the Edgware-road, *Wm. Greene*, esq. surgeon, R.N.

At Grove Hill, Camberwell, 10, the eldest daughter of William Morgan, esq.

In Half Moon-street, the wife of G. F. Lockley, esq.

In Hatton Garden, 77, *John Willan*, esq. who, for several past years, devoted a mind, formed for vigorous enterprise, to the management of a most extensive and lucrative trade, as a carrier and mail contractor.

Suddenly, *Lady Frances Pratt*, the eldest daughter of the Marquis Camden. At three o'clock the young lady was seized with a shivering fit, supposed to have been caused by her having walked in the garden with thin shoes. A physician attended, and, having prescribed the proper remedy, his patient seemed perfectly recovered, but the fit returned, and at six the lady expired.

At Ealing Common, 82, *Peter Le Cornue*, esq.

At Great Burstead, 103, *John Kirkham*.

Lately, at Milton-house, near Peterborough, 74, *Charlotte Countess of Fitzwilliam*. Her ladyship was the youngest daughter of William, second Earl of Besborough, by Caroline Cavendish, eldest daughter of William, third Duke of Devonshire. She was married to Earl Fitzwilliam in 1770, and had issue only one child, Charles Viscount Milton, M.P. for Yorkshire. The death of her ladyship is deeply felt by all with whom she was connected. She was a friend to the distressed, and a liberal benefactress to the poor.

In the Grove, Hackney, 80, *Mr. Joseph Spurrell*, respected and regretted by all who knew him.

In York Buildings, New Road, *Dr. Robert Gordon*, late physician to the forces, and deputy inspector of hospitals.

In Great Surrey-street, *Anne*, the wife of Mr. Thomas Walls, jun.

In Broad-court, Long-Acre, 35, *Mrs. Whitaker*.

At Portpool-lane, 17, *Miss Mary-Ann Suger*, of a consumption. Her amiable disposition and fascinating manners endeared her to an extensive circle of friends

and relations, who will long have cause to lament her loss.

At Forty-hill, Enfield, *William Beckett*, esq. 65. His loss will be long regretted by his numerous family, and by the neighbourhood in which he lived, as in his public and private capacity he was useful by his advice and assistance to all around him. His whole conduct was governed by principles of charity, and might be said to exemplify that noblest work of God, an honest man.

At Walton-upon-Thames, 13, *Elizabeth Mary Bevesford*, second daughter of the Hon. and Rev. W. and Lady Anna Bevesford, and grand-daughter to the late Archbishop of Tuam.

39, *Mr. Richard Munn*, of Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, accidentally drowned in the Canal, near Holloway. He was a man of strict integrity, and is considerably regretted by a numerous circle of friends.

After a long and painful illness, 19, *Mary*, the third daughter of Mr. George Graham, of Prospect-place, Southwark, solicitor.

At Walthamstow, 62, *Hannah*, wife of Mr. John Corbyn, of Holborn, sincerely regretted by an affectionate family.

In Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, 47, *John Emery*, esq. of Covent Garden Theatre. He was born at Sunderland, Durham, in 1777, and was educated at Ecclesfield, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where he acquired that knowledge of the dialect which obtained for him so much celebrity. He may be said to have been born an actor, both his parents having followed that occupation with some degree of provincial fame. His father designed him for the orchestra; but, aspiring to the honours of the stage, he laid aside the fiddle for the notes of dramatic applause, which he obtained on his first appearance in *Crazy*, (*Peeping Tom*), at the Brighton Theatre. He afterwards joined the York company, under the eccentric Tate Wilkinson, who spoke of him as "a great actor;" which opinion was confirmed by a London audience, on his first appearance at Covent Garden Theatre in the year 1798, on which occasion he selected the very opposite characters of *Frank Otland*, in *A Cure for the Heart-Ache*, and *Lovegold*, in the farce of the Miser, in both of which parts he obtained great applause. The superior talents of this gentleman as an actor were universally admired by all lovers of the drama. In his own immediate line of acting, viz. the Yorkshire rustic, he was without an equal. He possessed excellent natural abilities, was a good musician, and a tolerable artist. To his duty in his profession he was most strictly attentive; so much so, that when dining in public, or in the society of his friends, and the time drew near for his attendance at the theatre,

theatre, his watch was invariably placed upon the table; and he was never known, during the whole course of his engagement at Covent Garden, to disappoint the public but once, and that was from the circumstance of the accouchement of his wife. His apology to the audience on that occasion will be generally remembered. He has left an amiable wife, and seven young children, for whose future support it is feared he has not made the most slender provision. Mr. Emery has, however, always been a decided favourite, professionally, as well as with those who knew him; and therefore it is hoped, should the case require it, his friends and the public, to whose amusement he has upwards of twenty-three years so largely contributed, will come forward to render their assistance. In the death of Mr. Emery the stage and the public have suffered a severe loss; his family a most indulgent father, and his friends and associates a warm-hearted, generous, and intelligent companion.

In Lambeth-road, *Mr. Brooshoft*, thirty-two years Clerk of the Papers, and Deputy Marshal of the King's Bench prison. Mr. B. had been spending his evening at the Britannia Tavern, opposite the prison, and about half an hour had returned home and retired to bed; he suddenly jumped up, and, putting his hand on his head, exclaimed, "Good God, what's that?" He gradually got worse, and about two hours afterwards, expired. His head was opened, when a vessel appeared to have been ruptured, and thus produced apoplexy. Mr. B. was highly esteemed by all his friends and acquaintance.

In Cavendish-square, *Horatio Walpole Earl of Orford*. He was descended from Horace Walpole, (the brother of the celebrated Sir Robert Walpole,) who, in 1757, was created Baron Walpole of Woolterton. The late lord was born in 1761, his father, the second Lord Walpole, having married Rachael, daughter of William Duke of Devonshire. He married, 1783, a Miss Churchill, daughter of Charles Churchill, by whom he has children. His lordship, before his father's death, sat several parliaments for Lynn in Norfolk, a borough which Sir Robert Walpole represented, and which has since shewn a strong attachment to the Walpole family. While in the House of Commons, the then Colonel Walpole voted very steadily with the opposition. On his father's death he was introduced, and took his seat in the House of Lords, and there seems to have changed his political conduct. The earldom of Orford bestowed on Sir Robert Walpole, in 1742, becoming extinct by the death of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, in 1796, Lord Walpole became desirous to obtain that title which, in 1806, was be-

stowed on him. He has since voted with administration, and has been further recompensed by his son, Lord Walpole, being nominated to two or three diplomatic stations.

At his house, in Manchester-square, the most noble *Francis Seymour Conway*, Marquis of Hertford. He was born in 1748, and was educated, first at Eton, and then at Oxford; his title, at that period, was Lord Beauchamp. In the year 1769 he was returned M.P. for Lestwithiel, and next year for the family borough, Orford, in Suffolk, for which place he continued to sit until he was called up to the House of Peers. About the above period he was introduced into the privy council of Ireland. In 1773 he was appointed, by his father, colonel of the Warwickshire militia, and he soon after married one of the coheireses of the late Lord Windsor, who died without leaving him any children. He then married Isabella Anne, eldest daughter of the late Viscount Irwin, by whom he acquired a large fortune, and by whom also he had an only son, the present Earl of Yarmouth. His lordship, for some time, voted with the opposition; but, in 1776, being offered a seat at the treasury-board, he accepted it, and joined Lord North's ministry. While in this situation he introduced a bill for the relief of insolvent debtors, which is commonly called Lord Beauchamp's Bill. The same year he was appointed cofferer of the king's household, which place he held until Lord North was compelled to resign. In 1780 he, with Lord North, formed part of the ill-advised coalition. With that party he appears to have acted for some time. His father having been, in 1793, created a marquis, his lordship assumed the title of Earl of Yarmouth. Under this title he was sent by Mr. Pitt on a mission to the northern powers, where he did not remain long; and on his return, by the death of his father, he became Marquis of Hertford, took his seat in the House of Peers, and was appointed lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Warwick. Soon after this, the marquis and all his family omitted the name of Conway in their signatures, and retained that of Seymour only. In 1806 he was appointed master of the horse to the king; and, on the death of Lord Dartmouth, he succeeded him as lord chamberlain. He was also K.G. His lordship was a man of mild manners, and the most pleasing address. His fortune was princely, which he spent in a splendid manner. He was some time lord chamberlain to the king, which old age and infirmities obliged him to resign. His lordship passed a long life, not devoid of ambition, knowledge of business, or power of talent. He was an accomplished gentleman, of considerably literary attainments, and had long been a patron and promoter

promoter of several valuable institutions in the metropolis. He had been in a declining state of health upwards of two years; but within the last ten days the decay became very rapid. The entailed estates are estimated at 90,000*l.* per annum.

[Lately, 50, his serene highness, *Augustus*, reigning Duke of Saxe-Gotha and Altenburg. Although not called upon to act a brilliant part in European politics, his decease will be most sincerely regretted, and his loss severely lamented by all classes of his subjects. He succeeded, in 1804, his father, Ernest II. Being well aware, that, by entering into the military service of any great potentate, he might, in case of war, involve his own subjects in misfortune, he did not, like most of his contemporary princes, enter into the service of Austria or Prussia; in consequence of which, when Bonaparte overran Germany, the territory of Saxe-Gotha was in part exempted from the many evils which befel other principalities. The duke was in true heart a Saxon. He lived in intimacy and friend-

ship with the revered King of Saxony, and always inveighed with manly reprobation against the spoliation and injustice which distracted the German states. The duke was distinguished by his urbanity, and splendid hospitality towards strangers. He constantly resided in his dominions, and his main study was in promoting the comforts and happiness of all his subjects. He was equally well versed in the language and literature of Germany and France, in both of which he expressed himself with elegance and originality. His literary productions, though somewhat eccentric, bear evident traits of genius and philanthropy. He was twice married; but, having left no issue, he is succeeded in his titles by his only brother Frederick IV. who is unmarried; and, in case of his demise without heirs, the territory will be divided between the Dukes of Saxe-Meningen, Hildburghausen, and Coburg Saalfeld, being the remaining descendants of Ernest the Pious, who died in 1675, and left his dominions to his seven sons.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE celebrated Wyckliffe Museum has been lately purchased entire by private contract, by a few spirited gentlemen, with the intention of offering it to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle.

Married.] Mr. R. Collendar, to Mrs. A. Cooper.—Mr. J. Winship, to Miss M. Mills: all of Newcastle.—Mr. G. Fenwick, of Newcastle, to Miss J. Wallace, of Morpeth.—The Rev. H. Warkman, of Earsdon, to Miss A. H. Atkinson, of Pilgrim-street, Newcastle.—Mr. W. Neish, of Byker-hill, to Miss A. Coventry, of the North Shore, near Newcastle.—Mr. F. Wharton, of Durham, to Miss L. Harrison, of Gateshead.—Mr. Parkinson, to Miss Brotherton.—Mr. J. Winkup, to Miss A. Champney: all of Darlington.—Mr. W. Bulman, to Miss Walton, both of Alston.—Mr. W. Nicholson, of Ebchester, to Miss Vickers, of Stanhope.—The Rev. Mr. Reid, of Iviston, to Miss J. Morrow, of Fenic-house.—At Alnwick, Mr. W. Graham, to Miss M. Wardhaugh, of Rennington.

Died.] At Newcastle, 37, Mrs. A. Atkinson.—In the Westgate, 45, Mr. M. Watson.—81, Mr. J. Hudson.—Mrs. Bruce.—At Byker's-buildings, 83, Mrs. A. Thirlbeck.—In Pudding Chare, 65, Mrs. A. Wallis.—In Orchard-street, 52, Mrs. M. Whiteman.—At the West-gate, 28, Mrs. E. Rex; lamented.

At Gateshead, 70, Mrs. J. Bonnton.—44, Mr. W. Brown.—At the Windmill-hills, 41, Mr. S. Gardner.

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At North Shields, 50, Mrs. M. Bollen.—47, Mr. W. Teasdale.—45, Mr. W. Hindmarsh.

At South Shields, 40, Mr. T. M. Emmerson.—47, Mr. Nelless.—42, Mr. Ellison.

At Morpeth, 20, Miss E. Nicholson.

At Tanfield, 24, Miss A. Story.—At Lambton-park Lodge, 36, Mrs. A. Robson.—Near Denton, 75, Mrs. Marley.—At Hadston Liuk-house, 53, Miss Coward.—At Norton, at an advanced age, Mr. M. Procter.—At South Gosforth, 48, Mr. R. Atkinson.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. G. Irwin, to Miss M. Hollywell.—Mr. J. Maxwell, to Miss F. Smith.—Mr. W. Keddy, to Miss A. Parkins.—Mr. J. Mason, to Miss M. Hutton: all of Carlisle.—Mr. Smith, of Fisher-street, Carlisle, to Miss S. Ramshay, of Brampton.—Mr. J. Graham, of Carlisle, to Miss A. Milner, of Croxdale.—Mr. Burryat, to Miss M. Mandt, both of Workington.—Joseph Edmondson, of Penketh, to Ann Hesselwood, of Penrith, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. T. Nicholson, to Miss E. Scott.—Mr. E. Mackreth, to Miss M. Atkinson.—Mr. W. Braithwaite, to Miss E. Gilbanks: all of Kendall.—Rev. Mr. Walton, to Miss Simpson, both of Wigton.—Mr. J. H. Fryer, of Ormathwaite, to Miss M. L. Wilbraham, of Newland.

Died.] At Carlisle, in Caldewgate, 79, Mrs. H. Wharton, much lamented.—51, Mr. A. Lowrie, deservedly regretted.—In Abbey-street, Mrs. Faulder.—72, Mrs.

N M. Lewthwaite.

Mr. Lewthwaite.—In Botchergate, 29, Mr. J. Liddle.—In Caldewbrow, 45, Mr. W. Cartmel.—31, Mr. J. Graham, of the firm of Messrs. Graham and Armstrong, solicitors.—50, Mrs. Bonnell.

At Maryport, 81, Mrs. S. Campbell.—Miss E. Fisher.

At Wigton, 72, Mr. W. Cowen.—21, Miss E. Barton.—81, Mrs. J. Shepherd.

At Longtown, 28, Mrs. Johnston, deservedly lamented.—At Shadwell Crook, Kirkandrews-on-Esk, 74, Mrs. M. Ridley.—At Little Bampton, 26, Miss M. Chicken, much respected.—At Green Row, 32, Mr. J. Drape, deservedly regretted.

At Carlisle, 35, Jeremiah, eldest son of the late Mr. Francis Jollie. He had long lingered in a gradual decay of nature, and, though his death was sudden, it was not altogether unexpected. As a man, he possessed, in an eminent degree, the milder virtues of the heart—generous without ostentation, and virtuous without affectation; those who knew him witnessed many instances of his sympathy for the distressed, and his veneration for the good. He had not the tinsel accomplishments of modern society, but his heart was a gem which shone brighter without them; which was richly lustrous, though devoid of the meretricious glitterings given by the lapidary fashion. As to the world he was a child,—unacquainted with deceit himself, he never suspected it in others; hence most of the embittered ingredients mingled in his life were occasioned by the hollowness of hypocritical friendship, and the treachery of plausible and obliged companionship. As a patriot he was firm, vigorous, and persevering—he despised sycophancy, and he detested tyranny,—corruption had no baits for him, riches no temptation, ambition no allurements: he loved his country genuinely, fervently, and devotedly—yet, much as he loved her, he loved freedom more; for the one he had the affection of a son, for the other the attachment of a lover. But no spot of earth could bound the sympathies of his soul—wherever liberty waved her banner, there were his anxious looks and his fervent hopes. Man was his brother—French, Spaniard, Portuguese, African, Indian, American, Italian, Greek, struggling for freedom, had his prayer, and the tributes of his pen. Often has he been heard to express his enthusiastic aspirations for the fate of America, of Italy, and of Greece, and declare that the delight of his soul would be the liberation of Greece, and the regeneration of the British Constitution—and that he might be living to see both. As a writer, his style was nervous without being particularly rugged, classical without being in the least pedantic:—he had an excellent knowledge of the dead, and some of the living, languages. He had great vigour

of thought and expression—the characteristic of his productions being strength rather than beauty; but his sentences told—they went home to the heart as much as to the head, without playing round either the one or the other.

YORKSHIRE.

The exhibition of the Northern Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts closed on the 10th ult.: pictures to the amount of seven hundred and seventy-five pounds were sold.

Messrs. Benyon and Co. Leeds, by the application of the smoke-burning apparatus of Messrs. Parkes, have recently succeeded in consuming the smoke from their factory.

The West Riding will shortly enjoy, it is expected, advantages hitherto unknown, from the improvements lately made on the Aire and Calder navigation, which were designed by the late Mr. Rennie. About 300 workmen are already employed in this undertaking. It is calculated that in two years the work will be finished, and then vessels of a sufficient burthen to navigate any of the European seas with safety, may receive their cargoes at the town of Leeds.

A fatal accident, occasioned by fire-damp, lately took place at the colliery of Messrs. Newboulds, near Sheffield. Ten of the workmen had just descended the pit where the gas had accumulated, which, coming in contact with the lighted candle, ignited the vapour, and five men were killed.

Married.] Mr. J. Sigsworth, to Miss Watkinson.—Mr. J. Robinson, to Miss Hawkins: all of York.—Mr. J. Firth, to Miss M. Doughty: both of Hull.—Mr. J. Bowes, of Leeds, to Miss E. Lord, of Lower Mills, Rochdale.—Mr. W. Brown, of Leeds, to Miss E. Harrison, of Wakefield.—Mr. J. Knowles, of Leeds, to Miss M. Mount, of Laytonstone.—Mr. Farrar, of Doncaster, to Miss H. Watt, of Armthorpe.—Mr. W. Ibbotson, to Miss Gallon, both of Knaresborough.—Mr. J. Gill, of Halifax, to Miss S. Wooler, of Ledger Mill.—Mr. J. Wharton, to Miss S. Chapman, both of Bradford.—Mr. W. Bentley, of Skipton, to Miss E. Mason, of Croft-house.—Godfrey Wentworth, jun. esq. of Woolley-park, to Miss Fawkes, of Farnley-hall.—Mr. W. Spencer, to Miss M. Lister, both of Addingham.—Mr. D. Scholefield, of Whitkirk, to Miss S. Scholefield, of Leeds.—Harry Croft, esq. of Stellington, to Miss E. Charlton, of Apley-castle.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Cartley.—78, Mr. Cordukes.—47, Mr. E. W. Rhodes.

At Hull, 55, Mr. Jas. Horner.—In Nile-street, the Rev. J. Hawkesley, late of Aldermanbury, London.—76, Mrs. E. Grey.

At Leeds, in Woodhouse-lane, Mr. J. Bray.—43, Mr. R. Randerson.—Mr. W. May.

May.—Mr. W. Ward.—56, Mrs. E. Hilton.—At the Bank, Mr. T. Dixon.—Mrs. R. Wigglesworth.—22, Mrs. J. Newton.—28, Mr. S. Longbottom, deservedly respected.

At Wakefield, Mr. T. Bean.—24, Miss P. Bernington.—Mr. W. Darton, late of Elland.

At Pudsey, 41, Mrs. Dorothy Farrar.—At Clifton, 52, Mrs. E. Russell.—At Bingley, 23, Mrs. N. Whitley.—At East Keswick, Mr. R. Scatherd.—Mr. W. Allenby.—At Otley, 51, Mr. J. Atkinson.

LANCASHIRE.

A direct mail is about to be established between Liverpool and Birmingham, which will facilitate the dispatch of mercantile letters.

Married.] Mr. P. Hammersley, to Miss M. Hitchcock.—Mr. D. Crossley, to Miss A. Jackson.—Mr. B. Nicholls, to Miss S. Ashton, of Piccadilly: all of Manchester.—Mr. J. Dewhurst, to Miss E. Bow.—Chas. Fred. Parsons, esq. to Miss M. Littlewood: all of Salford.—The Rev. A. Hepworth, of Manchester, to Miss F. Bailey, of Chorlton-row.—Mr. J. Green, of Salford, to Miss Royle, of Hulme.—Mr. W. Fisher, to Mrs. A. Rankin.—Mr. R. Brown, to Miss M. Rowbotham.—Mr. J. C. Grocott, to Miss Thomason.—Charles Pole, esq. to Miss M. Pemberton: all of Liverpool.—Mr. James Cunningham, of Port-lane, Liverpool, to Miss B. Stock, of Everton.

Died.] At Manchester, in Oxford-road, Mrs. Seddon, much respected.—Mrs. M. A. Mottram.—In Bridge-street, 25, Mr. Jos. Ryle, justly lamented.—51, Mrs. E. Shatwell.

At Salford, Mrs. Brown.—In Everton Crescent, 75, Mr. R. Greenham.

At Liverpool, in St. Andrew-street, 26, Miss C. Forster.—46, Mr. B. Dorkin, suddenly.—85, Mr. G. Robinson.—85, Mrs. A. Rogerson.—35, Mrs. M. E. Scoresby.—24, Mr. D. Willcock.—In Bold-street, 67, Mrs. Barry.

At Yew Tree Cottage, Eccles, 32, Ann widow of Capt. James Adshead.—At Broughton, Mr. T. Bayley.—At Ince-hall, Miss N. Marsh.—At Ince Blundell, 81, suddenly, Mr. Webster.

CHESHIRE.

At the late Midsummer fair at Chester, there was a numerous show of horses. The good ones, which were but few, brought corresponding prices; others sold low, and several were taken back unsold. There was also a good show of cattle, which fetched but moderate prices.

A new road has lately been opened from Stockport, leading through Altringham and Lynn, to Warrington, which shortens the distance from Buxton and Stockport, to Liverpool, six miles.

Married.] Mr. J. Humston, to Miss A. Harrison, of Further Northgate-street, both of Chester.—H. Wardle, esq. to Miss

S. Hobson, both of Macclesfield.—Mr. Edge, of Northwich, to Miss Percival, of Over.—Mr. P. Leicester, of Runcorn, to Miss A. Champney, of Richmond-row, Liverpool.—Mr. W. Leche, of Carden, to Miss T. Pearson, of Preston.—Mr. J. Percival, of Great Budworth, to Miss H. Smalhurst, of Manchester.—The Rev. J. Hunter, to Miss Stellox, of Ashton-hall.

Died.] At Chester, in Eastgate-street, Miss Palin.—Mr. Jos. Manley, formerly of the firm of Messrs Manley and Co.—72, Mr. C. Holiday.—In Crane-street, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Scully.—Miss Fanny Walsh.

At Stockport, 57, suddenly, Mr. Jas. Moorhouse. Mr. M. was tried at York, in conjunction with Mr. Hunt, for alleged illegal conduct connected with the late Manchester massacre, and acquitted.

At Partington, 25, Mr. Jos. Ryle, deservedly lamented.—At Bretton, 56, Mr. Jones.—At Waverton, 90, Mrs. Faulkner.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Sanders, to Miss P. James.—Mr. W. Cockain, to Miss E. Wild.—Mr. W. Bamford, jun. to Miss Warner: all of Derby.—Mr. Wright, of Derby, to Miss M. Young, of Lincoln.—Mr. Hawkins, to Miss Kirk, both of Chesterfield.—Mr. J. Green, jun. of Melbourne, to Miss Brown, of Abbott's Bromley.—M. M. Middleton, esq. of Leam, to Miss M. Dawson, of Azerley.—Mr. Bacon, of Egginton, to Miss Swindell, of Stapen-hill.

Died.] At Derby, 73, Mrs. K. Webster.—25, Miss M. Bowring, justly esteemed and regretted.

At Chesterfield, Mr. M. Gosling.

At Toadhole Furnace, Alfreton, Mr. Hopkinson.—At Breaston, 56, Mr. Bensall, deservedly respected.—At Chapel-en-le Frith, 42, Mr. J. Linyard.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The respectable tradesmen of Nottingham lately agreed to petition the House of Commons against the increase of hawkers, pedlars, mock-auctions, &c. as destructive of their just and necessary profits.

Married.] Mr. H. Stone, to Miss E. Coxhead.—Mr. W. Monk, of Red Lion-street, to Miss M. Whiley, of Barker-gate.—Mr. T. Paxton, to Miss Fox.—Mr. W. Freeman, to Miss M. Turner.—Mr. W. Blackwell, jun. of Long-row, to Miss M. Johnson, of Willoughby-row: all of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Holland, of Parliament-street, Nottingham, to Miss C. Dexter, of Costock.—Mr. W. Williams, to Miss M. Smith.—Mr. W. Hind, to Miss E. Richmond.—Mr. W. Daw, to Miss J. Cragg: all of Newark.—Mr. J. Boales, of Newark, to Miss M. Milnes, of Chickney.—Mr. W. Javes, to Miss Hind, of Old Radford.

Died.] At Nottingham, 70, Mr. J. Smith.—In New-street, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Manders.—In Red Lion-street, 24, Mrs. M. Burton.—30, Mr. J. Deakin.

At Newark, 77, Mrs. Asline.—60, Mr. W. Overing.

At Mansfield, 48, Mr. G. Walkden.

At Old Radford, Mr. Turpin.—At Bingham, 81, Mrs. Askews.—At Farndon, 81, Mr. R. Sharpe, deservedly lamented.—At Farnsfield, 99, Mr. E. Meller.—At Worksop, Miss A. Dethick, regretted.—At East Retford, Mr. G. Travis.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

There have been recently taken from a rookery at Hemmingby, near Horneastle, a couple of milk-white rooks, with white bills and legs, and without the least tinge of any other colour whatever: they are well fledged, tame, and well worth the observation of the virtuoso and the naturalist.

Married.] Mr. James East, of Lincoln, to Miss A. Jackson, of Newark.—The Rev. Jas. Kennedy, to Miss A. Lloyd, both of Gainsborough.—Mr. W. Carter, of Stallingborough, to Miss S. Shacklock, of Misterton Grove.

Died.] At Misterton, 63, Mr. J. Rusling.—At Grassby, 69, Mary, widow of the Rev. W. Wilkinson.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

The public spirited inhabitants of Leicester, at a late meeting, agreed to petition the House of Commons against a renewal of the Alien Bill.

Married.] Mr. Hubbard, of Leicester, to Miss S. Waddington, of Clifford.—Mr. J. Smith, of Leicester, to Mr. King, of Henley.—Mr. Thornton, of Leicester, to Miss J. Thornton, of Blaby.—Mr. J. Aaron, of Leicester, to Miss A. Leader, of Enderby.—Mr. S. Beadmore, to Miss M. Green, both of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Died.] At Leicester, in the Market-gate, 53, Mr. Ella, lamented.—In Sanvycgate, Mr. Brown.—Mr. J. Cuthbert, much respected—23, Mrs. M. Sharpless.—At an advanced age, Mr. Pawley, deservedly respected.—In the High Cross-street, 74, Mrs. Worthington.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Morris, of West Bromwich, to Miss A. Pope, of Handsworth.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, 30, Mr. Chas. Banester.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Hardman, to Miss E. Coates, both of Birmingham.—Mr. F. Hobson, of Newhall-street, Birmingham, to Miss M. Mann, of Winson-green.—Mr. J. Allday, of Birmingham, to Miss S. Walford, of Halford-bridge.

Died.] At Birmingham, in Colmore-street, 78, Mr. Joseph Warden.—In New John-street, Aston-road, 72, Mr. James Adcock.—75, Mrs. A. Edge.

At Leamington, 61, the Rev. Edward Trotman, vicar of Radway and Ratley.

At Solihull, R. Chattock, esq.—At Sandhill, 82, William Smith, esq. banker, of Birmingham.

SHROPSHIRE.

The thirteenth anniversary of the Shropshire Agricultural Society for the show of stock, and adjudication of the premiums, took place within the month. There has been a more numerous meeting of landed proprietors and fancy farmers, but never a better company of practical farmers. The show of stock was altogether creditable to the spirit of the times.

Married.] The Rev. William Gooch, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Anne Jarrett, of Grove Place, Southampton.—Mr. J. Gittins, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Higginson, of Kineton.—Mr. W. Gething, of Coalbrookdale, to Miss S. Hanley, of Ironbridge.—Mr. J. Groome, of Newtown, to Miss M. Colley, of Astley.—Mr. S. Salter, of Hufley, to Miss S. Colley, of Astley.—Mr. Southern, of Lydbury, to Miss Walters, of Brompton.—Mr. J. Phillips, to Miss Chilton, of Middle.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 65, the Abbé Lemaitre, much and deservedly respected.

At Oswestry, suddenly, Mr. James Childs.—Miss E. Talbot.—74, Mr. T. Cooper.

At Market Drayton, Mr. J. Gray.—At Whitchurch, 68, Mrs. Edge.—70, Mr. Shaw.—At Betton, Miss Lloyd.—At Coldbatch, Mr. Bright.—At Ticklerton, 82, Mr. R. Wilding, much and justly regretted.—At Ruckley Grange, 30, Lieut. Harry Dale, R.N.—At Hurst Farm, Westbury, Mrs. M. Huntington, deservedly lamented.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Charles Gould, to Mrs. Yates, both of Worcester.—The Rev. Robert Vaughan, of Worcester, to Miss S. Rayall, of Weymouth.—Mr. Price, of Junction-house, near Stourbridge, to Miss M. Milner, of Eardington.—Mr. Joseph Knapp, of Northwick, to Miss E. Walters, of the Great House, Almeley.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Byrne, widow of Henry B. esq. of Sea Town, county of Lowth.

At Hanley castle, Mr. J. B. Load.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The late Hereford Agricultural meeting at Leominster was well attended, and the exhibition of cattle, &c. for the premiums, was rather flattering to Hereford breeders. W. C. Hayton, esq. was president. It appeared the unanimous opinion of the society, that the expedients recently before Parliament were utterly inadequate to any relief, and that a reduction of taxes and rent is essentially necessary for the existence of the farmer.

Married.] Mr. W. Parry, to Miss E. Sirrell, both of Stanton on Wye.—Robt. Dangerfield, of Clater-park, to Miss Howell, of Penyrheol, Carmarthenshire.

Died.] At Hereford, 52, Mr. J. Wall.—At Overton, 61, Mrs. Sier.—At Sutton, 84, Mr. W. Pitt, regretted.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Barrow, to Miss L. Gwinnett, both of Gloucester.—Benjamin Heywood Bright, esq. to Miss M. E. Rowe; Mr. Turner, to Miss Allen; James Guichard Clifton, esq. to Miss M. Bulgin, of Corn-street: all of Bristol.—William Ford, esq. of Clifton, to Miss S. M. Fowler, of Berkeley-square, Bristol.—Mr. E. Jones, of Monmouth, to Miss Dudley, of Usk.—Mr. J. Overbury, of Horfield, to Miss Parker, of Almondsbury.

Died.] At Gloucester, in Eastgate-street, 57, Mr. J. Maclaren, deservedly regretted.

At Bristol, in Park-row, 25, Mrs. Julia George.—In Trinity-street, 36, George Lax, esq. of Wells.—Mr. R. Freeman.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. A. Cooper.—Mr. S. Blackwell.—65, Edward Leighton, esq.—67, Major James Graham.

At Chipstow, at an advanced age, Mrs. M. Jones.—John Bousher, esq. greatly regretted.

At Stow, 86, the Rev. J. Hippisley.—At Leighterton, Mrs. M. Luton, regretted.—At Sherehampton, 102, Mrs. Agnes Clarke, a native of Barbadoes.—At Painswick, 28, Mrs. Hogg.—At Highnam, 70, Mr. S. Murrell.—At Thornbury, Mr. W. Cowley, of Bristol.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Chas. Chatto, of Ebbe's, to Miss A. Saunders, of St. Aldate's, Oxford.—Mr. E. Wells, of Oxford, to Miss M. A. Tanner, of Broadwell.—Mr. S. Byles, of Henley-upon-Thames, to Miss E. Burbet, of Oxford.—William Leaver, esq. of Islington, to Miss Charlotte Cozens, of Watlington.

Died.] At Oxford, in St. Aldate's, 42, Mr. G. Sykes.—In St. Peter le Bailey, 39, Miss M. Grubb.—37, Mr. W. Arrow.—45, Mr. J. Betteridge.—In Broad-street, Miss C. Forster.—67, Mr. J. Cooke, deservedly regretted.

At Banbury, 35, Mr. W. Watson.

At Radley, 36, Mrs. E. M. Gould, highly esteemed and regretted.—At Ensham, 62, Mrs. Parker, deservedly lamented.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

The ceremony of laying the first stone of a new bridge over the Thames at Windsor, was lately performed by the Duke of York.

Married.] The Rev. W. D. Carter, of Abingdon, to Miss E. Bingham Gauntlett, of Winchester.—The Rev. W. M. Allen, of Watlington, to Miss L. E. Bell, of Stowe.—J. Wilkins, esq. of Hasloe-house, to Miss S. Wright, of Cuthmestead Common.—Mr. W. Pegg, of Bedlow Mills, to Miss M. A. Jackson, of London.

Died.] At Reading, 33, Mrs. M. S. Darvell.—51, Martin Ammesley, esq.; he was president of several of the public institutions at Reading.

At Windsor, in George-street, 58, Mr. G. Morgan.—In Peascod-street, 62, Mr. W. Hickson, of the Strand, London.

At Auburies, 72, Mrs. Hammersley.—At Shaw Place, near Newbury, Mrs. E. A. Andrews.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Samuel Crawley, esq. of Stockwood, M.P. for Honiton, to Miss Maria Musgrave, of the Rocks, Sussex.—Mr. Day, of Chertsey, to Miss Dyson, of Claydon.—Peter Browne, esq. M.P. to Miss C. E. Puget, of Totteridge.—C. G. Payne, esq. to Miss M. E. Salisbury, of Gravely.

Died.] At Apsley, 37, the Rev. G. P. Kerr.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. John Otter, of Walgrave, to Miss Mary Scott, of Penge-place, Surrey.—The Rev. J. L. Sutton, vicar of Weekley, to Miss Bowen, of Euston-place, New Road, London.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. Tuffnell, wife of the Rev. C. H. T. vicar of All Saints.—54, the Rev. C. H. Tuffnell.

At Sudborough, 66, the Rev. Sir T. Hewet, bart. rector.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

At the late audit of the Duke of Rutland, when it was expected that his tenantry near Newmarket would pay rents due to the amount of between eight and nine thousand pounds, not a single thousand was received by the steward.

Married.] Mr. W. Mackintosh, of Market-street, to Mrs. Goode, both of Cambridge.—G. Nightingale, esq. Grenadier Guards of Kneesworth-hall, to Miss Mary Knowlys, of Stockwell.

Died.] At Cambridge, 24, Mrs. Chevell. At Newmarket, Mr. Alexander.

At Chesterton, 70, Mrs. M. Williams.—At Abington, Mrs. Adams, lamented.—At the rectory-house, Orwell, Mrs. R. E. Renguard.—At Haslingfield, 78, Mrs. Coxall.

NORFOLK.

A new mail has recently been established between Yarmouth and Leicester, by which the communication between the eastern, the northern, and western counties, will be more direct and expeditious.

Married.] Mr. Walker, to Miss B. Alexander; Mr. J. Fountain, to Mrs. R. Birrell: all of Norwich.—Mr. E. Newton, of Norwich, to Miss E. Hickling, of Catton.—Mr. T. Harrison, of Norwich, to Miss Greengrass, of Red Lion-square, London.—Mr. H. Hemet, to Miss Hamond, both of Lynn.—Mr. Patrick, of Gayton, to Miss M. Masters, of Lynn.

Died.] At Norwich, in St. Peter's Hungate, 66, Mrs. Rackham, widow of Baker R. esq. of Aylsham.—73, Mr. C. Brown.

At Yarmouth, 77, Mrs. E. Robinson.—22, Mrs. M. Nestling.—70, Mr. Meek.

At Lynn, 57, Mrs. Priest.—In High-street, 37, Mr. J. Smith.

At Thetford, Mr. S. Wiseman.

At Trowse, 101, Mrs. *Aldborough*.—At Carlton Rode, Mr. W. Browne.—At Holt, 71, Mrs. A. Flegg.

SUFFOLK.

The second anniversary of the return to Parliament of Messrs. Leniand and Haldimand was lately celebrated at Ipswich. A numerous company assembled, and many patriotic speeches were delivered.

Married.] Mr. R. Clark, to Miss S. Hunt; Mr. Turner, to Miss Sale; Mr. Smith, to Miss E. Lease: all of Bury.—E. J. Pasquier, esq. to Mrs. M. A. Botham; Mr. G. Mulley, to Miss E. Blichenden: all of Ipswich.—Mr. G. Strange, to Miss S. Reeve, both of Southwold.—R. Robinson, esq. late of Denston, to Miss C. C. Bingham, of Gosport.—Mr. J. Downing, of Gorleston, to Miss Crickmay, of Lowestoft.

Died.] At Bury, 39, Mr. W. De Carle.—46, Mr. S. Stearn.

At Ipswich, 67, Mrs. E. Fryett.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. Gosling.—Miss E. Goodwin.

At Bungay, 25, Mrs. P. Taylor.—At an advanced age, Mr. H. Button.

At Stowmarket, 75, Mrs. A. Norman.

At Bacton, Mr. J. Brand.—At Alresford, 31, Mrs. E. E. Padley.—At Winfield, 73, Mrs. P. Cotton.—At Sudbury, Mrs. Smith.

ESSEX.

Married.] Lieut. Wood, R.N. to Miss A. R. S. Sutton, of Colchester.—Mr. W. Thompson, of Mistley, to Miss Carrington, of Manningtree.—The Rev. W. Vernon, of Grindleton, to Miss Kembell, of Maldon.—T. Spilly, jun. esq. to Mrs. Finch, both of Billericay.—R. B. Andrews, esq. of Epping, to Emma Anne, daughter of Lewis C. Miles, esq.—S. B. Chamberlayne, esq. of Ryes, to Mrs. Woollett, of Rye.—The Rev. J. G. Storie, rector of Stow Mary's, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir J. Perring, bart.

Died.] At Harwich, 25, Mrs. Marianne Kitchen.—Mr. P. Deane—64, Mr. J. Jermyn, regretted.

At Braintree, Miss J. S. Scale.

At Tendring, the Rev. C. Wood, rector.—At Stebbing, 73, Mrs. Constable.—At Loftmans, in Canewdon, 59, J. Kersteman, esq. a deputy-lieut. of the county.—At Wceley, 54, Mr. J. White.

KENT.

A mariner's compass, on an entirely new principle, has lately been invented by a Mr. William Clarke, of Chatham Dock-yard. The needle consists of four arms or poles, placed at right angles, and uniting in one common centre. The two northern poles are secured to the N.W. and N.E. and the two southern poles to the S.E. and S.W. points of the card, which places the

four cardinal points right between the angles of the needle, and allows the card to point north and south as heretofore, the cards now in use answering the purpose. This compass has been tried under different circumstances, and, as far as can be ascertained by the experiments already made, is allowed to possess the principles of polarity and stability beyond that of any compass now in use.

Married.] Mr. W. A. Chambers, to Miss M. E. Lording; Capt. T. Le Breton, 71st regt. of foot, to Miss E. Williamson: all of Canterbury.—J. Miller, esq. of Canterbury, to Miss E. Buckhurst, of New Romney.—Mr. E. Grigsby, to Miss S. Britter, of Weaving-street, both of Rochester.—Mr. R. Melligan, jun. to Miss Kellie, both of Sheerness.

Died.] At Canterbury, 72, Mr. W. Jennings.—In Northgate-street, Mrs. Holmes.

At Dover, suddenly, Mr. Ingham.—Mrs. Knight.—52, Mrs. Russell.

At Rochester, 30, Mr. J. Napier.—30, Mr. G. Sharp.

At Chatham, Mr. J. Hodges.—65, Mr. J. Bold.—Mrs. Allen.

At Maidstone, Mr. J. Bunyar.—Mr. J. Dungal.—Mrs. Leppard.

At East Farleigh, 36, Mr. R. Sands.—At Wingham, 85, J. Hawkes, esq.—At Ash, 42, R. W. Chambers, esq.

SUSSEX.

A new road between Brighton and Shoreham has lately been commenced.

Married.] Mr. W. Lillywhite, of Goodwood, to Miss C. Parker, of South-street, Chichester.—Mr. J. W. Woolgar, to Miss Jenner; Mr. E. Neel, to Miss S. Piercy: all of Lewes.—Mr. G. Avery, of Rye, to Miss Weeks, of Tillingham.

Died.] At Chichester, in East-street, 21, Mr. J. Phillips.—Miss N. Goldring.—80, Mr. R. Earl.

At Brighton, in Richmond-street, 74, T. Burrowes, esq.

At Arundel, Mrs. J. Turner.

At Bosham, 57, Mr. D. Dyer.

HAMPSHIRE.

Southampton was lately visited by thunder and lightning more powerful than ever known by the oldest inhabitant. It was so appalling, that many persons forsook their houses in terror. The spire of St. Michael's Church, in that town, was struck by the lightning, and, a few feet above the tower, some of the stones were forced from its body, and hurled into the street.

Married.] Capt. G. Giles, of Southampton, to Mrs. Kimber, of Marchwood.—Mr. Muspratt, of Coalbrook-street, to Miss Long, both of Winchester.—Mr. Robertson, of Portsmouth, to Miss E. Shovelker, of Portsea.—Capt. H. B. Downing, R.M. to Miss A. Gravener, of North-end, Portsea.—Mr. Sandford, of the R.N. to Miss Friend, of Hambledon.

Died.]

Died.] At Southampton, 98, Mrs. Martell.—28, Mrs. Watts.

At Winchester, Mrs. Walters.

At Portsmouth, Mr. G. Hookey.—Mrs. Williams.—Miss E. H. Hornby.

At Portsea, in Mile-end, Mr. A. Bennett, R.N.—Mr. G. Ellyett.

At Titchfield, 77, Mr. J. Grove.—At Newport, Mrs. Nichols, jun.

WILTSHIRE.

The Ploughing Match and Sheep Shearing, for the premiums offered by the Wiltshire Agricultural Society, lately took place on Mr. Andrew Pearce's farm, near Warminster. Five ploughs started:—1st class, Mr. Barter's, of Chapmanslade, two ploughs with two horses each, without a driller. 2d class, Mr. Whittaker's, of Bratten, two ploughs drawn by oxen. 3d class, Mr. C. Garrett's, of West Lavington, a plough drawn by two horses, with a driver. Notwithstanding the difficulties they had to contend with, from the hardness of the land, through the excessive heat, the ploughing was well executed, and the judges considered all the ploughmen entitled to a prize.

Married.] Mr. Holloway, of Salisbury, to Miss Pierce, of Spetisbury.—Mr. G. Bradbury, of Chippenham, to Miss E. Aslatt.—Mr. R. Rowden, of Bradford, to Miss Nichols.—Mr. T. Edwards, of Melksham, to Miss P. Bridlecomb, of Britford.

Died.] At Trowbridge, Mrs. M. Applegut.

At Devizes, 45, Mrs. Guy.

At Warminster, 79, Mr. R. Butt, late of Mere.—78, Mrs. Osborne.

At Nore Marsh Farm, Wootton Bassett, 76, Mrs. A. Horsell; and 50, Mr. W. Horsell, her son.—At Corsham, 80, Mr. J. Gibbes.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] James Sloper, esq. of Gaystreet, to Miss Carey; John Brownlow, esq. of Brock-street, to Miss Brown, of Marlborough-buildings; all of Bath.—G. Waldron, esq. of Bladud's-buildings, Bath, to Miss Elizabeth Lewis, of Hellan, Pembroke-shire.—Preston Hulton, esq. of Bath, to Miss Leigh, of Weston, of Southampton.—Mr. W. Branscombe, of Birch Down, Bampton, to Miss G. Hynam, of Liscombe.

Died.] At Bath, in Westgate-buildings, 84, Mrs. Anne Wingrove.—In George's-place, 79, Mrs. Griffith.—In Seymour-street, at an advanced age, John Lee, esq. M.D. F.R.S.—In Northampton-street, John Grierson, esq.

At Frome, 87, Mr. J. Grant.

At Taunton, Mrs. Webber.—46, Mrs. Jacobs.

At Milverton, 30, the Rev. R. Darch, rector.—At Cross, 84, Mr. W. Hazell.—At Ilminster, the Rev. J. H. Hules.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Phillip Collas, esq. of Jersey, to Miss S. Waterman, of Poole.—Mr. W. Boswell, to Miss E. Penny, both of Sherborne.—Mr. G. Osborne, of Henstridge, to Miss Stevens, of Piddletown.

Died.] At Weymouth, 74, James Martin Hillouse, esq. of Clifton.

At Shaftesbury, 81, Mr. Samuel Wood, of London.

At Loders, 60, Mr. J. Axe.—At Bampton, Thomas Nicholls, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

An establishment, similar to the Apothecaries' Hall of London, is about to be opened at Exeter, under the direction of some respectable professional gentlemen.

A numerous meeting was lately held at Tavistock, when it was agreed to open a new road between that town and Launceston. The Duke of Bedford generously contributed 1000*l.*

Married.] J. Caunter, jun. esq. of Ashburton, to Miss Eales, of Liskeard.—Mr. J. Stewart, late of Plymouth, to Miss L. Collihole, of Stonehouse.—Mr. G. Staveley, of Bideford, to Mrs. Tetherby, of Appleton.—The Rev. A. Farwell, of Totnes, to Miss M. A. Ippepen.

Died.] At Exeter, 74, Mr. J. Laskey.

At Plymouth 56, Mr. F. Garde.—Mrs. Scott.—Mr. Hill, of the Victualling Office.

—In Chapel-street, 53, Mrs. Lunn.

At Barnstaple, Mrs. M. Shapland, of Plymouth Dock.—Mr. Stribling.

At Crediton, Capt. Francis Hoie, R.M.

At Ilfracombe, 72, Mr. J. Sutton.

At Lymstone, 73, John Williams, esq. of Sowden house.—At Leigham, A. Archer, esq.—At Budleigh Salterton, William Symes, esq.

CORNWALL.

There have been recently discovered at Wheal Prosper Antimony mine, St. Ewe, four rocks of antimony within eight feet of the surface, weighing upwards of 30 cwt.; 20 of which are pure antimony: one rock may now be seen on the mine, weighing 12 cwt.

Married.] Mr. Berryman, of Penzance, to Mrs. Downing, of Newlyn.—Mr. J. Phillips, to Miss M. Congdon, both of Liskeard.—Mr. B. Banks, of Fowey, to Miss Tonkin, of Newlyn.

Died.] At Falmouth, 74, Mr. A. Fox.

At Truro, 99, Mrs. Lidgely, deservedly regretted.—Mr. Hutclius.

At St. Germans, at an advanced age, the Rev. F. Penwarne.

WALES.

Married.] The Rev. D. Peter, of Carmarthen, to Miss Nott, of Pontgarreg.—William Gwynn, esq. of Neath, to Miss C. M. Fownes, of Kittery Court, Devon.—Ellis Watkin Cunliffe, esq. of Acton-park, Denbighshire, to Miss Carolina Kingston.—Mr.

—Mr. P. Traherne, of Coytreton, Glamorganshire, to Miss E. M. Rickards, of Llantrissant.—Mr. W. John, to Miss M. Symons, both of Milford.—C. W. Jones, esq. of Skethrog-house, to Miss M. Davies, of Llangatock.—The Rev. Hugh D. Owen, of Penmynydd, Anglesey, to Miss S. E. Owen, of Holyhead.

Died.] At Swansea, 59, Mr. C. W. Breul.—82, the Rev. Wm. Howell.

At Aberystwith, Robert Wm. Beaman, esq. of Ross, Herefordshire.

At Milford, Mrs. Alice Starbuck, a Member of the Society of Friends.

At Hay, Breconshire, Mr. T. Pantall.—84, Mrs. Lewis, widow of Rees L. esq. of Cwmclerk.—At Rhysgôg, 69, Thomas Jones, esq.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] Henry Lindesey Bethune, of Kilconquhar, county of Fife, to Miss Countts Trotter, of Durham-park, Hertfordshire.—William Burn, esq. of Coldach, Perthshire, to Miss Jacqueline Hull, of Marpool-hall, Devonshire.—At Muirfield-house, East Lothian, the Rev. W. Walter, M.A. to Miss Lillias Cochrane.

Died.] At Portobello, Sir J. M'Gregor Murray, of Lanwick-castle, Perthshire.

At Beatock-bridge, Dumfriesshire, John Arthur, esq. of the Albany.

IRELAND.

The most afflicting accounts continue to be received of the distresses of the south, notwithstanding the subscriptions in London exceed 200,000*l.* and the benevolence of the other English towns and places has extended itself to every channel. It has been said that, in the county of Mayo alone, 150,000 persons were lately in a state of starvation. On this distressing subject, we can but reiterate our opinion, that, however public

sympathy may act as a palliative, nothing short of an improved system of legislation can produce the commensurate good.

Fourteen persons were lately arrested at Armagh, on a charge of high treason; but, whatever may have been their intentions, there can be little doubt but that they originated in the accumulated horrors of starvation.

Married.] William Orr, esq. of the 75th regt. to Miss Susan Lecker, of Richmond-place, Dublin.—Sir G. Atkinson, of Hillsborough, to Miss Hannah Scott, of Hارتون-house, Durham.—The Hon. Richard Westemor, to Miss Scott, daughter of the late Hon. Owen S. esq. of the county of Monaghan.

Died.] At Dublin, in Baggot-street, Mrs. C. Brady, widow of F. F. Brady, of Willow-park.

At Waterford, 64, Lady Newport, wife of Sir Simon N.

At Trim, county of Meuth, Mrs. Leynes, widow of David L. esq.

At Temgrary Glebe, county of Clare, Lady Reade, wife of Sir Wm. R. bart.

At Burton house, near Churchtown, county of Cork, at an advanced age, Sir John Purcell, knt. It will be remembered that this gentleman received the honour of knighthood for the defence of his life and property, when assailed by armed men, who had entered his bed-room, a few years back.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Vienna, 80, Baron Puffendorf, the celebrated Austrian statesman.

At Paris, 80, the Abbé Sicard, the celebrated director of the deaf and dumb school at Paris; an amiable, useful, and zealous man.—(Of whom further particulars will be given in our next.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The desirable Paper on the Life Boat did not come to hand; we shall gladly adopt it in our "Social Economist."—The letter of Candidus, detailing new abuses practised in certain Societies by persons calling themselves honorary secretaries, will appear in our next. It seems that one of these gentlemen takes from an urgent charity no less than 300*l.* per annum.

Our SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, which is or ought to be delivered with the present Magazine, contains valuable extracts from Sir R. Ker Porter's Travels in Persia and Babylonia—Mr. Nicholls' Recollections—Mr. O'Meara's Voice from St. Helena—and O'Connor's Chronicles of Eri, with a large Engraving of the Roll of the Laws,—and Indexes to the Volume.

Some pending alterations in Mr. GRIFFITHS's steam-carriage, obliged us, at his request, to defer the promised engraving till our next; but we have supplied its place by the Grand Suspension Bridge over the Tweed.

In the Paper signed COMMON SENSE, instead of the whole or nearly the whole of the rentals, it will be more precise to read one-half or two-thirds.

At this commencement of a New Volume, we calculate not only on the usual additions to our number of Subscribers, but on unusual additions, as we know that certain factitious works, in spite of their incessant advertisements, are rapidly on the decline, and we trust that this Miscellany will in general supply their place.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 372.]

SEPTEMBER 1, 1822.

[2 of Vol. 54.



MILTON'S HOUSE IN PETTY
FRANCE.

DRYDEN'S HOUSE IN FETTER
LANE.

THE forms of these narrow and true Poet's Houses have precluded us from giving them in separate engravings. MILTON's residence in Petty-France is recorded by all his biographers, and the fact is confirmed by a stone tablet in front of the house, bearing the inscription, "Sacred to Milton." DRYDEN's residence in Fetter-Lane is also recorded in many literary anecdotes of his time; but the fact is unknown on the premises, now a picture-frame maker's. In Dryden's time, the house and vicinity were newly built, and Fetter-lane was doubtless a genteel neighbourhood; but Fleur-de-lis-court, of which it is the corner, is at present one of those receptacles of dirt and disease, which, if the metropolis were under a proper cleansing police, would be lime-washed inside and outside at least once a-year. The Lyon's-Head and the carving of the frieze are still curious, and prove that, in the days of the Poet, it was a genteel, though small premises.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A MUSICAL AMATEUR'S TRIP TO PARIS.

WE arrived at Dover about seven o'clock in the evening of one of the hottest days I ever felt. We were soon invited, by the freshness of the sea-breeze, to walk upon the Pier; not a ripple played upon the water, and the distant vessels, with their sails set, appeared like gems in the wide

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expanse, reflecting the rays of the setting sun.

In the morning, we were on-board the steam-vessel by eight o'clock, and heard the murmurs of the old packetmen, who are ruined by this invention. As soon as our machinery was in motion, we shot out of the harbour at the rate of eight miles an hour, in, what the captain called, as fine a steam

O morning

morning as ever shone. Exulting in his locomotive powers, he was pleased at seeing every other vessel lying a dead log upon the water, and carried us into Calais harbour before eleven. The transition from England to this place is as striking as it was twenty years ago: the same contrast of national character prevails, though the intercourse between the countries must have increased indefinitely.

At Beauvais we first heard the church service. The chaunt was as ancient as Tallis or John de Muris, and was performed, probably, more uncouthly than in those times, by three bawling men, who, with a serpent, made this magnificent pile resound with tremendous echoes. The height of the choir is pointed out to all travellers: this was brought to our notice by pigeons, flying near the roof, appearing no bigger than sparrows. Here was a magnificent organ at rest, giving place to a howling serpent, which I find is now common throughout France. Whether it is the want of taste, talent, or money, I know not, but these grand edifices serve no longer to augment the sublime effects of this noble instrument; but merely afford more ample scope for the priest to exhibit his absurd gesticulations.

We traversed a most beautiful country to Paris, and crossed the Italian Boulevard at six in the evening. What a sight! The whole population of Paris, out of doors, seated upon chairs beneath the dark shade of luxuriant trees, enjoying the open air. Go to the Tuilleries,—the Champs Elysées,—the Luxemburgh,—it is all the same. Every one has left his home; no one is left by himself; and Paris is the amusement of one large family. In whatever direction you move, nothing is seen but gaiety and pleasure. It is Sunday evening: in vain may you listen for the evening prayer bell; but the lively waltz is heard in every grove, and every breeze.

The French have no natural taste for singing; you never hear it in the public gardens, either at Tivoli or the Beaujon. The language so distorts the vocal machine, that nothing fluent or graceful can possibly be uttered. Their sense of music seems to be more regulated by the foot than the heart. Their movements are light and airy,

deriving their character from the elastic gaiety of the step. In the public gardens a great variety of amusements attract your attention, and to an Englishman are extremely diverting. Men upon the backs of dragons, and ladies in the bodies of peacocks, driving at the ring; others, involved in nets, "swinging high in air." Companies in the bodies of ships, which are made to rise and fall as upon the wave in their rotatory course. But these airy gambols are greatly surpassed by the terrific amusement of the Russian mountains at the Beaujon. A sort of castle, or tower of stone, is erected so high, that it forms a striking object in the environs of Paris. From the summit are two inclined planes, which, right and left, have a rapid descent into the garden below, and upon which are placed small carriages, the wheels running in a groove of iron-work. You ascend by steps to the top of this edifice, where, for a franc, two of you are fastened in one of these cars, and pushed off the precipice with a velocity sufficient to carry you into another world.* At first the declivity is so steep, that the motion is painfully rapid; but, after one hundred yards, or more, you meet with a gradual ascent, which destroys the velocity, and, by the aid of three or four men, you are whirled into a track of machinery, which draws you to the top, to repeat this dreadful exploit, and to descend on the other side. But the waltz,—the inspiring waltz,—is the staple article of the country. In the centre of every garden a good orchestra is placed, so that the company can hear it in every part; and the chief amusement is that of couples gliding through the walks.

The French national opera, which is called *L'Academie de Musique*, is certainly the most perfect exhibition in Paris. The band strikes every foreigner by its magnitude and power. There are thirty-six violins, eight violas, twelve violoncellos, eight contra-bassos, and sixteen wind instruments, led by the greatest performer of the age, M. Baillot. The very great excellency of this band is to be refer-

* Lately, this was actually the case. A wheel coming off, two persons were dashed to pieces; and, for a time, the gardens were closed by order of the government.

red to the principles laid down in the School of Music, established in 1802, by order of the Emperor Napoleon. The science with which every passage is treated elicits an effect which, in the ordinary method of playing, can never be produced. It is good policy, on the part of this country, to establish a similar school. The sum of money taken out of England by foreign musicians is incredible; and there can be no reason why the youth of England should not excel in the art of music equally with those of France. The French opera is more complicated than our Italian opera. It draws to its aid all the power of spectacle, song, chorus, and dance. While the principal singers are performing, the principal dancers, in the back-ground, are aiding the effects of song; and when the *corps de ballet* are introduced, they are flanked by a band of choristers, forty-five men and forty-five women, who maintain their part with a force and precision that must surprise an English ear. But this is not wonderful when we consider that all these subordinate musicians have been educated in the *Conservatoire*. The principal singers scarcely rise above the choristers. There are none among the women that will rank higher than second or third rates in England. Their language must be the excuse; it is not sufficiently vocal to enable them to sing either with passion or expression. I remarked a passage in one of the songs of the *prima donna*, which ended with the word *quoi*, which, in tone and execution, resembled that of a jackdaw. In the front of this orchestra is placed the most distinguished character in the theatre, the *coryphaeus*, or conductor, whose business it is to take charge of the movement of this mighty band. As he stands in an elevated situation, his gesticulations obtrude themselves upon every spectator. It may be necessary to the conducting of so large a force, but certainly a more ridiculous sight was never seen. In his right hand he wields a small rod, with which he flourishes, and marks the time. In bold and energetic passages he darts forth his hands, and raises his body; when the music sinks into a plaintive strain, he throws himself upon the orchestra in the most languishing manner; presently he awakens from this delight,

and with his arms extended over the band, and his hands fluttering like the wings of a butterfly, he imparts his reviving powers, and mounts again into ecstasy.

The office is too exhausting for the whole evening, and this musical fable man is relieved at the end of the first act. Rousseau in his time observes, "how greatly are our ears disgusted, at the French opera, with the disagreeable and incessant noise occasioned by the strokes of him who beats the time, and who has been ingeniously compared to a wood-cutter felling a tree." The stroke and noise are now abandoned, and the operation is wholly visual. The necessity of all this arises rather from the want of expression in the music, or the want of feeling in the performers. In England, the beating of time is exploded both in public and private; nor can there be any good effect where such means are requisite to drive a sense into the performers.

The greatest attention is paid by the corded instruments to the arbitrary marks of expression; and, from their superior manner of using the bow, the light and shade of the orchestra greatly surpass that of the opera in London. The wind instruments cultivate a more unobtrusive tone, and the drums are, very properly, more sparingly used.

The next day (Sunday) a great religious festival took place, called the *Fête Dieu*. Upon this occasion, every one that could raise a piece of tapestry, an old carpet, or a table-cloth, spread it out upon the walls of his house. In the public buildings, the exterior was ornamented with tapestry of the richest kind, which was probably made for the occasion.

As we passed along the streets to Notre Dame, we noticed that every parish had its altar, decorated in the most fantastical manner. We entered the church before the host had arrived. At the head of the procession were eight military drums, keeping up an incessant roll as they marched up the aisle; next followed a detachment of soldiers; then the priests and the choir-men. The great bell was tolling its deep note of double F, in concert with all the small fry of the steeple. A large military band next entered, with gongs and cymbals; and, upon the appearance of

the host, the stupendous organ, from on high, showered down upon this terrific din every note within its compass. The accumulated noise was so great, that I shouted in vain to my friend to make myself heard. I should add, that the soldiers were grounding their arms, and going through their evolutions, in the midst of the service. When the uproar had a little subsided, I listened to the mass, which was performed by two choirs in two separate chapels, assisted by a serpent. The chaunt, like that at Beauvais, was of the sixteenth century, and of the plainest kind.

It is evident that the Revolution has kept the music of the church a century behind that of the Netherlands and Germany. The singing had nothing to recommend it either in voice or manner; but the mode of performing the service was antique and curious. The first choir chaunted the verse, which was echoed by the more distant one; and then the organ poured out between the verses a volley of sounds, unlike any thing that I have ever heard,—finishing with the lowest notes of the double diapason, which swept through the aisles with a grand and terrific effect. We saw the priests attired in the grand costume given them by Napoleon at his coronation; and then left this imposing spectacle of noise and show.

At the French comedy we heard no music but that of Talma's voice, which is strikingly beautiful, clear, sonorous, and articulate. The generality of the men's voices are rather high, and chaunting, somewhere about C above the lines; but the following passage from Talma showed the richness and depth of his tones:—



He appeared in the new play of "Regulus," in which the character of Napoleon is depicted. The shouts of applause bestowed at certain passages were, if possible, more loud and uproarious than any thing English. At the end of the piece Talma was called for, to name the author. He came forward. The author, (who is the son of the writer of Germanicus,) presented himself in the front box, and received the acclamations of the audience, in which not a dissenting voice

was heard. The pit was paved with the heads of men, crammed to suffocation; and the attention and interest which every one showed during the play was unlike any thing we observe in England. The French are wise in not extending their entertainments to much more than half the length of ours. The attention, by this means, is not worn out; and people come away with a clear recollection of what they have seen and heard. In all the theatres, the greatest order and regularity are observed; not a word is allowed to be spoken during the performance. After the play hundreds left the pit to adjourn to the *café* for refreshment; each one tying his handkerchief round the bench where he sat, or leaving a purse or a glove till he returned; and the whole was deserted. I expressed my surprise to a Frenchman at their leaving these articles, saying, "That they would all be stolen in England." As you arrive at the theatre, you are obliged to take your places two by two, rank and file, to obtain your ticket of admission.

The Opera Buffa or Italian Theatre is upon a much smaller scale than the National Theatre. The band is a selection from the Academy of Music, without trumpets, trombones, or drums. Fodor had returned to Italy for the benefit of her health, and, unfortunately, there was nothing left to admire among the female performers. The men were much better: I noticed a bass singer of most extraordinary powers,—Signor Galdi; his voice is that of a Polyphemus, so powerful, that it would make its way through the largest band ever assembled. For a giant of a man, he is a most animated fellow, and an inimitable actor: I think he is well calculated to please the English. Pelligrini is a spare little man, with a voice like Bartleman's: the manner in which he delivers his tones is a little "*alla fagotto*;" but he is a neat and excellent singer. The opera of "Cenerentola" was the first performance, and, I must say, it was so well performed, that it has given me a more correct and favourable idea of Rossini as a composer than I before entertained. His *forte* is in his chorusses, which were admirably sustained by the same choir which I heard in the Academy of Music. In London, the chorusses, which form the most sublime part of an opera,

opera, are lost to the audience by the ineffective manner in which they are attempted by a handful of inexperienced singers. The precision with which the French choir executed them convinced me that every one was well grounded in the art. As to Rossini's songs, they want that divine stream of melody which we find running through those of Haydn and Mozart. The characteristic of his music is prettiness; but he no sooner hits upon a melodious passage, than he loses the thread of it in some extraneous harmony; wanting consistency, it has not the intelligence we meet with in Mozart: it is full of shreds and patches, and at times is gaudy as the colours of a harlequin's coat.

In March 1811 of your Magazine, I complained that the operas of Mozart lay upon the shelves of the bookseller, while we were surfeited with the works of inferior composers; since which time my suggestion has been noticed, and the sublime "Don Giovanni," with others, has been brought before the public. I now prefer my second complaint, that not a note of Beethoven, the greatest musical genius that the world has produced, has yet been struck within the walls of the Italian Theatre. He has written several operas, and if one were brought out annually, — like Giovanni, — it would serve as a standing dish, and give solidity to the feast, in the midst of the whipt syllabubs of Rossini.

Thus, Mr. Editor, I have given you my remarks upon the French music, during our short and hasty trip to Paris; but there are many things in France, the splendour of which well merits description, and I hope some of your more able correspondents will communicate their observations and feelings upon visiting Paris, — that city of sights! that focus of pleasure!

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For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT of the late REMOVAL of the ZODIAC of DENDERAH from its ORIGINAL SITUATION in EGYPT to PARIS.

ANTIQUITIES, as objects of sense, serve as a clue to the judgment, as a solid foundation for observations relating to, and accounting for, the manners, customs, and history of a people. Egypt is now becoming a main object of attention, and the eyes of the literary world are turn-

ed on many prominent discoveries which once characterised its ingenious people, but appear to have been forgotten. Curiosity, scientific or literary, is a useful impulse, and acts as an incitement to acquire knowledge. It seldom has been more active, or more encouraged, than it is at present; an instance of which, both amusing and full of information, appears in the deportation of the zodiac from Denderah. A statement of this I purpose giving, with some account of the manner adopted for its execution.

A principal and distinguished trait in the character of Mohammed Ali, present Pasha of Egypt, is his favouring Europeans. M. Saulnier transmitted to him in 1818 some French books that he wished to have translated, as notified through the medium of M. Boghos, his first drogman. These were Plutarch's Lives, a Life of Peter I. another of Charles XII. the Campaigns of Frederick II. those of Napoleon, and the ninth book of his Memoirs.

In 1820, M. S. felt an earnest wish to avail himself of the facilities allowed by Mohammed Ali to the explorers of antiquities. Disinclined to the hazardous chances of deep subterranean researches, his views were directed to some object of acknowledged and individual importance. His attention was soon fixed on the planisphere, sculptured in relief, in one of the upper chambers of the temple of Denderah. It was a venerable relic of high antiquity, which, after an attentive meditation on the project, he determined to have transported into Europe. There are three other zodiacs in Egypt, but their colossal dimensions, and the place which they occupy in structures of stupendous magnitude, will not admit of their removal. And besides, those of the temples of Latopolis are not of the same epoch as the circular zodiac of Denderah, and of course represent different states of the heavens. But, what still further augments the value of the latter, it has been very little obliterated, by the hand of time or of the barbarians, while the others are almost every where defaced by it.

Other considerations contributed to fix his choice on this monument. By a singular fatality, as M. S. calls it, it had been unnoticed, through a long succession of ages, in the place where-

in it was found. Various travellers, of high character, attentive, intrepid, and acute in investigation,—Pocock, Norden, Bruce, and others,—had passed near without observing it. The first notice was reserved for General Desaix, who was pursuing the corps of Mourad Bey across the Thebais. M. Denon, who had attached himself to the division of Desaix from an enthusiastic devotion to the arts, was the first to make a drawing of the planisphere, and the men of science who accompanied the French expedition, made known its importance in the memoirs they published afterwards. As to the possibility of removing it, M. S. was satisfied on that head, by the plans drawn up under the direction of the Commission of Egypt.

Circumstances retarded the execution for some time, when M. Le Lorrain, a friend of M. Saulnier, undertook the superintendance of it. This office of service was most readily accepted, as M. Le L. had given the most unequivocal proofs of ability in certain difficult enterprises.

As suitable implements for the operation were not to be found in Egypt, M. Saulnier purchased or ordered them to be made in Paris. Early in October 1818, M. Le Lorrain embarked for Alexandria, carrying with him not only his tools, a sledge, cordage, rollers, &c. but the instructions of an artist well skilled in antiquities, together with notes and letters of recommendation from several members of the Institute. Pasquier, minister of foreign affairs, gave him a letter for M. Pillavoine, then doing the duties of French consul-general in Egypt.

In the month of November, M. Le Lorrain arrived at Alexandria, and soon after, in the beginning of January, repaired to Cairo, where, after an audience of the Pasha, he received a firman, authorising him to make researches in Upper Egypt, and, by special favour, a letter also of recommendation to Achmet Pasha, governor of Upper Egypt.

M. Le L. was obliged to keep his project secret, and, to divert suspicion, spread a report that his intention was to proceed to Thebes. A spirit of rivalry exists among the European explorers, and he was jealous of their interference. Having hired a boat, he set out from Cairo, February 12,

with an intelligent interpreter, and a Janissary of the Pasha's guard. After a month's navigation, he arrived at Denderah, in the middle of the night. The Scheik received and entertained him with all the hospitality of ancient times.

In the interim, some English travellers had arrived at Denderah, to take drawings, intending to stop there. This made M. Le L. suspend the undertaking, and conceal it with an air of mystery. He left Tentyra (Denderah), but with an intention of returning, and plunged into the solitudes of the Thebais, visiting successively its ancient capital, and Esneh, its modern capital, also Latopolis, Assouan, and the island of Philæ, on the borders of Egypt, towards Nubia; which, in a space of 1800 feet, exhibits the remains of nine temples. On the 18th of April he returned to Denderah, whence he found the English visitors departed; and he proceeded to the ruins, with a drogman, twenty Arabs, and a scheik. After some days of excessive fatigue, he fell dangerously ill, but was cured by an Arab with the juice of some plant, the name of which he has forgotten.

The whole of the labours, with saws, pulleys, &c. of detaching the zodiac from the ceiling of the temple, and removing it to a point whence it might be transported to the Nile, were completed in twenty-two days. This task of removing it to the Nile was no less oporose than that which had been so successfully achieved. The distance from the boat was two leagues; and to get at it they had to cross over ruins covered with rubbish, and afterwards a rough, uneven ground, intersected by hillocks, and little canals for irrigation.

However, at the end of the first day, the sledge had got over the ruins. The second day it advanced half a league, but some of the wood-work became unserviceable, from the immense pressure of the load. As wood could not be procured, a number of Arabs were employed; but the movements were slow, and a remove of fifty or sixty paces was the work of ten or twelve hours. It took up sixteen days, and fifty men, to bring the monument to the Nile.

The waters of the river were low, and M. L. had to make a causeway. Here, by some accident, the ropes burst

burst asunder; thirty men holding them were knocked down and bruised, and the great stone of the zodiac sunk into soft earth, about six feet from the Nile. The courage of the men, however, was not disconcerted, and, with renewed activity, in the course of a few hours they drew it from its miry bed, and had it removed into the bark. The smaller stone had been all along kept moving, at some distance from the larger one, but with less trouble, and without rollers and a sledge.

When on-board, the barge was found to be leaky, in less than five minutes it had sunk a foot. The crevices which the heat had occasioned were stopped up, and the second stone was introduced into the boat. But fresh difficulties arose: the raïs, or master of the boat, refused to proceed, bribed by the promise of a thousand Turkish piastres to stop the departure of the monument for three weeks. This sum was promised him by M. L. to proceed instantly on the voyage; the raïs promised fidelity to his original engagement, and kept his word.

The vessel frequently ran aground, from the waters of the river being low; and, when about sixty leagues distant from Cairo, a bark that was coming down the river hailed them. Here a Frank, employed by one of the rival agents, said he was bearer of an order from the Kaya Bey, forbidding the removal of the Planisphere. M. L. replied that he had acted as authorised by the Pasha, and that any attempt to wrest the property from him must be by violence, as he should hoist the French flag. This menacing tone had its effect; for explanations afterwards passed between them, wherein nothing offensive occurred.

M. L. arrived at Cairo in the month of June, where he learned that Mr. Salt, the British consul-general, had been forming the same project, and was adopting measures to execute it. His friend Mr. Banks, who had been long engaged with him in exploring the antiquities of Egypt, had just sent him from London all the implements requisite for ensuring success in the undertaking.

Mr. Salt made early complaints to the Pasha, who could not find leisure to listen to them. His attention was engrossed by other considerations of no small importance. News arrived that the garrison of Alexandria,

urged by motives similar to those of the Janissaries in other parts of the Ottoman empire, had resolved upon a general massacre of the Christians; and he was about to repair thither, to prevent, by his presence, so horrible a catastrophe. After his departure, Mr. Salt addressed himself to the Kaya Bey, with whom he had long been intimate, and was successful in some degree, as already intimated.

No attempts were made at Cairo to dispossess M. L. of his prize; but the English consul-general had proceeded to Alexandria, to renew his solicitations with the Pasha. They were ineffectual, however; for, on the latter demanding whether the researches were authorised by himself, and being answered in the affirmative, he decided in favour of M. Le Lorrain, who had not been kept long in suspense.

On receiving intelligence of this, M. L. repaired to Alexandria, and on the 18th of July had conveyed the zodiac on-board a vessel that was bound for Marseilles. "And thus (to borrow the words of M. Saulnier,) this monument, one of the most ancient in the archives of the world, has been brought away from a remote country, inhabited by a barbarous population, where it was exposed to destruction in more shapes than one, and where the access to the piece itself was most difficult."

The principles and feelings of every civilized European must incline him to rejoice at the success of this undertaking. The dangers of deterioration did not arise so much from the natives as from foreign agents, one of whom, a little before, after taking the drawings of several paintings at Thebes, that decorate the sepulchres of the kings, deliberately destroyed the originals with a hammer, to enhance the value of the copies.

But there was a danger still more certain to which the Zodiac was exposed. The channel or bed of the Nile is rising every year, and very soon the river will arrive, in one of its inundations, to the Great Temple, when the pillars that support it must encounter the shock of the waters. The preservation of the sculptures that decorate its walls and ceilings, will then be precarious.

On the 9th of September, 1821, the vessel entered the road of Marseilles, and on the 27th of November the Planisphere

nisphere was disembarked. There was no carriage at Marseilles strong enough to support the great stone of the Zodiac, and one was built for the purpose. The whole arrived in Paris in January 1822. It required the labour of twelve men, for three days, under the direction of the most skilful carpenter in Paris, to disengage the stones, and remove them into the ground-floor of a building.

M. Fourier, of the Academy of Sciences, dates the invention of the Egyptian sphere at 2500 years before the Christian era. The slow derangements of that sphere were not unobserved; their observations on the precession of the equinoxes are demonstrated by the astronomical monuments of Latopolis and Denderah. The precession of the signs of the Zodiac commence in one with Virgo, and in the other with Leo. These differences determine their date. Hence it appears that the zodiacs of Latopolis form the first known leaf in the History of the Heavens, and those of Denderah form the second.

* * * *In the fourteenth Volume of the Monthly Magazine, we introduced a correct view of this famous Zodiac, and to that Number we refer our curious readers for the view, and for some observations on its state and antiquity; but these topics will be re-discussed in an early Number.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME months past you treated your readers with some particulars respecting the celebrated horse *Eclipse*; presuming that it may gratify your equestrian readers to know how the proportions of a horse are determined scientifically, the following is a table (taken from a work of M. de Sainbel,) used by the pupils of the veterinary schools in France, with the admasurement of *Eclipse*, to which table that universal victor of unrivalled speed had not one true proportion about him.

1st. The horse should measure three heads in height, counting from the fore-top to the ground.—*Eclipse* measured upwards of three heads and a-half.

2dly. The neck should measure but one head in length;—that of *Eclipse* measured one and a-half.

3dly. The height of the body should

be equal to its length.—The height of *Eclipse* exceeded his length by one-fifth.

4thly. A perpendicular line falling from the stifle should touch the toe:—this line in *Eclipse* touched the ground at the distance of half a head before the toe.

5thly. The distance of the elbow to the bend of the knee should be the same as from the bend of the knee to the ground:—both these distances were unequal in *Eclipse*, the former being two parts of a head longer than the latter.

The head, divided into twenty-two equal parts, is the common measure for every part of the body, or the height of the body may be taken from the top of the withers to the ground. This height, divided into three equal parts, one of these three parts subdivided into twenty-two equal parts, will also give a just geometrical length.

W. GOODMAN.

Warwick; July 20, 1822.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE ring-worm of the scalp is often an obstinate complaint, in which many valuable medicines, in the form of lotion and ointment, are used with little or no success. Having known the lime-water procurable from gas-works, and through which the gas has passed for the purpose of purification, perfectly successful, lately, in three cases, I beg to make you acquainted with the fact, for the benefit of the public. Two of these cases were unusually severe; the whole of the scalp being covered with scabs and small deep ulcers.

In using this remedy, it is not commonly necessary to shave the head, but it must be well cleansed, morning and evening, with soap and water, and afterwards carefully washed with the lime-water. Sometimes, when the disease is particularly obstinate, it is requisite to rub the water into the scalp with a very soft brush.

I believe this water will not disappoint the expectations of the profession and the public in the cure of this complaint. It has a strong gaseous impregnation, and is most disgustingly foetid.

T. J. GRAHAM.

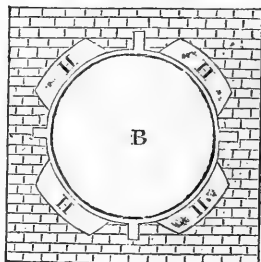
Cheltenham; June 1822.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

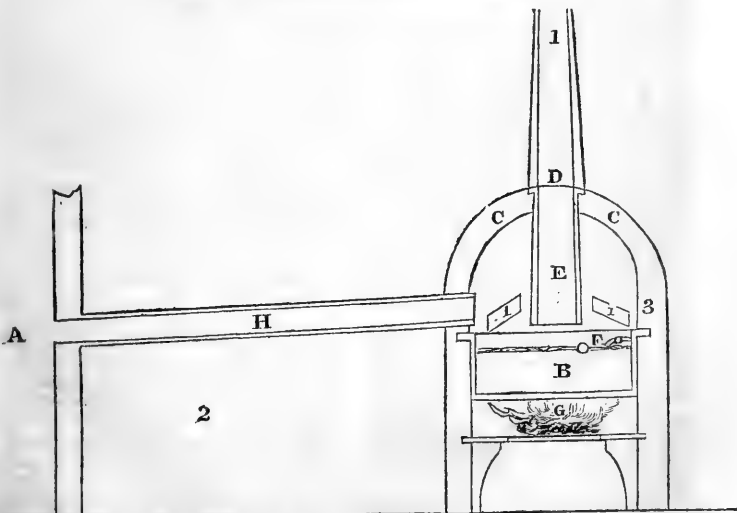
SIR,
I WILL endeavour, as briefly as possible, to lay before you my plan for the condensation of that part of the smoke which will escape from the horizontal chimney; and, though very materially deprived of its injurious properties, would still be unpleasant. In doing which, I shall proceed first to describe the construction of the apparatus, and then the mode of its operation. With regard to its structure, I propose to erect a fire-place, composed of strong masonry, as nearly square as possible, over which is placed, at a proper height, an iron boiler, B, flat at bottom, about eighteen inches in depth, and perfectly open at top; to which is affixed, in a proper situation, a ball-cock, F, (Sketch, No. 2,) to keep up an equal supply of water from a well, pond, or reservoir, through the medium of a pipe. The flues of the fire-place under the boiler should have a free communication with it, by means of four openings between each of the four places of suspension, H, (Sketch, No. 1,) by which it is supported.

Having proceeded thus far, I propose bringing the mouth of the horizontal chimney, described in my former letter, to the edge of the boiler B, (in Sketch, No. 2,) over the whole of which is erected a cupola C, open at the top D, through which is passed an iron cylinder E, till it is on a level with the edge of the boiler B, when it must be made fast, and enclosed by a high chimney, which, in conjunction with the horizontal chimney H, completes the structure.

No. 1.—Transverse Section of the Boiler and Flues of its Fire-place.



No. 2.—Section of the Metallic Smoke Consumer, &c.



1. Flues of the fire-place.—2. Wall to support horizontal chimney.—3. There should be a door in that or some other situation, for examining the state of the boiler, &c.

With respect to its application and operation: in the first place, let the boiler B be filled with water, till it is within a few inches of the mouth of the

the cylinder E; then light the fire, G, of the boiler, and, when the water has attained a considerable degree of heat, light that of the smelting furnace, so that it may not begin to affect the metal before the whole is in complete operation.

On referring to Sketch No. 2, it will be seen that the smoke of the smelting furnace A, from the fire G, which heats the boiler B, and the steam from the boiling water, are all brought in contact; the two former will immediately rise to the top of the cupola, from whence, finding no possibility of escape, they are thrown back upon the surface of the boiling water, in order to effect their escape through the cylinder F, whilst they are opposed in their descent by the steam, which, by mixing with it, immediately condenses it, and lodges all the grown particles on the sides of the cupola C, while the latter effects its escape through the cylinder E, and the high chimney I, when, should any of the smoke be mixed with it, it will be condensed by it, and fixed on the sides of the latter, long before it reaches the mouth.

Having, as concisely as possible, described my plan, allow me to make a few remarks upon the subject. I have not in this account given any rules for dimensions, as that must entirely be regulated by the volume of smoke to be consumed, and the number of furnaces with which it may be connected, (and I see no reason why it may not be connected with several, by having these horizontal chimneys to one point;) on which account, it would be useless for me to attempt it. There is in this plan what I conceive to be a most desirable convenience, viz. that of accommodating the length of the horizontal chimney H to the size of the ground occupied by the works. If the ground be not of dimensions to allow of the horizontal chimney being carried of sufficient length,—in which case the volume of sulphureous and bituminous smoke would be greater, and perhaps too much for it to destroy perfectly,—by making use of the machine used for consuming the bituminous smoke of steam-engines to the fire which heats the boiler, the whole power of the steam might be employed against the metallic smoke, of which, I have no doubt, it will be found capable of destroying any quantity. Again, if not confined for room, the greater length the horizontal chimney is car-

ried, the less the steam will have to contend with, and the more complete its effects.

This plan, which I have thus submitted to the public, will be found, I have no doubt, to be very short of perfection, as nothing but experience and experiment can establish its utility; but, allow me to say, I have tried the experiment myself, and have found it to have the effect described, viz. the destruction of the smoke. I have not been content with one trial only, but have repeated it several times, in the presence of some scientific gentlemen, and its effects which they witnessed have been uniformly the same, and I have no doubt as to its being found extremely useful in the destruction of metallic smokes of all descriptions, and may, I think, be very generally applied. One thing it may be necessary to observe before closing this paper, which is, that the draught of the chimney will not be impaired by this contrivance.

I must, however, apologise for having taken up so much of your valuable work, and close by observing, that, should this meet the eye of any of the committee alluded to in my former letter, I shall feel happy should any thing advanced in this be the means of affording any additional assistance towards the advancement of the very desirable object they have in view, the accomplishment of which will be viewed by no one with more satisfaction than myself.

Frederick-place ; E. W. RUDDER.

June 15, 1822.

N.B.—May not the water contained in the boiler, after being exposed to the action of the metallic smoke, be turned to some profitable account?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your Magazine is open to every thing useful to the public, you will readily insert this, to show at what a trifling expense the nuisance arising from melting fat, kitchen-stuff, &c. may be got rid of. For some years it was a subject of complaint against me by my neighbours, nor could I hear of a remedy; at length the idea suggested itself to me, and for two years or more I made use of the plan, in a temporary way, in wood: I have now adopted it in iron and bricks, at the trifling expense of a few pounds, with complete success, not the least offensive

sive to my neighbours, and a great comfort to the operator. The method is, to exclude the air at the mouth of the ash-pit by a close door, the copper being partly arched over, leaving sufficient room for the operation, which is regulated by a door, according to circumstances. The air for the support of the fire is made to pass over the copper, by a tube or chimney under the grate, which in its passage carries the offensive effluvia with it, and is completely destroyed by the fire.

This plan is applicable to many purposes where effluvia arises. Kitchens, wash-houses, &c. may be kept free of all light disagreeable steam, by the copper or stove fires being supplied with air from the top of the room, where it accumulates, keeping the pure air at the bottom, for the use of the fires. It will readily be seen, that by taking the light air from the ceiling, a constant supply of fresh air will be diffused all over the room; while, in the ordinary construction, the fire being supplied from below the grate, takes off the pure air, which, from its specific gravity, occupies the lower part of any heated room.

I believe this plan, or a similar one, has been adopted by one or two persons in London for melting fat. It is to be regretted that it is not more general, or that persons in close neighbourhoods are not compelled to adopt it.

JAMES GILBERTSON.

Hertford; July 10, 1822.

For the Monthly Magazine.

L'APE ITALIANA.

NO. XXX.

Dov' ape susurrando
Nei mattutini albori
Vola suggendo i rugiadosi umori.

Guarini.

Where the bee, at early dawn,
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

LIFE OF VERRI.

THE harmony and elegance of the Italian language being universally admired, the life of a man, in whose writings the finest specimens of that language are, according to the unanimous opinions of his contemporaries, and of those who have survived him, are to be found, cannot be uninteresting to an enlightened public.

Count Alexander Verri, born of a noble family at Milan in 1742, was originally educated at the college of St. Alexander, in that city; and the first years of his life were there distin-

guished for the proficiency he attained. He subsequently became a student of law, and so brilliantly successful was his career, that he obtained the particular esteem and friendship of Count Firmian, the governor of Austrian Lombardy. The advice and the taste of this enlightened protector of the fine arts contributed not a little to develop in the ardent mind of the young Verri that love of literature which soon became his ruling passion. To be enabled the more fully to satisfy this, and at the same time ennoble it by profoundly studying mankind,—without which the productions of genius are only agreeable frivolities, he travelled over, and attentively observed during many years, Italy, France, and England; and passed some time more particularly in London and in Paris, in the society of those who were at that time most distinguished in those capitals in politics, literature, and the arts. Rich in observations and universal knowledge, he returned to Italy about 1773, and fixed his residence in Rome, rather than in his native city of Milan, without doubt, as he himself informs us, to quench with more facility his thirst for the study of antiquity.

From that period to the time of his death, which happened September 23, 1816, Count Verri rarely passed the bounds of his adopted country. Resigned entirely to his favourite studies, he delighted to live with the illustrious dead, whose shades have been recalled by his talents from the tomb. His work on this subject was preceded by the publication of his "Adventures of Sappho," a composition the offspring of a most highly cultivated genius, replete with sound philosophy and the most refined taste, singularly remarkable for the art with which the author, whilst respecting the propriety and genius of the Italian language, has infused into his style the pure forms of ancient Atticism. This structure raised upon the Greek classics encouraged him to make a similar attempt upon the authors of the Augustan age, and success again crowned his endeavours. The literary world beheld with a mixture of surprise and enthusiasm the majestic energy of the Latin period, united with modern conciseness, appear with *velut* in the soft inflexions of a language which had so admirably served the genius of Dante and of Tasso in heroic poetry, and yet

had happily maintained so noble and dignified a tone in the writings of Boccacio.

"The Roman Nights" completed what "the Decameron" began, and irrevocably fixed the second memorable epoch for Italian prose, now destined to become, from the pen of a master, the worthy interpreter of history and philosophy. To this double purpose has Count Verri consecrated it, in numerous manuscripts of which his family are possessed, and amongst which "a Picture of the French Revolution to the Consulate of Bonaparte," and "a General History of Italy from the Foundation of Rome to the year 1766," are particularly spoken of. The latter of these two works, which, during more than twenty centuries, embraces a long chain of the most important revolutions of which Italy has been the theatre, and amongst which Rome, its republic, and its empire, form in some degree only a simple episode, appears a true historical creation. We do not, in truth, possess a picture of such vast dimensions, and of such homogeneous composition, traced by a single hand, and upon which the unity of the plan, the comprehensive perspicuity and steadiness of the views, and the regular consistency of the details, impress the character of those durable monuments of human genius to which mankind look for instruction and delight. If to a certain degree to form a judgment of the success of such a work, it were sufficient to admit in its author an extensive acquaintance with man and his history, an enlightened philosophy, an independence of opinions united with correctness of principles, talents matured by experience and crowned with success, a moral and religious character, unimpeached during a life of seventy-five years, marked with noble traits and useful virtues,—few modern productions would offer more titles to our confidence and motives for our just curiosity.

Together with these, and many other various writings, may be mentioned "the Life of Erostratus," the last work which appeared in the life-time of Count Verri. In this we recognize with pleasure the author of "Sappho," and "the Tomb of the Scipios;" and it may with justice be remarked, that Verri has not fallen off in any of his compositions, but appears through them all as a writer of the highest

order, who may remove from the Italian nation the general reproach of cultivating only the poetic style, and neglecting the energy of sentiment. We may gladly observe, as a peculiarity honourable to his memory, and always too rarely met with amongst authors, the laborious slowness with which he corrected his works, as well as the prudent reserve he constantly maintained in publishing them as anonymous, and replying to the cavils of pseudo-criticism only by the silence of modesty.

The study of history, one in which Varri engaged with such honour to himself and such advantage to the world, forms one of the most noble occupations of social man. Wheresoever laws, morals, a government, and arts, have existed, mankind have endeavoured to become acquainted with the times and the circumstances which occasioned their production; the revolutions which hastened or retarded their development; and, finally, the causes which had an influence on their perfection and decline. This feeling, so generally prevalent, arises from more weighty motives than a sentiment of simple curiosity; it depends on that secret instinct of our nature which carries us beyond ourselves, and leads the mind in some degree to obtain in thought that immortality of existence which time must ever refuse. In proportion as the vast picture of ages is revealed to the eye of man, he believes himself admitted to the councils of the Divinity; he beholds the infancy of empires, he follows them in their progress; he meditates upon their fall, and draws from this imposing spectacle the instructive lessons of misfortune, and the consolatory principles of virtue. Such is history in her great and true relations with the necessities and dignity of man. If in the form which she may occasionally assume from the influence of prejudice, the bad choice of a subject, or the defects of an inferior execution, she lose that character of majesty which is peculiarly her own, that is easily found again beneath the pens of celebrated writers, whom it may be said that she has raised to the level of her exalted views, and impressed with a sense of the dignity of their mission. Historians are the true preceptors of the world, and the gratitude of the first ages confounded them with the men whom the gods themselves had inspired.

spired. In comparing their career with every other which may seem to promise more easy success, it will perhaps occasion some surprise to see it glittering with so many talents of the first order. What other branch of science, of literature, ancient and modern, can offer such a constellation of writers as Moses, Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Polybius, Sallust, Cæsar, Livy, Tacitus, Plutarch, and those who have dignified and graced the two last centuries? From this observation, may it not be concluded, that if history require the employment of great talent, there is no other career which is more favourable to the inspirations of it, and none which renders its glory more permanent and conspicuous.

At different distances from these great men we meet with other historians worthy of sharing, in various degrees, our admiration and our esteem, in proportion as they have been able to unite, with more or less skill, felicity of expression with interest of matter.

No where is this interest better calculated to captivate our reason than upon the soil of ancient Rome. The ashes of this venerable queen of the world are to the historian what the ashes of Ilium are to the poet, and a step cannot be taken upon this classic ground without feeling the emotions to which great occurrences give rise. If of these the simple recital can command the admiration which the Roman name seems ever destined to produce, it may easily be imagined what a new charm must be spread over such scenes by the talent of an historian, who, by the interest which dramatic forms excite, and by the gloomy solemnity of the tomb, gains possession of our imagination, and, without stripping history of its natural gravity, surrounds it with the pleasing ornaments of an ingenious fiction.

Such is the plan of "the Roman nights at the tomb of the Scipios." Instead of conducting us along the beaten track of methodical narration, the author suddenly transports us into the midst of his actors; he makes us sustain a part in their conversations, he engages us in their passions, and realises for the enchanted mind the most beautiful of dreams,—that of believing itself cotemporary with the great men whose names and whose achievements are so glorious a subject

of history, from the age of Romulus down to modern times.

It is in the deep recesses of the sepulchre, by the feeble glimmer of a quivering light, with the noise of a thousand tombs, which open and close with an appalling crash, in the midst of the spoils of death and whitening bones, that the author, by a stretch of invention,—the improbability of which is forgotten in the felicity of its execution,—evokes, during six following nights, the ancient race of Romans, with all that it has produced of conquerors, or illustrious warriors, or distinguished orators, and of personages celebrated by their misfortunes, their virtues, or their crimes.

The three first nights are passed at the very tomb of the Scipios, discovered in 1780, in a vineyard in the neighbourhood of Rome, outside of the Porta Capena. It is in the presence of the members of that family that Cæsar, Cicero, Brutus, Pompey, the two Catos, the Gracchi, Octavius, Antony, Marius, and Sylla, reproduce, with an admirable truth of character, the most important events in the history of their country. The solemn discussions of the senate, the deliberations of the people, the tempests of the comitia, the progress of conspiracies, the discord between the orders of the state, the public cabals, the art and the end of conquests, the concealed springs of political intrigue, the means of corruption, its variety and extent; all these assume a second existence in animated discussions, where the assemblage of different ages renders the singularity more interesting, and the result more instructive.

It is there that Cicero displays himself at once the father of eloquence, the master of sound philosophy, and the wise moderator of the troubles of his country; that Pomponius Atticus, not less distinguished by his absence from political factions than by his connexion with those who directed them, dares to call Rome herself before the tribunal of Eternal Justice, and pronounce on her institutions, on her laws, her usages, and her triumphs,—a sentence of judicious severity, which seems to dissipate, at least in part, the charm of her grandeur.

By the side of Lucretia,—from whom the observations of the inflexible Atticus tend to remove the honourable epithet which history attaches

taches to her name,—appear, in turn, Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, whose great virtues and the suspicion of one crime have followed to the tomb; and the unfortunate daughter of Virginius, whose blood, shed by the hand of a father, achieved for Rome the second conquest of her liberty. But suddenly an execrable object puts the dead to flight, and finishes the dialogues of the first three nights. The delineation of this monster, and the description of his punishment, surpass perhaps the bounds of tragedy. It is horror itself, with all that it possesses most poignant and appalling: this passage agitates the soul and distracts the senses,—for its subject is “the Parricide.”

Amongst the varied scenes of the second part of his work, where the author continues to display with wise profusion the richness of his talent, there is one which seems destined to console us for every painful emotion, in calling pity to the support of grief, and allowing us to shed tears, which nature at least does not condemn, over the fate of a timid virgin, whose love is her only crime. Nothing can be more affecting than the recital of the loves and the punishment of the vestal Honoria and the youthful Lucius.

In this melancholy and moving passage the ingenuity of art is concealed beneath a natural display of sentiments which are dearest to the human heart. Passion is there displayed with all its fury, boldness, and despair, with the mixture of feebleness and pride by which its transports are ennobled. In treating of such a subject, it was difficult not to fall into the track of modern romance,—the snare was open, and a middling genius would not have avoided it. To form any idea of the felicity with which Verri, by diffusing over this part of his composition the ancient charm of truth and nature depicted by genius, has escaped it, it is necessary to read the work itself.

In this second part, the occasional less important interest of the matter is fortunately compensated by the more lively change of the subject. We may anticipate the attention which must be excited by a parallel and contrast between the city of Romulus and that of Leo X.; between the laws of the twelve tables and the papal bulls; between the forum of the

mistress of the world and the “Cow-market” of the capital of a small state; between the famous rock upon which, during many centuries, the dominion of the world was supported, and that ignoble Monte Capino, worn away by time, which the eye discovers with difficulty, and on which goats are browsing near the very place where Curtius precipitated himself for the salvation of his country.

In the different places which the shades visit with Verri for their guide, we see and hear in turn, Romulus conversing with Numa, Pompey disputing with the Gracchi; Brutus accusing Sallust; Jugurtha reducing Cicero to silence by describing the corruption of the Senate; Vitruvius criticising with asperity the architecture of St. Peter's; Nero seeking around the Vatican for the remains of his Colossus; Cæsar judging like a statesman and a warrior of modern tactics; and, to conclude, Pagan Rome expressing her admiration of this second Rome, whose moral power has exceeded the limits of her ancient conquest, and which, varying with skill the form of her policy, without changing its object, has made the milder and not less glorious empire of religion and the fine arts succeed to her warlike dominion.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is with grief that I have witnessed the denunciations against the German philosophy of Kant published in the Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews,—denunciations not warranted, if we consider the profound and sublime metaphysical researches elucidated, as well as the important and universal benefit contingent upon a knowledge and practical illustration of the principles.

It is easy for any one, aided by fertility of imagination, as with a pyrrhonic criticism, to decry the fruit of another's genius; and, where there are alone a few who know the system, to prevail against those few. There is however this consolation to the few, that their opponents have acknowledged universally their ignorance.

Thus wit, like faith, by each man is apply'd
To one small sect, and all are damn'd
beside.

Yet we cannot but lament the public indifference to this great and new philosophy,

philosophy, while there can be no excuse that there is lack of ability or profound critics.

In your last Monthly Magazine, criticising the work of Professor Dugald Stewart, p. 413, you observe, "The reviewer complains that Mr. Stewart has not afforded more comprehensive views of different metaphysical systems; we apprehend the defect arose more from the subject than the writer." Yet this conduct, allow me, sir, to say, is in Mr. Stewart extremely culpable, since he has had opportunities to be conversant with the immortal system of the German metaphysician.

It is, however, with this, as it was with that of Copernicus, and all systems that innovate upon the common opinions and knowledge of the age. When first promulgated, there are few admirers; the advocates are persecuted, —yea, contemplated as maniacs; and thus, however important the consequences, the science is contemned.

Forbid that such should be the fate of the system of the illustrious professor of Germany, of whom it may be said, as was observed by Voltaire of Locke, "*Jamais il ne fut peut-etre un esprit plus sage, plus methodique, un logicien plus exact.*" He, as Copernicus, is a genius, a mighty and transcendent spirit, who, in a hectic fit of nature's vagaries, at intervals appears among us to astonish and enlighten man; and so, as to Apollo, Ceres, &c. niches were bestowed in the Temple of the Gods, if we were not in possession of a purer faith, might to him, with equal justice, a consecrated seat be given.

A Copernicus new modelled the order of the heavenly bodies; Kant purified the system of ethics. A Copernicus has really made astronomers, will Kant philosophers? So, as the one discovered the true order of the conjunction of the stars, has the other the form of the mind. Yet, as, in consequence of the researches of the former, beauty of design, harmony of association, and sublime order were developed; so, in consequence of the investigation of the latter, will man be taken from a state of warfare, confusion, slavery, and misery, to be placed in one of peace, order, liberty, and happiness. These, sir, are not assumed positions, they are not mere hypothetical statements; but found in the very nature of the

science; since, as there is an order which, in association with the principles of the mind, can produce these results, is this the one, as explicated in the system of Professor Kant?

He has shown the order of mind, from the state of the most physical and sensual to the highest, as that which is most metaphysical and rational, developing, in the connexion of the sensual, the intellectual and rational, the three universal properties of the power of judgment, in the agreeable, the beautiful, and sublime; separating the one from the other with the most critical and profound acumen. He has explicated the pure knowledge as distinct from the empirical, describing, in reference to the former, the moral principle; hence expounding how it is possible for man to be either under laws of freedom or necessity.

Truly, sir, he has unfolded all the powers of man, physical and metaphysical; fully exhibiting the mastery of a great and lofty genius over the most abstruse, complicated, and almost divine science. It is for man to study, to investigate the principles, and reap those riches which no longer are concealed by a vacant and unmeaning jargon; and, in the irradiancy of such a treasure, to cause its splendor to suffuse its charms, so that—

Nations unborn your mighty names shall sound,
And worlds applaud that must not yet be found.

June 1822.

A KANTESIAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I LITTLE expected that in the nineteenth century it would have been necessary for any person (considering the progress which had taken place in the previous century in the arts and sciences, which lead to civilization,) to offer his strong and decided oppugnance to, and abhorrence of, those laws which enable the judges of this country, in discharge of the duties of their office, to pass upon any prisoner who is tried before them, for murder or other capital crimes, the following sentence:—"That you be taken to the place from whence you come, and from thence to the place of execution, and be there hung by the neck until you are dead."

I am persuaded that I state the truth when I say, that every person possessing

possessing the common feeling of humanity must acknowledge that such a punishment is a disgrace to the country in which it is tolerated; that it originated in an age of barbarism and depravity; and that it ought not to be found amongst the laws of any country which has advanced one step towards civilization. Such a punishment is viewed with horror when inflicted on a dog, and most decidedly ought not to be inflicted on man. Indeed I have never been able to bring my mind to the conclusion, that man in a state of society has necessarily entered into any compact which, strictly speaking, can enable any government, or set of men, to take away his life. Such a power belongs only to God. This opinion will no doubt be scouted by the majority of persons in existence, namely, those who think that every thing which is sanctioned by the government under which they live is right, and that to propose any alteration in the laws or usages which have been adopted by preceding generations, arises from either madness or folly; but it will meet with little opposition from those who think.

The grand object of all punishment is, or at any rate ought to be, the prevention of crime; and there are certainly many other punishments which would tend much more effectually to prevent the increase of the crimes before mentioned than that used in this country. Experience proves that, under the existing laws, such crimes have rather increased than decreased. With this fact staring us full in the face, I say it becomes the duty of the legislative assembly of this kingdom immediately to adopt such a law as would effectually prevent the now too frequent commission of the most horrid crimes.

There is an opinion prevalent amongst the vulgar, which has, I am afraid, too often been the cause of the commission of much crime, namely, that God in his infinite mercy will forgive all, however base and wicked, who sincerely repent of their sins; and that, by clinging to the robes of Christ's righteousness, they will eventually become the children of God, and escape the punishment that awaited the damned. That many of the basest malefactors have died in such a belief, is no doubt true, because they have exclaimed, just as they were about to be launched into eternity,

"Oh! what a joyful moment this is for me; I feel conscious that I am going into the arms of my Redeemer; his blood is sufficient for me." I am aware that it ill becomes man to set bounds to the mercy of the King of Kings, but surely any one may reasonably suppose, that if such an opinion gains ground among the vulgar, it cannot excite much surprise if, at no very distant period, man should willingly cut the throat of his fellow man, in order that he may finally be wafted into the realms of everlasting bliss. The punishment the most likely to prevent crime is confinement or banishment.

B—mf—d.

C. D.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The ACTUAL STATE of the GREEK ISLANDS; by MARKAKY ZALLONI, a native of TINOS, physician to PRINCE ALEXANDER SUZZO.

KROKO, a small inconsiderable village, is the next we arrive at, and stands about six miles out of the road from San Nicolo, and about as far from the port Palermo. At Lazaro, about a quarter of an hour's walk from Kroko, all the people are Catholics. The river that rises a little below this place turns a number of mills; but, in summer, these frequently stand still for want of water. At Perastra, a little further on, we enter upon the level country. From Perastra to Komi is ten minutes' walk, during which it is necessary to ford the river to arrive on the left side. Komi is a large town, divided into Upper, Lower, and Middle, a rivulet runs through two of the latter divisions. The inhabitants, who are all Catholics, do not enjoy the best health, owing to the insalubrity of the neighbouring marshes, especially in summer. Mastro Markadho, the next village, is very small; to reach here we leave Karadho, which may be seen at a considerable distance on the left. Kilia, half an hour's distance from this place, is a village situated in a gorge between two mountains; and the most considerable in all the Katomeri or lower part of the island. It is traversed by a rivulet of excellent water; the inhabitants are all Catholics, and possess the largest bell in the island.

Actopholea, about a mile from Kilia, is situated upon a steep and high mountain, from whence it derived its name, signifying "the eagle's nest."

About

About twenty minutes' walk from this village is Kato Klyisma, the last in the island on that side towards Andros: it is situated in a plain near the marshes, a quarter of an hour's walk from the little port of Kolyinbythra. The inhabitants of both the last-mentioned places belong to the Latin church. A sandy road leads from Kato-Klyisma to Aghapi, upon which we traverse the Perastra, and pass four mills. Entering Aghapi, which is pretty large, we observe the fountain of the place, and a small rivulet. Aghapi is situated upon a height about three quarters of a mile from the sea to the north of Selina, a wretched port, opposite to which the sea is of a considerable depth. Sklavo Chorio is another large village situated on a height, but very thinly peopled. Tripotamos, another large village to the right of this, is so called from its three little rivulets: the people are all of the Greek church. Besides a number of villages, the description of which offers little or no variety, there is another town in the Katomeri much larger than San Nicolo, namely, Oxomeria: this is situated on the side of the island nearest Andros, and has six villages within the circuit of its territory. The village of Arnatho, opposite the port of St. John, being situated upon the summit of a mountain, appears at a distance like a pigeon-house, and near this is a convent of Greek Religious, called Ghynekio Monastiri.

In the interior of the island, and particularly all round the borders, we frequently meet with the ruins of towers and other buildings, apparently relics of former grandeur, and at least suggesting the idea that the place has been much more populous than at present. However, from whatever point of view our observations may be directed, five or six villages may always be seen at once, with a great number of little churches and dove-houses built round the villages. There are several very high mountains in the interior of the Apanomeri, though the Borgo surpasses all the rest; from its summit the neighbouring isles are easily discerned. To the west of Tinos we see the isle of Joura, Syra on the south-west, Andros on the north-west, Delos pretty near to the south east, Paros to the south, Samos and Nicaria to the east, and Mycona to the south-east.

The land-winds from the narrow-

gorges, or passages between the mountains, are sometimes so terrible when they rise into hurricanes, that a part of the coast called Ziknia is extremely dangerous. The seamen, who are not insensible of the hazard they run when coasting this part, never neglect striking their sails even in the calmest weather, with a view to anticipate the effects of these sudden and impetuous gusts. The climate of Tinos is very mild, and is only distinguished by the frequent rains. Snow falls very seldom, and ice may be said to be almost unknown here: the inhabitants also know very little of hail, which is here of the smallest kind, being about the size of a small grey pea; the sky is almost always clear. Rain is scarce in summer, but violent thunder-storms occasionally happen, which destroy the produce of the husbandman and spread desolation throughout the country. When the torrents are precipitated from the mountains, nothing can withstand their fury; enclosures are often overthrown, and the earth swept away and trees torn up by the roots, in consequence of the impetuosity of the waters. The Sirocco, which sometimes blows here, is generally accompanied by thick clouds, which collect in the south and darken the air: thunder and lightning are also frequent in summer during storms, and at other times, but it is very seldom that any object is struck by the lightning. When it happens that the inhabitants are distressed for water, those both of the Greek and Latin persuasion repair to their respective churches to implore the divine favour. On these occasions they go in procession from one church to another, singing hymns and canticles composed for that purpose. After this the sight of a charged cloud over their heads would make them extremely happy, if they did not then begin to dispute about which of them it was owing to, that the wrath of heaven was appeased. Each party attributes this success to itself; they grow warm, and, becoming exasperated, the discussion is often finished by serious quarrels, and even bloodshed. In general, all through the Archipelago, an inveterate hatred subsists between the Christians of the Greek and Latin church; this hatred springing from a religious principle, is always implacable, and leads to the most fatal excesses.

These superstitious ideas, however, lose much of their rancour in the

Adriatic gulph, and in the great cities of the Ottoman empire, where any persons taking pleasure in disputing about the differences between the two churches, are looked upon with contempt even by their own party, and are treated as dangerous persons, or ignorant and ill-bred.

The villages are for the most part situated in the defiles of the mountains, or upon the declivity of the hills, not far from a valley through which a little rivulet generally runs from the high grounds, and produces water sufficient for the use of the people. Besides this supply, they have wells near the valley, from three to six feet deep; the water seldom flows over, unless in rainy weather, and they are enclosed by low walls to prevent the accumulation of dust, and to resist the heat of the sun, so that the temperature of the water is much the same all the year round. As the shallowness of these wells makes it unnecessary to use ropes or buckets, the water is generally drawn up in dirty jars. In the evening the cattle are led thither to drink; but, when the supply of water is lessened by the heat of the weather, they are obliged to drink kneeling, when, as it frequently happens that some of them fall in, it becomes the duty of one of the inhabitants to clean out the well, for which service he receives an egg from every house in the village. It has been observed, that the persons who use the well-waters constantly in preference to those that are filtered from the hills, are subject to several disorders, especially the asthma; nevertheless, habit has such power over them, that they will not alter their manner of living. It may be said of these islanders, as well as of those of the rest of the Greek islands, that they contribute little or nothing either to the construction or reparation of any public works; and that, in this particular, they differ very much from the ancient Greeks.

Tinos is capable of producing every thing common to the *terra firma* of Greece and the neighbouring islands: several species of oranges and citrons grow here; in fact, here is every kind of fruit except the apple. Brandy is made, from raisins, and sometimes from figs and other ripe fruits. Onions abound here, and consist of two species: one is much used in colouring ragouts; the others, called *Gleocromitha*, are very large, and sometimes

weigh a pound; these have been the subject of much encomium among ancient authors, who have boasted of their exquisite flavour and sweetness. Silk would produce a considerable revenue here, if the inhabitants were better instructed in the manner of breeding silk-worms.

The sage here is famous for its fine taste, the best kind grows in the rocky environs of the village of Cumaro. In the month of May, before sun-rise, each family goes out to collect their annual stock of this vegetable. They drink the infusion as tea all the winter; in summer, the tender buds are eaten by the women and children with sugar; but, for two or three days afterwards, their tongues, teeth, and lips, are discoloured like chocolate.

On the Sundays during the spring, the boys of Katomeri and Apanomeri go out in distinct companies to collect branches of sage. When these companies happen to meet, a rencontre is pretty sure to take place, called *petropolemos*, or a war with stones; these are often thrown at each other from a sling, and the victorious party are by right entitled to carry off all the spoil. The fig-tree is the principal in the island, and of this there are about fifteen different species, and it is cultivated with the greatest care. Figs, fresh or dry, are to the inhabitants of Tinos what rice is to the Persians, manioc to the Americans, or dates to the Egyptians. The greatest number of female fig-trees are planted near enclosures and by walls. Their trunks rise from ten to fifteen feet; their flexible branches reaching to the ground, form those umbrageous arbours which will receive under cover from fifteen to twenty persons: thus, though these trees occupy a great extent of ground, the proprietors are well indemnified by the abundant produce. This fecundity is entirely owing to the art the inhabitants make use of in marrying the male with the female fig, by means of the operation called *orniasma*, or *caprification*, without which the foetus of the females would waste away, fall to the ground, and never arrive at maturity.

The vines in Tinos are planted in stony ground, where it is not possible to use the plough; their branches are so strong, that they have no need of supporters, and so extensive, as sometimes to occupy a circumference from eighty to 100 feet, stretching horizontally,

tally; so that to perceive the grapes, it is necessary to raise up the branches and put the leaves aside. This position, so far from injuring the fruit, tends to shelter the vine from the winds, preserves the grapes from the ravages of the hail; whilst the earth, heated by the solar rays, assists in bringing the fruit to the highest degree of perfection. When the heat has been too violent, the juice of the grape resembles molasses, which it is then necessary to correct with water. The ordinary wine is made of the grape called *potamissi*; of this there are two kinds, the black and the white. Among the birds of the isle of Tinos, the crows are three times more numerous than all the other species together; next to these, white pigeons are most numerous: game is very scarce here; there are a few red partridges, but no grey ones, and hares are still less in number; but the number of wild turtles and quails is so great, that they are preserved by the inhabitants by pickling them for their winter's stock. Among the insects, the cicada is one of the most troublesome to a stranger, as their noise from the mulberry-trees is to be heard day and night. The islanders say, their monotony lulls them to sleep. Vipers and adders do great damage here when they get into the dove-houses; but neither deer nor any of the large quadrupeds are indigenous to this island. The only thing of the wild species is a jackal or kind of fox. Neither ducks, geese, or turkeys, are bred here; the poultry of each yard seldom consists of more than a dozen of common fowls, and some among these lay eggs twice a-day; and, among the eggs of those that lay but one, it is not uncommon to find some with two yolks.

In the yard of each house it is also common to feed pigs, which they generally kill when two or three years old. This occurs in the month of November, preparatory to the laying-in of the year's stock.

There are but few horses, and those are of a bad breed; but the mules are strong, and very sure-footed, though they are not shod here, nor in several islands of the Archipelago; they never have oats or barley for their food, but will carry from 600 to 650 lbs.

The inhabitants of Tinos are of a good size, well-proportioned, and rather handsome. Their hair is generally black or brown, and seldom or never

fair. About the age of forty, the men are very subject to become bald. Among the women large eyes, placed high in the forehead, with thick eye arched brows, are reckoned handsome. Though possessing more animation than the men, the women are at the same time modest and decent; and, next to their shape, their manners and conversation are highly interesting. One indiscretion, however, cannot be concealed; they cannot keep the most trifling secret, which compels their husbands to use much reserve. Excepting this failing, they are completely mistresses of their household.

Both sexes here possess an irresistible love of pleasure; and love, of course, is an affair of the last importance. But, as they wish to be the sole objects of this passion, the trouble and disorder occasioned by jealousy in the best regulated families frequently produces the most fatal effects. The Tinians are naturally curious, lively, and irritable, soon angry and soon appeased. Their words once given they religiously keep, and their gratitude for benefits received is without bounds; on the other hand, their resentment of injuries is excessive; but this, as in some other islands, is not transmitted to the relatives or children of the offending party, and thus perpetuated from generation to generation; the inhabitants of Tinos are extremely humane, and will often confer a favour, at the risk of their personal interest.

Such among them who happen to be unfortunate, are sure to find friends and brothers in their countrymen; and, any person wishing to find a refuge among them when persecuted for any political offence, is not only certain of an asylum, but the islanders would rather perish than give him up. In fact, strangers in general are favourably received and invited to refresh themselves, and partake of the usual meals of the family. People in easy circumstances offer *liqueurs*, confectionary, and coffee; but, the greatest charm is the freedom and the manner with which these obligations are conferred. Thus, these islanders are reckoned the most hospitable in the Archipelago; their benevolence is exercised without any sordid view of recompence; and, in giving this sentiment its whole extent, we might say that they practise virtue for its own sake. Avarice, rapacity, envy, duplicity, and those vile and base pas-

sions that harden and disgrace the heart, are unknown to them; their minds are equally as amiable, as their features; and being essentially good, it is an invariable maxim with them, that, however costly the sacrifices to virtue may be, the pleasure of performing a virtuous action can scarcely be purchased too dear. Such is the strength of lungs in this island, that the inhabitants can make themselves heard at the distance of half a league, and sometimes sufficiently distinct for carrying on a conversation. Most of the islanders travel, and there is not a single family that have not some members of it abroad; however, such is their love of country, that they invariably return. Their barren ungrateful island they prefer to the richest and most flourishing countries; so that, whenever they have acquired a competence, they finally return to settle, and either purchase more ground than they had, or improve what they have; hence the constant high price of land.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE public have heard, through the channel of your valuable and extensive Magazine, quite enough about the "Fair Quaker." Your last correspondent, T. G. H. has given you many particulars, but he says nothing of her marriage to Isaac Axford; and, as I began the debate, it is the etiquette with members of a certain great house, that I should be indulged with a summing up, by way of reply, and so make a closure of the discussion.

It is certain that the fair Quaker's name was Hannah Whitefoot, and not Wheeler. I shewed to Axford's own niece, only yesterday, the account given by T. G. H. She admits all that he says about the situation of the shop, and the way that Prince George got a sight of her, in his frequent visits to the Opera-House. To put a stop to these visits was the reason of getting her to be married to Axford, who had paid her some attentions while he was shopman at a grocer's on Ludgate-hill. Mrs. S. his niece, told me yesterday, that after they married they cohabited for a fortnight or three weeks, when one day she was suddenly called out from dinner, and put into a chaise-and-four, and taken off; and he never saw her afterwards. Mrs. S. says it was reported that the Prince

had several children by her, one or two of whom became generals in the army.

When Axford, many years after, married a second wife, and it was reported that Hannah was still living, the late Lord Weymouth, on enquiry, asserted that she was not then living.

Warminster; July 5.

H. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE malady that has, for the last few months, existed epidemically in the south of Spain, has excited the sympathy of Europe; and the noble devotion of the French physicians, who, for the sake of humanity and science, volunteered to encounter the dangers of that ill-fated district, form a splendid instance of well-directed zeal and generous self-devotion.

The late Dr. Johnstone, of Kidderminster, first called the attention of the public to the use of fumigations, as a means of checking the progress of fevers considered to be contagious. After an interval of many years had elapsed, Dr. Carmichael Smyth took up the subject, and the progress of modern chemistry enabled him to pursue his investigations much farther than his predecessor in the same field. So completely, indeed, did he seem to have succeeded, and so great the boon bestowed on society by his labours, as to call for a national remuneration. The Parliamentary grant, thus bestowed on a worthy and deserving individual, was perhaps the most useful result of his discovery.

To prevent the propagation of contagious and infectious diseases, to confine those desolating visitations, and to disarm them of much of their malignity, I would propose three methods,—ventilation, attention to cleanliness, and avoiding the fomites of the disease.

1. That ventilation is a most important means of diluting and weakening the effect of noxious effluvia, is very obvious. This should not be attended to only in the chambers and dwellings of the sick, but also in the construction of streets and cities. It is well known that the yellow-fever exerts much of its malignant and destructive operation where the air is confined by narrow streets, in crowded and ill-ventilated habitations, and in the frequently-respired and impure atmosphere of hospitals. All these causes

are said to have operated in Barcelona, where, in addition to the other evils of a large city, the walls and military defences tend to prevent a salutary ventilation of the place.

2. Since, in the production of epidemic diseases, nothing is more banefully operative than the putrid emanations of decomposing animal and vegetable matter, it becomes of essential importance to pay the greatest attention to the removal of such causes. In high atmospherical temperatures, such as are often experienced in the south of Spain, the solar influence, acting on these foci of infection, tends to generate the malaria very widely; particularly in low, damp, crowded, and unventilated places. The application of lime, (as advised by your correspondent Mr. Luckcock, in your Number for December last,) to these prolific sources of disease, might also contribute to check the ravages of the yellow-fever.

3. In proposing, as a mean of preventing the yellow-fever, that the contagious fomites of the disease be avoided, I am aware that I approach controversial ground. Thirty years ago, among medical observers, the contagionists constituted a most decided numerical preponderance; but, at the present period, by far the greater number deny a contagious property to the yellow-fever. By the latter the doctrine of contagion has been denounced as anti-social; and the conviction of how much a neglect, or even a desertion of the unfortunate victims, this opinion might appear to justify, may have excited a generous warmth against it. Since, however, not only the physicians of this country, but those also of France and America, are divided on this subject, I may truly say to these polemic writers—

Non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites.

This is not the place for entering into a discussion of such a question, which has been treated in so masterly a manner by Dr. Bancroft on one side, and by Sir Gilbert Blanc on the other. It is justly observed by the latter, in his "Elements of Medical Logic," that many of the circumstances attending the propagation of the malady can only be accounted for on the ground of its contagious nature: as its appearing in such places that have

communicated with a source of contagion; its almost constantly first breaking out at sea-ports, and particularly at periods when vessels having the disease on-board have arrived; its spreading from such place, as from a centre of contagion, to other situations having communication with the first. These recur to my recollection as being among the most prominent of the arguments urged by that estimable physician, and which it will be no easy task for the non-contagionists to set aside or confute.

Market Deeping; E. HATFIELD.
Jan. 7, 1822.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

ARE we to have a new bridge or an altered one? As affects foot-passengers, and those who ride, there is no complaint in respect to the bridge itself; it is wide, and the pavement is good. The craftsmen are the complainants, and yet they are immediately alarmed when a small tonnage-toll is mentioned. The streets and avenues (not merely the approaches, a softened word of the engineers, so as not to frighten the public too much about the expense,) are of equal importance as the bridge. At present they are much too narrow, commencing from the Town Hall, Borough; and on the London side they want widening, more or less, all the way to Bishopsgate-street; Fish-street hill steepness to be removed or mitigated by all means; and an increased acclivity of the bridge to be avoided if possible. Can a new bridge with all these, I deem absolutely necessary, appendages, be executed at an expense of less than a million and a half? I should doubt it.

Even without a new bridge, the increasing number of houses building in St. George's-fields, and southward generally, imperatively calls for increased accommodation in the streets leading into the heart of the city.

In respect of a land-toll; there is very great prejudice against the measure, and much inconvenience would arise to foot-passengers and carriages by the stoppage.

If a new bridge is decided upon, it should be substantial and useful, in preference to ornamental: the latter being by no means necessary when the unsightliness of the river above bridge is considered: this might at

one time have been greatly improved by warehouses and wharfs, (uniform, wide, and extensive,) instead of several of the docks, now in peace-time of but little comparative utility.

A co-operation with the Southwark bridge is desirable, to take off a part of the traffic of carriages and pedestrians, which should have inviting roads, both in the Borough and the city side; the latter, in particular, is a most woeful disappointment.

The Strand-bridge road to the Obelisk has been spoiled by the curve, instead of its coming out directly opposite to the London-road, as originally intended. This concern cost upwards of a million.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

*The MILLER'S-TOMB on HEYDOWN-HILL,
in SUSSEX.*

IN September 1815 I went to see the Miller's-tomb, at the top of Heydown-hill, a curiosity visited by almost every stranger at Worthing. Near the head of the tomb is an alcove, in which visitors sometimes take those refreshments which they bring with them, or tea, with which they are supplied from a cottage in its neighbourhood: Over the door is the following inscription:—

Stranger! enjoy the sweet enchanting scene,
The pleasing landscape, and the velvet green,
Yet still, although the eye delighted rove,
Think of the better scenes to come, above.

It is an altar-tomb, inclosed with iron-railing, five feet five inches in height. The stone which covers it is thus inscribed:—

For the reception of the body of
John Olliver,

When deceased, by the will of God,
Granted by William Westbrook Richard-
son, esq. 1766.

As Olliver did not die until 1793, it must have remained unoccupied about twenty-seven years.

On the south side we find this memorial:—

In memory of John Olliver, miller, who died on the 22d of April, 1793, aged 64.

On the top is inscribed:—

For as in Adam all died, even so in Jesus Christ shall all be made alive. 1st Cor. xv. 22.—The law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ. That whosoever believeth in him shall not perish, but have eternal life. John i. 17.

and iii. 15.—Whereupon, I perceive there is nothing better than that a man should rejoice in his own works; for that is his portion: for who shall bring him to see what shall be after him? Eccles. iii. 22.—Knowing that shortly I must put off this my tabernacle, even as our Lord Jesus Christ hath shewed me, 2d Peter i. 14.

On the east side are the following lines:—

Why should my fancy any one offend,
Whose good or ill doth not on it depend?
'Tis at my own expense, except the land,
(A generous grant, on which my tomb
doth stand.)

This is the only spot which I have chose,
Wherein to take my long and last repose;
Here in the dust my body lieth down:
You'll say,—it is not consecrated ground;
I grant the same, but where shall we e'er
find

The spot that e'er can purify the mind?
Nor to the body any lustre give,
The more depends on what a life we live;
For, when the trumpet shall begin to
sound,

'Twill not avail where'er the body's found.

Blessed are they,—yea all, are they

Who in the Lord the Saviour die;

Their bodies wait redemption's day,

And sleep in peace where'er they lie.

On the west side is inscribed:—

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, but to keep his commandments is holiness to the Lord.

Under a sculptured circular arch is an emblematic contest between Time and Death, and the following lines, in which the former is supposed to speak:—

Death! why so fast, pray stay thy hand,
And let my glass run out its sand.

As neither Time nor Death will stay,

Let us improve the present day.

Why start you at that skeleton?

'Tis your own picture which you shun;

Alive, it did resemble thee,

And thou, when dead, like that shalt be.

But, tho' Death must have its will,

Yet old Time prolongs the date,

Till the measure we shall fill

What 's allotted us by fate.

When that's done, then Time and Death

Both agree to take our breath.

From the tomb we went to the windmill, which Olliver had so many years occupied, and from which he enjoyed a panoramic view of great extent. The miller was born, and always lived, in a thatched cottage situated at the brow of the hill, about a furlong north of the tomb, and now inhabited by Olliver's nephew, who succeeded him in business. The mistress of the house thought that his singular

choice

choice of a burial-place might be attributed to two motives,—an opposition to the usual belief that places of customary burial were more sanctified than others; and a strong attachment to a spot where he was born, and had always lived. Having (she said,) mentioned to the owner of the soil his wish to be buried on the top of the hill, he gave him the land for that purpose; and, after erecting a tomb, he paid it a daily visit: but, two years before his death, becoming blind, he used to grope the way alone on his singular pilgrimage. His coffin, as well as his tomb, were prepared long before it was wanted. On the lid of the former was inscribed, *memento mori*; it was placed on castors, and after being drawn from under his bed every morning, was again wheeled under it on his retiring to repose.

In making his will, he evinced an avidity for posthumous fame. He left the rental of a meadow and a cottage to keep his tomb in repair *for ever*; but his tomb has already begun to moulder; for what is derived as rent of the cottage, other purposes are found, and the meadow has passed away, by legal transfer, into the hands of a new claimant.

J. J.

Gracc-hill, Kent.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

BIBLIOTHECAL CURIOSITIES of LYONS.

NO. III.

The Roman Pontifical. In folio.

THIS beautiful manuscript, written upon vellum of snowy whiteness, is ornamented by majuscules and large vignettes, the grounds of which are in burnished gold, the miniatures and letters exquisitely enluminated, and in the most perfect preservation. In these are represented the Bishop preparing to officiate at the mass, in the act of confirmation, conferring the stations of porter, reader, exorcist, acolyte, sub-deacon, deacon, and arch-deacon, transferring the priest to the functions of a Bishop or regular Abbot, investing with the religious garb, laying the first stone of a monastery, dedicating a church, consecrating an altar, the holy table, the salver, the chalice, the holy vessels, the sacerdotal habiliments, and the baptismal font. In other designs he is represented converting a profane spot of ground into a burying-place, consecrating images of the Virgin and the Saints, bestowing his benediction

upon the water of the temple, upon bells, reliques, the censer, the traveller's staff, the pilgrim's gourde, the house newly erected, the ship on the point of being launched, wells from which water has not been drawn, the ashes intended to remind man of his origin, and the oils used at his last moments, when he is on the point of being separated from all earthly ties. The Bishop is therein further represented applying the crucifix to the warrior's vestments upon the eve of setting out for a crusade to the Holy Land, degrading a culpable priest from his office, washing the feet of the poor, celebrating the Last Supper, presiding at a Synod, performing the visit to his diocese, exhorting the winds and the tempest, solemnly receiving an archbishop, a legate, a pope, a king, together with his consecration of the latter, and crowning a queen, conducting the funeral ceremony of a religious votary, receiving from another his renunciation of the world and his vow of perpetual retirement, and, lastly, carrying the extreme unction and the final religious consolations to the bed of death. This work terminates with *the Office of the Virgin*, wherein a series of miniatures display the most remarkable events of the life of the mother of Christ. The character, in various colours, is large, very correct, and perfectly legible, though the work appears to be of the thirteenth century. It formerly belonged to Camille de Neuville-Villeroi, archbishop of Lyons, and is assuredly the most beautiful manuscript specimen that issued from the famous library of that ecclesiastical dignitary.

NO. IV.

Picture of the Three Rhetorics. In 4to.

The text of this singular production is very legible, and encircled by lines; and the author divides his work into *natural* and *artificial* rhetoric, the one appertaining to orators and to the dumb, owing its origin to pantomime; each of these three parts is divided into several chapters, wherein are found examples in prose and in verse, together with devices, epigrams, epitaphs, and instructive morals. The author has dedicated several of these chapters to define the effect of the passions upon our discourse, wherein he has dwelt much upon pity, indignation, rage, shame, audacity, fear, and love; the perusal of the latter, in particular, being

being very curious. In the third part, which treats of dumb rhetoric, the chapters labour to define the rhetoric of the eyes, of tears, of misery displayed in the look, of beauty and gesticulation in general; and, finally, the rhetoric of money and of wine, which seem to have had a particular influence upon the author's mind. "The rhetoric of wine (says he,) has all its figures represented in the glasses, its amplifications in banquets, and its common places in public-houses; it greatly tends to inflame the passions. Would you have love? without wine, says the poet, Venus is chilled. Do you seek the aid of friendship? It is only to be found with flaggons, and in the midst of feasting. If rage is required; do not broils ensue at the termination of repasts? Do you covet hilarity? Scripture hath said, 'Wine rejoiceth the heart of man;' while Virgil calls it the distributor of gaiety. Is your research after truth? The Proverb very justly observes, that wine unlocks every secret. Do you wish for dumb rhetoric? Place a man near a full bottle of sparkling wine, and he is; as it were, beside a red looking-glass, wherein he admires himself, and gleans from that joyful contemplation the majesty of his countenance, the freedom of gesticulation, the diversity of motion, and all the vigour of his intellect." The writer terminates this novel and curious work with the following lines:—

Chacun met dans son goût le prix de
chaque livre;
Souvent le propre amour vous entête et
enivre:
Mais toute prévention à part,
Si l'on prétend parler en faveur de notre
art,
Quelqu'ami soutiendra qu'en cette rhé-
torique
On y lit des endroits bien exempts de
critique.

The author, no doubt, conceived that the rhetoric of money and wine, above all, influenced the taste of the world at large.

NO. V.

Pliny's Natural History. In Latin, folio.

This manuscript, upon beautiful vellum, is remarkable not only from its perfect state of preservation, but on account of the correctness and beauty of the character; it may truly be esteemed a *chef-d'œuvre* of the calligraphic art; the letters being of a round form, and not interrupted by

columns, as is usual with manuscripts of this description. The majuscules are enluminated and highly embellished with gold, and the frontispiece, enclosed within a coronet, is decorated in a similar manner, the first page displaying vignettes and a beautiful miniature, delineating stags grazing on the borders of a stream; while upon the broad margins of the manuscript are indicated the subjects of the respective chapters.

Pliny, a native of Verona, acquired the esteem of the Emperor Vespasian; he was intendant in Spain, and was swallowed up in the year 79, during the terrible eruption recorded of Mount Vesuvius, which the philosopher approached too near, in his eagerness to witness that dreadful convulsion of nature. Pliny's Natural History, the greatest work of the kind handed down to us from antiquity, was first printed at Rome in 1470.

The manuscript of which we are speaking appears to owe its date to the year 1400; it was purchased by Claude de Rola, a physician of Montbrison, who acquired considerable celebrity in the sixteenth century. In 1782 it became the property of the Library of Lyons, of which it ranks one of the most conspicuous ornaments, and is particularly quoted in the writings of Father Hardouin.

NO. VI.

Prophecies of Father Thelesphorus, Hermit of Cusance. In Latin, folio.

This precious and very curious calligraphic specimen contains the prophecies of the Hermit Thelesphorus upon popes and emperors, the future state of the Holy See, and of the empire, from 1386 until *the end of the world*. The style of the penmanship is gothic, and difficult to decipher; while the titles, initials, and indications of the drawings, are in purple characters. These designs, consisting of forty-five, are coloured, representing the popes, with divers attributes, as well as angels, monks, and devils. The writer styles himself hermit of Cusance, a village in the ancient province of Franche-Comté, at which spot, after the author's demise, a priory of monks was established.

This work in 1624 was presented to the library of Lyons by Francis de Chevriers, son of Gabriel de Chevriers, lord of St. Mauris, a knight of St. Louis, and one of the gentlemen of the King's Chamber, who was instituted

stituted in 1614 one of the judges of the French Arms, in which place he was succeeded by the learned Peter Hozier. This Francis de Chevrier, who died in 1641, must not be confounded with another, bearing the same name, who married Claudine de Paranges, and who was eulogised in Latin by Papire Masson.

NO. VII.

The Metamorphosis of Ovid. Folio.

The manuscript at Lyons is esteemed the most ancient translation extant in French of this universally esteemed Latin poet, being written in verses of eight syllables. The volume containing this laborious undertaking is of vellum, comprising 546 pages, beautifully written, and in fine preservation; it is decorated by enluminated majuscules, and vignettes descriptive of the principal metamorphoses. The designs are not very correct, but the selection of the subjects, and the manner in which they are treated, render them peculiarly interesting. With regard to the style of the translator, the following quotation will prove amply illustrative; herein *Jupiter* is made to address himself to *Io*:—

En cestui bois ou en celui,
Se tu me crois t'ombroieras
Et c'est grant chant eschiveras,
De ruidi se tu nose mie,
Seule entrer en bois, mon amie,
Compaignie je ti porterai,
Et par le boi te conduirai.
Si n'aras pas por conductour
Ou li vilain ou li pastour,
Ains auras riche compaignie
Du Dieu qui a la seigneurie
De tout le monde mestrier,
Je fais tonner et foudroier.

All the books of Ovid are thus translated, being a work of incalculable labour.

The most ancient translations of Ovid in print are, those of Walley, published at Bruges by Celard Ransien in 1484, reprinted at Paris in 1493, folio; mentioned by Maittaire. The *Great Olympus*, printed at Paris in Gothic characters in 1539, octavo. The first and second books were translated by Marot, in lines of ten syllables, which he read to Francis the First, in the Castle of Amboise. Bartholomew Aneau, head of the College of Lyons, added the third book, and caused the whole to be printed in this city by Macé Bonhomme, in 1556, in 12mo. The translation of Francis

Habert, of Issoudun, in Berry; appeared at Paris in 1573, which was presented by the author to Henry the Third; that of Christopher Deffrans, of Niort, equally, in verse, appeared in Paris in 1595; in which edition the writer inserted musical notes, in order that his lines might be sung; while Raymond and Massac's edition appeared in 1617, which, though loudly extolled by the writers of the time, is now scarcely known.

In the two succeeding centuries the *Metamorphoses* were translated into prose by Nicholas Renouard, Peter du Ryer, la Barre de Beaumarchais, and Abbé Banier; and in verse by Thomas Corneille, who produced the first four books; by Isaac Benserade, who gave the whole in rondeaus; by the Abbé Marolles, who reduced each fable into four verses; by La Fontaine, who imitated some; and lastly, by M. Saint Auge, who had courage and talent sufficient to issue a complete translation.

The manuscript at Lyons now under review is of 1450 to 1480, and was the property of Octavius Mey, a Lyonese merchant, famous alike for his knowledge, his inventions, and his great fortune, which he placed to an excellent use, by storing a cabinet with medals and the rarest antiques; and it was from this valuable collection that his heir, William Pilata, selected the well-known beautiful shield representing the continence of Scipio, which he gave to Louis the Fourteenth.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the LANGUAGE of PHILOSOPHY.

A CENTURY and a half ago, *Suction* was a recognised principle among philosophers. A pump was believed to act upon the principle of suction, by a capability which it had of sucking up water; and the leather was believed to adhere to a cobbler's lapstone owing to the stone sucking the leather. As soon, however, as it was discovered that the pressure of the atmosphere was the cause of both these phenomena, and that no such principle as Suction was necessary, various writers exposed the unphilosophical use of a term expressive of a power which did not exist, and it was generally abandoned. A few writers, however, upheld it as descriptive merely of the ultimate phenomena;

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but, as it recognized a false principle, and led to false analogies and various incongruities in reasoning, it has now ceased to be used by any well-educated person, although the vulgar still recognize the term, as well as the power, which it originally expressed.

Just so it is with the terms ATTRACTION, REPULSION, AFFINITY, and the like. They have for ages been used as expressive of natural, innate, and universal properties of bodies. No one has doubted of the *power* of bodies under different circumstances to *attract* and *repel* one another; and every work of chemistry speaks without qualification of various kinds of *affinity*. Thus insensate inert masses, which know nothing of each other's quantities, are almost universally believed to be able to move one another from the opposite part to that in which each is situated, by a power of *attraction*, said to act in proportion to their quantities;—other bodies push one another away;—and others have single, double, and compound affinities or *likings* for one another, and *aversions* to other bodies. This is the language and the faith of every learned society and university in Europe.

But it has lately been incontestibly ascertained and proved, that all these phenomena, like *suction*, have their sufficient general and specific causes, and that no *attraction*, *repulsion*, or *affinity*, is either concerned or is necessary: that the notions of such *powers* are chimeras of ignorance and superstition, and, consequently, the terms expressing them ought, like *suction*, to be exploded from the nomenclature of any philosophy which claims the respect of mankind.

They not only disgrace philosophy, but injure and arrest all enquiry; and they lead to more false analogies and incongruities than even the term *suction*. Thus a principle of *universal attraction* renders necessary an universal projectile force, and thereby involves physics and nature in the most absurd complexity. It mixes, too, with all reasonings on these subjects, and leads to false and unsatisfactory solutions of phenomena.

But attraction must not be confounded with the scholastic name of *weight*, or *central momentum*, called GRAVITATION. The two-fold motions of a planet necessarily confer an impulse or momentum of all its parts towards its centre; and hence all bodies

upon a planet, as patients of its general motions, have a local or planetary gravitation, weight, or central momentum. But, as the cause is local, and as a local cause has no universal effect, so the phrase "*universal gravitation*" is an incongruity essentially as absurd as the terms attraction, repulsion, affinity, or suction.

Birmingham; July 25.

XX.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
H AVING seen in a Portsmouth paper, the *Hampshire Telegraph*, of yesterday, a letter from Ascension, stating that the party stationed at that island procure fresh water from a spring nearly five miles off, and which is conveyed that distance, over rocks and stones, on men's shoulders, I deem it my duty to state, for the information of seamen, and the public at large, that nature furnishes the means to obtain good fresh water on a sandy beach by *percolation*, which process (like the water-spout and clouds,) not only separates the saline particles from sea-water, but divests that fluid of the bitter disagreeable taste, so as to render it more pure and free from earthy salts than river-water. In corroboration of which, I completed the ship under my command with water so obtained, on the Malabar coast, when on my way from Bombay to China, by the eastern passage; and, on my return to England by the Pacific, I watered by the same means in the Straits of Sapy, where the fresh water flowed and ebbed with the tide; and of the excellence of such water it may suffice to say, that I was thirteen months and a half actually at sea, out of fifteen, and lost only one man, who was not in good health at coming on-board.

By this process of nature, the roots of the most valuable species of palm are enabled to extract fresh water from the sea for their support; indeed the cocoa-nuts produced on low sandy islands, overflowed by the sea, are the best; and, as these valuable trees are applied to so many useful purposes in the east, they might, with the melory-tree, (which is superior to the breadfruit,) be easily cultivated at Ascension.

From the ravages made by dry-rot, requiring ninety-six ships to be built to replace those that prematurely decay, and from being informed that the infection has spread to the Minden, and

and other ships, constructed of Malabar teak, in consequence of the plan suggested by me in February 1797, and which I had the honour to present, and to have highly approved by Earl St. Vincent, in August 1800, "of the advantages that would result to Great Britain by building a ship-of-the-line and frigate annually at Bombay;" I avail myself of this opportunity to enclose the copy of a proposed petition to the House of Commons.

July 23, 1822. W. LAYMAN.

To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of Captain William Layman, of the Royal Navy,

Sheweth,

The attention of your petitioner was drawn to the elaborate Report printed by order of your honourable House, the 13th of February, 1792, stating, "It must seem surprising that in this country, in which the navy is an object of so great importance, no complete trial has ever been made of the effect of a method of increasing the duration of timber, so easily practicable, and so important in its consequences. Every addition to the duration of ships being obviously a proportional saving of timber, if means could be devised to make ships of war last eighteen years, one-third part of the present consumption of timber, (workmanship, and all other materials,) for the navy, would be saved; the medium duration of ships of war composing the present navy (1792), taking one with another, is only about eleven years and three quarters."

Since that period the duration of ships of war having much decreased, in consequence of premature decay, called dry-rot, your petitioner has been enabled, from the result of many years' research, to discover a speedy and efficacious mode of preparing forest trees for immediate conversion and service, by removing the cause of premature decay, as well as increasing the strength and duration of felled timber.

That your petitioner has already demonstrated the reality of his discovery before the Board of Agriculture, in a series of experiments, made in the presence of several members of both Houses of Parliament, which experiments are recorded in the Minutes of that Board.

That your petitioner has subsequently discovered a short and simple test, whereby may be ascertained whether timber contains the predisposing cause of dry-rot before it is converted and brought to use; and, if so, its progress arrested.

That these discoveries, besides their natural utility for general purposes, are of

the greatest importance to the support of the maritime strength of the kingdom, and to prevent the immense drain upon the finances of the country, which arise from the premature decay of ships, that have added 150,000,000*l.* to the public debt from the rot in hulls alone; and therefore your petitioner humbly presumes to solicit that your Honourable House will be pleased to appoint a Committee to verify the discoveries on such a scale as to render them of national benefit.

W. LAYMAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

EVERY well-wisher to religion and morality has just cause to rejoice at the repeal of that part of the Act 26 Geo. II. cap. 33, the Clandestine Marriage Act, which declares marriages of minors, without the consent of the father, &c. *null and void*. This clause is repealed by the Act lately passed, 3 Geo. IV. cap. 75.

I shall not enter here into what objections there may be to other parts of this Act, farther than observing, that there is reason to suppose that such obstacles will be found before marriages can take place according to this Act, as may prove a discouragement to matrimony in many instances.

I much wish to see some public mark of approbation of the repeal before mentioned, and suggest the placing in some conspicuous place in Guildhall a tablet commemorating the event. It might be stated that the tablet was placed there—"To commemorate the repeal of that part of the Act 26 Geo. II. cap. 33, which, &c. &c. (mentioning the day the Act received the royal assent, and when it took place,) also stating the repeal to have been by 3 Geo. IV. cap. 75, passed 22d of July, 1822; to take place 1st of September, 1822." Or the inscription might begin thus:—"On the 22d of July, 1822, the royal assent was given to, &c. &c.; which Act repeals, &c. &c."

If such a tablet and inscription were placed in every Town-hall throughout the kingdom, it would, in my opinion, mark to the public a most important and beneficial clause in the new Act.

A. S.

August 10, 1822.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your invaluable journal is so well known among the more liberal

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beral and enlightened classes of the community, for its strenuous and undeviating support of the best principles of constitutional freedom and reform, as well as for its philosophical and literary attractions, I shall offer no apology for the following notice of a very curious and important statement of the comparative merits of the different religious establishments of other countries and of our own; with a view to lessen the enormous expenditure of the latter. Among the numerous productions to which the financial difficulties of the country have given rise, none has appeared that in so few pages has given us so clear a view of the practicability of its plans, and the soundness of its arguments. Its very title, though somewhat extended, is a proof of this, by going at once into the subject, and advancing facts, and very stubborn facts, which must at once strike every one, and more particularly the clergy. Nothing in its arguments appears to be sought for, and nothing taken for granted. It is founded throughout on facts, illustrated and exhibited at a glance by comparative numerical tables, and scales of the various gradations of clerical rank and its emoluments, in most of the civilized nations of the globe.

By the aid of tables, showing the principles on which they are calculated, and ample references made to the various sources of information, the author has very clearly and satisfactorily made out what he proposes to himself in the title-page. Of these tables your limits will merely allow me to give the results, with the author's observations and inferences, assuring your readers of the general correctness of the data, and the accurate sources from which they are derived. From such calculations we learn, that the consumption of public wealth by the established church of England and Ireland, is not only greater than that of any other national church, but its clergymen are said to receive in the year more money than all the clergymen of all the rest of all the Christian world put together. Should any thing near this be found to be the case, a considerable part of its wealth may be very properly applied to relieve the national burdens; the more so, as, of the twenty-one millions of people composing the population of our islands, less than one-third, or seven millions of people only, are hearers of the

established church; the remainder, upwards of fourteen millions, being attached to other Christian persuasions. This, it is considered, gives other nations such decided advantages over us, that the very difference between what is expended on the clergy, by them and by ourselves, would be enough to pay the annual expenses of a war between us. In this statement, however, as well as in all those that follow, it is but fair to notice, in mitigation of our church expenditure, that the author fails to consider the comparative values of the circulating medium in this and other countries, which, on a scale of prices, would be found considerably to lessen the value of the stated gross amount of our church revenue, in comparison with that of the other nations of the world; or simply, that money is of less value with us, and will not procure the same advantages here as a given amount of the same among the continental nations. In what proportion this may exist, and so far affect the accuracy of the author's comparative statements, I cannot here pretend to ascertain, though I may safely assert, that it would reduce the nominal amount of our ecclesiastical wealth, as stated by the author, in comparison with that of the whole of the rest of the world, in no less a proportion than one-fifth part.

This will, doubtless, still leave us an exorbitant and overwhelming revenue, compared with that of other religious establishments; and, unlike any other nation, to be provided by the whole of the subjects of Great Britain, for the benefit only of one-third; so that even such alteration of the author's statements would not greatly affect the accuracy of his reasonings, or the excellence and utility of the objects he has in view.

Far from any violent, innovatory, or revolutionary tendency, the plan here proposed is entirely on the principle of commutation, and a fair equivalent for benefices, with the mode of substituting such provision in lieu of the present one, in the event of the riches of the church being applied to the relief of the nation.

As this appears to be the chief object and result of the author's enquiries on the subject, we must, however unwillingly, pass over the various processes by which he seeks to establish his arguments,—consisting of separate tables of the church expenditure of

different

different nations, the nearly universal toleration of their religious sects and opinions, their manner of provision and proportion to each other, with the reasoning and inferences deduced from them to prove the intolerant, exclusive, and oppressive system still maintained in England. Before stating the projected scheme, however, I must mention some of the results of the last tables of the series, which more immediately precede the "Project," and afford a general view of the whole subject. It would thus appear, that the expenditure on the clergy of all the Christian world, except the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,—the pastors of 198,728,000 of people,—amounts only to the sum of 8,852,000*l.*; while the clergy of the United Kingdoms, of only 6,400,000 people, receive 8,896,000*l.* exceeding the former by the sum of 44,000*l.*

It further appears, that while this immense sum of 8,896,000*l.* is expended on the clergy of only 6,400,000 hearers, the clergy of all other denominations, of 14,600,000 hearers, receive only 1,024,000*l.* hardly one-eighth part of the other, though the people are in proportion of more than two-thirds to the regular church establishment.

From this awful and imposing statement, the author takes occasion to argue the propriety of some alteration, and considerably proposes to relieve us, in future, from the unequal and unnecessary portion of its burthens by the following project of "*A Provision for the Clergy of the Established Church, and of all other denominations, for Great Britain and Ireland.*" The episcopal body, and other dignitaries of the church of England, it is proposed, should have national stipends, as follows:—

Episcopal Body.

	Per Annum.
The Archbishops to have each	£8,000
Bishops	3,000
Archdeacons	1,000
Deans	1,000

Other Dignitaries.

Canons, Prebends, &c. each	£200
	per annum.

Provision for the Working Clergy of the Established Church, and of all other Denominations.

Every clergyman having a congregation of 3300 persons, with a place of worship capable of accommodating three-fifths of them, or 2000 persons, to have a national stipend of 350*l.* a-year; with a congrega-

tion of 2500 hearers, and a place of worship to accommodate 1500 persons, 320*l.*; with a congregation of 1700 persons, and a place of worship to accommodate 1000, 290*l.* a-year; and with a congregation of 1100 persons, and a place of worship to accommodate 666 persons, 250*l.* a-year. Smaller congregations and places of worship not to be entitled to national stipends until they have existed three years. Proper precautions to be taken to ascertain the numbers of the congregations, and the accommodation, in the places of worship.

The stipend of canon or prebend being considered as the reward of particular merit in learning or otherwise, to be enjoyed by any clergyman of the church, not receiving a stipend as one of the episcopal body, and therefore to be enjoyed by a working clergyman, in addition to his stipend in the latter capacity.

In all other cases, no two stipends to be paid to any person who does not *personally* perform the duties of his office, unless prevented by sickness or infirmity.

A clergyman, in order to be entitled to a national stipend, to take out a degree, to be fixed upon, at one of the universities, and to produce a certificate, from certain schools, to be fixed upon, of having learnt so as to be able to teach both the Lancaster and Bell systems of educating the poor, in order that they shall be ever after intelligent superintendants of such schools.

These are followed by several other rules, recommended to be strictly enforced, to ascertain the qualifications for the ministry. We are then presented with a table of the projected expenditure on the clergy of all denominations, in England and Wales, on a sufficiently liberal scale. The whole episcopal body, consisting of 113 persons, to receive the sum of 175,000*l.* Other dignitaries, canons, prebends, &c. 215,000*l.* While the estimated expenditure of the working clergy, of the established church and of all other denominations, is stated at 1,845,000*l.* bringing the total amount for all our clergy within the gross sum of 2,060,000*l.* The ecclesiastical interests of Scotland and Ireland are in the same manner taken into consideration, the author making an exception in favour of the former, observing that the kirk or church of Scotland, being the best clerical system in existence, is not to be interfered with, unless perhaps an addition

dition to be made to bring up all the stipends to 200*l.* Passing over the tables on a similar principle, applicable to Ireland, we are informed of the mode of raising this new provision for the clergy, which the author proposes should be by a charge or per centage on the rent of lands and houses, as follows:—In England and Wales, if we take the rents of lands and houses at forty millions, to raise two millions will require one shilling in the pound, of which about two thirds will be raised from lands, and one-third from houses.

In addition to the above charge on rents, there will be the expense of collecting; but the sums mentioned for the expenditure of the clergy appear to be the extreme amounts which can ever be called for, and will probably not be required for a long time.

To compensate the landlords and house-owners for the new rent-charge, it is proposed, before they can be called upon for it, to make a very large reduction of those taxes which are found to fall most severely on their property, and thus to counterbalance the rent-charge. And, besides this relief, the tenants of houses, if freed from assessments for clergy, will be willing to pay more rent; and the tenant of land, if unshackled by tithes, will put into tillage, in their turn, lands which the fear of tithes now keeps unimproved, to the ultimate detriment of the landlord.

In the mode of substituting the new provision for the present one, and of realizing church property for the use of the nation, it is proposed that commissioners should be appointed for this purpose, to be empowered to sell all church property, both tithes and estates. A preference in the sale of tithes to be given to the owners of the lands. The money gradually arising from the sales to be vested in the public funds, the interest to be paid to the holders of the livings for their lives, which payment will be about equal to their present income, and paid without irregularity or dispute. At the death of the present holders, the successor to be paid according to the scale of national stipends, unless in cases of reversions having been sold. No sales of reversions to be valid, if made after the new arrangement.

The tithes may be computed to bring twenty-five years' purchase, and

the estates thirty years' purchase. To compensate the owners of presentations, nine years' income, or 9-25ths of the capital, arising from the sale, to be paid to them, the remainder, or 16-25ths, to be applied to the use of the nation. The whole proceeds of the livings in the presentation of the crown, the bishops, and the ecclesiastical corporations, to be also applied to the use of the nation.

The estimated amount of the church property, which can be resorted to for the use of the state, will be found to consist of:—Tithes belonging to the livings in the gift of the crown, the bishops, and ecclesiastical corporations, 3,250,000*l.* per annum, at twenty-five years' purchase making 81,250,000*l.* Tithes belonging to livings in the gift of individuals, 3,000,000*l.* per annum; at twenty-five years' purchase making 75,000,000*l.* Deducted 9-25ths to be paid to the individuals, 27,000,000*l.* leaves 48,000,000*l.*; the whole of the tithes amounting to 129,250,000*l.* Estates, 1,000,000*l.* per annum, at thirty years' purchase amounting to 30,000,000*l.*;—making the value of all the church property in England 159,250,000*l.* The value in Ireland, stated 1,300,000*l.*, at fourteen years' purchase making 18,200,000*l.*; bringing the total value of church property to the sum of 177,450,000*l.*

As soon as the commissioners have accumulated in the funds seventy-five millions of money unincumbered, and applicable to the use of the state, then so much of the national debt to be extinguished, and annual taxes particularly affecting lands and houses, to the amount of 3,000,000*l.* to be taken off, and the plan of national stipends, and the new provision for all denominations to take place; the remaining 100,000,000*l.*, as it accumulates, to be applied in the same manner. By this means the national debt and taxes will be reduced very materially, and yet no man will have injustice done to him; for those who are in possession of benefices will continue to enjoy them for life; and to those who have the right of presentation to a living, the nation pays the money-value of such right.

O. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE following particulars of Assessed Taxes are carefully extracted

tracted and calculated from a return lately made to the House of Commons, from the Tax-Office, viz. the greatest, least, and average, and the annual

gross amounts, in the eleven years ending the 5th of April, 1820; showing also the expenses of collecting:—

Description of Tax.	Year greatest.		Year least.		Average Amount.	Gross Amount in 11 years.
	£		£		£	£
Inhabited Houses	1820	1,115,505	1810..	882,575	1,019,081	11,209,892
Windows	1818	2,374,725	1816	2,245,132	2,298,165	25,279,812
Male Servants	1814..	530,681	1810..	402,635	498,951	5,488,490
Hair-powder	1810..	60,980	1820..	32,224	45,542	500,958
Armorial Bearings	1820..	41,334	1816..	39,025	40,236	442,591
Carriages	1820..	496,558	1810..	424,950	462,932	5,092,253
Horses, for riding and drawing Carriages.. } Ditto, of other descriptions, and Mules... }	1812..	793,516	1820..	643,429	715,251	7,867,757
Horse-dealers.....	1812..	13,200	1816..	9,440	11,698	128,666
Dogs	1812..	171,499	1811..	141,355	154,581	1,700,395
Game Licences	1819..	134,861	1816..	111,280	124,435	1,368,784
Composition at 5 per Cent. for increase of establishment, 2 years }	1819..	35,087	1820..	34,853	34,945	69,890
Gross Amounts, &c....	1814.	6,209,826	1810.	5,688,601	6,011,850	66,130,546
Net Amounts, &c....	1814.	5,915,734	1811.	5,420,380	5,721,308	62,934,391
Total Expenses of Collecting	1819..	327,571	1810..	267,865	290,542	3,195,955
Per £100. gross ditto ..	1819..	£5 6 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1818.	£4 11 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	£4 16 8	—

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

BEING, with your correspondent C. R. as I presume, an enthusiastic lover of the delightful strains of the *Æolian harp*; and having during several years directed my attention to the improvement of that instrument, I very gladly avail myself of the opportunity to communicate a few hints on the subject for his information.

The best method of stringing the *Æolian harp*, agreeably to my experience, is to employ two of the *fourth* or silver strings applicable to the violin, while the remainder should be constituted by the *first* (best Roman) strings of the same instrument. I think it best to dispose of the silver strings in a lateral situation in regard to the smaller, so that one silver string form the first in order of notation, and the other the last, with all the smaller Roman strings intermediate. As I am at present on matter of fact only, I shall not attempt any theory to account for this rule in stringing the *Æolian harp*; but merely assure you, many experiments have established in my mind a conviction, that it is preferable, and produces the greatest effect.

If your correspondent strings his

Æolian harp agreeably to the above directions, he will find that the degree of tension of the strings, most susceptible of the action of the wind, is that which he will obtain by tuning them all in concert to the pitch of the little instrument denominated a tuning-fork, (the one marked A,) which he may purchase; if he has not one, at any music-seller's shop in London, and in most provincial towns.

From the situation in which the *Æolian harp* is usually placed, the high degree of susceptibility of the best kind of strings to expand and contract from atmospheric causes, and that unequally in regard to each other, the instrument requires to be very frequently re-tuned.

About three years ago my views were directed, during some hours of leisure, to the formation of an instrument on the principle of the *Æolian harp*; which invention I ultimately completed, and, if you will excuse want of diffidence, I will add, much to the satisfaction of myself and several scientific acquaintances. It is difficult, if not impossible, by words alone, to convey an adequate idea of the instrument to which I allude: it was not confined in its use to the window of a room, like the *Æolian harp*, but made to

to stand on an elegant pedestal; was furnished with a revolving cylindrical sounding-board, receiving impulse from the wind; its powers were very superior to the Æolian harp, and might be placed in a bower, summer-house, garden, or other situation, at pleasure. W. H. WEEKES.

Sandwich; August 10.

* * We shall be happy to give place to the engravings and further descriptions to which Mr. Weekes refers.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XXIV.

Quarterly Review, No. 53, July 1822.

IT was once remarked by a learned advocate to his enquiring client, that he had an excellent case, complete in every point, with one small exception—the proof. So we are inclined to say of the Quarterly Review in general, and of the present number in particular, that it contains a body of very spirited and clever criticism, in which we find nothing to blame but its prejudice, unfairness, and malignity. We admire the frankness with which a northern periodical, whose great merit consists in the excess of its modest assurance, professes to “be always candid and impartial, except in politics;” and, setting matters of state policy and state religion out of the question, we doubt not that the Quarterly would administer most wholesome and upright judgment. But, if evidence be the bone and sinew of a litigated cause, candour and impartiality are, in no inferior degree, the very life and soul of a review. In matters of minor literary interest, these qualities are commendable and becoming; but, in the higher concerns of politics and religion, they are of vital importance. It is not of the party principle of this Review that we complain, for these feelings must be expected to mingle themselves with the discussion of neutral topics, and we are ready to make a reasonable allowance for their bias. But we are romantic enough to think, that they might be confined within some limits of charity and fairness, and that the exaltation of loyal and orthodox zeal ought not wholly to supersede a regard to justice and truth. Yet this exasperated critic persists in shutting his eyes to all considerations when he rushes on his victim; and his ferocity, like that of the animal

to which we may liken him, has at least this good effect, that he often misses his aim. The present number affords fair specimens of the peculiar merits and vices of this Review.

In the first article we have a well-written dissertation on *the Life and Writings of Camoens*, including remarks on the two English versions by Fanshawe and Mickle, in which we recognize the correct taste and extensive information which, on subjects like these, Mr. Southey never fails to display. There remained, however, little new to be said either of the poem or its author. The merits of the former, and the character and adventures of the latter, were sufficiently notorious. To this country the poetry of Portugal is known only in the Lusiad, and that work only through Mickle's translation. As a leading national poem, it will always maintain a permanent rank, but it is too little known in the original to admit of its becoming popular in a translation. We wish Mr. Southey had confined himself to Portugal, and not gone out of his way to reflect upon the French, against whom his hatred seems as deep as when they occupied the Peninsula; and still less was he called upon, in this quiet critique, to proclaim that, at home, “villains, and dupes, and madmen, are scattering the seeds of rebellion with indefatigable industry.” Mr. Southey may depend upon it, they scatter in vain. Such seeds are only to be sown with effect by the hands of harsh and unprincipled governments, and spring up only when they are received into the hearts of an impoverished and injured people.

We hold in great respect the learning, research, and industry, exhibited in the next article, attributed to Mr. Ugo Foscolo; and we heartily wish it had been directed to a better purpose. *The History of the Æolic Digamma* is wrapped in a very venerable shroud of antiquity and mystery, which the labours of the critic have not, in any degree, removed—“’Tis but to know how little can be known.” Where all is hypothesis and conjecture, the greatest praise which can accrue to an enquirer, is that which we cheerfully yield to Mr. Foscolo, that those which he has hazarded are at least plausible and ingenious.

We arrive, in the *third* article, at one of those virulent effusions of prejudice and spleen which have so often disgraced

disgraced this work, and which no name or talent can redeem from public contempt. It is a comprehensive examination of various recent accounts of the United States, and particularly of the very lively and able *Views of Society and Manners in America*, by an Englishwoman. By an Englishwoman these *Views* were certainly written, as the Reviewer knows abundantly well, whilst he asserts the contrary. But he will excuse us for doubting if he be really an Englishman, who can avail himself of a pretext like this to launch his virulent personalities against an amiable and accomplished woman. But she is guilty of the unpardonable sin of admiring and praising the American government: she was treated as a friend by the Americans; and, as a friend, she speaks of them. The perusal of her volume will form her best defence. But the injury to the individual is trifling, compared to the pernicious tendency of this paper in a public view. Every thing favourable to the United States is carefully suppressed; and every anecdote is studiously detailed on the other hand, which can render them odious and ridiculous. Is it by contemptible arts like these that this high-minded patriot thinks that his country is to be served? Would he stop emigration to America? Instead of abusing that nation, let him convince his countrymen that "peace, with her concomitant blessings, spreads her benign influence over the land, and all we want is thankfulness." Is it for sport, or for life, that the emigrant flees into the wilderness? Does he wantonly desert his home, or does he escape from the grasp of necessity? No matter which, no doubt, if he did not take refuge in a republic. Here is the grievance, and until Mr. Monroe be crowned and anointed in Washington, the senate transformed into earls and viscounts, the thirty-nine articles established in full authority, and a competent number of rotten boroughs constituted and duly sold, we see not how it is to be remedied. More than once, indeed, the reviewer flatters himself with an anticipation of monarchy being adopted by the States; and we, with more reason, flatter ourselves, that the American nation will see, in such lucubrations as these, the outbreakings of a jealous and bigotted mind, with which the manly and liberal opinions of the British public do not, in any degree, sympathize.

Whilst in the last article the reviewer labours to give a positive check to American emigration, in the next, which treats of our colony in Van Diemen's Land, and strongly recommends it as a place of settlement, he aims indirectly at the same object. It is undoubtedly a fine country, combining more advantages than perhaps any other of our colonies; and the reviewer thinks that facilities might be afforded to the labouring poor and their families to emigrate thither. But why emigrate at all, when "the mass of the people are no where so well fed, clothed, and lodged, as in England;" why "replunge into that state of savage life, and forego all the comforts and all the blessings of civilization;" a sacrifice which must be made by the settler in Van Diemen's Land as well as in America. Through the inconsistencies of this politician, the unwelcome truth appears but too plainly; that, for "food, and clothing, and lodging," numbers of his countrymen are compelled to forsake their native soil, and seek them in foreign lands. In natural advantages Van Diemen's Land is equal, and perhaps superior, to America; but it forms a very serious objection to colonial settlement, that the government is administered, for the most part, by military hands, in a summary and arbitrary manner. The consequences of this are visible in the frequent disturbances in New South Wales. Whenever the society becomes of sufficient importance, it should be admitted to a due share in the administration of its own concerns; but, as this principle would interfere powerfully with the influence of the crown, we see no probability of a deviation from the old practice, of recognizing rights when they can be no longer withheld, and conceding to the compulsion of necessity, those claims which had been asked, and might have been granted as favours.

The *sixth* article is devoted to the discussion of several cases in Chancery, affecting the right of property in works of an alleged mischievous public tendency: In the instances of Lord Byron's *Cain*, and Lawrence's *Lectures*, applications were made by the publishers to the Lord Chancellor for an injunction to restrain the publication of those works in other quarters. The rule of law is, that no man shall claim a beneficial property in a subject

matter which is adverse to public morals and policy, and that objection being made to the works in question, it became the Chancellor's duty to ascertain whether there was a property or not, before he granted his injunction, a point which is only to be determined by a trial at law. In the mean time, the public is inundated with cheap editions of works, which, for argument's sake, we will call dangerous. But it is to be remembered, that the jurisdiction of the Chancellor extends to the granting of an injunction for the preservation of private property, and not for the protection of public morals. His course was therefore clear, and we see nothing to reprehend in his decision. But if no copyright be recognized either at law, or in equity, in mischievous publications, the consequence is, that they are thrown into hands always ready to receive and to disperse them. As a remedy for this, the reviewer proposes to give every man a legal interest in his own productions, whether they be meritorious or injurious; and this is, perhaps, on the whole, the best mode of reconciling the contradictions with which this case abounds. Although we coincide in this scheme, we are not at all influenced in our opinion by the anxiety displayed on the part of the reviewer for the liberty of the press. We can see reasons in its favour by which he is much more likely to be affected. It is sufficiently obvious how much more completely a work is in the grasp of the Attorney-General, when confined to the shop of an individual publisher, who presents a single mark for prosecution and intimidation. But we think it, on the whole, the fairest way to give an author a compensating interest in the fruits of his toils; and, if his labours should be hostile to the true interests of society, there are laws enough, and more than enough, to meet the evil.

In Nazarov's *Expedition to Kokania*, which forms the seventh article, we do not remark any thing deserving attention. It consists of a few puerile anecdotes of the ambassador's personal adventures, with no notice of the customs and institutions of the people among which he sojourned. We cannot help observing, that these abridgements of travels, with which the Quarterly abounds, and is sometimes almost filled, (the last number for example,) are a very ordinary commodity,

containing no reflections on the manners and usages of nations, but such as any labourer in the lower walks of literature might furnish.

The succeeding article, *De la Monarchie Française*, is well written; and, if we mistake not, we have formerly had occasion generally to approve the just and liberal views of the writer. He has, however, espoused, or, we suppose, conceived a strange theory of French character, namely, that such are its innate peculiarities, that they are unfit for the enjoyment of a free constitution. Now we have ourselves a great aversion to general conclusions on so variable and complex a subject as man. We should be sorry to pronounce on an individual from one or two incidents in his life; we should be still more loth to judge the character of a nation from a few individual examples; and we should esteem it quite absurd, to infer from a few historical instances of violence, that any people is for ever disqualified for rational government: yet the latter is the strange conclusion of the reviewer, which he endeavours to work into a sort of system. We have before commented on its absurdity, and the unfounded assumption of permanency in national character. All history belies the conclusion: there is hardly a people with whose progress we are acquainted, that has not exhibited all the changes of which human nature is capable. Even France herself is not an exception. In the early periods of her history, under the dominion of the States-General, she manifested as great capacity for freedom as any other European nation; and, if she subsequently degenerated, it may be traced to the degeneracy of her government, which, from being comparatively free, became despotic, and effected those changes in manners, which despotism always accomplishes; rendering a people servile and mean, while groaning under the yoke of absolute power; sanguinary and licentious, when that power is removed. To the remainder, except the startling *non sequitur* at the end, we have no objection. The *laissez faire* system, and superficial administration of M. de Calonne are well described, and probably might find a prototype nearer home. What is observed, too, on the distinctions which separated different classes, the *Parcaux Cerfs*, the hypocrisy and licentiousness of the court, is very true, and cannot

cannot be too extensively circulated among the idolators of legitimate government.

We come next to *Walpole's Memoirs*, which form the *ninth* article. Since the preliminary puffing of this work in a former number, a new view has been taken of its tendency, and the present is a laboured effort to impair its authority, and lessen the unfavourable impression it is calculated to produce as to the virtues of public men. The motives are obvious; but, in our opinion, not likely to be successful, as the claims of the work to veracity depend on circumstances that cannot be easily controverted. First, the statements in the *Memoirs* mainly coincide with those in the *Letters*, and other works of Horace Walpole. Secondly, the work is posthumous, and the period of publication fixed for a time when the writer may be supposed to have had no motives to disseminate falsehood rather than truth; when he could have no interest to gratify, nor enmities to indulge. Lastly he has, with apparent candour, at least, mentioned those instances where he was most likely to be misled by prejudice or interest, so that the reader may be more careful in trusting to his narrative. With such strong circumstances in its favour, it does not appear that the detection of a few inaccuracies, many of which the writer could probably have reconciled, can alter its general character. But what is most confirmatory of Walpole's testimony, is, that he is for the most part borne out by other writers, many of them contemporary, and of opposite interests and connexions. Look into any *Memoirs* of the reigns of George the Second and his successor, those of Waldegrave, Doddington, Landaff, Wraxall, and Nicholls, for example, and do we not find the same melancholy picture of the profligacy of public men? Must we not then conclude, that Walpole had too much reason for the base motives he imputes to them, and that they were as he describes them, unprincipled politicians, solely bent on objects of ambition and emolument. While Walpole was occupied in mere trifling and court gossip he was a mighty favourite of the *Quarterly*, and "an old hero of ours," and they were pleased to continue to admire him; but, when he throws a little light on the great men of his time, he is accused of detraction and misrepresentation. This is the

general way of the *Review*. Whenever a work tends to expose the system which the *Quarterly* was established to support, every unfair artifice is employed to lessen its authority, and thus are truth and literature perverted to its sinister purposes.

Waddington's *Visit to Ethiopia*, seems also in ill favor; and, besides the artifices in the preceding article, contains a great many indifferent jokes, impertinences, and unwarranted conclusions. Mr. Waddington, we observe, has been so ill-advised as to insert a long advertisement in the newspapers in reply to the misrepresentations of his work. Had this gentleman been better acquainted with the vocation of his reviewer, he would, we believe, have kept his money in his pocket, and felt little uneasiness about any strictures from so perverted a source.

The *eleventh*, and last article, is the *State of the Currency*; it is bold, able, and ingenious, and coming from the quarter it does, peculiarly interesting. The reviewer does not openly broach his subject, but the object is plainly an attack on the fundholders. 'That circumstances may arise,' says he, 'such as no wisdom or prudence could anticipate, which may render some modifications of the terms of perpetual contract not only expedient, but justifiable, on the ground of equity, no man at all acquainted with human affairs will deny. And if (mark that,) if *overruling necessity* should ever compel us to consider of an attempt of this kind, there can be no doubt that an open and undisguised transaction is much better than "paltering in a double sense." 'That the state of the country requires some financial steps to be taken beyond the *ordinary means* of providing for the expenditure of the year is abundantly evident.' This is so plain, that he who runs may read, and coming from the leading journal of government, is ominous of the ultimate fate of that great monument of credulity and knavery, the public debt. For our parts, we feel no surprise at the disclosure: it always appeared to us that a breach of national faith would be last resorted to. We could not think that men, who had shown so little principle in other parts of their administration, would be scrupulous in observing their engagements with the fundholder; we could not think that a government, which had

ventured on the great measure of the Bank stoppage, and had lavishly incurred a debt so enormous, that the bare amount implied an ultimate design to evade the honest discharge of it, would hesitate to sacrifice any class to its preservation. An overruling necessity, we are told, may render government bankruptcy unavoidable. Some such necessity appears already to have been incurred, for the payment of the dividends in full, is clearly incompatible with the support of other burdens, which press on productive industry: without some abatement in the claims of the public annuitant, the tax-gatherer, the landlord, the priest, or the pauper, those classes who are the source of all wealth must be involved in irretrievable ruin. It was from a conviction of this alternative, that we have repeatedly recommended, though not without being exposed to a great deal of misrepresentation, a new arrangement with the national creditor. We could not conceive either the justice or expediency of preserving inviolate the immense mass of funded property, to the ruin of all other interests in society. But, in suggesting this expedient, we never intended that the fundholder should be made a solitary sacrifice to the safety of the state. Our idea was, that all classes should contribute in an equitable proportion: we had no notion of any attack on the funds, till every possible reduction had been made in the public expenditure, till our naval and military establishments had been reduced to the lowest possible scale, till every sinecure had been abolished, every unmerited pension rescinded, every inordinate salary and emolument curtailed; and even then, that there should be no reduction of interest, no peculiar impost, on the public annuitant, without being accompanied by a corresponding levy on those classes, for whose real security, or imaginary fear, the debt, and all our present embarrassments, had been incurred.

With this remark we dismiss the present number; and, we must say, with no particular admiration of its contents, nor any abatement of the disgust we have always felt for its principles. We hope we shall at all times be ready to appreciate whatever useful talent the Quarterly may contain; but, when we see a journal, professedly literary, devoted to corruption, to personal abuse, and mere

trade, we esteem it a duty to hold it up to general indignation, and, if possible, abate a nuisance so inconceivably mischievous.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER from M. DE BREYMANN to COUNT VELTHEIM, on the LAWS and CUSTOMS respecting AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in GERMANY.

*Dear Count,

YOU request of me to give you a brief explication of the former and present state of that bondage (*glebe adscriptio*) yet subsisting in Germany; wishing, at the same time, to have explained the relative situation of that class of people which is distinguished by the names of *Pflichtigen* or *Contribuablen*, terms which indicate, that such class has rents to pay and services to perform. They form a particular order among the inhabitants of the German States, generally styled *bauer*, (boor, or peasant,) which, in the German language, has the signification of the Roman *cultor agri*. However difficult this latter task may be, the historical points of this object losing themselves in the remotest antiquity, I will endeavour to satisfy your desire to the utmost of my ability, by a careful research in the pages of our best reputed authors who have treated on the subject; and, with respect to the present condition of the peasants, I am able to give you exact information from my own personal knowledge.

The bondmen (*glebe adscripti Leibeigene*;) were originally found in those parts of Germany where the Wends and Obotribes were settled, namely, in Pomerania, Mecklenburgh, some countries on that side of the Elb, and a few provinces near the Weser, which had fallen under the dominion of the Friseses, and where the chief of each tribe was the only freeman and landed proprietor. But, in the following parts of Germany bondage has entirely ceased since 1811; in Holstein, as early as in 1787; in Pomerania only since 1811, in consequence of an order given in 1807. With respect to Mecklenburgh there remains yet a mere shadow of bondage, which must necessarily soon disappear, in conse-

* We regret that, from an extreme pressure of matter, it is not in our power to give more than an outline of M. Breymann's dissertation on a very important subject.—EDIT.

quence of the determinations of several of their late diets. A lighter bondage, however, could not be found than that of the Germans, being to the lord of the soil an actual *onus* and incumbrance, rather than an advantage; on the other hand, affording so many real advantages to the bondman, that many of that class have, at various periods, been actually compelled to accede to emancipation, a circumstance for which foreign writers have so often found themselves puzzled to account. The conditions of such emancipation were the following—all the property in possession of the bondman, and the privileges allowed by his lord, were valued and placed on one side of the account; the bounden services on the other; and, on that ground, the respective pretensions of the parties were calculated. The bondman, for his part, received an equivalent in a stipulated number of acres of land, as a free property; and, with respect to his person, became entirely exonerated from all services, and independant.

These bond-men, as well as *unfreien*, that is, another class who were not free, of whom I shall afterwards speak, were in very different relations from the Roman slaves. Though, in ancient times, they had neither the prerogative of a freeman, nor any landed property, they were neither scourged nor fettered, as was the case with the Roman; whence Tacitus did not call them slaves, but *coloni*.

In those countries where the Saxons or Franks had their settlements, slavery was unknown; every member of these nations was free in the widest sense of the word, and only were deemed unfree:—1. Those who had been made prisoners in war; 2. Those who, by their passion for gaming, had been led away so far as to deliver to the winner their own person as their last property; or 3. Those who had lost their liberty as punishment for their crimes. These only were unfree, and the actual difference from the bondmen was, that the latter were true *glæba adscripti*.

In those parts of Germany which were inhabited by the Saxons or Franks, there were in general only *friegeborne* (free-born); the unfree being an exception to the rule. The former of these were proprietors of lands; but lands were at that time not considered as private, but as public property,—being divided every year

among privileged families, which both Cæsar and Tacitus confirm.

They cultivated as much of these lands as were necessary for their sustenance, and a small part of them they gave to their unfree; for which donation they reserved on account of services, fruits, and other advantages. When the harvest was over, all these lands became again public property; and in the following year a new division took place.

These annual divisions lasted till the end of the eighth century; when the increased population (the migrations having ceased), and a better regulated system of the social relations, put an end to the alteration of their domiciles. Thence commenced fixed settlements, accompanied by an arrangement between the proprietors and the unfree; the former demising to the latter a part of his land, at a fixed rent, and for certain stipulated services. These agreements were either for a term or for-life. Every farm or peasant's yard (*bauerhof*) was called *mansus*, and the residence of the landlord *saal* (hall). The minor free proprietors united with the unfree, forming together great and small villages. The Christian religion having been established in Saxony by *Charlemagne*, the convents contributed to the cultivation of the earth, by the numbers of the unfree which they admitted on the established conditions.

About this time, Saxony was under the dominion of the Franconian emperors, who divided the country among such of their followers as were of the court and household. These took the name of *leudes*, acting under the authority of a *major domus* or lord. These *leudes* belonged to a superior class of the unfree, and held the lands they possessed on military tenure. They had under them an inferior class of the unfree, who cultivated their lands. The *leudes*, in fine, formed that order of men called the *ministerialen* (ministerials), who performed the hereditary services of the empire and the court.

The ambition of these officers of the *major domus* having increased their authority to its utmost height, the Franconian territory was, at length, divided by its sovereigns into *gauen*, or districts of several miles in extent; to each of which a *major domus* was appointed governor,—a consequence of the *arrier ban* in Saxony, under
the

the immediate direction of the counts. Every freeborn was bound to take up arms for his prince; and, if possessed of more than four *mansu*, to equip and victual for war, all the unfree in his service. Ultimately, during the continual wars, this regulation became so heavy a burden upon the freeborn, that many of them sought and found shelter from such oppression, in the protection of the ministerials or counts, then forming the lower rank of the nobility; and also of the predominant church; whence great accession of men and property came into the power of the mightier—the church. The condition of the original unfree has been already described; in addition, it depended entirely on the discretion and the interest of the landlord, either to employ an unfree on the land allotted to him, or elsewhere. Those however, who cultivated the ground for the immediate account of the landlords, obtained the confidence and rank of administrators, under the name of *villicus* or major, and were considered as *pachter* or *meyer* tenants, under the term *mancipium*. Many of them became afterwards hereditary administrators.

In consequence probably of the above-stated advantages many relinquished the class of the free, and joined that of the unfree, whence there remained but a small number of free proprietors, chiefly the counts and the lower nobility, with very few inferior proprietors of land, forming a particular class styled *freisassen* or freeholders. This class did not enjoy all the privileges of nobility, nor did all of them possess unfree labourers.

At this period, the condition of the unfree, for the most part the property of selfish and tyrannical *majores domus* and *ministerials*, at no rate enviable, became daily worse, as the wants of their lords increased. In the twelfth century, from various fortunate causes, their situation became gradually amended; and, upon the regulations adopted at that era, the present condition of the German peasantry has been formed. Among the chief causes of this improvement, may be adduced,—the universal propagation of the Christian religion,—the influence of the Roman law,—the Crusades,—the outlawry of Henry the Lion,—the increasing number of towns, together with the constant drain of the wars, rendering country labourers scarce,—

the desire of emancipation in the unfree, and its encouragement, often the interest of princes,—desertion.

The want of a sufficient number of men, produced to the peasantry the signal advantage of the hereditary usufruct,—which, from the circumstances of the times, was soon followed by the right of succession in the tenant; rendering the consequence unavoidable, that, together with the hereditary usufruct, the accustomed rent was sunk in a quit-rent, and the peasant became, in the English phrase, a copyhold proprietor. In the mean time, taxes increased, and the freeborn or nobles, casting the burden of them upon their *coloni* or peasants, these last became of particular importance to the prince, who, in consequence, sided with and protected them, in their disputes with the nobles. The nobles finally submitted; and towards the end of the sixteenth century, more particularly in the dukedom of Brunswick, an agreement was entered into between the parties, essentially favourable to the peasants, and more or less suitable to the different German provinces.

The present condition of the German *meyer*, tenant, or *bauer*, is the following:—He possesses entire personal freedom; he can withdraw from his class by the sale of the *mansus*; and, by purchase of the estate of a landlord, can acquire that right and title. The accustomed rent of a *mansus* can never be raised: should the taxes press too heavily upon it, they are in part removed by a judicial process. Failure of crops, war, or other misfortunes, entitle the *bauer* to farther remissions. Should a *mansus* become apert, either by extinction of the family or dereliction, the landlord can neither appropriate nor sell, but is obliged to enclose gratis another tenant.

Such great advantages vested in the lower and middle classes of the German people, contrasted with the increasing luxury and expense of the nobles, have given rise to the well known proverb, “that the peasant will become a noble, and the noble a peasant.”

The sufficient means of sustenance in Germany produced riches, and, as these require a superior culture of the mental faculties, every village obtained a school. Morality was promoted, poverty disappeared, and it became

an uncommon occurrence to find a pauper in a German village. From the unceasing attention bestowed upon improving the circumstances of the German peasantry, neither the heavy calamities of the seven years' war, nor of the last, have had the effect of producing in the country, a race of people burdensome to the community.

A *poor's-rate* (the canker-worm of England's national welfare,) is known in Germany only by name. *Tithes* (which are not, as in England, the property of the clergy,) are in part already released, or on the point of being so, for a reasonable equivalent.

It only remains, to add a few words on the condition of that class of country labourers, who are not in the possession of land. These are known by the name of *day labourers* or *domestics*. They have the same personal privileges as all the others, and hire them-

selves at weekly or daily wages; are highly in request, there never being a superfluity, but rather a demand for them. Thus all hands are occupied, and thence the number of the poor is so trifling; nor is there a shadow remaining of ancient bondage, which indeed seems already to have vanished from public recollection.

These historical and actual facts are addressed to those English authors who, in succession, describe the German boors as in a state of *villanage* or slavery; with the request that those gentlemen will be referred to the first volume of the work on *Meierrecht*, by Charles Gelenius, Wolfenbuttel 1801, — a truly classical work, meriting a translation into all languages.

I am, my dear Count, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES DE BREYMANN.

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MANOEL FERNANDEZ THOMAZ *and the*
PORTUGUESE REVOLUTION.

HAPPY is it for a country when the active heroes of its liberty have been supported by the encouragement, and guided by the councils of the wise,—the generous,—the truly noble. Of such a man we are about to speak: of one whose clear judgment foresaw, whose enthusiasm led forward, and whose talents consummated the regeneration of Portugal. We mean Manoel Fernandez Thomaz, and let the tongue of eulogy be unrestrained: our affection and our admiration are united in his praise. He was born in the town of Figueira (Coimbra) in 1771. His father was John Fernandez Thomaz, his mother Maria da Encarnação. His father was engaged in the coasting trade, which gave him a sufficient income for the comforts of existence, and for the liberal education of his children.

Many remarkable indications of superior talents distinguished the early life of Manoel Fernandez, and at the age of fifteen he was admitted into the University of Coimbra, and began his studies, not with particular diligence,—for he knew not the value of early acquirement,—but with the application of that natural steadiness and intellectual strength which soon gave him considerable reputation in his college.

The ecclesiastical profession in Portugal is generally a very direct road to distinction, when the candidate possesses strong powers of mind; and the church was fixed on by several of his friends as the best and widest field for the display of his talents. He determined to take orders; but soon renounced his intention, and devoted himself wholly to forensic studies. He had close and confidential intercourse with many eminent lawyers, and imbibed a decided attachment to their pursuits. He visited Coimbra, Lisbon, and several other places inhabited by individuals of established reputation in juridical matters. They gave every encouragement to the bent of his mind, and he became acquainted with all the perplexities of the strange labyrinth of the Portuguese legislation.

He then began to make a collection of all the Extravagant laws which have been decreed by the different monarchs of Portugal, from the time of the "Ordinances of the Kingdom," made by D. Manoel, and sanctioned by Philip of Spain; a work of such labour, perseverance, and expense, that nothing but his extraordinary constancy, and the pecuniary assistance afforded by his generous father, could have brought about its completion. Defective the work may be, and it could

could not but be, but it is the best which human industry has ever produced on the subject.

While thus engaged in resuscitating laws which had been buried in the oblivion of past days, he formed, at the same time, one of the choicest libraries that exists of the classical literature of Portugal,—a literature almost unknown beyond the confines of its native land, yet entitled to no small esteem; rich in the most authentic materials of history, and bright with the decorations of romance and poetry. Ages of despotism had indeed crushed the national energies, and corrupted the national taste: the establishment of the Inquisition, the uncontrolled despotism of the monarch, had broken down the uprisings of literary ambition, destroyed the enthusiasm of genius, infected society with the plague of indifference and servility; yet, withal, a spirit of enquiry and of truth might be seen moving from time to time upon the stagnant waters; and it was strong enough, at last, to wake the tides of discussion, and to bring redemption.

Before Fernandez Thomaz published his "*Repertorio das Leis Extravagantes*," he wrote (in 1815) two small volumes on Dominican rights (*Direitos Dominicæ*), sustaining several liberal theses, which had been before suggested by the erudite prior of Villa Nova di Mongarros. They speak a high tone of freedom; they speak with energy and boldness. Though printed long before the regeneration of Portugal, they would honour the epoch of the constitutional government.

As a magistrate, Fernandez Thomaz has left the most grateful recollections wherever he was placed. At Arzamt, where he was *juiz de feva* from 1800 to 1803, he had a striking opportunity of distinguishing himself, in consequence of an assassination which took place at Azene, which led to a public commotion in favour of the guilty. He caused the laws to be respected, and the criminals punished. In 1805 he was made superintendent of customs in the three *comarcas* of Coimbra, Leiria, and Aveiro. His upright and humane administration is still thankfully remembered, and his application of the penal laws was remarkable for forbearance and mercy. He occupied this situation when the Prince Regent, (now John the Sixth,) determined to abandon his country to its fate. No

effective opposition was made to the French invasion in 1807; and he who should have caused to rally round him every sentiment of patriotic virtue and national freedom,—he and his courtiers basely deserted their post at the first threat of danger. Disgusted and dejected by his country's disgrace, Fernandez Thomaz retired to his estate at Alegria, near Figueira. Buried in its seclusion, he watched the moment, with anxious impatience, when the heavy yoke of foreign servitude was to be broken.

And Portugal rose: the arrival of the English troops encouraged the national enthusiasm. Figueira was the spot of disembarkation. He hurried thither, and offered all his powers for the salvation of his country. This was in August 1808; at this period he saved the inhabitants of Figueira from the calamities of anarchy, into which it had been nearly plunged by precipitate and imprudent men. They would probably have been the victims of the spirit themselves had excited but for his interference. They repaid his benevolent zeal by calumny. Sir Arthur Wellesley sent for Fernandez Thomaz on his arrival, as the highest authority then in the neighbourhood, and requested his attendance, legally to facilitate the requisitions for the support and transport of the troops. A number of most honorary testimonials of the British authorities prove his zeal, the value of his services, and the deep impression he left on those to whom they were devoted. In 1809 he was made *provedor* of Coimbra; and in 1810, in consequence of the request of the English generals, victualling intendant (*intendente de viveres*) at Sir W. C. Beresford's head-quarters. In 1811, the office of *dezembargador* (judge) at Oporto was conferred on him. In 1812 he removed again to Coimbra, to complete the usual triennial service: his long absence had led to great pecuniary sacrifices on his part, and his family had been already dispersed by the vicissitudes of the war. Meanwhile, his health had been sadly shattered; and, during his residence at head-quarters, he was often found with half his body in bed, and the other half hanging over a table, from which he dispatched his orders;—at that time so pre-eminently important; the army being engaged in the siege of Badajoz.

The Prince Regent of Portugal had solemnly

solemnly engaged to return to Europe, from the Brazil, as soon as peace should be established. Peace was concluded in 1814: a year passed by, and there seemed to be no real intention on the part of John to fulfil his promise. Fernandez Thomaz soon perceived that there were no hopes of the establishment of an economical and beneficent government, which would be likely to heal the wounds inflicted by the grievous and desolating war of invasion.

He had travelled through the whole kingdom of Portugal, he had established an active intercourse with the persons of the most distinguished talent and virtue of his country; and he soon found sympathy among the wise and the good, and an universal sense of the necessity of some decided change. His house at Coimbra became a central point of union, where the enthusiasm of youth and the experience of age blended their influences for the salvation of Portugal. His observing mind soon discovered how rapidly and widely the elements of freedom were spreading, and his judgement directed them to the great object he had at heart. In 1817 he visited Oporto, a city remarkable for its population and civilization; there he strengthened and confirmed his connexions with the friends of truth and liberty. Removed from the corrupting influence of the capital, his towering mind saw the great stream of public opinion rolling silently, but decidedly, onwards towards national emancipation; and if his feeling heart bled when he witnessed the misery produced by the reckless exercise of tyrannical power, he saw light for the future even amidst the darkness of the present and the past. The fate of the heroic martyrs of 1817 added much indignation, and created no despair. Of the intentions of a government that could coldly sacrifice some of the noblest of their fellow-citizens to the sanguinary vindictiveness of an ambitious and usurping stranger, it could no longer be allowed to doubt; but the reign of terror could not introduce that of insensibility. The seed was scattered, and it could not but spring up, and produce its beautiful flowers and generous fruit. That foreign tyrant, who could only be conciliated by offerings of human victims, was soon to be restrained in his career of blood and misery.

In 1818 Fernandez Thomaz confidentially communicated, to those who were worthy of such a mark of esteem, his patriotic hopes and projects. There were many such in Portugal; to the shame of hereditary and factitious dignity, be it said, there was none among its ranks. They are servile by necessity,—by habit,—by profession; and, as they could bring neither courage nor talents,—as they were incapable of good, and fit only for evil,—it is not strange that they were forgotten by those who determined to have no ineffective labourers, in the great and glorious work they had undertaken. No one had better opportunities than Fernandez Thomaz of sounding the miserable abyss into which his country had fallen. The mal-administration of justice, founded on the chicanery and oppressiveness of a barbaric legislation, constantly led to the oppression of powerless innocence, and to the crushing of the unprotected into the very dust. Corrupt magistrates, as irresponsible and ignorant as corrupt, were the sole vendors of the laws. Despotism made new strides, from time to time, under their tutelary influence; and the degradation of to-day seemed to have reached its maximum, till succeeded by the greater degradation of to-morrow. The tribunals had become auction-marts, where justice or injustice was sold to the highest bidder; public robberies and extortions were encouraged and rewarded; forced loans and violent extortions became more and more intolerable; and the defalcations of the national treasury were notwithstanding constantly and rapidly increasing.

The Portuguese revolution was not the consequence of that of Spain. The success of the latter gave, no doubt, better and brighter hopes to the projectors of the former; but it was as early as the 21st of January, 1818, that Manoel Fernandez Thomaz, and his friend John Ferreira Borges solemnly pledged themselves to devote their energies, from that day, to the salvation of their country. They carried on their generous enterprise prudently and proudly. They have added no titles to their names; but where is the nobility so bright and pure as their's? Two other individuals joined them on the following day,—Joseph da Silva Carvalho, the present minister of justice, and John Ferreira Vearina; and

nine afterwards, at different epochs, among whom were Sepulveda and Mello de Castro, two distinguished officers; to the first of whom the honour was confided of raising the glorious standard of liberty.

Their oath was simple and solemn:—"To save their country, or to sacrifice to it their life, amidst the ruins of the magnificent edifice they proposed to build." They raised the projected edifice. Determined courage, acting upon general discontent, could not but produce the anticipated explosion; and they who prepared it, directed it so as to bring about the greatest sum of happiness, and to produce the smallest portion of misery.

The city of Oporto was in the hands of two venal and susceptible tyrants,—Rebeiro di Souza and Arango Correa de Lacerda; yet it was amidst their busy agents that the plan of redemption was carried forward. A change of family, and an union with Spain, were among the earliest subjects discussed; and both schemes were abandoned: the former as too violent and unnecessary an attack upon national prejudices, and the second as inconsistent with national honour.

In 1819 the opinion of the north of Portugal could not be mistaken. Even the English newspapers spoke of the universal disaffection: but, as little was known of the feelings of the capital and the southern provinces, Carvalho and Menezes were sent to ascertain them. Their report was gloomy and discouraging: it may be comprised in three words; inert, timid, servile. It was long before the patriots of Lisbon co-operated; and, when they did, one opinion was constantly expressed, that the flag of freedom could not be first unfurled in Lisbon. Meanwhile, the progress of the Spanish patriots gave new hopes and encouragement; and a considerable effervescence was manifest in the army.

The regents of the kingdom had not perceived the signs of the times, and contented themselves with decreeing that no mention should be made in the newspapers of the events which had taken place in Spain, and that not a word should be said of the trial of the Queen of England, which was then going on. Many reflexions and associations cannot but present themselves here, when it is considered

what was then the situation of Portugal as respects this country. Marshal Beresford was hourly expected; other plots were agitated; and the associated patriots applied to Fernandez Thomaz (then absent at the baths of Caldas,) for his advice and counsel. He returned to Oporto, though much indisposed, and insisted on the immediate necessity of again seeking the co-operation of the Lisbon patriots. He offered himself for the undertaking; and, when its terrible risks were represented, the impossibility of concealing his journey, the perils to the cause of freedom by the even temporary absence of its head, he replied in these memorable words:—"If I am arrested in Lisbon,—if any one of you is in danger here, be that the signal: there must be no more delay." He visited the capital: his efforts there were ineffectual. He found himself closely besieged by spies, and returned to Oporto at the beginning of August, to recommend the earliest measures for the overthrow of the intolerable despotism. The junta had been joined by many patriots from the provinces; and, as the news reached Oporto that Pamplona, with the title of Marshal, and with considerable military powers, was ordered to proceed to Oporto, the regenerators of Portugal met at the house of Fernandez Thomaz, on the evening of the 21st of August, 1820. They again ratified their oaths, and made all the detailed arrangements for the heroic and glorious declaration which was to take place on the memorable 24th.

At nine o'clock of the evening of the 23d, the military council met at the house of Sepulveda. The rest is known. It was a triumph unstained with reproach; unpolluted by blood. The resistance was ephemeral and shadowy. Majestic and imposing was the forward march of freedom. A constitution was proclaimed: the national representatives were gathered together. The sympathising and approving voice of Europe has borne testimony to the prudence, the dignity, the wisdom, of their measures. Among them Fernandez Thomaz occupies that station to which he is so eminently entitled. His report on the state of the nation has added greatly to his reputation; and his conduct on the unfortunate discussions with the Brazils, has served to endear him more closely to the friends of liberty.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

PALMYRA ;

A PRIZE POEM,

Recited at the Theatre, Oxford, June 19, 1822.

By AMBROSE BARBER, of Wadham College.

O'er the hush'd plain where sullen horror broods,
And darkest frown the Syrian solitudes,
Where morn's soft steps no balmy fragrance leave;
And parch'd and dewless is the couch of eve,
Thy form, pale City of the waste, appears
Like some faint vision of departed years.
In mazy cluster still, a giant train.

Thy sculptur'd fabrics whiten on the plain ;
Still stretch thy column'd vistas far away
The shadow'd dimness of their long array.

But where the stirring crowd, the voice of strife,
The glow of action, and the thrill of life ?
Hear the loud crash of yon huge fragment's fall,
The pealing answer of each desert hall,
The night-bird shrieking from her secret cell,
And hollow winds the tale of ruin tell.

See, fondly ling'ring, Mithra's parting rays
Gild the proud tow'rs once vocal with his praise,
But the cold altars clasping weeds entwine,
And Moslems worship at the godless shrine.
Yet here slow pausing Memory loves to pour
Her magic influence o'er this pensive hour ;
And oft as yon recesses deep prolong

The echoed sweetness of the Arab's song,
Recalls that scene when wisdom's sceptred child
First broke the stillness of the lonely wild.
From air, from ocean, from earth's utmost clime,
The summon'd genii heard the mutter'd rhyme,
The tasking spell their airy hands obey'd,
And Tadmor glitter'd in the palmy shade.

Lo ! to her feet the tide of ages brings
The wealth of nations, and the pomp of kings,
And far her warrior queen from Parthia's plain
To the dark Æthiop spreads her ample reign.
Vain boast ; e'en she who Immæ's field along
Wak'd fiercer pbrenzy in the patriot throng,
And sternly beauteous, like the meteor's light,
Shot through the tempest of Emesa's fight—
While trembling captives round the victor wait,
Hang on his eye, and catch the word of fate—
Zenobia's self must quail beneath his nod,
A kneeling suppliant to the mimic god.

But one there stood, amid that abject throng,
In truth triumphant and in virtue strong ;
Beam'd on his brow the soul which, undismay'd,
Smil'd at the rod, and scorn'd th' uplifted blade.
O'er thee, Palmyra, darkest seem'd to low'r
The boding terrors of that fatal hour ;
Far from thy glades indignant Freedom fled,
And hope too wither'd as Longinus bled.

MARY.

I SAW the kindling azure glow,
As Phœbus led the early day ;
I saw his mingling glories flow,
And wide o'er all th' ethereal way
Diffuse a radiant train.

Nature, in richest robes attir'd,
Bade all her mantling splendors rise ;
Her charms the tuneful throng inspir'd,
And melting music fill'd the skies
With many a ling'ring strain.

So, Mary, smil'd thy early morn,
So brightly blooms thy ripen'd day ;
The Graces all thy steps adorn,
And Science, with her heav'nly ray,
Thy generous mind inspires.

So may thy Sun, in glowing fire,
Behind the western hills depart ;

So may so me Seraph's sounding lyre
Thrill with its sacred strains thy heart,
As life's last flash expires.

L. LANGLEY.

Brampton Academy ;

August 1, 1822.

ADDRESS TO THE SUN,

By the Kneeling Negro, bearing a Sun-dial,
in the Square of Clement's Inn.

Resplendent orb of light ! whose fervent rays
O'er sable Afric shed perennial blaze,
In my degraded form and suppliant face,—
Lo ! the sad emblem of our hapless race,—
Lowly I bear, beneath a master's force,
The mystic tablet that denotes thy course,
And tells mankind, by art and skill sublime,
The wond'rous lapse of ever-moving time.
To me the art and skill alike unknown,
Condemn'd in solitary woe to groan :
In vain thy brightness gilds the lovely spring,
To me thy brightest charms no solace bring ;
'Midst boisterous winds I kneel, and pouring rain,
And change of seasons brings no change of pain.

CLIMENE AND CHLORIS.

(From Moliere's *Interlude of G. Dandin.*)

Climene.

L'AUTRE jour, d'Anette
J'entendis la voix,
Qui sur sa musette
Chantoit dans nos bois :
Amour ! que sous ton empire
On souffre des maux cuisants !
Je le puis bien dire
Puisque je le sens.

Chloris.

La jeune Lisette,
Au meme moment
Sur le ton d'Anette
Reprit tendrement :
Amour ! si sous ton empire
Je souffre des maux cuisants,
C'est de n'oser dire
Tout ce qui je sens.

TRANSLATION.

Climene.

The other day, Annette the fair
Among our woodlands stray'd ;
I heard her music charm the air,
Such melody she play'd :
Love ! when directed by thy sway,
The pangs are keen to bear ;
I from experience well can say,
Since I have known my share.

Chloris.

And then I heard the young Lisette,
As the sweet echoes died,
Respond her feelings to Annette,
And tenderly she sigh'd :
Love ! if subservient to thy sway,
I suffer pangs so keen ;
It is because I dare not say
The fondness that I mean.

J. R. PRIOR.

Islington.

ON THE FALLING LEAF.

How dubious hangs the tender leaf,
 When Autumn shakes the sceptre near,
 It seems to sigh, it seems to weep,
 And pray her yet awhile to spare,
 Its little form, so near undone
 Before it feels the dreaded blow;
 So man, whose course is almost run,
 Moves tottering o'er the grave below,

When life is scarcely worth a breath,
 Whose nerves are trem'ulous and decay'd,
 Doth supplicate the monster Death
 Longer to spare his scythe's red blade.

The Leaf falls down, is seen no more,
 By winds far driven to its lot;
 Man sinks within th' appointed shore,
 To all but greedy worms forgot.

STEPHENSIANA.

No. XI.

The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in the collection of Anecdotes of his contemporaries, and generally entered in a book the collections of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the Annual Obituary, and many other biographical works, the Author may probably have incorporated many of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and all stand alone as cabinet pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.

MARSHAL GROUCHY.

WHEN I was at Paris I was introduced to Count Volney, whom I found to be a most amiable and respectable man, but, like all the republicans, strongly opposed to Napoleon. Through him I became acquainted with Colonel Corbet, of an Irish family, and aide-de-camp to Marshal Marmont, the very person who was employed by that Marshal to negotiate with Alexander, when the Allies made their forced march on Paris in 1814. Marmont could have defended the capital, but an opportunity seemed to present itself, through Alexander, of getting rid of Napoleon, and establishing a free government. The specious assurances of Alexander on this head satisfied the parties, and Paris was surrendered; for no one then thought of a Bourbon party. In this connexion I met with Arthur O'Connor, who, though receiving a general's pay from Napoleon, was full of discontent. He had married Madame Condorcet's daughter, and the niece of Grouchy. The family feeling, and that of their connexions, seemed to be in unison about Napoleon; and I could not but consider it extraordinary that he so implicitly confided his last stake to the good faith of Grouchy. Perhaps the latter was not bribed, like others, with part of the thirty millions spent on a few weeks' campaign; but the coy spirit of republicanism was at the moment as fatal to France as the influence of money itself.

No person who has been on the ground at Waterloo, which almost commands the view of the intervening

country to Wavres, can doubt that the right wing of Napoleon's army, posted there, was treacherously paralyzed by some parties, or by some influence or other; while it is palpable that his manœuvres and his attack on Wellington were founded on expected co-operation. It was weakly imagined by the republican party in France, that the Allies would not persist in forcing the Bourbons upon them, and that they might be left to establish a republic in the heart of Europe. The Bourbons rode, however, into Paris in the rear of the Allied Army, assured of Fouché, and other members of the Provisional Government; and the republicans fell into their own snare.

CLIVE.

Lord Clive was a man of great powers and gigantic ambition. After the battle of Plassy, as if nothing remained in India worth his grasp, he projected a new field of conquest in the remotest regions of Asia, and turned his eyes towards China, as one worthy of the British arms!

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

The late Duke of Chandos told Sir Robert —, a master in Chancery, that an ancestor of his was sub-governor of the Tower in Queen Mary's reign; and, during the time of the Princess (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth's confinement there, an order came to him, in all appearance signed by the Queen, for taking the Princess into the inner apartment of the Tower, and cutting off her head. On this Mr. Bridges disguised the messenger, and went directly to court, desiring to speak with the Queen; to whom he shewed the order,

order, telling her Majesty that he was desirous to ascertain the truth of the signature. The Queen expressed great surprise at the sight of it, and thanked him most heartily for coming to her, assuring him that it never was her intention to deal so with her sister; and said farther, that, as she was not safe where she then was, she would take care to remove her, which was done accordingly. After Elizabeth came to the throne, she did not forget this service, but rewarded Mr. Bridges and his family.

SAXON POLICY.

The Saxons ordained the quantity of land for each man's lot; which was six acres for wheat, six for barley, six for oats, six for hay, six for pasture, six for dwelling-house, barn-yard, and garden; in all thirty-six. The West Saxons introduced Trial by Jury, and also Grand Juries.

TRIAL BY SINGLE COMBAT.

The judicial combat was not abrogated in England till within these two years, and till then could only be said to be obsolete. In nations emerging from barbarism, it might moderate the licence of private war, and prevent arbitrary revenge; it was also less absurd than the trial by the ordeal, boiling water, and the cross: it might serve as a test of personal courage, and might sometimes check a malicious prosecutor; but it also, at times, armed the strong against the weak, a bravo or ruffian accustomed to blood against a weak and timid man, and was justly stigmatised by Glanville, and repro- bated by Fleta.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THOMAS JEFFERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TO THE EARL OF BUCHAN.

Washington; July 10, 1804.

My Lord,

I received, through the hands of Mr. Lenox, on his return to the United States, the valuable volume you were so good as to send me on the life and writings of Fletcher of Saltoun. The political principles of that patriot were worthy the purest periods of the British constitution. They are those which were in vigour at the epoch of the British emigration to America. Our ancestors brought them here, and they needed little strengthening to make us what we are; but, in the weakened condition of English whiggism at this day, it requires more firm-

ness to publish and advocate them, than it then did to act on them. This merit is peculiarly your lordship's, and no one honours it more than myself; admitting, at the same time, the right of a nation to change its political principles and constitution at will, and the impropriety of any but its own citizens censuring that change. I expect your lordship has been disappointed, as I acknowledge I have been, in the issue of the convulsions on the other side the channel. This has certainly lessened the interest which the Philanthropist warmly felt in those struggles. Without befriending human liberty, a gigantic force has risen up which seems to threaten the world, but it hangs on the thread of opinion, which may break from one day to another. I feel real anxiety on the conflict in which your nation is again engaged; and bless the Almighty Being, who, in gathering together the waters under the heavens in one place, divided the dry lands of your hemisphere from the dry lands of ours, and said "here at least be there peace." I hope that peace and amity with all nations will long be the charter of our land; and that its prosperity, under this charter, will re-act on the mind of Europe, and profit her by the example. My hope of preserving peace for our country is not founded on the Quaker principle of non-resistance under every wrong, but in the belief that a just and friendly conduct on our part will procure justice and friendship from others; and that, in the existing contest, each of the combatants will find an interest in our friendship. I cannot say we shall be unconcerned spectators of the combat. We feel for human sufferings, and we wish the good of all. We shall look on, therefore, with the sensations which these dispositions, and the events of the war will produce.

I feel a pride in the justice which your lordship's sentiments render to the character of my illustrious countryman Washington; the moderation of his desires, and the strength of his judgment, enabled him to calculate correctly, that the road to that glory which never dies, is to use power for the support of the laws and liberties of our country, not for their destruction; and his glory will accordingly survive the wreck of every thing now living.

Accept, my lord, the tribute of
esteem

esteem from one who renders it with warmth to the disinterested friend of mankind, and assurances of my very high consideration and respect.

(Signed) T. JEFFERSON.

THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.

I find a general sketch of his character in a French writer, M. de Segur, which, though not copious, seems, on the whole, to be given with accuracy.

In the military world the Duke held a distinguished rank; his character for judgment, firmness, and intrepidity, was well known. In the seven years' war he nobly overcame a host of dangers and difficulties under which weaker spirits would have sunk. In the war of Bavaria he acquired a still greater reputation, by defending the difficult post of Troppau against all the forces of the emperor. The duke has this additional merit, that his virtues in civil life entitle him to a due degree of consideration. In manners, he is familiar and agreeable, easy and gentle, and he merits also the praise of science in a considerable degree. His philosophy, which is on a level with the attainments of the age, is the genuine offspring of a well-instructed mind. In politics he is refined, but frank, decent in his pleasures, and select in his choice of them, beneficent without prodigality, and frugal without avarice. In the course of a few years, with but a moderate revenue, he has liquidated a debt of forty millions, with which his country was encumbered. His ties of relationship with the King of England had no influence on his politics; and, like Prince Henry, he was for moderate measures with France. Ambition was doubtless his ruling passion, and what interested his feelings in the most direct manner; this excited his attention and stimulated his efforts, so far as to appear twice at the head of armies against the French. It is certain, however, that if Frederick-William had listened to his counsels, the affair of the Stadtholderate would have been adjusted by negotiation, and the Prussian dominions would have escaped many scenes of wide extended ruin and desolation which subsequently took place, under the triumph of French arms.

Of M. de Segur, as an author, it has been justly remarked, that he seldom praises, and he avows his determination to address his readers in the language of truth.

MORTALITY OF TROOPS.

The mean annual loss in 100,000 English troops, during the last six years of the war, presents the following results:—

Deaths	7159
Discharged	2087
Deserters	2642

COBHAM HALL.

William Quartermere, Lord of Cobham, for services done to Henry II. was called knight of the four seas; and, having left Normandy, was accompanied with certain lords in Kent, among which was Cobham, afterwards called Quartermere's fee. His descendant, William Lord Cobham, erected that stately monument of stone in the chancel of Cobham church, to the memory of his parents. He was accused falsely of participating in Wyatt's rebellion; and, in 1559, entertained Queen Elizabeth at Cobham, "with sumptuous fare and delights of rare inventions, at a banquetting-house in the park, with a gallery composed of devices and knotted flowers." In 1582, after acting as ambassador to the Low Countries, and to Austria, he "made a garden to his house at Cobham-hall, wherein he introduced a variety of strange flowers, and trees from all parts of Europe."

The manor of Gravesend, with Cobham-hall, the park and estates of Henry Lord Cobham, and George his brother, having been forfeited for treason, were by act of parliament restored to the crown, 3d of James I.; and, in 1613, King James regranted those to his own kinsman, Lodovic Stewart, son to Esme, Duke of Lenox in Scotland.

The manor of Gravesend, with Cobham-hall, and the rest of the estates of Charles, Duke of Richmond, in the county of Kent, were, about the year 1695, after the death of Lord O'Brien, sold to pay debts and other purposes, at which time:

The manor of Gravesend was valued at 267l. 13s. 2d. per annum, besides waifs, strays, deadlands and wrecks.

The chalk-pits, 60l.

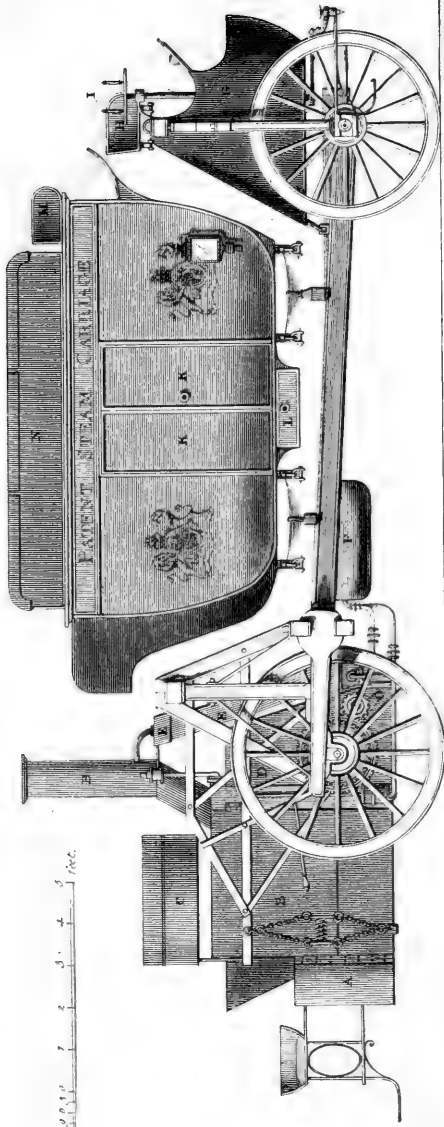
The fair and lands within the manor, 202l. 10s. 6d.

Sir Joseph Williamson, knight, one of the secretaries of state, died in 1707 without issue, having previously purchased the manor of Gravesend and Cobham-hall, and the estates belonging thereto; and, by his will bequeathed two thirds of the same to Edward Lord

Cornbury;



Scale of 1 2 3 4 5 feet.



The Patent Steam Carriage of John Giffiths & Co.

- A. Fire place to which access is had by a door at the back between two seats appropriated to the Director who manages the Steam, & who will sit sideways.
- B. Boiler with its Chimney &c.
- C. Magazine for fuel.
- D. Part containing the apparatus by which the Carriage is propelled.
- E. E. Condensers.
- F. Reservoir of Water.
- G. Box containing the Mechanism by which the front wheels are guided.
- H. Coachman's seat.
- I. Wheel & hand-lever, which the Coachman directs the Carriage.
- K. K. Doors.
- L. Driveway tools & seat, &c. &c.
- M. Seat for the Coach.
- N. Imperial for light packing & operating in three parts.
- O. Driving wheels attached to the carriage & common-wheels & propelled by the Arms &c.

Cornbury; and, on his death, to his sister Theodosia, which she conveyed in marriage to John Bligh, esq. and the whole became the property of Edward Bligh, second Earl of Darnley, in consequence of the purpose of allowing

the claim of Mary Hornsby, a servant of Sir Joseph's, a liberal allowance in lieu thereof, and her son, John Hornsby.

Rathmere, in the county of Meath, is five miles from Trim, and twenty-six from Dublin.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To JULIUS GRIFFITH, ESQ. Brompton Crescent, for Carriages to be propelled by Steam on Common Roads, and capable of conveying Goods and Passengers.

THE ingenuity of man has already effected so many important improvements, and the successful application of mechanical power has so advantageously contributed to the general good of society, that, to excite or deserve attention, something of unusual excellence must now be presented to public observation.

It has been frequently remarked, that one of the proudest triumphs of mechanics, would be the construction of machines adapted to the transport of goods, without the necessity of animal labour, and various efforts have been made to accomplish this object.

Until the present moment, however, those carriages which have depended upon mechanism, or upon mechanism and manual labour united, like Drax's velocipede, or Birch's bivector, have sustained but a short-lived place in the admiration of their supporters; and those which have been propelled by steam, as Mr. Blenkinsop's, near Leeds, and others, have been confined to rail-ways, where, by indented wheels, or contrivances of a similar kind, sufficient resistance has been obtained to insure the progress of certain loads in straight directions.

It seems to have remained for Mr. Griffith to introduce to the scientific and the commercial world, carriages which can be propelled by steam upon common roads, and employed for the common purposes of conveyance.

It is owing to his steady and patient perseverance, during several years, that this long solicited result promises soon to become a public benefit, and that the many important advantages, branching into an almost infinity of directions, will be secured to the United Kingdom.

Under the immediate inspection of Mr. Griffith, and according to his plans, with the assistance of Mr.

Francis Bramah's unremitting attention, a carriage has been completed at the Pimlico manufactory. It is twenty-seven feet in length, including seven feet for the fire, boiler, cylinders, and the mechanism connected with the driving-wheels.

Instead of an axle-tree passing through both the front or both the hind-wheels, as is usual in other carriages, the axis merely passes through the nave of each wheel sufficiently to support on each side uprights, which strengthen and connect the frame of the waggon. From the hind part of this frame, or bed, proceed two perches, inclining inwards until they meet: and, being joined a few feet before they reach the front wheels, they form the bed of a revolving perch; this revolving perch is connected with the bed of the fore part of the carriage, or front wheels, and by its rotatory motion, when either of the wheels is more elevated or depressed than the other, preserves the horizontal position of the carriage.

The direction of the carriage is effected by the action of a bevel pinion connected with a spindle, which is governed by the coachman; this pinion acts on a wheel, whose movements compel those of certain iron braces fixed to the exterior of the front wheels, which turn upon the same spot where they touch the ground; so much power is gained by this pinion, that little force is required from the coachman to produce the necessary direction.

Amongst a variety of new modifications of means already known, and which show that the utmost attention has been bestowed upon the present combination of mechanical and physical powers, the following may deserve to be particularised as peculiar to Mr. Griffith's steam-carriage.

1st. *The easy method of generating steam without danger of explosion; and, after condensation, reproducing a considerable part of it for further use.*

This is effected according to Mr. Griffith's

Griffith's invention by furnishing a given superficies of heated metal tubes, with such a quantity only of water as may be converted into steam, in an exact proportion (both as to quantity and time,) with the expenditure of the previous supply. Instead, therefore, of an immense volume of water, from which steam might be generated, as in common boilers, an assemblage of tubes (whose diameters vary from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches) is scientifically connected together, the lower range of which is supplied with the requisite quantity of water by injecting pumps connected with a reservoir destined to serve for at least eight hours, and placed before the mechanism, between the perches. The steam, generated through the extended cavity of these tubes, is conveyed into two cylinders, the pistons of which are connected with beams and connecting rods. To the lower ends of the latter are attached the cranks, which cranks are again connected by means of a novel modification of an universal joint to the driving-wheels, firmly fixed to the interior part of the carriage-common-wheels, and these last are thus propelled as required.

2ndly. The Artzberger connecting the crank with the driving wheels.

This very ingenious contrivance is the invention of Mr. John Artzberger, professor of mechanics in the Imperial Polytechnic Institute of Vienna, and has been so named by Mr. Griffith in honour of his friend.

It is the play of these united pieces, added to the balancing movement allowed by the suspension of the whole, that prevents injury to the mechanism from any shock to which the carriage may be subjected; it is also the Artzberger which permits one hind wheel to make (as in turning) a larger segment of a circle than the other, and effects without difficulty the retrograde movement of the carriage; objects of sufficient importance to authorize the denomination by which Mr. Griffith, in his honest acknowledgment of the inventor, has thought proper to distinguish it.

The velocity with which the carriage may be made to move, depends upon the quantity of steam conducted into the cylinders, above and below the pistons, whose alternate movements prevent the necessity of a fly-wheel, as in other steam-engines; and the quan-

tity of steam is regulated with the utmost facility, by means of a regulating cock, controlled by the person who directs the engine.

When power is required, and velocity can be dispensed with, as in going up-hill; a pinion, of five inches diameter, is inserted into the teeth of a driving-wheel, whose diameter is twenty-five inches; the strokes of the pistons being calculated at sixty per minute, and the rotation of the driving-wheel being effected by five strokes of the piston, the carriage-wheel, whose circumference is fifteen feet, making one-fifth of its revolution in the same time, the carriage will therefore proceed up-hill at the rate of rather more than two miles per hour.

Where power may be dispensed with, and velocity increased, as on level roads, a wheel of ten inches diameter is made to work in a driving-wheel, whose diameter is twenty inches, the number of strokes of the pistons being the same, it is evident that thirty revolutions of the carriage-wheel will take place, and that the progress of the carriage, upon tolerably even roads, will be $5\frac{3}{8}$ miles per hour, viz. $60 \times \frac{1}{2} = 30 \times$ by 15.7 the circumference of the carriage-wheel = 471 feet per minute = 28260 feet per hour, or 9420 yards = $5\frac{3}{16}$ miles per hour.

The simplicity with which these wheels are put in and out of gear is admirable, and can be effected almost instantaneously.

3dly. The mode of stopping the carriage in cases of descent, or danger, independently of doing so by preventing the supply of steam.

This object is of the utmost importance, where, from the impetus given to the carriage going down hill, its motion may continue dangerously accelerated, even though the propelling power of the steam-engine may be withheld; and it is provided for by an admirable modification of a machine, known in Germany by the name of *premsse*, answering, in some respects, to the English technical term, a break, by a mechanical pressure being made upon the front part of the felly, or rim, of the hind wheels, their motion may be simultaneously, or, to prevent any injury from a too violent shock, may be gradually arrested.

4thly. The suspension of the whole apparatus, so that the operations of the steam-

steam-engine and mechanism may not be impeded or subject to derangement whilst travelling.

This is one of the most essential improvements in locomotive machines, and promises all the advantages that may be expected from its present application. The steam-engine, and those parts of the mechanism of which the exposition to shocks might endanger the progress of the carriage, are suspended by means of four chain slings, with helical springs within them, whose motion is such as to ensure security.

5thly. The revolving perch.

To prevent the horizontal position of the carriage from being deranged, Mr. Griffith employs, as has been already mentioned, a revolving perch, peculiarly adapted to the bed or frame of the front wheels, and whose movement amply ensures the safety required.

In addition to every other kind of security that the most profound reflection has enabled Mr. Griffith to adopt, there are two safety-valves calculated at fifty pounds upon a square inch, whilst every part of the steam apparatus has been proved at the rate of 200 pounds upon a square inch.

From these safety-valves, as well as from the cylinders, the steam is conducted into two condensers, formed of flat copper tubes; that part of the steam which is condensed, falling to the bottom of the condenser, is conveyed to the reservoir of water for further use, whilst the uncondensed

steam is conducted through the chimney, and here extinguishes such sparks as may occasionally find their way from the charcoal, combined with coke, of which the fire is made.

The fire, placed under the boiler, is surrounded by iron plates, and so far removed from the part of the carriage destined for goods, that no possible danger can be apprehended.

The weight of the carriage (which is in form of a caravan,) and the whole apparatus, may be calculated at $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton: it is destined to carry three tons of merchandize, making a total of four tons and a half, upon wheels conformable to the regulations established by law, and subject to the usual restrictions.

We understand that, actuated sincerely by a disposition to promote the public welfare, it is Mr. Griffith's intention to reduce the prices now paid for the carriage of goods throughout the country; not that he can flatter himself with the hope of being speedily useful on many roads, since the construction of a number of waggons demands not only extent of funds, but also considerable time. Should it be proved, however, that Mr. Griffith's steam-carriages can convey goods in an equally secure manner with other waggons, at the rate of five miles per hour, or 100 miles per day of twenty travelling hours; and, at a freight, twenty-five per cent. cheaper than the present prices, there can be no question that he will have deserved well of his country and of mankind.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

DR. ROGET, in his eighth lecture on Comparative Physiology, took a comprehensive view of the subject of RESPIRATION. The necessity of this function, he remarked, would scarcely have been anticipated, from our previous notions of the wants of an animal, founded on the known properties of organized matter; and yet observation shows, that the continuance of life is more immediately dependent on respiration, than even on the circulation itself. Insects, for example, that live without any vascular circulation of their juices, require the free introduction of air into every part of their bodies. The necessity for air appears, also, to be more urgent than for food;

since animals may subsist a considerable time without nourishment, but all will speedily perish if deprived of air. The results of Spallanzani's numerous experiments were stated in illustration of this principle.

Aquatic animals being precluded from the benefit of the direct action of the air in its gaseous state, or as it exists in the atmosphere, receive its influence through the medium of the surrounding water, by which it is absorbed in large quantities, and applied to the organs of respiration. In the lower Zoophytes, this influence appears to be exerted by the intervention of the surface of the body; so that in the polypus, for example, while the interior surface digests the food, and

U performs

performs the office of a stomach, the external surface probably acts as an organ of respiration. Many of the vermes appear, in like manner, to have an external respiration: this is the case with the leech and the earth-worm, in which a superficial net-work of vessels receives the influence of the surrounding fluid. In some genera of this class, it was stated, this structure is confined to particular parts of the surface; and in others, again, the respiratory organs shoot out from the body in the form of bushy fibrils. The different situations of these arborescent gills, which are frequently kept in incessant motion, were pointed out in several orders of molluscous and crustaceous animals.

Dr. Roget then proceeded to examine the extensive series of animals in whom respiration takes place in the interior of the body: beginning with the *holothuria*, the ramified tubes of which exhibit the first trace of a structure adapted to this object; the *asteria*, and the *echinus*, in which the arrangement is somewhat more complicated; and the larger *crustacea*, as the lobster and crab, in which the filaments are collected into a number of pyramidal organs on each side of the body, protected by the shell, and terminating with the more regular structure of gills proper to the ordinary mollusca, and fishes. The disposition of these organs, with reference to the shell, and to the apertures in the mantle, by which the water is admitted to them; and the provision of tubes, capable of being extended and retracted, in those shell-fish that burrow in the sand; were severally pointed out and described. The two auxiliary hearts of the cuttle-fish, at the origin of the bronchial arteries, by which the blood of that animal is propelled with force to the respiratory organs, while the principal heart carries on the aortic or greater circulation, were particularly noticed. The importance of the respiratory functions increases as we rise in the scale of animals. In fishes, the gills form a considerable portion of the system, and their office appears to be more essential to life than in the mollusca. The situation and structure of these organs were minutely described, together with the mechanism by which their action is maintained. The air contained in the water is equally vitiated by the respiration of fishes, and requires an equally con-

stant renewal as in terrestrial animals. Fishes are, therefore, killed in a short time, if confined in a limited portion of water which has no access to fresh air. When many fish are inclosed in a narrow vessel, they all struggle for the uppermost place, where the atmospheric air is first absorbed, like the unfortunate men imprisoned in the black hole at Calcutta. In Humboldt and Provençal's experiments, a tench was found to be able to breathe when the quantity of oxygen in the water was reduced to the five-thousandth part of its bulk, though it is in this way brought into a state of extreme debility: but the fact itself shows the great perfection of the organs in this fish, that can extract so minute a quantity of air from water, to which the last portions always adhere with great tenacity.

The respiration of air in its gaseous state is performed by breathing terrestrial animals in two ways: first, by means of tracheæ, a mode peculiar to insects; and, secondly, by pulmonary cavities, which constitute the essential structure of lungs. The tracheæ of insects are tubes which take their rise by open orifices, called spiracles or stigmata, from the surface of the body, and are distributed by extensive ramifications to every part. They extend even to the wings, to the sudden expansion of which they appear to contribute. In the higher classes of articulated animals, as soon as blood-vessels are met with, the whole apparatus of tracheæ is found to disappear; their necessity being superseded by the power, derived from the possession of circulating vessels, of transmitting the juices to particular organs, where their exposure to the influence of the air may be conveniently effected. The pulmonary cavities of spiders, and of some gasteropodous mollusca, such as the snail and slug, which breathe atmospheric air, are of this description.

The structure of the pulmonary organs becomes more refined and complex as we proceed to the higher classes of animals. Dr. Roget entered into a description of these various structures, and of the diversified modes in which the air was received, and made to act upon them; and afterwards expelled, in the different orders of reptiles, of mammalia, and of birds. The singular mode in which the frog swallows its air, and inflates its lungs

at pleasure, was pointed out. The dilatation of the chest in man, and the other mammalia, by the muscular action of the diaphragm, and by the movements of the ribs, during inspiration, and its contraction during expiration, were fully explained, and partly illustrated by a machine, which exemplified the effects of the motion of the diaphragm. This part of the subject was concluded by an account of the peculiar mechanism of respiration in birds, by which the same air is made to pass twice through the lungs, before it is finally ejected from the system; being received into large cells, which inclose all the principal organs, and even pervade the muscles, and subcutaneous membrane.

Dr. Roget next gave a brief account of the chemical changes effected in the blood, which is exposed to the action of the air during respiration. Our knowledge of these changes, he remarked, was not so much derived from the direct analysis of that fluid in its different states of venous and arterial, as from the inferences necessarily to be drawn from the changes found to have occurred in the air by its passage through the lungs. These changes consist in the disappearance of a quantity of oxygen, and the addition of a corresponding quantity of carbonic acid, and of watery vapour. The redundant carbonaceous principle which accumulates in venous blood in the course of the circulation, is thus discharged in the lungs by its combination with oxygen, and the blood is restored to the vivifying arterial qualities. The analogies between this process, and that of slow combustion, were pointed out, and extended to the phenomena of the high temperature which so many animals maintain above the surrounding media, and which establishes so striking a distinction between warm and cold-blooded animals, more especially remarkable among the larger inhabitants of the ocean.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

Messrs. W. Bishop and Co. of Nant y Moch, near Holywell, have obtained the Isis gold medal, for a paper on the porcelain-clay and buhr-stone of Halkin Mountain, Flintshire.

The qualities which fit a stone for grinding corn, especially wheat, are hardness, to prevent it as much as possible from wearing down by the constant

friction to which it is exposed, a certain degree of tenacity, to prevent the grinding surface from scaling or chipping off, and a cellular structure, in order to increase the quantity of cutting surface, the walls of the cells being at the same time thick enough to resist the strain upon them. All the fine flour required for the supply of the metropolis, and of the other large towns in this island, is prepared by means of millstones of French buhr.

In the year 1816, Mr. Thomas Hooson, of Flint, observed on Halkin mountain a bed of remarkably fine porcelain clay, which, on exposure to the potters' fires, was found to assume a more delicate whiteness than any substance of a similar nature hitherto found in this kingdom; and seeing also other substances which he thought likely to be useful to the potters, he obtained from Earl Grosvenor a lease of all clays, rocks, and stones (except limestone), within his lordship's liberties; and, subsequently, with a view to an extended trade, formed his present partnership with Mr. Richard Fynney, Mr. William Bishop, and Mr. James Whitehead, established under the firm of the "Welch Company at Nant y Moch, near Holywell," where they have erected works for preparing the clay, which is called "Cambria," for sale, by separating it from a white siliceous sand and rock, with which the bed is found mixed to a depth at present unknown, but which has been proved as deep as twenty-six yards. The sand, when separated, is used for glass-making; and the white siliceous rock, now called "Rock Cambria," is ground down and used in the composition of china and earthenware, instead of ground flint, or is mixed with it. For this process of grinding, several thousand tons of chert are annually consumed in the Staffordshire potteries, and much is supplied from Halkin mountain. In quarrying this chert, some of it in the state of vesicular entrochital hornstone was raised, which, when used together with common chert, indicated such a superiority by its expeditious grinding and its little wear, and showed such a proximity in appearance (after having been worked) to the French buhr, that its use for grinding wheat was considered probable; and this led to the first application of the vesicular Halkin rock as a buhr-stone.

Halkin Mountain (called "Alehene"

at the Conquest, according to Pennant) is a range of high uncultivated land in Flintshire, the mineral property of the right honourable Earl Grosvenor. On the inland side it runs parallel to the boundary hills of the vale of Clwyd; and on the north-east stretches from Holywell for about four miles till nearly opposite Northop, in an angle of about twelve degrees with the river Dee, and averages about a mile in breadth.

In order to prove the Halkin buhrs, the discoverers had some made into mill-stones, which they set up in a neighbouring mill in the borough of Flint; some were had by a mill-wright, and afterwards sent to a mill at Dunham-o'-th'-Hill, mixed with French buhrs; and one large buhr was shaped into a mill-stone, and put up at a mill at Ysceiog. They are now able to adduce proofs that the Halkin buhrs are fully equal to the French, and in some cases are declared to be superior to them.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Mr. Babbage has read a paper to the society relative to a new invention in machinery, by which not only the usual logarithms, but also various other mathematical and astronomical tables might be formed, and the types thereof set up, without the possibility of an error throughout the whole process. This discovery we consider as one of the finest in modern times; and (like

the invention of the steam-engine in its application to the arts) it bids fair to open a new era in science. The object, which Mr. Babbage had first in view, was to form an engine which should express any series of numbers whose first, second, third, &c. differences were equal to 0; and which he has completely effected. To those who are acquainted with the method of differences, it will be evident that such series would embrace not only the common logarithms of numbers, the logarithms of sines, tangents, &c.; but likewise the natural sines, tangents, &c. whence its application to the formation of astronomical tables may be readily conceived. But, in the pursuit of this inquiry, Mr. Babbage found that many new views of the subject arose; and that the engine was not confined to the expression of series whose ultimate differences were constant: but that it would form tables, not dependent on that law, and whose differences could not be denoted by any analytical expression.

The engine is very simple in its construction, and may be put in motion by a child. Mr. Babbage, (says the editor of the Phil. Mag.) composed in our presence a long series of square numbers; and likewise the first forty terms of the series of numbers depending on the formula $(x^2 + x + 41)$; all of which are *primes*, and which were formed as expeditiously as a person could write them down.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the THIRD YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the THIRD SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. XVII. *For converting Annuities and Debentures of Five Pounds per Centum per Annum, payable at the Bank of Ireland, into new Annuities of Four Pounds per Centum per Annum.*—April 3, 1822.

Cap. XVIII. *To repeal the Excise Duty on Malt charged by an Act made in the Second Year of his present Majesty, to allow the said Duty on Malt in Stock, and to make Regulations for better securing the Duties on Malt.*—April 3.

Cap. XIX. *To enable Two or more of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, when the Number of such Com-*

missioners is less than Six, to do certain Acts heretofore done by Three or more of the same Commissioners.—April 3.

Cap. XX. *For fixing the Rates of Subsistence to be paid to Innkeepers and others on quartering Soldiers.*—May 15.

Allowances for the diet of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, 1s. per day.—Allowance of one halfpenny per diem, in lieu of diet and small-beer.—For horses quartered 10d. per day to be paid for hay and straw.—Persons paying money to non-commissioned officers or soldiers on the march in lieu of furnishing diet and small beer, liable to be fined.—When halted on a march, non-commissioned officers and soldiers entitled to diet and small beer as after arriving at their destination; and, if such

such halting be only for a day after arrival, and that be a market day, their diet and small beer not to be discontinued.

Cap. XXI. *To amend an Act passed in the 58th Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, for establishing Fever Hospitals, and for making other Regulations for Relief of the Suffering Poor, and for preventing the Increase of Infectious Fevers in Ireland.*—May 15.

Cap. XXII. *To amend an Act, passed in the First Year of his present Majesty's Reign, for the Assistance of Trade and Manufactures in Ireland, by authorizing the Advance of certain Sums for the Support of Commercial Credit there.*—May 15.

Commissioners may enlarge time of repayment of loans under the recited Act, on application of the parties, and may take old securities, or require new, as they think necessary.—Sureties for the repayment of loans to give their consent to the extension of time.—Commissioners to appoint a person to receive applications in writing, for extension of time. If parties be not prepared with new securities or sureties, the commissioners may grant three months longer.—Extended loans to be repaid by instalments, within the periods herein mentioned.—Extension of time not to be deemed a default in payment.

Cap. XXIII. *To facilitate Summary Proceedings before Justices of the Peace and others.*—May 15.

From and after the passing of this Act, in all cases wherein a conviction shall have taken place, and no particular form for the record thereof hath been directed, the justice or justices, deputy lieutenant or deputy lieutenants, or other person or persons duly authorized to proceed sum-

marily therein, and before whom the offender or offenders shall have been convicted, shall and may cause the record of such conviction to be drawn up in the manner and form directed by the Act.—One justice, &c. may receive original information, &c. where two or more justices, &c. empowered to hear and determine.

Cap. XXIV. *For extending the Laws against Receivers of Stolen Goods to Receivers of Stolen Bonds, Bank Notes, and other Securities for Money.*—May 15.

Persons receiving or buying any bond or other security for the payment of money, knowing the same to have been stolen, may be prosecuted as persons receiving stolen goods.

Cap. XXV. *To continue, until the 25th Day of January, 1826, an Act of the 23rd Year of his late Majesty, for the more effectual Encouragement of the Manufacture of Flax and Cotton in Great Britain; and to amend the Law in respect of the Allowances of Excise Duties on Starch and Soap used in certain Manufactures.*—May 15.

23 G. 3. c. 77. so far as relates to starch and soap, further continued.—Notice to be given of residence, and a book to be kept and entry made of the starch and soap received, subject to the inspection of the officer.—Penalty on default, 50l. and loss of allowances.

Cap. XXVI. *To reduce the Rate of Interest payable on the Sum of one million two hundred and fifty thousand Pounds, advanced by the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, for the Public Service, under an Act made in the 48th Year of his late Majesty.*—May 15.

* * * *The New Marriage Act in our next.*

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN AUGUST :

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

BY what crooked and unnatural policy it has happened that this country, of whose constitution we are taught to boast as the bulwark of freedom, and the wonder of the world, has linked herself in intimate alliance, and entered into the selfish views, of those powers whose efforts are wholly directed to the suppression of rational liberty, we shall not now enquire. But the fact is certain, that whatever advances have been made by the continental states towards an improved form of government, and with whatever eagerness they have been observed and encouraged by the nation at large, by the British cabinet they have been remarked with a

jealousy and dislike, sufficiently betraying that hostile feeling, which, fortunately, cannot be more efficiently indulged. In spite, however, of these frowns, France and Spain and Portugal are advancing gradually but firmly in that path, in which it ought to have been our pride and pleasure to have guided them; and appear likely to attain to that only safe and permanent political state which results from a perfect sympathy between the government and the people. A full historical account of the late great events in the Peninsula, and an exposition of the present state, both political and domestic, of the Spanish nation, will be found in *An Historical Re-*
view

view of the Spanish Revolution, including some Account of Religion, Manners, and Literature in Spain, by EDWARD BLAQUIERE, esq. which will be perused with much interest by all who are aware, that on the issue of the great regeneration now in progress through the south of Europe, the political fortunes of one quarter of the globe are depending. It is impossible to peruse this volume without feelings of the most affecting and irresistible nature. Whatever a people could endure from the hand of a most merciless despotism, was borne by Spain for centuries, if not with brutish apathy, with at least superhuman patience; and when at last, to the consternation of all tyrants and bigots, she broke her chains, the example she has shown of firmness, moderation, and wisdom, is beyond all praise. Many trials she has yet, no doubt, to undergo; but she is destined, we trust, to surmount them, and to present the world with the model of a Revolution, peaceful, wholesome, and complete. The proudest deed to which a human being can aspire, is to put his hand to such a work as this; and, in the belief that Mr. Blaquiere's labours are calculated materially to promote its success, we congratulate him on the devotion of his time and thoughts to so noble a subject. Without entering into any minute criticisms, we shall limit ourselves to stating broadly, that the scope of Mr. Blaquiere's volume is good, and the execution respectable; and we cannot convey a more adequate idea of the rational and just nature of his views, both in politics and religion, than by transcribing his concluding passage; a summary which every legislator ought to commit to memory:—" Endeavour to inspire your fellow-citizens with purer conceptions of the Divinity, and a more rational system of adoration; extend the blessings of education to the humblest portion of the community; and, to crown your work, make the representative system, in its fullest and broadest basis, the foundation of law and power."

It gives us sincere pleasure when, amidst the mass of dull and indifferant attempts, which every day put in their ineffectual claim for the prize of poetical fame, we can discover something of a better order, whose merits we may recognize with distinct and deserved praise. Such a reception we do not hesitate to give to *Julian the Apostate, a Dramatic Poem*, by Sir AUBREY DE VERE HUNT, bart. which, considered as a first effort, is highly creditable to its author; containing many brilliant poetical passages, and scenes of great spirit and effect, worthy of a far more experienced hand. The story, though not so closely connected as might be required in the regular drama, is sufficiently clear and intelligible; and the principal characters are discriminated with much force and nature. We shall

look forward with pleasure to the future labours of this promising writer, who has, we think, in this piece, displayed powers not inferior to those of the best tragic writers of the day, and far superior to some whose representations obtained a splendid, but unmerited and short-lived, celebrity.

MR. DUNGLISON has very laudably and usefully employed his talents in giving an English dress to Baron LARREY's tract on the *Use of Moxa as a Therapeutical Agent*; and, although the account of cures are to be received in this, as in almost all other instances, with much reserve, it must be admitted that the records of Larrey are worthy the attention of the British public. His name and character constitute, indeed, a sufficient guarantee against any thing further, in the way of misrepresentation, than may be supposed to result from Gallic enthusiasm, aided by a *con amore* feeling in favour of the particular mode of treatment which it is the object of his book to illustrate. Many of our readers may not be aware that the Moxa is a species of cautery; that it has been employed in China and other parts from the remotest antiquity; that when the term was first introduced into Europe, it was understood to signify a cottony substance procured from the gold-beater's leaf, or pith of the *Artemisia Chinensis*, rolled up into a conical shape,—which, placed upon different parts of the body, and ignited, was suffered to burn down until cauterization was produced. Any combustible substance, however, made into the same form, and applied in a similar way, is now termed a Moxa; and that which Baron Larrey employs "is composed of a certain quantity of cotton-wool, over which a piece of fine linen is rolled, and fastened at the side by a few stitches." This is applied to the part operated on by means of a metallic ring, and its extremity being ignited, the combustion, in some cases, is best kept up by means of a blow-pipe.—The cases in which Larrey principally recommends this mode of cauterising, are those in which the nervous and lymphatic organization are especially implicated; such as certain species of paralytic affection, articular disorders, chronic tumours, and pulmonary consumption. He contends that the vicarious and derivative influence of Moxa is far superior to issues and setons, and to the metallic cautery, which was so much employed by the ancients, and has recently been re-introduced into practice on some parts of the European Continent. He states that even ossific ulceration may be arrested by its judicious employment, and a healthy action induced and kept up in the most deep-seated parts. The English reader will find the language made use of to explain the *methodus mendi* of the Moxa to be a little antiquated and humorous (*capricious*); but, if the facts

be established, the rationale of them may be easily accommodated to the phraseology and pathology at present most fashionable on this side of the Channel.—The translator has here and there let a gallicism slip from his pen; but, upon the whole, the execution of the work is highly commendable; and it is a fact worthy of recording, that two individuals, engaged in the bustle of general practice, who live within a few doors of each other, have within the last month added to the stock of medical literature by publications which would have done no discredit to the learned leisure of University graduates. We allude to the work just noticed, and to Mr. Cooke's able abridgment and elucidation of Morgagni, in two volumes, octavo.

Mr. R. DAGLEY, author of "Select Gems from the Antique," has published a *Compendium of the Theory and Practice of Drawing and Painting*, which embraces the two-fold objects of lectures and illustration, showing the theory of lines in every variety of combination and perspective, with most ample directions, and accompanied by twelve plates, purposely drawn to exhibit the principles of the art, for the advantage of noviciates and all self-teachers. It contains, also, explanations of the various styles of landscape-painting, with notices of several masters, especially of the Italian and Flemish schools, pointing out their peculiar manner and excellencies, which cannot fail to be of use to students in almost every branch. The strong contrast and characteristic differences of style between the Italian and Flemish are clearly and well displayed; the former being conversant with high dramatic and epic subjects, the latter with the repose of nature and pictures of domestic or rural life. We choose to select from the specimens that of "Salvator Rosa," who will form the subject of one of our very valuable notices on Italian literature for the ensuing month. The landscapes of Salvator Rosa are in a style peculiarly his own, and can seldom be mistaken by any who are acquainted with his works. It would be a sort of phenomenon to see a regular building or local view in the pictures of this master. All is rock, mountain, and rugged nature; his trees are tempest-stricken or in decay; and his figures are, for the most part, of a desolating kind,—pirates or banditti. His compositions are at once sublime and romantic in the highest degree; a bold and vigorous touch is the characteristic of his pencil; and his colouring is grave and subdued, yet full of harmony.

A curious little pamphlet has just made its appearance, said to be from the pen of Mr. VIVIAN, entitled *Extracts of Notes taken in the Course of a Tour on the Continent of Europe*; principally relating to a visit to the Isle of Elba, and a conversa-

tion held with Napoleon Bonaparte during his residence there. Though we have reason to believe this production to be in great part genuine, and founded upon the incidents which really took place, we cannot say that its internal evidence is either of a very interesting or satisfactory character. In order to preserve, as nearly as possible, the exact words and phrases made use of by Bonaparte, the author professes to have made minutes of the conversations directly on the spur of the occasion; and, though laying claim to strict veracity, we are almost inclined to wish, when we read some of the common-place questions and answers, that he had given us a little more of the traveller's embellishments. We can scarcely consider such as the following the less tedious and trifling, on the mere score of being correctly reported from the mouth of an Emperor. They may certainly be pronounced to be as true as true. "We found (observes Mr. V.) this extraordinary man standing by the fire, at the further end of a room adjoining the anti-chamber, and into which he had come on being informed of our arrival. On our entrance he advanced towards us, and we took our station with our backs against a table that stood between the windows. Whilst he was advancing he began the conversation:—"What uniform do you wear? That of the Local Militia.—Of what county? Cornwall.—That is a very mountainous country? Yes.—Of what height are the mountains; are they as high as those of this island? They are higher; but they are of a different character,—less insulated.—Are they as high as those of the principality of Wales? Not quite.—How many toises are they,—six or eight hundred? Not so many."

We have to notice, with no slight degree of commendation, a very pleasing and poetical, but far too voluminous work from the pen of Miss PORDEN, author of "the Veils," "the Arctic Expeditions," and other poems; it is entitled *Cœur de Lion, in Sixteen Books*. For a lady, this is indeed no common undertaking; and, we are happy to add, it has been accomplished with more than a common degree of excellence. She seems to have caught some portion of inspiration from the romantic character and events of the third Crusade, which, supporting her through her great enterprize, has enabled her to give a lively and clear description of the scenes and characters on which she dwells. It is however too comprehensive a subject, and far too extended in its details, for us to enter here upon, or to pretend to do more than express our favourable opinion of the manner in which the fair author has executed her perfectly Amazonian task. We may at present truly aver of the British lyre, "*Emula delle trombe empie le se'ce.*"

Of Mr. GALT's novels we have already had frequent occasion to express our favourable opinion, if not altogether our decided approbation. But we are at a loss to perceive in the *Proœst* any additional or even equal manifestation of those graphic powers which, with so correct and lively a hand, portrayed some admirable likenesses, though it must be confessed somewhat too free, in the "Ayrshire Legatees," and in the "Annals of the Parish." Certainly none in the series that follow are quite comparable to them; and, in particular, Sir Andrew Wylie never met with that grace and favour in our eyes that his more fortunate predecessors enjoyed. While the author confines his genius within the scope of his own observation and experience, content to describe what he has really seen and felt, relating to national manners, among certain scenes and characters in the rural and middle order, rather than in lofty, romantic, or very refined scenes of life, we think he is often eminently happy and successful. He sometimes startles our preconceived notions, also, "of the fitness of things," by venturing beyond the bounds of the probable, not to say of the possible; and seems at other moments to forget, that *Du sublime au ridicule il n'y a qu'un pas.*

We venture to recommend to the notice of the public a little volume, entitled *A Journal of Voyages and Travels, by the late THOMAS REES, Serjeant of Marines*, published for the benefit of his orphan daughter. We are pleased to find, in addition to its claims upon our liberality and compassion, that the work is well entitled, from its own intrinsic merits, to some share of public attention and encouragement. In some of its descriptions it is highly pleasing and curious, and gives a very picturesque and clear view of many of the scenes through which the author passed. The remarks of an individual in Mr. Rees's rank of life, on the character, scenery and manners of other countries, must be at all times interesting and curious. Nor are we disappointed in this respect in the work before us; his account of Persia is at once clever and amusing, strongly contrasted with the usual style and manner of travellers, and described in a tone of genuine truth and originality. Most sincerely do we join the fair editor in her charitable wishes in behalf of the orphan object of her regard. May the obscure author and unknown editor be alike sheltered from criticism and contempt; and may the voice of compassion plead successfully with the opulent and humane to encourage its circulation.

We are at last presented with the title of what we have for a long time had far too much of in reality, in a volume of *Nonsense Verses, with an Introduction and Notes.*

They are announced to be from the pen of Mr. JAMES HARLEY, in the modern taste for adopting false names. As the author's object is of course to establish, as far as possible, the absurdity and ridicule inherent in such a work, he seems not to have exercised his faculties in vain, and has often happily succeeded with his readers in producing, — either with him or at him, — some hearty laughs. He mostly, however, appears to be too much above the level of his subject, and labours to lower himself to the true nonsense point in vain. With a genius evidently capable of better things, we know not why he should thus wilfully try to fool the public and himself, while so many poetical fools, without half his taste and talents, are engaged daily and hourly inditing serious nonsense enough.

From the *Three Perils of Man, or War, Women, and Witchcraft*, it would appear hardly possible we should escape, or, at least, from the persevering industry and very prolific genius of Mr. HOGG, of which a *Border Romance*, in three volumes, is no slight additional proof. Judging from this specimen, we are sorry to observe that the excellence of his literary efforts seems by no means to keep pace with the multiplicity of his works. Though the first volume is in parts finely and powerfully written, the story begins to droop and fall awaysadly before it reaches the end. Were it not for the aid of magic, with the frequent and compassionate feats of wizards, ghosts, devils, and brownies, always conveniently at hand, we really think the border romance would never have got across the Scottish borders. The chivalric period and good King Robert, it seems, have helped him over, though we cannot but think he must more than once have stuck fast. The times and the characters are nevertheless very touchingly and romantically drawn, and we have some good sieges, both of love and war, battles, and wild hair-breadth adventures and escapes, which, with some exertion, succeed in keeping us awake to the end of the third volume.

The justly popular study of the present day, which searches after and discriminates the genera and species, and inquires into the former habits of the vast multitudes of beings, of shell-fish in particular, which inhabited the waters of our planet during the progress of accumulating its strata, or of animals which lived upon local parts of the surface in a more advanced stage towards its present state, has received most important aid from a small volume now before us, entitled, *An Introduction to the Study of Fossil Organic Remains, especially those found in the British Strata*, by JAMES PARKINSON, fellow of the College of Surgeons; author of "the Organic Remains of a former World," 3 vols. 4to. &c. &c. In the preface, the author modestly

desly describes his work, "as a slight but comprehensive sketch, attempting to shew the difference of forms and structure in the numerous organized beings with which the earth was peopled before the existence of man; to mark the circumstances in which they agreed with, or differed from, the inhabitants of the present world; and to point out, from the strata in which their remains exist, the order in which they were probably formed." After a few general remarks on the mineralization which organic remains have mostly undergone, the author proceeds to consider vegetable fossils, and speaking of the coaly, tubular, vegetable remains, commonly found in the sand-stones of our coal-fields, and usually denominated reeds, when of small or moderate size, but which have often, and even recently, been described by writers as trunks of trees, the author shews, on the contrary, that all this class of vegetables have been hollow pipes, in that respect resembling the reeds, the bamboos, or the gigantic cretiii of South America. At page 35 the author enters on the consideration of animal fossils, beginning with Zoophytes; under which head, the characters of 161 recent species of sponges are given, after M. Lamoureux, with the intention of facilitating the distinction and arrangement of those sponges which are already known, or which may yet be discovered in a mineral state; the analogous fossil species are then treated of, with reference to this list. Fifty-one recent species of *alcyonii* are next described, and then the known fossil species are described and compared therewith: the next forty-seven pages are devoted to the *coruline* and *encrinural* tribes; and then, beginning at p. 105, the *echinidæ* are amply considered in the following forty pages. At p. 145 the important department of shells is entered upon; concise definitions of the most important conchological terms are first given, with reference to a plate; and then, beginning at p. 150, the characters (and a figure of most of them) are inserted, of each of the known genera of shells, which are usually of sufficient size to be investigated without the aid of a microscope: the microscopic fossil shells (referable probably to several hundreds of genera!) being alone omitted, except as to three species, viz. *milioletes saxorum*, *cornuammonis ariminierse*, and *gyrogonites*: a descriptive list follows, of 714 species of fossil shells, chiefly foreign, which have been described by M. Lamarck. The next thirteen pages are devoted to the novel and important purpose of arranging 477 species of fossil shells (for the most part described and engraven in the "Mineral Conchology" of Mr. Sowerby, prior to the last twenty-one numbers of that useful periodical work,) in the order of the strata in which, respectively, their

genera first occur in the British series, commencing with the earliest of our strata. "Which arrangement may, it is presumed, (says Mr. Parkinson,) assist our conjectures, whilst contemplating the relative periods of the creation, duration, and extinction of the animals, which are only known to us through their mineralized, or otherwise preserved fossil remains." In the following pages (and again at page 333, in concluding) our author draws a number of curious and interesting conclusions from this table; particularly in refutation of those childish dogmas in geology, which assert, that the class, the order, the genera, or even the species of organic beings, having "the simplest forms and organization," were the earliest that existed on our planet; a doctrine, involving the monstrous absurdity, that organization, even the most perfect, as in man, is the result of natural causes, combining and producing successively more complicated forms out of very simple, perhaps the most simple forms, priorly and necessarily existing, according to some! It is to be observed, however, that our author, in altering the arrangement of his table from that of Mr. Farcy's tables (on Smithian principles) at the ends of Mr. Sowerby's volumes, to which he refers in p. 230, viz. from a stratigraphical arrangement of the species, (a natural division,) to an arrangement of the genera (a matter wholly of convention, and which, in the opinion of many of the best naturalists, is alien to nature) he has, apparently without perceiving the same, involved his reasonings with a position, scarcely more tenable or less erroneous than those he refutes; viz. that from some one first pair of each genus, all the species of that genus have progressively sprung, or, as is said in page 252, have been "multiplied in numerous species," by mere procreation, and without the special intervention of all-wise creative power, which so obviously to the unprejudiced and attentive geologist, at the times, and in the places, best fitted for His inscrutably beneficent purposes, gave existence to the first pairs of each living species, mostly, apparently, to very numerous similar pairs at the same time, and endowed these with powers, successively to produce their like: until, through the operation of causes, alike wisely and beneficently pre-ordained, their several races should be extinguished; as now, through the modern lights afforded by the Smithian geology, we may see, has happened to several thousands of entire races of beings. In accordance with the prevailing fashion, derived from our ingenious rather than profound neighbours on the continent, Mr. P. says a good deal at page 254 on the extinct races of supposed fresh-water and salt-water testacea: an idle and unfounded specula-

tion, which we venture to predict that time will entirely banish from geological enquiries, and *potamides, paludina*, &c. cease to empiricise conchology: and probably, also, the notion, that any dry-land products are imbedded in the regular strata, will share the same fate. Our allotted space compels us, reluctantly, to pass over the remainder of the valuable volume before us, with merely mentioning, that the crustacea, birds, fishes, amphibia, and, lastly, the terrestrial quadrupeds or mammalia, are treated of in this order: on the osteology and dentition of the three last, much correct and valuable information is contained in a small space.

Random Rhymes, from Paris; with other Poems; by DENNIS TRAVERS; contain many passages written with great point and spirit, animadverting in a desultory and unconnected manner, and in a tone of severity in which seriousness and sarcasm are equally blended, on the holy alliance, on public events, and individual characters. All these subjects are touched upon with much bitterness, but not beyond what is warranted by the truth. The smaller pieces are for the most part satirical, and are by no means deficient in keenness and vehemence. In his attempts at a higher class of poetry, the author, although he evinces very respectable powers, has not equal success. We have a much better opinion of his talents than of his taste or judgment. In his stanzas on the captive (Napoleon) we find such extraordinary lines as these,

“The *strident* sea-fowl o’er him sounded,
With *gyral* flight, and *plangent* scream.”

We believe the author has already distinguished himself by several spirited prose compositions; and to that, or to the more regular departments of verse, which “stoop to truth and moralize their song;” we think that his efforts will be most effectually directed.

We notice, with great approbation, an elementary school-book, entitled, *Collectanea Latina, or Select Extracts from such Latin Authors as are usually read in Schools before Virgil and Horace: with notes, grammatical and explanatory, in which the difficulties in parsing, scanning, and proving, are resolved; with references to the Eton Latin Grammar, and a Vocabulary*, by THOMAS QUIN, *master of the classical and commercial academy, Malden, Essex.* This work, which is on the same plan with the excellent *Collectanea Minora Græca* of professor Dalzell, promises to be of great assistance to the young student, as it facilitates the acquisition of that elementary knowledge which is generally the most difficult part of his task. The authors, from whose works the extracts are taken, are judiciously chosen, and well adapted to the capacity of the tyro. We particularly approve of the Vocabulary, which

saves a vast deal of time and trouble to the learner. Had a short and comprehensive grammar been added, it would have rendered the “*Collectanea*,” a still more valuable and complete manual for those who are commencing the study of the Latin language.

Amongst all the works of fiction with which we are acquainted, not excluding even the *Adventures of the Spanish Rogue*, we do not recollect meeting with one so full of amusement and interest as the “*Memoir of the Life and Trial of James Mackoull, of Moffatt, who died in the County Gaol of Edinburgh, on the 22d December, 1820.*” The audacious character of this man, the variety and ingenuity of his schemes, the unspeakable effrontery with which he faced the terrors of the law, and the many notorious crimes in which he was implicated, render this singular memoir highly amusing. His last offence was committing a robbery on the Glasgow Bank, to the amount of 20,000*l.* of which he was ultimately convicted. He would probably have avoided this danger had he not most impudently sued the Bank for a portion of the stolen property which had come into their hands, and which he could not be content to lose. At this trial, upon which the defence was that Mackoull had robbed the defendants of the money, he had actually the nerve to appear in court, and attempted by his presence to annoy and disturb the counsel for the Bank. “At this time,” says the *Memoir*, “a considerable noise was heard in the court; and, to the astonishment of all present, Mackoull appeared pressing through the crowd, and never stopped till he got close to Mr. Cockburn’s right hand: here he stood with the utmost composure, and looked around him with a kind of sarcastic grin peculiarly his own.” This was certainly the sublime of impudence. The reader will find many curious anecdotes relative to the police of the metropolis in this volume.

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Part VI. completing Vol. VII. of the *Journal of Modern Voyages and Travels*: containing Dupin's Travels in Great Britain; consisting of Tours through the Naval and Military Establishments. Sewed, 3s. 6d. 4s. boards.

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NEW

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Practical Hints for acquiring Thorough-Bass; by F. J. Klose.

THERE is no object of musical instruction that has more engaged private attention, and employed the public press, than that of disseminating the rules of thorough-bass, or laws of harmony. Mr. Klose, however, thinking that even after all the numerous publications in this path of tuition, from Holder and Pasquela to Kollman and Crotch, there still remained something to do, (and perhaps he was right,) has produced a work under the above modest and unpretentious title, which, if by its very nature it can contain nothing new, does at least throw a somewhat clearer light on the general principles of harmonic combination.

To render his work as generally useful as possible, Mr. K. commences with giving a view of the very elements of the musical science. From the elucidation of the intervals, as expressed by the tones of the piano-forte, he proceeds to the consideration of the first and simplest construction of harmony; viz. that of the common chord, in the several ways in which it is capable of being formed; and to the explanation of the figural signs by which it is indicated. The exemplifications exhibited in rotation are of a nature to satisfactorily illustrate the verbal instruction, and we think it nearly impossible that the attentive student should find himself at a loss to comprehend and reduce to practice the rules laid down. The subject-matter of the book is comprised in twenty chapters, the first three of which are dedicated to the initiatory objects which are to communicate the principles of the concord; the fifth, sixth, and seventh, explain the relative nature of the common-chord when it is made the accompaniment of a bass-note, of which it is not common-chord, and describe the formation and use of the discord of the seventh. These seven chapters constitute the first of the two parts into which the work is divided. In the second part, or remaining thirteen chapters, all the different chords, both harmonic and inharmonic, are treated of, and illustrated both by precept and example. The practical lessons are numerous, and so constructed as to serve the double purpose of informing the

mind and providing exercise for the finger. Of the "Appendix," with which the work closes, we cannot speak in terms of commendation, because we cannot perceive its utility. Had it consisted of any thing more than a partial recapitulation of what is presented to the reader in the previous pages, we should, at least, have had to acknowledge so much in its favour: but that satisfaction we are denied; and have to regret that any part of a generally useful book should be unprofitably occupied.

"*Hail, beauteous Stranger.*" Composed by Joseph de Pinna. 2s.

"Hail, beauteous Stranger," is a ballad of two verses. While its passages, separately regarded, are fanciful and attractive, the general effect, if not of the newest character, claims our respectful report. Mr. de Pinna, in vocal composition, obviously possesses a free and fertile imagination, and would, we think, prove successful in an operatical attempt. A certain ease and smoothness pervades his melodies, that will scarcely ever fail to gratify the cultivated as well as the less-refined ear. This observation forcibly applies to the air we have before us; the prevailing good qualities of which sanction our saying, that it only wants more originality and distinction of feature, to form one of the best songs of its species, that, for a long while, has come under our critical notice.

"*Wake, Rosa, wake!*" A Serenade, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte. Composed by C. S. Evans. 1s. 6d.

"Wake, Rosa, wake," without any distinguishing marks of excellence in its style, is of a cast to please the lovers of smooth, easy, and familiar melody. The passages are flowing and natural; and, from their congeniality and unconstrained succession, an effect is produced, that gives the song a respectable rank among the vocal compositions of the day. The accompaniment, as in our opinion is the most proper for ballads in the lighter style, is the most simple imaginable, and the bass such as to induce us to think it must have been very little studied, perhaps the first that offered itself to the composer's mind. As a chamber song; this little production is entitled to our respectful report, and we recommend it to the attention of young vocalists.

"'Tis vain to deck thy Brow with Pearls." A song composed by Joseph de Pinna. 2s.

Mr. de Pinna has applied to the words of this song a melody that is expressive, and abundant in pleasing turns. The passages, though not in themselves of remarkable force or novelty, must be allowed two advantages; first, that of agreeably touching the external sense; and, secondly, that of assisting the poet in delicately moving the mind. The piano-forte accompaniment, the introductory and concluding symphonies, and the bass, are all of a character to indicate the hand of a real master; and the merits of the composition, viewed collectively, are sufficiently imposing to justify our awarding it the passport of our recommendation.

The Bath Waltz, arranged with Variations for the Piano-Forte; by E. Simms. 1s. 6d.

The melody of this waltz is so agreeable, as, in our opinion, ought to have suggested variations more diversified and more attractive. They are neither unlaboured nor unscientific; but they are deficient in ease, freedom, and beauty. As forming a useful practice for the tyro in execution, they may deserve our recommendation, but we cannot promise the tasteful amateur much gratification from their performance. Their number extends to five; and they are followed by a code of eight bars, which does not form an eligible conclusion: but our general verdict upon the qualities of the publication cannot be commendatory.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

IT is creditable to the House of Commons, that a few days before its close, an address was voted to the King, to represent "that the editions of the works of our ancient historians are incorrect and defective; that many of their writings still remain in manuscript, and in some cases in a single copy only; and that the House would make good the expenses of printing an uniform and convenient edition of the whole." The address was presented, and compliance promised; we may therefore calculate on the speedy appearance of some parts of the work.

We are gratified at seeing a ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC announced, and at observing the respectable list of donations and subscriptions, which have appeared in its support. No art is in any proportion so much encouraged, and yet none is in a lower state. Germany, Italy, and France, surpass us in every branch of it; and, were it not for natives of those countries, we might sink back to the barbarous choirs of our village churches. Besides, a Royal Academy of Music must do good, and can do no harm; a position which will not hold in regard to the Royal Society of Literature, (whose existence we deprecated in our last Number,) which may do much harm by overawing free enquiry, by patronising servile and sycophant writers, (the Southcys, Scotts, and other toad-eaters of their day,) and consequently depressing, indirectly or

directly, the hopes and exertions of free, sturdy, and original genius. Not so with this art; it is a science of pure taste,—its standard is the ear, which will not flatter,—it has no connexion with syllogisms and sophisms,—and patronage, come whence it may, must promote its advancement. Literature is a republic; but music and painting are aristocratic arts, which may, as such, be served by associations with royalty.

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Organ, Piano-forte, and General Instruction, as Conductors of Orchestra—Messrs. Clementi, J. Cramer, Greatorex, Hornby, Potter, and Sir G. Smart.

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Corded Instruments.—Messrs. F. Cramer, Dragonetti, Lindley, Loder, Mori, H. Smart, Spagnioletti, and Watts.

Wind Instruments.—Messrs. Ash, Griesbach, M^rIntosh, Nicholson, Puzzi, and Willman.

The promised illustrations of the Bible, Testament, and Common Prayer, are at length completed; and those hitherto uninviting-looking works will now be found in every family in most attractive forms, at little additional expense. 260 designs from the great masters, at an expense of only four, five, or six shillings extra, for the whole, is a phenomenon in the artist and

and ensures universal adoption to the plan, as soon as known and seen.

Second and third editions of large numbers have been printed within the month of O'MEARA'S *Voice from St. Helena*: it is a voice which has reached almost every fire-side in the kingdom, and has produced its effect on the usually inaccessible consciences of certain self-sufficient statesmen.

The first part of BAKER'S *History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire*, will appear in folio in a few days.

The Hundred of Mere, forming part of Sir RICHARD COLT HOARE'S *History of Modern Wiltshire*, will speedily be published in folio.

Mr. ARTIS, of Milton, near Peterborough, announces a series of Plates, illustrative of the recent discoveries in the excavated remains of the Roman town of Caistor. It will contain plans of the principal buildings, and correct representations of the Mosaic and Fresco designs, of implements, utensils, coins, &c.

The Rev. R. HENNAH is preparing an Account of the Lime Rocks of Plymouth, with engravings of the animal remains found in them.

Mr. C. MILLS, author of "the History of the Crusades," &c. is preparing for publication the *History of Rome from the earliest Period to the Termination of the Empire*, in ten volumes octavo, an important work, and long a desideratum in English literature.

M. JULLIEN, the distinguished editor of the *Révue Encyclopédique*, has visited London within the month, for the purpose of cultivating the correspondence of men of letters in England with that Journal of the European world. For our parts we have constantly lamented the shyness of the English literati to correspond with the principal continental journals, having often experienced the liberal feelings of continental writers, in corresponding with the *Monthly Magazine*. We learn, however, with pleasure, that some English writers of eminence have yielded to the solicitations of M. Jullien; and that an unrestrained commerce of literature and intellect is likely in future to be much increased between the two countries, in consequence of his public-spirited exertions.

The Society of Friends, with that fearless intrepidity which always marks their conduct in the cause of truth and justice, have published an appeal to the world against slavery in

general, and West Indian slavery in particular. Having destroyed or smitten one head of the hydra, in the infernal traffic in their species; they now direct their attention to another, in the insolent and unjust power assumed over the person by men in regard to the actual slavery of their fellows. May they succeed!

Shortly will be published, *Travels through the Holy Land and Egypt*, by W. R. WILSON, esq. of Kelvin-bank, North Britain, illustrated with engravings.

A new volume of the BOMBAY TRANSACTIONS, illustrated by numerous plates, is in the press.

Dr. UWINS will commence his autumn course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, on Tuesday Oct. 8, at a quarter past seven in the evening.

Dr. PEARSON'S Lectures on Physic and Materia Medica, and Professor BRANDE'S Lectures on Chemistry, will commence, as usual, the first week of October, in George-street, Hanover-square, and at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street.

Mr. ELMES'S *Memoirs of the Life and Works of Sir Christopher Wren*, are in great forwardness, and will be published early in the winter.

THE NEW LONDON BRIDGE is to be erected about 170 feet from the west side of the present bridge, and to afford a clear water-way of 690 feet. It is to be faced with granite, and to consist of five arches; the centre arch to rise twenty-three feet above high-water mark of an average spring-tide. The acclivity of the road to and over the bridge is not to be steeper than one foot in twenty-six.

Speedily will be published, in two volumes octavo, *Views of Ireland, Moral, Political, and Religious*, by JOHN O'DRISCOLT, esq.

Dr. CAREY has in the press a small neat edition of *Statius*, in addition to the forty-five volumes of the Regent's Pocket Classics, already published.

A System of General Anatomy, by W. WALLACE, M.R.I.A. Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery, &c. is in the press. It will include all that is valuable in the "Anatomie Generale" of Bichat, and in the additions to the same work by Beclard, together with such facts as have been ascertained in this country.

As a specimen of the progress of ecclesiastical architecture, we introduce

duce a View of the New Church for the extensive and populous parish of St. Pancras, recently opened in the new road, on the site between Tavistock and Euston Squares. It has cost the parish about 70,000*l.*; but its mixed Egyptian and Grecian characters, though admired by a few, are by no means agreeable to the public, who for these purposes justly prefer the unmixed Gothic or Grecian styles. This splendid church, in the general plan of the exterior, is founded on a model of the ancient Temple of Erectheus, at Athens. There are three entrances under the portico, the centre one an exact representation of the entrance to the Greek Temple; the rich ornaments and mouldings have been executed from models by M. Rossi, in *terra cotta*. The wings at the eastern end of the church are formed on the model of the Pandoseum, which was attached to the Temple of

Erectheus. The eastern end is semi-circular, and in this particular only differs from the original, which is square. The steeple is also from an Athenian model,—the Temple of the Winds, said to be built by Pericles; its elevation from the ground is 165 feet. The interior of the church is very neat and elegant. The vestibule is a correct representation of the interior of the Temple of the Winds. Above the communion-table are six splendid verd antique Scagliola columns, copied from the Temple of Minerva. The galleries are supported by pillars, taken from the casts of the Elgin marbles. The pulpit and reading-desk are composed of the celebrated Fairlop oak. The windows of the church are upon the Grecian model; they are composed of ground glass, with stained borders. It is calculated that there are 2500 seats in the church.



Speedily will be published, Illustrations of the Enquiry respecting Tuberculous Diseases, with coloured engravings, showing in an especial manner the progress of tubercles in the lungs, by JOHN BARON, M.D. &c.

Mr. ARTHUR KERSHAW is preparing for publication, a Treatise on the Seventy Weeks of Daniel, wherein the accomplishment of the predicted events is evidently shown, according to the

press letter of the prophecy; in a disquisition on the hypothesis of Dr. Lloyd, bishop of Worcester, to which it owes its origin. It will be a complete comment on the Bishop's Exposition, and contain every necessary to the easy understanding of the Prophecy by the unlearned.

A Translation of LEGENDRE'S Elements of Geometry, which has gone through so many editions in France, is

in the press, and will be published in a short time. It is edited by Dr. BREWSTER, and under the sanction of M. Le Chevalier Legendre, who has communicated several important additions to the Editor.

The first number of Anatomical and Physiological Commentaries, by HERBERT MAYO, Surgeon and Lecturer in Anatomy, is in the press.

The Aphorisms of Hippocrates, with a translation into Latin and English, are preparing by Mr. T. COAR.

In a few days will be published, illustrated by coloured plates, a new edition, with additions, of Mr. MAWE'S Treatise on Diamonds and Coloured Stones, including their history, natural and commercial.

A Treatise on Conchology, by Mr. MAWE, is printing, in which the Linnæan system is adhered to, and the species that differ in form, &c. are put into divisions.

The Life of Mr. EMERY, late of Covent Garden Theatre, comprising a brief history of the stage, and numerous anecdotes of contemporary performers, for the last ten years, is in the press.

In September will appear a Memoir of the Life of the celebrated Sir Hudson Lowe, with a black profile likeness, by an Officer of the 53d.

Mr. DANIEL MACKINTOSH has made considerable progress in the second edition, revised and enlarged, of the History of Scotland, from the invasion by the Romans till the union with England, with a supplementary sketch of the rebellions in 1715 and 1745, and remarks illustrative of the national institutions of the Scots, the progress of education and literature, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce.

The European Magazine being put up a few months ago to auction, by the executors of the late proprietor, was purchased for 1,720*l.* and has since been continued with its usual spirit; but, in a few months, we see announced the *New European Magazine!* We know nothing of either party, and some unexplained circumstances may, for aught we know, fully justify this particular case; but, in general, the impropriety of such practices ought not to be countenanced by the public; and he who purchases and encourages such obtrusive publications is as culpable as he who commits the fraud. Few works are attended by eminent success, but some knave

often seeks to avail himself of the want of caution in purchasers, and brings out a fraudulent imitation or forgery, with the word *new* prefixed. The crime is generally followed by its own punishment, and the counterfeits meet with the fate of the jackdaw in the fable; but for a season they sometimes inflict the injury which is an ingredient of crime, and too many persons become parties from inadvertency, or defect of moral feeling. We glory in rivalry, have flattered by successful competition, and improved by the *honest* competition of others; but it is different when some crafty impostor takes your good name, forges your mark, and obtains temporary success by imposing on the incautious, who for a time mistake the counterfeit for the original.

The Remains of the late Alexander Leith Ross, A.M. of Aberdeen, will be published in a few days. Mr. R. was remarkable for his attainments in oriental literature.

Dr. MEYRICK announces a work of extent and research on Ancient Armour.

Professor LESLIE, the distinguished experimentalist and mathematician, lately judged it worth while to bring an action of damages against Blackwood's Magazine, for certain ill-natured strictures on him and his works. Nothing could be more gratifying to a man of letters than the testimonies of the Professor's friends on the trial; yet the jury gave him only 100*l.* damages.

In the press, WALKER'S New Ciphering Books, on a plan entirely original, containing a sufficient number of examples to exercise the scholar, arranged in easy progression.

Mr. J. H. CURTIS will commence his next course of Lectures on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Ear, and on the Medical Treatment of the Deaf and Dumb, early in October.

Mr. BRODIE has made considerable progress in a second edition (with the addition of some new cases,) of Pathological Observations on Diseases of the Joints.

Dr. O'SHAUGHNESSY'S letter to his clergy, relative to the subscription for the Irish, now above 265,000*l.*:—"This work of mercy originated with our generous and compassionate friends in England, by whose zeal and piety immense sums poured in on the London Tavern Committee of Management, by whose anxiety for our relief,

“all possible means were adopted,—charity sermons, benefits of balls and theatres,—and, having tried all other measures, collections from door to door were resorted to, with considerable success.—In the history of the world is there to be found an instance of such benevolent feelings as are now manifested; and by whom—by the illustrious English Protestants, in favour of the destitute Roman Catholics of Ireland!—As the apprehension of famine must soon be done away, by the prospect of an abundant harvest, this same great nation is turning its thoughts towards a supply of night and day covering for men, women, and children, of our half-naked peasantry.—Heavenly God! can those wretched poor people ever forget such kindness. [*Here let the congregation kneel down.*]—Therefore, with one heart and voice, let us offer our fervent prayer to the throne of the Eternal God, humbly and earnestly beseeching Him, that every spiritual and temporal happiness and prosperity may be the reward of this unheard-of munificence, in favour of the destitute population of this unfortunate country.”

The Church in Danger more from the Profligacy and Rapacity of its own Clergy than from Sectaries, by PATRICK CONNELLY, a Catholic priest, will soon appear.

Three Letters to Henry Brougham, esq. M.P. on the Licensing System, by a Clerk in the Excise, are printing.

Since the discovery of America our English gardens have cultivated 2345 varieties of trees and plants from America, and upwards of 1700 from the Cape of Good Hope, in addition to many thousands which have been brought from China, the East Indies, New Holland, various parts of Africa, Asia, and Europe; until the list of plants now cultivated in this country exceeds 120,000 varieties.

The Rev. T. DURANT, of Poole, has in the press a second edition, with corrections, of *Memoirs and Select Remains of an only Son.*

Mr. OVERTON, of Chelsea, has in the press an entirely new View of the Apocalyptic Numbers.

The Heir of Kenningmuir, a tale of the days of King Stephen, will speedily be published, by T. A. LYLE.

Official Return of the Number of Persons Committed, Sentenced, Acquitted, &c. &c. in England and Wales.

	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	Seven Years.
<i>Committed for Trial, viz.</i>								
Males	6036	7347	11758	11335	12075	11595	11173	71319
Females	1782	1744	2174	2232	2179	2115	1942	14168
Total	7818	9091	13932	13567	14254	13710	13115	85487
<i>Convicted and Sentenced.</i>								
To death*	553	890	1302	1254	1314	1236	1134	7683
Transportation for life	38	60	103	122	138	221	155	837
Fourteen years	94	133	157	236	219	341	272	1452
Ten years	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	4
Seven years	826	861	1474	1692	1723	1655	1675	9906
Four years	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Imprisonment and severely to be whipped, fined, pilloried, kept to hard labour, &c. :—								
Five years	—	3	1	—	1	—	1	
Four years	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Three years	7	16	25	7	19	15	10	99
Two years, and above one year	229	249	238	259	317	355	286	1933
One year, and above six months	666	704	1979	1026	1054	1153	1117	6799
Six months and under	2315	2691	4357	4125	4454	4089	3872	25903
Whipping and fine	154	190	320	235	268	252	265	1684
Total convicted	4883	5797	9056	8958	9510	9318	8788	56310
— acquitted	1648	1884	2678	2622	2635	2511	2501	16479
— no bills found and not prosecuted	1287	1410	2198	1987	2109	1881	1826	12698
Total	7818	9091	13932	13567	14254	13710	13115	85487
* Of whom were executed	57	95	115	97	108	107	114	695

An immense whale of the spermaceti kind, called the Macrocephalus, was lately caught off Creswell. The following were its dimensions:—

Length from the tip of the nose to the end of the upper fork of the tail ..	61·0
Girth in thickest part	37·6
Height of the nose or blunt part of the head	10·9
Length of the under-jaw	13·6
Distance between the eyes	20·6

—The upper jaw projects five feet beyond the under one; in the latter there are two rows of ivory teeth, twenty-three in each row; in the upper jaw there are no teeth, but it is furnished with cavities to receive the teeth of the under.

Moral Hours, a poem, from the pen of the Rev. J. JONES, M.A. will soon appear.

Dr. BREWSTER has published, in his valuable Journal, a list of the steam-boats plying on the river Clyde in 1822. The boats which ply between Glasgow and Greenock generally make two, and frequently three trips a-day; and hitherto not a single passenger has lost his life, either from sea-risk, or the nature of the machinery.

	Tons.
Superb, to Liverpool, ..	160
Majestic,	239
City of Glasgow, .. do.	
— building, .. do.	
Eclipse,	Belfast.
Britannia,	Campbelton, - 69
Argyle,	do. - 66
Highlander,	Loch Sunart.
Comet,	Fort William, - 29
Highland Chieftain, Stranraer, ..	- 37
Inverary Castle, .. Inverary, ..	- 71
Rothsay Castle, .. do. -	- 61
Towart,	do.
Neptune,	Rothsay, - 68
Highland-Lad,	Lochgoil-head, - 34
Fingal,	do. - 52
Port-Glasgow,	Helensburgh, - 55
Greenock,	do. - 33
Caledonia,	do. - 57
Waterloo,	do. - 58
Glasgow,	Largs, - 43
Albion,	do. - 63
Largs,	do.
Dunbarton,	Dunbarton.
Maion,	Loch Lomond.
Postboy,	Greenock, - 54
Gourock,	do. - 45
Marquis of Bute,	do. - 36
Robert Burns,	do. - 48
Oscar,	do. - 37
Trusty,	Goods, - 59
Industry,	do. - 55
Di-patch,	do. - 58

Active,

Sampson,

Hercules,

This spirit of enterprize is creditable to the Scotch. On our Severn there is not one; and only one in the Bristol Channel, from Bristol to Tenby, and Ireland.

We have at sundry times given place to papers by Mr. Doncaster on spade husbandry, and we now have pleasure in giving the substance of a letter from Mr. Falla, of Gateshead, detailing the experiments of four successive years in the cultivation of wheat by the spade. Former experiments, says Mr. F. having been made with plants of wheat raised upon garden beds, and from thence transplanted into lines, Mr. F. began with the same mode; he sowed the wheat in beds in the month of August, and transplanted the same in September and October, —the distance of the lines from each other was, in one experiment, nine, and in another twelve inches—plading, in both cases, twelve plants per yard in the lines. These experiments he made two successive years, and the least produce was fifty-two bushels, and the greatest sixty bushels, Winchester, per acre. The quantity of ground under these experiments was half an acre each year.

COST.	
Digging at 4d. per rood	£1 13 0
Transplanting 232,323 plants,	
at 4½ per 1000	4 7 1½
Two pecks of seed wheat	0 4 6
<hr/>	
Total	6 4 7½

Experiments in 1819.	
1 transpl. from seed-bed into 6 in. lines, produced	62½ bushels p. acre.
2 do. do. 9 do. do.	56½
3 do. do. 12 do. do.	61
4 sown in drills 9 do. do.	65½
5 sown broadcast	58½

Experiments in 1820.	
1 transpl. from seed-bed into 6 in. lines, produced	68½
2 do. do. 9 do. do.	68½
3 do. do. 12 do. do.	60½
4 sown in drills 9 do. do.	75½
5 sown broadcast	76½

Expense of one acre in drill, and also broadcast :	
Digging	£1 13 0
Seed wheat, two bushels per acre	0 18 0
<hr/>	
	2 11 0
If sown broadcast, and raked in	0 4 0
<hr/>	
	2 15 0

I have no difficulty in asserting, that one digging is equal to three ploughings and harrowings; and the ploughing each time of an acre is calculated to cost 8s. and the harrowing 2s.

Three ploughings and harrowings, at 10s.	1	10	0
Seed wheat, two bushels per acre	0	18	0
Harrowing the seed in	0	2	0
		2	10

Hence the cultivation of an acre of wheat by the spade, costs only 5s. more than by the plough. The comparative advantage of produce is,—

By the spade, 68½ bushels per acre at 8s.	27	8	0
By the plough, 38 bushels per acre at 8s.	15	4	0

The difference, or profit.... 12 4 0

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander, from a desire that criminals, after suffering by exile in Siberia or otherwise, may appear again in society, in the event of their acquiring, by repentance, that moral character and temper which are suited to it, has lately abolished, in perpetuity, the punishment of marking with a brand, which it has always hitherto been the practice to inflict, in connexion with the knout.

Lieutenants Wrangel and Anjou, of the Russian marine, appointed by government, in 1820, to make discoveries in the north and north-east extremities of Asia, proceeded, first, to Neukolymsk, in the north-east part of Siberia. Feb. 19th, 1821, (the cold being at from thirty-two to thirty-four of Reaumur,) they set out from Neukolymsk on sledges drawn by dogs, in quest of Cape Scheheladeh, which the English Captain Burney, in a work lately published, describes as an isthmus which connects Asia with the American Continent. They made astronomical observations on the whole line of coast, and afterwards ranged along it by sea. Advancing, in an easterly direction, they were enabled, at length, to ascertain that there is no connecting isthmus in that region. They then returned to Neukolymsk, whence departing March 22d, they proceeded on another journey to the north, to discover the great continent supposed to be in that direction, but insurmountable obstacles prevented their advancing very far; and, after an absence of thirty-eight days, they returned to Neukolymsk. They have since, it is said, returned to the Baltic by the Sound.

DENMARK.

A volcanic eruption of the Jokkul, in Hekla, took place this winter in Iceland. The following account is an

extract of a letter from M. Bryniulo Sivertsen, minister at Holt:

“The real crater is about five miles from my house at Holt. The fire made its way suddenly by throwing off the thick mass of ice which scarcely ever melts, and of which, one mass, eighteen feet high, and twenty fathoms in circumference, fell towards the north, and, therefore, fortunately not over the village. At the same time, a number of stones of different sizes slipped down the mountain, accompanied by a noise like thunder; no real earthquake, however, was felt. After this, a prodigiously high column of flame rose from the crater, which illumined the whole country round so completely, that the people in the house at Holt could see as perfectly at night as in the day-time. At the same time much ashes, stones, gravel, and large half-melted pieces of the rock, were thrown about, some of which amounted to the weight of fifty pounds. In the following days, and until the new year commenced, a great quantity of fine powder of pumice fell in the surrounding country according to the direction of the wind, so that a thick bed of it covered the fields. It resembled the falling of snow, and penetrated through all openings into the houses, where it exhaled an unpleasant smell of sulphur. The eyes suffered extremely by this dust. At Christmas, a violent storm from the south raged; it rained hard, which produced the good effect of blowing and washing away the ashes from the fields, so that they will do but little harm.”

FRANCE.

The French Academy have lately offered a premium for the best poem on the devotedness of the French physicians at Barcelona. No fewer than 127 bards have sent in their productions for the competition.

The Coquille corvette sailed from Toulon on the 11th inst. on a voyage from which results interesting to geography and physical science may be expected. She will first sail for the Cape of Good Hope, and will afterwards proceed to the great Archipelago of Asia, several parts of which she will explore. She will also visit the coast of New Holland; and, after putting into some of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, she will return to France, by doubling Cape Horn.

On the 1st of January last year France contained 1,070,500 boys from five to fifteen years of age, who attended the primary schools in France; of which there were 27,528 schools under 28,945 masters. About 500,000 girls also attended the public schools.

The Paris Exhibition in 1822 contained

tained 1372 paintings, landscapes, portraits, &c.; 158 statues, bas-reliefs, &c.; 171 engravings and designs; 14 plans and models.

SPAIN.

An Athenicum was established at Madrid in 1820, to augment the mass of knowledge. Two sittings are held weekly, and a reading-room is kept open from morning until evening, furnished with journals. The principal subjects which have occupied the institution are,—1st. *Tithes*, of which they have been inquiring into the origin, and to discover the pretended divine right which those who possess them claim. 2dly. The seignorial rights. 3dly. The right of interpreting the laws. 4thly. The actual state of America. 5thly. The colonial system. 6thly. The public debt. 7thly. The Penal Code.—Professorships had been established for the French, German, and English languages; natural law; mathematics; political economy; history; stenography; constitutional law; Greek; physiology as applied to morals; physics.

GREECE.

The seat of government has provisionally been fixed at Corinth, but Athens is to be the capital of Greece. The national arms are a figure of Minerva, with the attributes of wisdom. The flag is blue and white, united by a cross, and the Greek religion is that of the state, all other religions being tolerated and protected. Citizens must be Greek by birth, and members of a

Christian community. Strangers may be naturalized, but they must profess Christianity. The laws are those of the Greek emperors; but the military and commercial code of Napoleon has been proclaimed as part of the laws of the state. The name of the King of France is placed at the head of the Christian monarchs, in consequence of the protection the French consul at Patras afforded to the Greeks in 1821. Schools, libraries, and museums, are already proposed to be established, and civilization and liberty will, it is hoped, once more flourish in their native country.

EAST INDIES.

The Bombay papers contain a notice of a new weekly paper, to be published in the Bengalee language, being the first attempt of the kind, and it is to be edited by a learned Hindoo. In the first and second numbers were articles on the liberty of the native press, and on trial by jury; and they had been purchased with so much avidity, that both were out of print. It appears under the title of *Sungbaud, Cowmuddy*, or the Moon of Intelligence.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Cordilleras have not lost the destructive power ascribed to them by early travellers. A Dr. John Nicol and Mr. Black lately crossed them from Mendoza to St. Jago, when a lady perished, and nine of the natives lost their sight, from the intensity of the reflection from the snow.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

DOES suicide necessarily suppose insanity? In early times, when superstition gave the law in those cases which are now transferred to the tribunals of science, every marked occurrence of mental aberration was thought to be an immediate visitation from Heaven; and even Hippocrates, the physician of nature and good sense, refers to a class of diseases under the name of *Attoniti*, such designation implying that the affections alluded to were both, as to cause and cure, different from the substantial and physical ills that flesh is heir to. We are now, perhaps, running into the other extreme, and, if the antients construed a mere excitation of the brain into a spiritual disorder, we are, some of us, in the present day, disposed to the equally unphilosophical,

and to form quite as dangerous an inference that vice and virtue are merely physical results from a constitutional arrangement of organic particles; and that absolute crime is nothing but a more or less hurried circulation of the blood.

Dr. Darwin presents to his readers the following case when treating of *tædium vitæ* as one of the kinds or grades, of lunacy. "Mr. ———, a gentleman, about fifty, of polished manners, who in a few months afterwards destroyed himself, said to me one day, 'a ride out in the morning, and a warm parlour, and a pack of cards in the afternoon, are all that life affords.' He was persuaded to have an issue on the top of his head, as he complained of a dull head-ach, which being unskillfully managed, destroyed the pericranium

cranium to the size of an inch in diameter; during the time this took in healing, he was indignant about it, and endured life, but soon afterwards shot himself."

Now, is not the designating such cases as the above insanity, (however the practice might be sanctioned by the decision of a Kent coroner,) calculated to effect an abundance of mischief? Was not the *tædium vitæ* here rather of a moral than of a medical nature, and did not the notion of having recourse to remedial measures in the way described, imply a lax misconception of the individual's state and requirements. In fact, there was here no insanity, because there was no *delusion*; no madness, inasmuch as irresistible impulse was not present and operative, for when these two conditions are absent, viz. misconception, and impulse to act beyond voluntary control, madness is not present.

Amidst many others of a minor nature, three distressing instances of self-destruction have, within the few past years, called loudly and lamentably upon public attention and sympathy; and in these awful proofs of the fragility of mental possession, there appears to have been actual delusion, and, therefore, positive insanity; but to admit that want of success in worldly affairs, or disgust at the monotonous recurrence of idle days, justifies an individual in shortening his life, under the assumption that the organic particles of the brain were not at the time of the act in due adjustment, is to admit a principle which the "straitest sect" of physical reasoners ought equally to condemn, with those who think there is something in man beyond what mere physical philosophy dreams of. Or else, let jails be converted into hospitals, and the lord chief justice chosen from the

College of Physicians. No, no, we are moral, we are accountable creatures, and then only lose that accountability *when disease produces delusion*. At this point it is (allegedly most difficult in many cases to mark with accuracy,) that commiseration is to take the place of condemnation, and the moral energies of our nature to be declared vanquished in the great struggle between passion and principle. And here let the writer take occasion to say, how imperative it is on individuals to recollect that there is a limit to human capacity and powers; that the brain, no more than the stomach, will bear, with impunity, to be constantly overladen; that gigantic mental efforts are calculated to prove destructive of their own designs; or, as beautifully expressed by a modern author, "to wear a channel in the brain, through which imagination rushes and bears down all before it." *Unorganic* as is the writer of this paper in his creed and sentiments, he has often been impressed with the following forcible statement of the momentary dependence of mental health, upon the strict integrity of physical function.

"Toi qui dans ta folie prends arrogance le titre de *Roi de la nature*; toi qui mesures et la terre et les cieus; toi, qui par ta vanité s'imagine que le tout a été fait, parce que ta es intelligent; il ne faut qu'un léger accident, qu'un atome déplacé, pour te fair périr, pour te dégrader, pour te ravir cette intelligence dont tu parois si fier!"

The Reporter has only left himself room to say, that nothing has occurred among the diseases of the preceding month that calls for any particular animadversion.

Bedford-row; D. UWINS, M.D.
August 20, 1822.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

DR. OLBERS decides that there are no volcanoes in the moon, and that this phenomenon is capable of another explanation. It was situated, he observes, either in or near the spot marked Aristarchus, which is always enlightened by the earth, in the dark portion of the moon when three or four days old, and is distinguishable from all the other spots in the moon by its brightness.

The phosphorescence of glow-worms has been treated of by M. MACAIR, in a Memoir published in the *Bibl. Univers.* Solar light appears to have a constant influence on these animals. Some were put into boxes, from which the light was shut out, and when the boxes were opened in the evening, they rarely gave any light; but the same worms, in the same boxes with glass tops, and placed in the sunshine, shone brilliantly in the ensuing evening. Heat caused these animals to

become luminous, and they remained so as long as the heat was continued; it began at 81°, was brightest at 106° F.; the insect then soon died, but the light continued. When the animals were thrown into water 111° or 122°, they died instantly, but the light continued brilliant; at 30° higher all light was extinguished, and could not be restored. Cold, on the contrary, destroys the luminousness of the insect. When the luminous part of the animal is cut off, the light diminishes, and in four or five minutes is gone. In a few minutes the rings move, and the light reappears, but more weakly, and then fades away. This continues two or three days, but the light is faint; if the part be warmed, then the light is brilliant, and by renewing it may be restored for two or three days together as often as is desired.—When the abdomen of a worm is opened, the luminous matter is found within, form-

ed by a particular organization. It appears as a yellowish-white matter on the last three wings semi-transparent, which in the microscope appears organized, and consisting of grains confined in a ramifying fibrile structure, shining brightly in the dark. The interior surface of the ring is very transparent, but not phosphorescent. The substance is translucent, becomes opaque by drying, and then ceases to shine. It is heavier than water. Preserved openly in water, it shines with a yellowish-green light for two or three hours, and then ceases shining. Heat and galvanism re-produce the light as long as the substance is not quite opaque. Up to 106° F. the light increases; at 127° it ceases, and the substance is then white and opaque like albumen. In a vacuum it ceases to shine, but re-shines with air. It shines more in oxygen than in other gases. When burned it gives ammoniacal results. Concentrated acids extinguish the light, and coagulate the substance. It is not soluble in oils. Ether and alcohol destroy the light, and coagulate the substance. Potassa dissolves the substance. It is not soluble in boiling water, but becomes more consistent in it. From the chemical character, M. Macair concludes the substance to be albumen principally, and the cause of the cessation of light to be the coagulation of the albumen, and its consequent opacity.—The general conclusions are,—1. That a certain degree of heat is necessary to the voluntary light of glow-worms. 2. That a slightly-increased heat increases the light, but much more heat destroys it. 3. That all bodies capable of coagulating albumen destroy the phosphorescence of this matter. 4. That the light does not appear except in gases containing oxygen. 5. That the pile ex-

cites it, but common electricity does not. 6. That the luminous matter is principally albumen.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER AND BAROMETER IN JULY AND AUGUST 1822.

		Thermometer.		Barometer.
		Night.	Day.	Morning.
July	24	61	71	29.72
	25	60	71	71
	27	57	70	68
	28	44	57	57
	29	54	74	53
	30	46	66	55
	31	36	60	65
Aug.	1	51	62	87
	2	50	65	92
	3	52	65	92
	4	49	72	86
	5	47	67	80
	6	49	66	80
	7	53	69	92
	8	44	75	87
	9	45	72	72
	10	52	66	73
	11	55	75	76
	12	53	69	77
	13	62	72	73
	14	54	69	84
	15	61	71	70
	16	60	67	96
17	57	69	98	
18	60	70	97	
19	62	72	99	
20	59	66	30	
21	56	81	29.72	
22	60	82	79	
23	60	74	70	

There was a white frost on the grass on the 31st of July. The thermometer hangs in close contact with the brick-wall of the house, outside a two-pair of stairs window.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	July 26.	Aug. 23.	
Cocoa, W. I. common ..	£2 0 0 to 2 10 0	2 8 0 to 2 12 0	0 per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4 18 0 — 5 2 0	4 15 0 — 5 2 0	0 do.
—, fine ..	5 11 0 — 5 17 0	5 12 0 — 5 16 0	0 do.
—, Mocha	10 0 0 — 15 0 0	10 0 0 — 10 10 0	0 do.
Cotton, W. I. common ..	0 0 7½ — 0 0 8½	0 0 7½ — 0 0 8½	per lb.
—, Demerara	0 0 9 — 0 0 10	0 0 8¾ — 0 0 10½	do.
Currants	5 11 0 — 5 14 0	5 11 0 — 5 18 0	0 per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2 12 0 — 3 0 0	2 16 0 — 3 0 0	0 do.
Flax, Riga	53 0 0 — 0 0 0	52 0 0 — 53 0 0	0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine	41 0 0 — 42 0 0	42 0 0 — 43 0 0	0 do.
Hops, new, Pockets	3 0 0 — 5 0 0	3 0 0 — 4 10 0	0 per cwt.
—, Sussex, do.	2 15 0 — 3 10 0	2 16 0 — 3 5 0	0 do.
Iron, British, Bars	8 10 0 — 8 15 0	9 0 0 — 10 0 0	0 per ton.
—, Pigs	5 10 0 — 6 10 0	6 0 0 — 7 0 0	0 do.
Oil, Lucca	39 0 0 — 0 0 0	39 0 0 — 0 0 0	0 per jar.
—, Galipoli	60 0 0 — 0 0 0	55 0 0 — 56 0 0	0 per ton.
Rags	1 18 0 — 0 0 0	2 0 0 — 2 0 0	6 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3 5 0 — 0 0 0	3 5 0 — 0 0 0	0 do.
Rice, Patna kind	0 14 0 — 0 16 0	0 14 0 — 0 16 0	0 do.
—, East India	0 11 0 — 0 13 0	0 11 0 — 0 13 0	0 do.

Silk, China, raw.....	0 18 1	—	1 1 5	0 17 1	—	1 1 6	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0 15 3	—	0 16 3	0 15 1	—	0 18 7	do.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 7 11	—	0 8 0	0 7 0	—	0 7 6	do.
—, Cloves	0 3 8	—	0 3 9	0 3 6	—	0 3 11	do.
—, Nutmegs	0 3 7	—	0 0 0	0 3 8	—	0 3 10	do.
—, Pepper, black..	0 0 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	0 0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	do.
—, white..	0 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 1 4	0 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 1 4	do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 3 1	—	0 3 3	0 2 10	—	0 3 4	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0 1 7	—	0 1 8	0 1 8	—	0 1 9	do.
—, Rum, Jamaica ..	0 1 10	—	0 2 1	0 2 10	—	0 2 6	do.
Sugar, brown.....	2 12 0	—	2 17 0	2 10 0	—	2 12 0	per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	3 9 0	—	3 16 0	3 3 0	—	3 3 0	do.
—, East India, brown	0 12 0	—	0 15 0	0 14 0	—	1 0 0	do.
—, lump, fine.....	4 7 0	—	4 14 0	4 2 0	—	4 10 0	do.
Tallow, town-melted....	1 17 0	—	0 0 0	1 13 6	—	0 0 0	do.
—, Russia, yellow ..	1 15 6	—	0 0 0	1 16 6	—	1 17 0	do.
Tea, Bohea.....	0 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 0 0	0 2 5	—	0 2 6	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0 5 0	—	0 5 8	0 5 5	—	0 6 0	do.
Wine, Madeira, old	25 0 0	—	33 0 0	28 0 0	—	70 0 0	per pipe
—, Port, old	24 0 0	—	55 0 0	24 0 0	—	48 0 0	do.
—, Sherry	25 0 0	—	60 0 0	25 0 0	—	50 0 0	per butt

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 10s. a 12s.—Cork or Dublin, 10s. a 12s.—Belfast, 10s. a 12s.—Hambro', 7s. 6d. a 10s.—Madeira, 20s. 0d.—Jamaica, 25s.—Greenland, out and home, 5 gs. to 8 gs.

Course of Exchange, Aug. 23.—Amsterdam, 12 7.—Hamburgh, 37 9.—Paris, 25 60.—Leighorn, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Lisbon, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Dublin, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds.—Birmingham, 580l.—Coventry, 1070l.—Derby, 140l.—Ellesmere, 63l.—Grand Surrey, 54l.—Grand Union, 20l.—Grand Junction, 244l.—Grand Western, 3l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 365l.—Leicester, 300l.—Loughbro', 3500l.—Oxford, 730l.—Trent and Mersey, 1900l.—Worcester, 26l. 10s.—East India Docks, 159l.—London, 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.—West India, 183l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 23l.—Strand, 5l.—Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 265l.—Albion, 50l.—Globe, 135l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 71l.—City Ditto, 114l.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 23d was 81; 3 per cent. Consols, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; 4 per cent. 99 $\frac{1}{2}$; 4 per cent. (1822) 99 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Gold in bars, 3l. 17s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 13s. 6d.—Silver in bars, 4s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of July, and the 20th of Aug. 1822: extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 64.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ALFREY, W. Cloak-lane, Dowgate-hill, warehouseman. (Jones)

Atkins, R. N. Portsea, grocer. (Collett and Co. L.)

Als, J. Westfrie, Sussex, farmer. (Gwynne, Lewes)

Atwood, T. Stelling Minnis, K. L., dealer. (Sculamore, L.)

Aynsley, G. Wakefield, victualler. (Lake, L.)

Barble, R. Helsing, Cornwall, grocer. (Follett, L.)

Barnaschina, A. Gravesend, hardwareman. (Wootton, L.)

Bennett, J. Jun. Crickmore, Dorsetshire, coal and stone merchant. (Wright, L.)

Bigland, B. Liverpool, merchant. (Chester, L.)

Capon, J. B. Bishop's Hull, Somersetshire, wool-stapler. (Heelis, L.)

Cecil, G. and G. Rix, Banifold-place, Newington Butts, and Albery Wharf, Camberwell, corn and coal merchants. (James, L.)

Clarke, H. and F. Grundy, Liverpool, merchants. (Taylor and Co. L.)

Coranorih, J. Whitby, plumber. (Grace, L.)

Cowell, J. Jun. Torquay, wine-merchant. (Hine, L.)

Crabtree, J. Wakefield, victualler. (Lake, L.)

Davies, T. Whitechapel, High-street, baker. (Baddeley, L.)

Denholme, A. Cheltenham, dealer-in-slates. (King and Son, L.)

Edmonds, T. Costell Bugged, Cardiganshire, tanner. (Clarke and Co. L.)

Ellis, J. H. Norwich, linen-draper. (King, L.)

Eucleigh, T. Devonshire-street, Queen-square, linen-draper. (Arden, L.)

Foulkes, J. Chester, grocer. (Taylor and Co. L.)

Gilbert, J. and H. Taylor, Bristol, commission-merchants. (Evans, L.)

Greig, J. and H. Stort, Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, linen-drappers. (Jones)

Hallam, J. T. Cropton, Worcestershire, farmer. (Woodward and Co. L.)

Hardwidge, J. Wellington, draper. (Pearson, L.)

Havard, F. Hereford, wine-merchant. (Darke, L.)

Hellyer, J. Hayling North, Hampshire, farmer. (Cousins, L.)

Hendy, W. Breage, Cornwall, farmer. (Tollett, L.)

Hewer, W. Llanellin, Monmouthshire, farmer. (Gregory, L.)

Hodgson, J. G. Covent-garden, wine-merchant. (Amory and Co.)

Hulse, J. Shirland, Derbyshire, cotton-spinner. (Ellis, L.)

James, J. Wood-street, Cheapside, tea-dealer. (Spence and Co. L.)

Jones, W. Bristol, victualler. (Clarke and Co. L.)

King, W. Fareham, coach-builder. (Holmes and Co. L.)

Langdale, T. Cloughton, Yorkshire, dealer. (Kearsey and Co. L.)

Lewis, W. Cardiff, linen-draper. (Poole and Co. L.)

Marshall, W. Hull, miller. (Highmoor, L.)

Mason, J. B. Cambridge, cook. (Coe, L.)

Moore, T. Puddington, salt-merchant. (Doane, L.)

Mortimer, J. sen. Cleckhaton, Yorkshire, merchant. (Morton and Co. L.)

Moss, J. Liverpool, woollen-draper. (Adlington and Co.)

Peacock, J. Bishopwearmouth, ship-broker. (Blackiston, L.)

- Parsons, G. Liverpool, sail-maker. (Adlington, L.
Price, J. Ryall, Worcestershire, dealer. (Hicks, L.
Pulman, M. and J. Gulsbrough, Yorkshire, brewers.
(Plumtre, L.
Richards, M. Hythe, ship-builder. (Roë, L.
Rivers, W. and J. Clowes, Shelton, Staffordshire,
earthenware-manufacturers. (Pugh, L.
Roberts, W. Oxford-street, hosier. (Cardale and Co.
Robinson, G. London-road, Surrey, coal-dealer.
(Betholme and Co. L.
Robinson, F. Aston, near Birmingham, dealer. (Je-
ning and Co. L.
Shannon, W. Whitehaven, draper. (Falcon, L.
Stevenson, J. Boston, grocer. (Stocker and Co. L.
Stodhart, J. and F. Carlisle, cotton-manufacturers.
(Young and Co. L.
Strickland, J. Steeple Morden, Cambridgeshire,
brewer, (Burfoot, L.
Thorp, J. Jun. Cheadle, calico-printer. (Faulkner, L.
Tomlinson, W. J. Nantwich, Cheshire, money-
scrivener. (Sandys and Co. L.
Tucker, B. Jun. Bristol, carpenter. (Vizard
and Co. L.
Walker, W. Bolton, shopkeeper. (Hurd and Co. L.
Wedgberrow, T. Himbleton, Worcestershire, grocer.
(Williams and Co. L.
Whateley, G. L. Cheltenham, money-scrivener.
(Clutton and Co. L.
Whittingham, R. George-street, Bryanstone-square,
victualler. (Freeman and Co.
Wilson, J. Ely, miller. (Pickering and Co. L.
Wortley, V. Henry-street, Hampstead-road, grocer.
(Cardale and Co. L.
Wycherley, W. Alberbury, Shropshire, farmer.
(Baxter, L.

DIVIDENDS.

- Adams, J. Stamford
Banister, W. Litchfield
Barber, W. and R. Cheapside
Baverstock, J. H. Alton, Hants
Bellairs, A. W. and Co. Stamford
Bean, B. Hicklin, Norfolk
Berry, C. Caversham, Oxfordshire
Binns, J. and J. Looe, Cornwall
Blyth, G. W. and F. Birmingham
Brown, J. London
Brickwood, J. and J., J. Rainier,
W. Morgan, and J. Starkey,
Lombard-street
Bruce, A. and Co. London
Buchanan, D., S. M. Smith, and
F. Ashley, Liverpool
Burgess, D. and M. Lord, Roch-
dale
Cable, W. Aldeburgh, Suffolk
Campbell, D. B. Harper, and A.
Baillie, Old Jewry
Cattell, W. Tilton
Carpenter, J. and J. P. Welling-
ton, Somersetshire
Clarke, J. Wakefield
Coates, H. Bradfield, Essex
Colyer, W. Middle-row, Broad-
street, St. Giles's
Cobham, W. jun. and T. Jones,
Ware
Cooke, H. and D. Prince, Cole-
man-street
Corgan, M. Oxford
Coupland, C. jun. Leeds, R.
Coupland, Hunslet, F. Coup-
land, Hunslet, and E. Coup-
land, Salford
Crossland, C. Liverpool
Crumbie, G. and J. Carr, York
Cray, C. Oxford-street
Davidson, T. and J. Milligan,
Liverpool
Day, R. H. Tovil, near Maidstone
Dickens, J. Shrewsbury
Dickens, T. Liverpool
Eayer, J. Finedon, Northamp-
tonshire
Edwards, J. Vine-st. Spitalfields
Elliott, T. and S. Haslock, Nor-
thampton
Endicott, J. E. Exeter
Evans, J. Sheerness
Eyre, F. and A. Schmaeck, Bury-
court, St. Mary Axe
Farrar, F. Halifax
Fenner, R. Paternoster-row
Fles, L. M. Bury-court, St. Mary
Axe
Fox, E. L. Idol-lane
Firster, P. Great Yarmouth
Gadsby, G. Snaresstone, Leices-
tershire
Goodhall, W. and J. Turner, Gar-
lick-bill
Gregson, E. Spindlestone, Nor-
thumberland
Grove, P. Cardiff
Hardisty, G. and J. Cowine, Bed-
ford-court, Covent Garden
Hartley, R. Ripon
Hassell, T. Richard-st. Islington
Hay, H. and T. A. Turner, New-
castle-street, Strand
Heslington, J. Jun. York
Hill, J. Dover
Hould, S. Laytonstone
Horrocks, T. Rippondale, Yorks.
Johnson, T. Wakefield
Kay, E. Sheffield
Kershaw, S. Oldham, Lancashire
King, W. Birmingham
Kirkland, J. and J. Badenoch,
Coventry
Knight, J. Halifax
Knight, J. Mile-end road
Lander, J. Birmingham
Lea, W. and J. F. Paternoster-row
Lewes, R. Hexham, Northum-
berland
Lippard, J. Deptford
Livesey, J. Farnworth, Lancashire
Lowe, H. Macclesfield
McCall, A. Kingston, Jamaica
Maddock, R. and J. Tweed, Rose-
mary-lane
Marsh, J. Gracechurch-street
Marsden, P. Sheffield
Mather, E. Oxford
Moore, T. Bartonsham
Morris, W. Bolton
Moore, J. King's Brompton, So-
mersetshire
Moore, T. Hereford
Moore, J. King's Brompton
Nattriss, J. Thornton, Yorkshire
Nicholl, J. and W. Old Jewry
Olivvia, T. C. Liverpool
Palmer, W. Elsing, Norfolk
Parsons, J. Whitechapel
Parsons, R. R. and T. Lyncombe.
Somersetshire
Penley, J. Jun. Uley, Glouces-
tershire
Player, J. B. and J. Keen, Bristol
Pourtales, A. P. and A. G. Broad-
street
Prentice, A. and F. Shelly, Man-
chester
Riley, J. Leicester
Rodd, C. W. Broadway, Worces-
tershire
Roscoe, W. and Co. Liverpool
Rudd, C. Rochdale
Smith, A. J. and J. Shepherd,
Kingsminford, Staffordshire
Simmons, S. Hilberton, Wilts
Smethurst, J. sen. and R. Hindle,
Torkington, Cheshire
Snelgrove, R. Warning Camp,
Sussex
Spence, J. Providence row, Hack-
ney
Stanford, P. Chester
Trafford, T. Kirklington
Troughton, J. and Co. Coventry
Troughton, B. and J. Wood-street,
Cheapside
Turner, T. Stock Exchange
Walker, F. Ripon, Yorkshire
Walters, J. Studham, Hertfordsh.
Ward, J. Beech, Staffordshire
Wharton, R. and H. Little Cros-
by, Lancashire
Whitehead, G. Jun. and G.
Clarke, Basinghall-street
Windeatt, T. Bridgetown, Devon-
shire
Wingate, J. Bathwick
Wylie, W. Southampton-row,
Bloombsury.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE very sanguine expectations held out in our last Report appear to have been most amply verified. The weather has continued, through full three parts of the present month, the most beautiful, and best adapted to getting in the harvest, and indeed to every agricultural purpose, that could even be chosen, were it in our power to choose. This is to speak generally, as most suitable to the end of a general report. The exceptions are, those heavy rains which, early in the present month, inundated a great part of the midland and northern counties, accompanied

by storms which beat down the stoutest and best of the corn, rendering the operation of reaping very laborious and expensive, and inducing the risk of mildew and smut from unabsorbed moisture. In all the most productive districts, our grand dependence, the wheat crop, is safely housed, and the next article in rank for human subsistence, potatoes, is of equal promise with the crop of wheat, both in regard to quantity and quality. Barley, oats, and beans, are good only in some few forward situations; in general these crops are considerably below an average, though much improved

improved by the showers which succeeded the long drought. Oats particularly have suffered from the smut in many parts. No crop has received greater benefit from the rains and subsequent warm weather than the hops, which will nearly double our former expectations. Swedish turnips are a failing crop, destroyed almost entirely by the *draught and fly*,—mere convertible terms. Much of the corn abroad during the rains has sprouted, and they talk of a double crop of the hops, ripe and unripe. The fallows are backward in tilth, and in too many parts choked with couch and root-weeds; yet, on a general view, the good condition of the lands is wonderful, considering the unprecedented distress of the country. What is to be done with the stock of ordinary wheats of the last year no man knows, for there is yet a considerable stock on hand of superior sample. There is a great call for wool, but the quantity in the market is such as to preclude any considerable advance of price. The above may also serve as a report for the greater part of Germany, France, and Ireland; subject to the stated casualties, plenty is universal. It is mere repetition to say any thing of live stock; both corn and flesh markets, amid temporary fluctuations and revivals, are gradually de-

scending to their lowest mark. The keeping up of rents is a left-handed policy, cousin-german with that of attempting to raise prices to the level of taxation. The state of our agricultural labourers is most deplorable; and such of our political economists, who desire to institute a comparison between the condition of those and that of the enslaved boors of Germany, may be referred to M. Breymann's dissertation published in the Monthly Magazine for the present month. Horses are a favourable exception to the general depressed state of the markets; good stock of that description fairly remunerates the breeder. A great weekly supply from the breeding counties comes to the Grand Horse Bazaar, near Portman-square, an immense and splendid establishment, unequalled in any other part of the world.

Smithfield:—Beef, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.—Mutton, 2s. to 3s.—Lamb, 2s. 8d. to 4s.—Veal, 2s. 4d. to 4s.—Pork, 2s. to 4s.—Bacon, —. —Raw fat, 2s. 1d.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 23s. to 50s.—Barley, 16s. to 25s.—Oats, 14s. to 26s.—The quartern loaf in London, 9d.—Hay, 50s. to 84s.—Clover, 70s. to 95s.—Straw, 24s. to 40s.

Coals in the pool, 33s. to 41s. 6d.

Middlesex; Aug. 26.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN AUGUST.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ON the 8th, Parliament was pro-rogued by the following brief speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot release you from your attendance in Parliament, without assuring you how sensible I am of the attention you have paid to the many important objects which have been brought before you in the course of this long and laborious Session. I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country; and I have the satisfaction of believing, that the differences which had unfortunately arisen between the Court of St. Petersburg and the Ottoman Porte are in such a train of adjustment, as to afford a fair prospect that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted me for the service of the present year, and for the wisdom you have manifested in availing yourselves of the first opportunity to reduce the interest of a part of the National Debt, without the least infringement of Parliamentary faith. It is most gratifying to me that you should have been enabled, in consequence of this, and of other measures, to relieve my people from some of their burdens.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The distress which has for some months past pervaded a considerable portion of Ireland, arising principally from the failure of that crop on which the great body of the population depends for their subsistence, has deeply affected me. The measures which you have adopted for the relief of the sufferers meet with my warmest approbation; and, seconded as they have been by the spontaneous and generous efforts of my people, they have most materially contributed to alleviate the pressure of this severe calamity. I have the satisfaction of knowing that these exertions have been justly appreciated in Ireland, and I entertain a sincere belief that the benevolence and sympathy so conspicuously manifested upon the present occasion will essentially promote the object which I have ever had at heart,—that of cementing the connexion between every part of the empire, and of uniting in brotherly love and affection all classes and descriptions of my subjects."

On the 10th the King embarked at Greenwich for Edinburgh. So unusual a circumstance as a royal visit to that part of the island has created a considerable sensation among the natives. For a few days, sycophancy, headed by Sir Walter Scott and Sir

William

William Curtis, triumphed in the most pitiable forms. The Scotch, however, are a discreet people, and, ridiculous as the newspapers describe their curiosity, and the *booing* propensities of too many of them, we have no doubt the virtue of loyalty has been more soberly practised by them than by the warm-hearted Irish during the King's visit to Dublin in 1821. The royal yacht, towed by a steam-packet, reached Leith, after a tedious voyage, on the 14th; and the King's departure is fixed for the 28th. Such visits of sovereigns to the distant portions of their dominions cannot be too much extolled, as they enable them to enquire on the spot into abuses and malversations of power; but these are of course *state secrets*, which have not yet been divulged, in regard either to Ireland or Scotland. George the Fourth would be the most illustrious of his race, if he visited all parts of his dominions with such laudable designs. As the newspapers are filled only with accounts of the pomp of royalty and loyalty, we shall feel greatly obliged if some nearer observers than the gentlemen of the press will favour us with accounts, from Dublin and Edinburgh, of the petitions received, the enquiries instituted, and the redress afforded, during either of these gracious dispensations of power.

But an event, which utterly destroyed the public effect of this royal visit, by absorbing every other public feeling, was the self-destruction of the Marquess of Londonderry, a chief minister of the crown, on the Monday morning after the King's departure. We have detailed the particulars of this event in some account of the Marquess in our Obituary, but the *true* cause or causes of so sudden an alienation of mind, after the interview with the King on the previous Friday, have not yet transpired. His lordship was then deemed sane enough to be entrusted with the important interests of this country at the approaching Congress of the legitimates at Vienna, to which he was to have set out in a few days; and the caution of Wellington, addressed to his physician, appears to have been in consequence of something which transpired at that parting interview. Whatever be the secret causes, and whether they transpire in this age or the next, it is certain that this minister fell the victim of his ambition, either of acting in his

official employments beyond human powers, or of governing the world to the last through the favour of his royal friend. No domestic event has for many years created a greater interest; but we live too much amid the passions which the career of the Marquis has engendered, to entrust even our disciplined pen with all the observations which might be made on his fate.

Before this Number appears, the appointment of his successor to the Congress will be known, and it is therefore unnecessary to quote the rumours on the subject; but, whoever he be, we hope that, for the honour of his country, he will not allow it to be made a party in any crusade against the Greeks and the Spaniards, on the insulting pretence that these brave people have, by necessary violence, extricated themselves from legitimate authority, in defiance of the threats of the Holy Alliance.

The select committee appointed to examine the returns made by the members of the house, in pursuance of orders of the House of Commons, of the 8th day of June, 1821, have reported to the house, that it appears that 57 members hold offices under the crown, at the pleasure of the crown or otherwise, the net emoluments of which are 108,563*l.*; that 13 members hold offices at the pleasure of public officers, for 28,107*l.*; that 7 members hold offices or pensions for life under grants from the crown, for 9,658*l.*; that 4 members hold offices for life, under appointment from the chiefs in the courts of justice, or from other public officers, for 10,030*l.*; that 5 members hold pensions, or sinecures, or offices chiefly executed by deputy, for 7,478*l.*; that 2 members of parliament hold the reversion of offices under the crown, for 6,489*l.*; that 79 members hold naval and military commissions; 59 of them holding other offices, and included in the preceding classes; and, that it therefore appears to the committee, that 89 members of parliament hold offices or pensions either in possession or reversion, not including those who have naval or military commissions, to the annual amount of 170,343*l.*

No. 1.—*Members holding Offices at the Pleasure of the Crown.*

Antrobus, Gibbs Crawford, secretary of legation to the United States	£550
Archdall, Mervyn, governor of the Isle of Wight, and a lieutenant-general in the army	346
Bagwell, Right Hon. W., joint master-general in Ireland	486
Barry,	

Barry, Right Hon. John Maxwell, lord of his Majesty's treasury	1,220	has a pension of 1,200 <i>l.</i> from the civil list as a retired under-secretary-of-state, which ceases whilst receiving 2,000 <i>l.</i> from other offices.....	3,100
Bathurst, Right Hon. Charles, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.....	3,563	Londonderry, Marquis of, secretary-of-state for foreign affairs, lord of trade, and commissioner for India affairs	6,000
Beresford, Lord George Thomas, comptroller of King's household, and a major-gen. in the army	680	Long, Right Hon. Sir Charles, paymaster-general of the army, a pension from the 4½ per cents.	3,500
Burgh, Sir Ulysses Bagenal, surveyor-general of the ordnance, a lieutenant-col. in the army, and a captain in the guards	1,261	Lovaine, Lord, lord of the bed-chamber	409
Clerk, Sir Geo., bart. lord of the admiralty	1,000	Lowther, Lord Viscount, lord of the treasury	1,218
Cockburn, Sir George, bart. lord of the admiralty, and a vice-admiral of the blue	1,000	Manners, Right Hon. Lord Chas. Somerset, extra aid-de-camp to his Majesty, and lieutenant-colonel of 3 <i>d</i> dragoons	
Cole, Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry, governor of Gravesend, a lieutenant-general in the army, and col. of the 34 <i>th</i> regiment of foot ..	793	Martyn, Sir Thos. Byam, comptroller of his Majesty's navy, and a vice-admiral of the white (no half-pay)	2,000
Congreve, Sir Wm., bart., King's equerry, comptroller of the royal laboratory, superintendent of the royal military repository, and a pensioner for good services	2,401	M'Naghten, Edmund Alexander, lord of the treasury	1,220
Copley, Sir John Singleton, solicitor-general and a king's serjeant at law	4,500	Montgomery, Sir James, bart., commissioner of inquiry in Scotland, presenter of the signatures in the court of exchequer in Scotland, for life.....	1,350
Courtenay, Thomas Peregrine, secretary to the East-India Board, agent to the Cape of Good Hope, with a salary of 600 <i>l.</i>	2,200	Nolan, Michael, king's counsel..	36
Cranborne, Lord Viscount, commissioner of the board of control—No salary.		Nugent, Sir George, bart., governor of St. Mawes Castle, a general in the army, and colonel of the 6 <i>th</i> regiment of foot....	102
Ellis, Thomas, master in chancery in Ireland.....	3,500	O'Neill, Hon. J. Bruce Richard, governor of Dublin Castle, and a captain in the guards	450
Fitzgerald, Right Hon. W. V., envoy at Stockholm, including house-rent for his Majesty's legation.....	4,900	Onslow, Arthur, king's serjeant,	10
Forbes, Lord Visct., aide-de-camp to his Majesty, and a colonel in the army	190	Osborn, Sir John, bart., lord of the admiralty	1,000
Freemantle, Right Hon. Wm. Henry, commissioner of the board of control	1,500	Paget, Hon. Berkeley, lord of the treasury	1,218
Gifford, Sir Robert, attorney-gen.	6,200	Palmer, Charles, aide-de-camp to his Majesty, at 10 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> per diem, and colonel on half pay of the 22 <i>d</i> light dragoons	190
Graves, Lord, lord of the bed-chamber	699	Palmerston, Lord Viscount, secretary-at-war	2,484
Hart, George Vaughan, gov. of Londonderry, and a lieutenant-general in the army.....	306	Peel, Right Hon. Robert, secretary-of-state, home department	6,000
Hill, Right Hon. George Fitzgerald, vice-treasurer of Ireland	2,000	Phillimore, Joseph, commissioner of the board of control	1,500
Holmes, Wm., treasurer of the ordnance	1,241	Plunkett, Right Hon. W. Conyngham, attorney-gen. of Ireland	4,000 & fees
Hope, Sir Wm. Johnstone, bart. lord of the admiralty	1,000	Ponsonby, Hon. Frederick, aide-de-camp to his Majesty, and a colonel in the army	no salary.
Huskisson, Right Hon. W. 1 <i>st</i> commissioner of woods and forest, and agent for Ceylon,		Rae, Sir W. bart., lord-advocate of Scotland	2,948
		Raine, Jonathan, king's counsel	36
		Robinson, Right Hon. Frederick John, treasurer of the navy ..	3,000
		Ditto, president of the board of trade.....	no salary.

Rose, Right Hon. Sir George Henry, clerk of parliaments and envoy extraordinary at Berlin	11,862
Scarlett, James, king's counsel ..	19
Somerset, Lord Granville, C. H. lord of the treasury	1,220
Ditto, commissioner for inquiring into the department of customs, no salary.	
Vansittart, Right Hon. Nicholas, lord of the treasury, chancellor of the exchequer, and chancellor of Ireland	5,296
Vivian, Sir Richard Hussey, equerry to his Majesty, with allowance for house-rent, major-general in the army	750
Wallace, Right Hon. Thomas, vice-president of the board of trade	2,000
Ward, Robert, clerk of the ordnance	1,117
Warren, Charles, king's counsel, and chief justice of Chester ..	1,388
Wynn, Right Hon. Chas. Watkin Williams, 1st commissioner of East India affairs	5,000

£108,565

[John Thomas Fane, for Lyme Regis, holds the office of one of the clerks of the privy seal, is an inspector of the Ionian militia, and a major in the army.]

No. 2.—*Members holding Offices in the Appointment and at the Pleasure of the Public Officers:—*

Arbuthnot, Right Hon. Charles, joint sec. of the treasury	4,000
Bathurst, Hon. Seymour Thomas, agent for island of Malta, and a captain of the guards	600
Calvert, John, sec. to the lord chamberlain	1,130
Canning, Right Hon. G., receiver-general alienation-office	293
Croker, John Wilson, sec. to the admiralty	3,000
Ditto, secretary to sea officers' widows	200
Dawson, G. Robert, under-secretary for home department	2,050
Goulburn, Henry, chief sec. to the lord lieut. of Ireland, and bailiff of Phoenix-park	5,613
Lushington, Stephen Rumbold, secretary of the treasury	4,000
Lindsey, Hon. Hugh, marshal and serjeant at mace, admiral	375
Legge, Hon. Heneage, gentleman usher, and quarterly waiter to his Majesty (exclusive of occasional fees)	68
Phipps, Edmund, clerk of deliveries, ordnance, and a lieutenant of the army	1,043
Taylor, Sir Herbert, military secretary to the commander-in-chief, pension for services as	

private secretary to her late Majesty Queen Charlotte, and master of St. Catherine's Hospital, and a major-general in the army	3,733
Wilmot, Robert John, under secretary-of-state (colonies) ..	2,000
No. 3.— <i>Members holding Offices or Pensions for Life under Grants from the Crown:—</i>	
Cuff, James, late treasurer to barrack department in Ireland	400
Dundas, Right Hon. William, lord register, &c. of Scotland, keeper of the signet ditto, and register of sasines	4,399
Macdonald, James, clerk of the privy seal, salary, 400l. all given by him to his deputy	
Scott, Hon. Wm. Henry John, register of affidavits in the court of chancery for life, executed by deputy; clerk of the letters patent to the court of chancery for life, by deputy; and receiver of fines in the court of chancery. One of the cursitors for London and Middlesex, for life; duty executed by deputy. Clerk of the crown in chancery, reversion. The office of the execution of the laws and statutes concerning bankrupts, in reversion	2,293
Stanhope, Hon. James Hamilton, commissioner of aliens; duty executed by deputy, and a pension: a lieutenant-colonel in the army	560
Stewart, Right Hon. Sir John, bart., late attorney-general of Ireland	1,865
Wynn, Sir Watkin Williams, bart. lieutenant-colonel, on half-pay, of Denbigh militia, 11s. per diem	209
No. 4.— <i>Members holding Offices for a Term of Years under Grant from the Crown, or other Public Officers:—</i>	
Pennant, George Hay Dawkins, bailiff of the hundred of Uchef, in Carmarthenshire	15
No. 5.— <i>Members holding Offices for Life under Appointments from the Chiefs in the Courts of Justice:—</i>	
Courtenay, William, master in chancery, and office of writs and subpoenas	3,600
Dowdeswell, John Edm., master in chancery	2,698
Fitz-Gibbon, Hon. Rich., usher and register of affidavits, court of chancery in Ireland	3,534
Wrottesley, Henry, cursitor for Lincoln and Somerset, duty executed by deputy	197
No. 6.— <i>Pensions or Sinécures, or Offices chiefly executed by Deputy, held by Members.</i>	
Bentinck, Lord William Henry	

Cavendish

Cavendish, clerk of the pipe; a lieut.-gen. and col. of the eleventh dragoons	1,150
Jocelyn, Hon. John, superannuation allowance on the Irish establishment.....	650
Morland, Sir Scrope Bernard, bart., two annuities on $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duties, 360 <i>l.</i> each	600
Pechell, Sir Thos. Brooke, bart., servant of her late Majesty, and a major-gen. in the army	200
Villiers, Right Hon. J. Charles, warden and chief justice of Eyre North of Trent, and clerk or prothonotary of pleas at Lancaster, by letters patent. -	4,878
No. 7.—Members holding the Reversion of Offices under the Crown, after one or more Lives.	
Jenkinson, Hon. Charles Cecil Hope; reversion of office of clerk of pleas, Lancaster....	2,795
Wellesley, Richard, reversion of office, chief remembrancer of the court of exchequer in Ireland	3,694

RUSSIA.

This government indicates activity and uneasiness. Its gazettes have lately contained various denunciations of liberty and civilization, and some paragraphs relative to the Constitution of Spain, which portend mischief. The Russian army is even said to have given indications of an intelligent and perturbed spirit; and Poland is reported to be far from satisfied with its incorporation with Siberia. The Emperor, however, is on his way to the Congress, to meet other potentates and plenipotentiaries, for the benefit either of kings or of people. Time will show; for, happily, neither kings nor people can control events, however much they wish or affect to do so.

SPAIN.

The equivocal and treacherous ministers whom Ferdinand has countenanced about his person, have by late events been superseded by a patriotic administration, which enjoys the confidence of the nation, and identifies it with the government.

In the mean time, the conspiracies which the former administration, aided by foreign courts, had organized in various provinces, have broken out; and, although they were suppressed in some places, yet on the *French* frontiers they proved in general too strong for the authorities, and Catalonia has become the prey of civil war. It may however be hoped, that the constitu-

tional ministry will soon bring a sufficient force to bear on the districts in possession of the banditti, which have whimsically assumed the denomination of "the Army of the Faith." It will be a stratagem as strange and desperate as it is probable and dangerous, if the friends of despotism should endeavour to blend their odious and rotten cause with that of the Christian religion; but of this impious expedient all true Christians will beware.

Portugal enjoys repose, and has, it is said, offered an auxiliary army to the Spanish Constitutionalists, which the latter do not require.

GREECE.

It turned out to be true, as noticed in our last, that some intrepid Greeks contrived, with the subtlety and courage of their national character, to conduct some fire-ships into the middle of the Turkish fleet, lying in guilty security at Scio. They set fire to the Admiral's ship, of 140 guns and 2000 men, which was burnt, and the greater part of these agents of legitimacy and the Holy Alliance perished, together with that monster the Capitan Pasha, who had committed such unparalleled atrocities in Scio. Two other ships were also destroyed, and the whole dispersed.

This event has conferred new energy on the Greeks, and they have beaten the Turks in several engagements by land, so as to have rendered the southern parts of Greece free.

In the mean time, the legitimate Turkish government, depending like other branches of the Holy Alliance on its armed slaves, has been, like some of them, endangered by its own means. The Janissaries revolted in Constantinople, and, after committing frightful slaughters on the unarmed citizens, threatened the seraglio itself. Asiatic banditti were now resorted to, and, after a desperate and bloody conflict, the Janissaries were overpowered, and one of the usual triumphs of legitimacy was displayed in "the execution of thousands of the Janissaries, and their adherents. The executioners, it seems, could not work with sufficient rapidity to satisfy the vengeance of their employers, and the victims "were tied together, and thrown into the sea."

SOUTH AMERICA.

It is confirmed that Iturbide, by a stratagem, has contrived to get himself

self-nominated Emperor of MEXICO. His proclamation on the occasion has reached Europe, and is specious and hypocritical enough; but, as these Asiatic titles are exotics in America, and little accord with the spirit of revolutions, it can scarcely happen otherwise than that his vanity will prove his destruction, and lead to a mischievous civil war. Already accounts have arrived that parts of the army, and some of the provinces, protest against the measure. The Spaniards called Montezuma Emperor; but he was no more than the Patriarch or President of his people. Old Spain still holds the Castle of Vera Cruz.

In COLUMBIA victory attends President Bolivar, who has extended his territory to Quito in the Andes, and to Guyaquil on the Pacific; so that Columbia seems likely to include the

Amazons, or the immense track lying between 3° S. and 12° N. and from 52° to 77° W. long. that is, 1700 miles by 1000, equal to the United States of North America.

In BRAZIL, a prince of the stock of the Constitutional King of Portugal, manifests a disposition to maintain the independance of those vast provinces, under a mixed form of government.

In PERU the republican cause appears to retrograde, owing to the ambition of San Martin and his quarrel with Lord Cochrane.

CHILI and BUENOS AYRES have become settled independant states, under republican forms; and the government of Buenos Ayres appears to be engaged in works of public improvement.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON, *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

JULY 29.—In the House of Commons, this day, Lord Holland presented a petition from Ipswich against the Alien Bill. Lord Liverpool moved the third reading of the Bill, which was opposed by Lords Holland and Darnley.—Contents, 22; non-contents, 16: majority for the Bill, 6.

Aug. 6.—Parliament prorogued by the King in person, until the 8th of October.

—7.—At a Court Leet held in the parish of St. Giles's, the removal of Dyot-street, and all the bye-lanes and alleys leading from George-street, was agreed on, as also several other important improvements in that neighbourhood.

—10.—The King left town on his progress to Edinburgh. He proceeded by land to Greenwich, where he embarked on board the Royal George yacht, and was towed down the river by a steam vessel. Thousands of persons had assembled to witness the embarkation, which was altogether a brilliant spectacle.

Same day.—Two men fined 20s. each at Guildhall, for violently beating horses in Smithfield, in violation of the recent Act of Parliament, to prevent the brutal treatment of cattle.

—11.—A fire broke out on the extensive plate-glass manufactory of Messrs. Reed and Co. in Upper East Smithfield, which was soon reduced to a heap of ruins. The property destroyed is said to be worth 100,000*l.*

—12.—The Marquis of Londonderry put an end to his existence, at his seat at North Cray, in Kent. A Coroner's inquest was held on the following day, when

the jury gave their assent to the following verdict: "That on Monday, Aug. 12, and for some time previously, the Marquis of Londonderry, under a grievous disorder did labour and languish, and became in consequence delirious, and of insane mind; and that whilst in that state, with a knife of iron and steel, he did inflict on the left side of his neck, and of the carotid artery, a wound of one inch in length, and half an inch in depth, of which he instantly died; and that no other person except himself was the cause of his death."

—14.—The extensive patent rope manufactory of Mr. Dun, at Stepney, together with the whole of the machinery, &c. entirely consumed by fire.

—15.—The King landed at Leith, where he was received with considerable *eclat* by the assembled multitude.

—20.—Public funeral of the late Marquis of Londonderry in Westminster Abbey. The procession included upwards of sixty private carriages.

MARRIED.

B. Golding, M.D. to Sarah Pelerin, only daughter of W. Blew, esq. of Warwick-street, Pall Mall.

L. Slater, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Mary, second daughter of John Rose, esq. of Kentish Town.

L. Stephenson, esq. of Clapham Common, to Mary, second daughter of the late Mr. Charles Rixon.

R. Cook, esq. R.A. to S. Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Waddilove, esq.

John Coverdale, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Mrs. Clarke, of Bedford-row.

Dr. R. Bright, of Bloomsbury-square, to
M. L.

M. L. Babington, third daughter of Dr. B. of Aldermanbury.

Capt. T. Haviside, of the E. I. Co.'s service, to Miss Snaith, eldest daughter of the late W. S. Esq.

The Rev. G. Preston, second son of the Rev. Mr. Preston, of Stanfield-hall, Norfolk, to Emma, eldest daughter of Richard Van Heythuysen, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row.

Sir E. West, to Lucretia Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late Sir M. B. Folkes, bart. of Hillington-hall, Norfolk.

H. Long, esq. eldest son of Edw. Long, esq. of Hampton Lodge, Surrey, to Lady C. Walpole, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Orford.

Mr. C. Street, of Arundel, Sussex, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. J. Lear, of Holloway.

L. Peel, esq. third son of Sir R. Peel, to the Right Hon. Lady Jane Lennox, fourth daughter of the Duchess Dowager of Richmond.

G. Clarke, esq. of Sion-place, Isleworth, to Ellen Sarah, the youngest daughter of Alex. Spicer, esq.

Mons. Jacques W. Marillier, of Harrow-on-the-Hill, to Miss S. M. Aspland, of Hackney.

Edward, third son of J. Hanson, esq. of the Rookery, Woodford, to Lydia Maria, third daughter of J. Blunt, esq. of Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.

Mr. J. Rowson, of Acre-lane, Clapham, to Harriet, youngest daughter of J. Neck, esq. of Reading.

F. K. Crow, esq. Sevenoaks, to Laura, only child of Mr. W. Hodsoll, of Holborn.

C. C. Deacon, esq. of Milk-street, to Mrs. Baxter, of Belle-vue-lodge, Reigate.

H. Packham, esq. of Tottenham, to Miss Rebecca Foot.

Mr. S. C. Wiltshire, of Cornhill, to Sarah, second daughter of J. Goodchild, esq. of Tooley-street.

R. F. Beauchamp, esq. of Tetton-house, Somerset, to Eliza, only daughter of J. Westbrook, esq. of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square.

H. W. Burgess, esq. to Sabrina Stirling, eldest daughter of P. Gilbert, esq. of Earl's-court.

DIED.

In Albemarle-street, the *Hon. Mrs. Lane Fox*, widow of the late J. L. Fox, esq. M.P. of Bramham Park, York, and Castle Lanesbro', in Leitrim, Ireland. Mrs. Fox was Marcia Pitt, second daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Lord Rivers and Lady Ligonier. Her disorder was dropsy of the chest, which terminated her existence, in the precise manner as the illness of her relative, the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt.

In Welbeck-street, *Lady Blair*, the wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Blair, K.C.B.

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In Mark-lane, 74, *John Inglis, esq.* Mr. I. was found dead in a closet adjoining his chamber, with a discharged pistol lying near him. An inquest was held on his body on the same day, when the jury returned a verdict,—“that the deceased shot himself at a time when he was in a state of mental derangement.”

At Loddegis-buildings, Hackney, 75, *Christian*, wife of R. Harris, esq. deeply regretted by all who knew her.

In Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, after a severe illness, the wife of Mr. John Cole, of the Inner Temple.

At Camden Town, 66, *W. Clulow, esq.* sincerely lamented by his family and friends.

At the Jamaica Coffee house, Cornhill, 65, *Mr. P. Grubb.*

In Bryanstone-square, *Charlotte*, daughter of Mr. T. Higgins.

At Blackheath, 19, *C. Wallis, esq.* eldest son of Mr. C. W. of Long Acre.

In Hertford-street, the *Rev. T. Coombe*, D.D. prebendary of Canterbury.

In Wesleyan-place, Kentish Town, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and patience, 22, *Mary Ann*, only daughter of Mr. J. Harris, deeply regretted by her parents and all who knew her.

81, *Robert Crawford, esq.* of Nelson's-place, Kent-road.

At Croydon, 84, *Mr. James Dickson*, of Covent-garden, F.L.S. and Vice-President of the Horticultural Society of London: his attainments in botanical knowledge were well known to all scientific persons, and his amiable disposition and integrity of conduct have long endeared him to an extended circle of friends.

In Middlesex-place, New-road, *Mr. J. Mackinder*, a most respectable practitioner as surgeon and apothecary; his loss will be sincerely regretted by the poor of the neighbourhood, to whom he was a constant and liberal benefactor.

In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, *James*, eldest son of the late James Edwards, esq. of Pall Mall, and Harrow-on-the-Hill.

At Ealing Common, 82, *Peter Le Cornue, esq.*

At Chiswick, 61, the *Rev. Robt. Lowth*, only son of the late Bishop of London, rector of Hinton, Hants, and one of the prebendaries of St. Paul's Cathedral.

At Paddington, 65, *G. Spence, esq.* late Maritime Surveyor to the Admiralty.

At Finchley, 36, *Mr. Brisco Ray.*

At Clapham, 51, *Elizabeth*, wife of H. Scrivener, esq.

At Kingston, 29, *Mrs. S. Garner.*

In Upper Seymour-street, 57, *S. Keke-wich, esq.* of Peamore, Devon.

In Oxendon-street, 14, *Elizabeth*, second daughter of Mr. J. Wetherley.

At the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, Dr. Kelly, of Cambridge. The doctor had gone there with his daughter, for the purpose of showing her the building.

On Ludgate-hill, *Louisa*, wife of Mr. W. Caunterley.

Aged 30, *Percy Bysshe Shelley*, esq. eldest son of Sir Timothy Shelley, of Castle Goring, bart. He perished at sea, in a storm, with his friend, Capt. Williams, of the Fusileers, off *Via Reggia*, on the coast of Italy. He had been at Pisa, and was returning to his villa at Lerici. Mr. Shelley was the author of "Cenci," a tragedy; "Queen Mab," and several minor pieces, which prove him to have been a man of highly-cultivated genius. His last work was "Hellas," a dramatic poem, called forth by the recent events in Greece, in which he took the warmest interest, and dedicated it to Prince Alexander Maurocordato, whose friendship he enjoyed, and for whom he expressed the highest admiration.

In Cadogan-place, 93, *Mr. J. Wadmore*.

In Bolton-street, Piccadilly, *Maria*, wife of John Beardmore, esq. after a short illness.

Mr. Lake, steward to Lord Colchester. He was proceeding up Ludgate-hill, on his way to Norwich, by the coach, when he fell off the seat, and instantly expired.

In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, *Mr. George Hutchinson*, many years painter to the King.

In Russell-street, Covent Garden, 80, *Mr. Bourdillon*.

In Grove-crescent, Camberwell, *George Eads*, esq.

In Northampton-square, 66, *Sarah*, wife of P. Bodkin, esq.

In Grenville-street, 70, *John Reid*, M.D. a gentleman whose talents have long been respected by the readers of the Monthly Magazine. Besides the ingenious reports in this Miscellany, he was the author of a work on Consumption, and of another on Hypochondriasis, which last has been extensively read, and much admired for the elegance of its diction and the soundness of its views. Dr. Reid was a native of Leicester, classically educated at the Dissenting Academies of Daventry and Hackney, and medically at Edinburgh. He lately married a daughter of W. Sturch, esq. of Southampton-row; and his premature death, in the prime of life, is much regretted by a large family and friendly circle.

At his apartments in Skinner-street, 67, *Thomas Hinton Burley Oldfield*, esq. the well known and much respected author of the "History of the Boroughs," and many years actively engaged in the political world, in an extensive connexion with the boroughs of England, the returns for many

of which he was in the habit of managing, as agent for proprietor or candidate. Mr. O. was a native of Derbyshire, and, since the year 1777, has been connected with the various societies for Parliamentary Reform,—the necessity of which no man knew better than himself. He ranked among his friends Sir George Saville, Dr. Jebb, Dr. Wyvil, Granville Sharpe, Major Cartwright, J. H. Tooke, and indeed all the supporters of civil liberty in his time. Happy in a cheerful temper, he was still more happy in a fine and prosperous family,—two of his sons being settled as merchants at Baltimore, and others in promising situations.

At Hackney, 74, *Mr. William Butler*, writing-master. A further notice of this highly respectable, amiable, and very useful member of society, will appear in our next Number.

Lately, at an advanced period of life, *John Stephenson*, esq. of Great Ormond-street, Bloomsbury. A numerous family, and a large circle of friends, sincerely attached by long esteem and gratitude, have by this event suffered a great and irreparable loss. His mind, habitually addicted to reflection and philosophical investigation, was amply stored with knowledge, and in the communication of it to others he was not at all reserved. His conversation was enlivened with agreeable anecdote; and, from the sources of his extensive reading, as well as from his actual acquaintance with men and things, he never failed to instruct and delight all who assembled around his hospitable board. Mr. S. was well versed in natural history, and was a good practical chemist. Botany was his favourite study; and, nothing but his unceasing anxiety to promote the prosperity of the various branches of his family, during his latter years, detained him so long in the metropolis. Mr. S. was a member of his Majesty's council at Pensacola, West Florida, and agent victualler in the years 1776, 7, and 8, and until the town was taken after a brave defence, by Don Galviz, Governor of New Orleans. On his return to England he became ultimately the first partner in the banking-house of Stephenson, Remington, and Co. and leaves behind him a respectable and amiable family.

At Gordon's Hotel, Albemarle-street, *Hunter Blair*, esq. M.P. after a week's illness. This gentleman was recognized in the first circles as an accomplished classical scholar; he spoke, with fluency, the French, Italian, and German languages, and had attained considerable proficiency in the Fine Arts. He was most assiduous in the discharge of his parliamentary duties; and, as a member of the Agricultural Committee, he displayed a thorough knowledge of the subject under consideration.

In politics he sided with the administration, and was a staunch advocate for the established church. He was particularly zealous in the House of Commons in promoting the interest of Scotland; and, amongst other beneficial measures introduced by him, that of compelling the Scotch counties to bear a proportion of the expense of rebuilding and repairing the jails of the Royal Burghs, has proved of the first importance. In private life he was beloved by men of all parties, and his memory will long be cherished in the county of Wigton, which he had represented since the retirement of Sir William Stewart in 1817.

At North Cray, Kent, aged 53, *Robert Stewart, Marquess of Londonderry*, better known by the name of Lord Castlereagh, under which he has filled various public employments during the last twenty-six years; and, for the last ten years, has been regarded as the efficient minister of the country. Having died by his own hands in a sudden fit of delirium, while in the plenitude of power, and only a few days before he was to set out on another expedition to one of those congresses of sovereigns held for the apparent purpose of retarding liberty and civilization, the sudden catastrophe has excited an universal interest, and induced the editors of newspapers to give details which supersede our biographical collections. He was the only surviving son of Robert Stewart, esq. of Mount-Stewart in the county of Down, by Lady S. F. Seymour, sister of the late Marquis of Hertford. He was educated at Armagh, sent to Cambridge in 1786; and, in 1789, was elected M.P. for his native county to the Irish parliament by the patriotic interest, and succeeded, owing to the violence with which, in speaking and writing, he declared himself in favour of parliamentary and other reforms. In 1796, his father was created an earl, and he became Lord Castlereagh; and, in 1798, he filled the office of chief secretary of the Lord Lieutenant Camden, and was the object of much reproach on account of the cruelties practised against the unsuccessful Irish. He afterwards co-operated under Cornwallis in effecting the union, and soon after was appointed president of the Board of Control. In 1805 he became minister-of-war. He retired from office on the death of Pitt; and, in the subsequent general election, lost his election for Down, but obtained a seat for Boroughbridge. In 1807, he again became war-minister, but resigned after the Walcheren expedition, and had a duel with Canning, in which the latter was wounded. In 1811, he was appointed minister-of-foreign-affairs, and held that important office till his death, and at a time when Europe has been more than once re-modelled, in which

arrangements he played a very distinguished and influential, if not a praiseworthy or British part. The length of the late session of parliament, (during which he was the acting minister in the House of Commons,) the ill-success of the conspiracy in Spain, the degree of his connexion with which has not yet transpired, and some alledged, though not yet acknowledged differences with his royal master on Friday the 9th, seem to have upset his mind, and led him on Monday the 12th to commit suicide. But, as the circumstances of this tragical event are given to the world in the clear evidence of Dr. Bankhead before the coroner's inquest, we shall preserve it entire.—“ On Friday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, I received a note from Lady Londonderry, desiring me to come as soon as I could to see the Marquis of Londonderry, at his house in St. James's-square. Her note stated that she was very anxious about his lordship, as she thought he was very ill and very nervous; that they were to leave town for North Cray at seven o'clock in the evening, and that she hoped I would come before that hour. I arrived in St. James's-square at six o'clock, and found my lord and lady alone in the drawing-room. Upon feeling his pulse I conceived him to be exceedingly ill. He complained of a severe head-ache, and of a confusion of recollection. He looked pale, and was very much distressed in his manner. I told him that I thought it was necessary that he should be cupped, and that I would stay and dine with his lady and himself whilst the cupper came. The cupper soon arrived, and took seven ounces of blood from the nape of his lordship's neck. After the operation was performed, he stated that he was very much relieved, and I advised him to lay himself quietly down on the sofa for half an hour; and, as he had scarcely eaten the whole day, to take a cup of tea before he got into the carriage to return to North Cray. He followed my advice, and laid himself down on the couch, where he remained very tranquil. After this he drank two cups of tea. I waited until I saw my lady and himself get into the carriage in order to return to North Cray. Before his departure, his lordship said, that, as I must be sure he was very ill, he expected that I would come to North Cray, and stay all Saturday night; and, if possible, all Sunday. I sent with him some opening medicines, which he was to take early on Saturday, in order that I might know the effect they had produced on my arrival. I know that he took these powders on Saturday. I arrived at North Cray about seven o'clock on Saturday evening. I understood that his lordship had not been out of bed all day, and I immediately proceeded to his bed-room. On entering his bed-room, I observed that his manner of looking at me expressed

expressed suspicion and alarm. He said it was very odd that I should come into his bed-room first, before going into the dining-room below. I answered that I had dined in town, and, knowing that the family were at dinner down stairs, I had come to visit him. Upon this, he made a reply which surprised me exceedingly: it was to this effect—that I seemed particularly grave in my manner, and that something must have happened amiss. He then asked me abruptly whether I had any thing unpleasant to tell him? I answered, ‘No; that I was surprised at his question, and the manner in which it was proposed.’ He then said, ‘the truth was, that he had reason to be suspicious in some degree, but that he hoped that I would be the last person who would engage in any thing that would be injurious to him.’ His manner of saying this was so unusual and so disturbed, as to satisfy me that he was, at the moment, labouring under mental delusion. I entreated him to be very tranquil, and prescribed for him some more cooling and aperient medicines, confined him to barley-water, and allowed him slops only. I remained with him during Saturday night, and till one o’clock on Sunday morning. Though his fever was not very high during any part of this time, yet the incoherence of his speech, and the uncomfortableness of his manner, continued unaltered. During Sunday I visited him frequently, and continued with him in the evening till half-past 12 o’clock. I advised him to be as tranquil as possible, and told him that I would endeavour to persuade my lady to come to bed. I slept in a room very near that of his lordship. On Monday morning, about 7 o’clock, Mrs. Robinson, my Lady Londonderry’s maid, came to my room door, and asked if I was dressed, telling me, ‘my lord wished to see me by-and-bye.’ I answered, that I was ready to come that moment; but Mrs. Robinson said, that she did not wish me to come then, because her ladyship had not left the bed-room. In about half an hour, she returned again, and said, that his lordship would be glad to see me immediately, as her ladyship was putting on her gown, in order to go into her own dressing-room. On walking from my own room to Lord Londonderry’s bed-room, I observed that the door of the latter was open, and could perceive that his lordship was not in it. In an instant Mrs. Robinson said to me, ‘His lordship has gone into his dressing-room.’ I stepped into his dressing-room, and saw him in his dressing-gown, standing with his front towards the window, which was opposite to the door at which I entered. His face was directed towards the ceiling. Without turning his head, on the instant he heard my step, he exclaimed, “Bankhead, let me fall upon your arm—” *’tis all over.*” As quickly as possible I ran to

him, thinking he was fainting and going to fall. I caught him in my arms as he was falling, and perceived that he had a knife in his right hand, very firmly clinched, and all over blood. I did not see him use it: he must have used it before I came into the room. In falling he declined upon one side, and the blood burst from him like a torrent from a watering-pot. I was unable to support him, and he fell out of my arms. I think the wound must have been inflicted as soon as I put my foot on the threshold of the door, as its nature was such that the extinction of life must have followed it in the twinkling of an eye. I think that not less than two quarts of blood flowed from him in one minute. I am satisfied that a minute did not elapse from the moment of my entering the room until he died, and during that time he said not a word except that which I have already mentioned. It was impossible that any human being could have inflicted the wound but himself. Having known him intimately for the last thirty years, I have no hesitation in saying that he was perfectly insane when he committed this act. I had noticed a great decline in the general habit of his health for some weeks prior to his death; but I was not aware of the mental delusion under which he was labouring till within three or four days of his decease.” Dr. Bankhead also put in as evidence the following letter, addressed to him on Friday by the DUKE OF WELINGTON:

“Dear Sir—I called upon you with the intention of talking to you on the subject of the health of Lord Londonderry, and to request of you that you will call on him. I told his lordship that he was unwell, and particularly requested him to send for you, but, lest he should not, I sincerely hope that you will contrive, by some pretence, to go down to his lordship. I have no doubt he is very unwell: he appears to me to have been exceedingly harassed, much fatigued, and over-worked during the late session of parliament; and I have no doubt he labours under mental delirium; at least, this is my impression. I beg you’ll never mention to any body what I have told you respecting his lordship.”

The jury, of course, brought in a verdict of insanity, and his remains have since been interred in Westminster Abbey. In addition to these common-place facts, we may be permitted, as personal observers of the departed minister, and of his measures, to state our opinions of his public character. Politics, and public affairs, were identified with his existence, and constituted at once his business and his pleasures, and he pursued them with incessant and unwearied activity. But, unhappily, his industry was directed by none of those liberal principles which have been established by reason, philosophy, and the printing-

printing-press; but he acted, or was made to act, as though there was no intelligence abroad, as though mankind were incapable of reasoning, and as though he had been the minister of an absolute prince in the 15th century. Without sound theory, and with superficial knowledge of those principles of public policy in which society at large are in our times so well informed; his measures and practices consisted of vulgar expedients, shifts, and evasions, suggested by the urgency of the moment. He was steady and intelligible in nothing but in his hatred of public liberty, and of all liberal principles; in his obsequiousness to foreign despots, to whom he prostituted the power and honour of England; and in his systematic malignity against all who endangered his power, or that of the oligarchs of whose prejudices he was the faithful slave. Living in times when thousands in the middle ranks of life were better qualified than himself to direct the affairs of a nation, he was honestly despised by nine of every ten of his contemporaries, not only in England, but in every part of Europe; for those who are not permitted to think are nevertheless capable of feeling, and perhaps the most universally hated public name of modern times was that of Castlereagh.* Besides being industrious to excess, he was loquacious in argument, and specious in manners. Industry, loquacity, self-satisfaction, and plausibility, were personified in him. His industry rendered him an efficient minister. His loquacity qualified him to *manage* the House of Commons, to open debates, and to reply to opposition; and he was, from this quality, scarcely less conspicuous in the drawing-room among the ladies, or in his box at the Opera, where his cracked voice often resounded through the House. His self-satisfaction upheld him against public opinion, and the scoffs and scorn of the world, and his smiles and flushed eyes proved that he was always in good humour with himself. His plausibility enabled him to be cool when other men were impassioned, and it conferred on him the mildest tones and most submissive and graceful demeanour whenever he had any point to carry; and, on such occasions, he would, to a stranger, have appeared to be any one except himself. This may appear ill-natured, but the writer has no antipathy to the man, for he

was personally pleasant and good-humoured; but he abhors the public policy of which he was the chief agent; and, as is believed, often the instigator. Is it possible to avoid feeling horror at the events in Ireland in 1798, when he was the organ of the executive; or to resist indignation at the innumerable violations of the British constitution of which he has been the mover, supporter, and apologist; or to smother resentment at the manner in which the honour and interests of Britain have been compromised at Vienna, at Paris, at Genoa, in Poland, in Norway, in Saxony, in Spain, at Naples; and, in fine, at Elba and St. Helena, Ilchester, Manchester, and Parga, while he was ambassador-extraordinary and secretary for foreign affairs? But he died the victim of his persevering ambition—his exertions upset his own mind; and, in a fit of mental delusion, he destroyed himself; therefore is, personally, an object of pity. Be it so; and, sincerely lamenting the infirmity of human nature, we deplore the melancholy catastrophe which has befallen a frail man, sailing before the favouring gales of fortune; nevertheless, we do not lose sight of his public sins. His apologists say, he was but the able agent of a system; but he did, or did not, approve of its turpitude; and, if he did not, and yet became its zealous organ, his culpability would be greater than if he had acted from his honest convictions. His colleagues, the chancellor excepted, were inferior men, mere head-clerks in their departments; the political crimes of the cabinet attach therefore chiefly to him, as an admitted *prime minister*, as one of that unprincipled and mischievous race who act under a nominal, but constantly evaded responsibility, who are not restrained in the magnitude of their political crimes by the paucity of intellect which often characterizes royalty, nor in their scruples by the sense of honour which royalty is led to obey from habit and education.

Nothing, alas! will be gained by the world from his death. The system will find other tools as willing, and perhaps as industrious and mischievous. War will still be waged against public intelligence; and cabinets, instead of uniting themselves to knowledge, will vainly and wickedly endeavour to oppose its march. Constituted as they now are by court intrigue, nothing better can be expected, and an insane minister seems to be deemed as fit for an important mission as a sane one; but the moment the eyes of kings are opened, they will discover that nothing creates any separation of feelings between them and their people, but the intermediate interests of selfish and ignorant intriguers; for the intelligent people cannot do better without a sovereign head of the state, than a king can do without a people.

* In proof of this statement, we will cite a fact within our own hearing. An adjacent church is undergoing repair, and employs a considerable number of workmen, who, when they heard the news of his sudden death, instantly stopped their work and gave three cheers; farther, the people cheered publicly at his funeral, a circumstance without example in England, except in the case of Governor Wall, when he was brought out of Newgate for execution. Nor ought it to be omitted to be noticed, that the church bells of Hambleton, near Portsmouth, and Lavfied, in Suffolk, were rung on the intelligence of his death reaching those places.

people. Kings seem yet to have to learn, that their interests, and that of the people, are one and the same; and that the only separate interest is in the go-betweens, or in those who, for their own purposes, seek to maintain a constant jealousy between the head and body of the state. Of the domestic character of the departed minister, every account agrees in representing it as most amiable. He appears to have been an affectionate husband and a kind master, and these qualities seem to prove, that the actions of his life were the result of his convictions, and not stimulated by mere servility or ambition. Over his honest convictions he could have no controul; at the same time it is to be lamented, that he and his colleagues, and all the members, agents, and friends of the holy alliance, have not the good sense to discover that, until their measures keep pace in liberality with the improved knowledge of mankind, resulting from the printing-press, they and mankind will live in a state either of perpetual discord, or open warfare.

[Lately at Paris, 80, the *Abbé Sicard*, the humane director of the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Paris. He was born at Touseret, near Toulouse, in 1742, in which latter city he went through his studies with considerable reputation; and, when of sufficient age, he became an ecclesiastic, to the duties of which profession he at first entirely devoted his attention, and became vicar-general of Condour, canon of Bordeaux, and member of the Academy of Sciences in that city; but these he afterwards relinquished, to make himself more useful in another sphere. M. de Cicé, Archbishop of Bordeaux, having formed a design of establishing a school for the deaf and dumb in his diocese, determined to give the direction of it to the Abbé Sicard, and, for this purpose, sent him to Paris to learn the system of the celebrated Abbé de l'Épée.

On his return to Bordeaux the school was formed, and one of his first pupils was Massieu, then of age, whose astonishing progress afterwards contributed so much to increase the reputation of his master. On the death of the Abbé de l'Épée, in 1789, he was called to succeed him in the direction of the establishment at Paris. After being examined by a board composed of members selected from the three academies, he was appointed without opposition. The institution had hitherto depended for support on the liberality of individuals, and the private funds of the Abbé de l'Épée, who had dedicated his entire fortune to its maintenance. But the government, convinced of its excellence, determined to perpetuate it for the benefit of posterity: ample funds were assigned for this purpose; the convent for Celestin monks, which had been suppressed seven-

ral years before the revolution, was appropriated by the king for its residence.

In 1792, the Abbé Sicard was induced to take the oath of liberty and equality, which, however, did not protect him from the rigours which followed the 10th of August. He was arrested on the 26th of that month, in the midst of his pupils, while engaged in a task that would have excited the respect and admiration of any other persons than those who were implicated in the scenes which at this time disgraced the national character of France; he was conducted to the committee of his section at the arsenal, and afterwards to the mayoralty. The deaf and dumb pupils petitioned the assembly for the release of their humane and respected master; upon which the minister of the interior was ordered to make a report of the motives of his arrest, which, however, was never made. The abbé was retained prisoner at the mayoralty until the 2nd Sept, when he was sent back to the Abbey with several other prisoners. These removals were known at that time to be but a signal for a massacre of the unhappy prisoners. In fact, most of those who were removed with the abbé were murdered on their arrival at the Abbey; he himself would have suffered the same fate, had not Monnat, a watchmaker, covered him with his body; he was detained prisoner at the Abbey, in constant apprehension of a violent death, surrounded by murderous executioners, and the victims of their rage. In consequence of many efforts made in his favour, he was, on the 4th Sept. conducted from the Abbey to the National Assembly, where he made a speech, which was published in the newspapers. He gave a detailed account of the dangers he encountered on this occasion, in the first volume of his Religious Annals.

After the abbé was liberated and restored to his pupils, he was as much at ease as could be expected during the reign of terror. In the beginning of 1796, he joined the Abbé Jauffret in compiling the Religious, Political, and Literary Annals, but they published only the first eighteen numbers, and left the compilation of the remainder to the Abbé de Bologne. The Abbé Sicard alone continued to interest himself in this undertaking, and signed the numbers sometimes with his own name, and at others with the anagram Dracis, by which designation he was comprised after the 18th Fructidore, in the banishment of the Gazeteers, and condemned to transportation by the Directory.

He did not, however, go to Guienne, having found means to conceal himself in the Faubourg St. Marceau; he endeavoured from his retreat to soften the resentment of the directors, by protestations of submission to the established government. It is said that he was even weak

enough

enough to deny having taken any part in the Annals, and that he had this denial inserted in the *Journal de Paultier*, with which he was connected. But neither this tergiversation, the petition of his pupils, nor the interest which many persons exerted in his favour, could appease the resentment of the Directory; nor was it till after the 18th Brumaire, that the Abbé Sicard was restored to his duties. The establishment for the deaf and dumb had been much neglected in his absence; the funds necessary for the expence of the house were no longer furnished: they were not satisfied with depriving the deaf and dumb of their master, but wished also to deprive them of the only source of consolation they were capable of enjoying in their affliction. These severities were discontinued on the return of the abbé, when M. Chaptal, the minister of the interior, gave the establishment his protection, and even projected plans for it, well calculated to promote its prosperity. A press was established at the institution, which was put in activity in December, 1800, and by which the deaf and dumb, in a short time, became acquainted with the art of printing. From this press the abbé published most of his works. The public exercises of the abbé attracted much attention; he took great pleasure in them, as they contributed to increase the popularity of his system by the success of his pupils, and the proofs they gave of a sound understanding. He frequently exhibited Massieu, whose intelligence and sagacity were admired by all Paris; he was the abbé's favourite pupil, and the one who first gave splendour and reputation to the system in which he was instructed. His name was not less celebrated in foreign states than in France. The exercises of his pupils were an object of curiosity with all foreigners on their arrival at Paris; he took great pleasure in exhibiting them, and explaining his system and the improvements he made upon that of the Abbé de l'Épée. He had the honour to receive the sovereign pontiff, who blessed the chapel of the institution, which ceremony is recorded by an inscription. He also presented the pope with several of his works, among which was a prayer-book for the use of the deaf and dumb, printed by themselves. It is singular that Bonaparte could never endure the Abbé Sicard; whatever was the cause of this antipathy seems doubtful, but it was as incessant as well known. He never visited the establishment, though he often passed the house: he refused to confirm the nomination of the abbé as a prebendary of Notre Dame, and would not give him the decoration of the legion of honour, of which he was very prodigal. The abbé, on an occasion of great embarrassment, having once demanded an audience, re-

ceived, instead of assistance, a harsh and uncourteous answer. On the 28th June, 1808, he lost his friend, the Abbé Bonnefoux, formerly general superior of the doctrinaires, and director of the charitable institutions at Paris. It is thought, that, had the Abbé Bonnefoux lived, his advice would have saved the abbé from the vexations which afterwards afflicted him, when an excessive easiness of temper and a blind confidence in some intriguers exposed him to the most mortifying privations. He had accepted bills of accommodation, which were perverted, and he, in consequence, was persecuted for their amounts. The arrangements which he was obliged to make with his creditors to liquidate these debts, which he had never contracted, reduced him to a state next to poverty. He appropriated his salary for the payment of these debts, sold his carriage and furniture, and reserved but a small pension for his own maintenance. In a few years he discharged himself from the difficulties, but it appears that new misfortunes, or new acts of imprudence, reduced him, at the decline of life, to similar privations. It is, however, some consolation in alluding to these afflicting circumstances, to know that the abbé was in them a victim to the goodness of his heart: he was in his private expenses moderate and economical, but not sufficiently experienced to avoid the snares laid for him by avaricious and designing flatterers. His health was declining for several years. These vexations made sensible inroads on his constitution; every means were taken to remove the malady, but they could not prescribe remedies for his diseased mind.

Besides his situation of director and principal instructor of the school for deaf and dumb, he was a titular chaplain of Notre Dame; one of the managers of the Hospital des Quinze Vingts, and of the Establishment des Travailleurs-Aveugles; he was member of the second class of the Institute from its establishment; and one of the commissioners named for abridging the Dictionary of the French Language. He was, besides, associated with several foreign academies, and decorated with orders by several monarchs. In 1817 he visited England, where he received the most flattering reception.

L'Abbé Sicard had the courage to introduce the deaf and dumb to the career of metaphysics. There is in his *Cours d'Instruction d'un Sourd-muet*, a development of the means he adopted, by which it may be judged what time, industry, feelings, and patience, were required, to bring the minds of his pupils to notions which did not seem adapted to their capacity. His works have, without doubt, been principally advantageous in respect to religion; the genius, doctrine, and precepts of
which

which he taught his pupils better by his own method than by any other.

The chief works of the Abbé Sicard are, 'Un Memoire sur l'Art d'Instruire les Sourds-muets,' 1789; 'Catechisme à l'Usage des Sourds-muets,' 1796; 'Manuel de l'Enfance,' 1796; 'Elemens de Grammaire générale,' 1799, 2 vols.; 'Cours d'Instruction d'un Sourd-muet,' 1800, reprinted in 1803; 'Journée Chrétienne d'un Sourd-muet,' 1805; 'Theorie des Signes,' 1808, 2 vols. He also published an edition of Hartley's English work, 'De l'Homme et de ses Facultés; Des Tropes de Dumarsais, and du Dictionnaire généalogique de l'Ecriture Sainte.' He projected a system of universal writing, which he developed in a book written for the purpose, published in 1797. In 1817, 'Une Vie de la Dauphine, Mère du Roi,' in 12mo. was published, to which he prefixed his name; but there is reason to believe that he only lent the authority of his name to the work.

The obsequies of the Abbé Sicard were celebrated at Notre Dame. The funeral was attended by the members of the academy, the directors of the establishment of the deaf and dumb, and his young pupils. After divine service, the body was taken to the burying-ground du Père de la Chaise, where funeral orations were pronounced over his tomb. M. Bigot Prémeneu spoke in the name of the academy, and M. Lafond Ladebat in the name of the directors of the establishment.

He was succeeded by M. l'Abbé Goude- lin, who is at this time professor of the establishment for the deaf and dumb at Bordeaux, and to whom M. Sicard had, a few days before his death, entrusted his pupils by this little note:—'My dear brother,—Ready to die, I bequeath to you my dear children. I bequeath their souls to your piety, their bodies to your care, their intellectual faculties to your enlightened capacity. Perform this noble task, and I die in peace.']

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A SOCIETY of Arts is about to be formed at Newcastle, under very favourable auspices.

At the late Durham assizes, Robert Peat, aged 50, was found guilty of murdering his cousin, of the same name, by putting laudanum into a pot which was boiling for dinner. The prisoner was executed.

At the same assizes an action was brought by the clergy of Durham, represented by their diocesan against Mr. Williams, the patriotic editor of the Durham Chronicle, for libel. Mr. Brougham, in behalf of Mr. Williams, made a powerful appeal to the jury, in which he urged the right to free discussion upon public actions. The jury returned a verdict confirming the libel.

Married.] Mr. R. Craig, to Miss M. Clark; Mr. T. Smith, of the Side, to Mrs. Youll, of Vine-lane; Mr. J. Ness, to Miss J. Grant; Mr. G. Carr, to Miss A. Clark: all of Newcastle.—James Spencer, esq. of Newcastle, to Miss M. Wilkinson, of Greystoke.—Mr. N. Johnson, r.n. to Miss E. Hogg, both of North Shields.—Mr. G. Chipcase, jun of Darlington, to Miss M. Wilson, of Bishopwearmouth.—The Rev. T. C. Winscom, to Miss E. M. Clutterbuck, both of Warkworth.—Mr. J. C. Anderson, of Jesmond-house, to Miss Losh, of Point Pleasant.—Mr. C. Parker, of Blyth, to Miss Smith, of Crofton.—Mr. C. Carr, of Wagtail-hall, to Miss Bolam, of Rothbury.

Died.] At Newcastle, in Blackett-street, 67, Mrs. M. Clark.—In Collingwood-

street, 23, Mr. J. F. Stirling, much and deservedly lamented.—Mr. C. Seymour, greatly regretted.—In Westgate-street, 72, Mrs. Fairbairn; 45, Mr. R. Naisbet; 29, Mrs. Warburton.—Mr. J. Robinson.—In Sandgate, Mrs. Bell.

At Gateshead, 57, Mr. J. Hutchinson.—83, Mr. F. Bramwell.—56, Mr. R. Bruce.—At the Windmill-hills, 49, Mr. G. Halbert.—19, Mrs. Croger.

At North Shields, 66, Mr. J. Roxby.—Mrs. M. Ord.—99, Mr. R. Douthwaite.—69, Mr. R. French.

At Bishopwearmouth, 32, Mrs. Powe.—56, Mr. P. Dixon, of Sunderland.

At Darlington, 52, Mrs. Witherell.

At Alnwick, at an advanced age, Mrs. G. Downey.—Mrs. J. Graham.

At Alnham, 40, Mrs. A. Marshall, justly lamented.—At Castle Eden, 92, Mr. W. Harding.—At Denton, 85, Mr. R. Blythman.—At Middleton Tyas, 67, Mr. R. Bonner.—At Seaton, 63, the Rev. T. Le Mesurier, rector of Haughton le Skerne.—At East Ord, 24, Miss E. Logan.—At Whorlton, 74, Mr. W. Robson.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Hannah Weatherburn, in her 67th year. She was the daughter of a respectable farmer in the county of Northumberland, and received a very limited education; but, endued with superior understanding, she soon discovered a taste for reading, and by her own voluntary exertions became possessed of one of the most enlightened minds. In the year 1800 she was made librarian to the Subscription Library at Sunderland; and, in that situation, continued twelve years. She executed the trust reposed in her with such

such perfect fidelity, and with such accuracy and obliging attention to the wishes of the subscribers, that the loss of her as a librarian is still a source of great regret. After relinquishing the situation of librarian, she for some time kept a circulating library of her own; but, in the end of the year 1816, finding her health declining, she gave it up, and withdrew on a very narrow income to a private situation. But in her retirement she was not forgotten by her numerous friends, who justly appreciated her excellence. Her understanding and knowledge were perhaps her least recommendations. Few persons ever possessed so generous and humane a disposition, more delicacy of feeling, or elevation of mind; through a lingering illness, she continued to experience to the last moment of her life, the constant, kind attention of her friends, a proof how highly true virtue, unaided by the slightest adventitious circumstance, may command friendship and reverence!

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The operative weavers of Carlisle are in great distress from want of employment; two bodies lately left the city to emigrate to America.

At a recent meeting of the Abbey Holm Agricultural Society, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

“That it is highly expedient that a petition should be presented to Parliament, setting forth the depressed state of agriculture, and the indispensable necessity of further mitigation of, or exemption from, those taxes which press most heavily on the landed interest.

“As dividends of the funded property are acknowledged liable to the maintenance of the poor, and only exempted therefrom from the locality of their issue,—that the said dividends ought to contribute their fair and due proportion in aid of the said maintenance.”

Married.] Mr. J. Morland, to Miss C. Mc. Dowell; Mr. R. White, to Miss A. Skales; Mr. J. Harrington, to Miss Cowen; Mr. G. Thompson, to Miss M. Lowther; Mr. J. Burnes, to Miss J. Steel; Mr. J. Baty, to Miss S. Atkin: all of Carlisle.—Mr. J. Winskell, to Miss E. Gregg; Mr. P. Winder, to Miss S. Pearson; Mr. N. Mc. Neel, to Miss S. Hodgson; Mr. T. Winter, to Miss A. Goodburn: all of Penrith.—Mr. C. Elliott, of Clifton, to Miss J. Irving, of Penrith.—Mr. R. Bellman, to Miss A. Hadwen; Mr. R. Rennison, to Miss S. Garnett: all of Kendal.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. M. Goulding.—44, Mr. James Wilson.—90, Mr. W. Johnstone.—51, Mr. Joseph Wilson.—In Lowther-street, 34, Mrs. J. Rumney.—In Scotch-street, 90, Mr. W. Johnstone.

At Penrith, 84, Mrs. J. Bainbridge.—

35, Mr. J. Morrison; 56, Mr. W. Patrickson.—At Cocker-mouth, 83, Mrs. Ashbridge.—At Kendall, 38, Mr. J. Simpson.—35, Mrs. L. Hoggarth, of Kirkland.

At Holme-house, Wetheral, 49, Mr. J. Wannop, deservedly regretted.—At Gilcruix, 72, Mr. P. Paterson, much and justly respected.—At Forest-hill, near Brampton, 58, Mr. R. Hutchinson.

YORKSHIRE.

At the late Yorkshire assizes there were thirty-four prisoners for trial: fifteen were capitally convicted, but reprieved.

An inquest was lately held at York on the body of John Furnel, a private in the second, or Queen's regiment, who had received three hundred lashes for stealing a silver spoon from the officer's mess. One of the jury represented that “the bones of the back were as bare of flesh as if they had been scraped with a knife.” The commander-in-chief has ordered inquiry into this affair.

A public meeting of the reformers of Leeds was lately held there, Mr. Samuel Meede in the chair, when an address of congratulation to Mr. Wooler, on his liberation from Warwick gaol, was unanimously agreed to.

Married.] Mr. E. Brownbill, to Miss M. Poynton; Mr. Taylor, to Miss J. Hargreave; Mr. James Driver, to Miss E. Dodsworth; Mr. J. Garbutt, to Miss Bickerdike; Mr. J. Brownridge, jun. to Miss M. Rothery: all of Leeds.—Mr. J. Thackrah, of Leeds, to Miss A. Whitaker, of Halifax.—Mr. W. Lockwood, of Leeds, to Miss E. M. Mangles, of Hawkwell.—Mr. F. Scott, to Miss S. H. Wood, both of Halifax.—Mr. B. Walker, to Miss M. Nowell; Mr. J. Walton, to Miss C. F. M. Ridley: all of Wakefield.—Mr. R. Usherwood, to Miss M. Marwood, both of Whithy.—Mr. J. Weddall, of Knaresborough, to Miss A. Baines, of Plumpton.—Samuel Routh, of Draycott, to Miss R. Clark, of Doncaster, both of the Society of Friends.—John Brooks, esq. of Northgate-house, to Miss J. Laycock, of Appleton.—Henry Dowker, esq. of Lais-thorpe Lodge, to Miss J. Ware, of Stockton-house.—Mr. T. Brayshaw, of Chappel Allerton, to Miss S. Rowland, of Potterneton.

Died.] At York, in Trafalgar-street, Mrs. Kittlewell.—42, Mrs. Lea, deservedly regretted.—34, Mrs. M. Stead, much respected.

At Hull, 80, Mr. G. Mells.—59, the Rev. James Griswood, of the Unitarian Baptist Chapel.—50, Chas. Herley, esq. of Lavender-hill, near London.

At Leeds, Mrs. A. Meggeson.—74, Mr. T. Watson, suddenly.—Mrs. J. Sunderland.—In Park-square, 53, Mrs. M. Tatham, deservedly regretted.—In Park-row, 66,

Mrs. Fothergill.—At Huddersfield, 43, Mrs. S. Carter, much respected.—94, Mr. D. Alexander.

At Wakefield, 79, Mrs. Parkhill, widow of Capt. P.—Mr. G. H. Aked.

At Armley, 38, Mr. G. Lister, greatly respected.—At Watton, Digby Legard, esq. suddenly.—At Washton, Marley Harrison, esq.—At Heslington, 84, General Coates.—At Skipton, 31, Mr. J. B. Hall.—At Catwick, 76, Mrs. S. Park.

LANCASHIRE.

A numerous body of merchants of Liverpool lately agreed to petition Parliament for acknowledgment of the independence of Columbia.

On the 31st of July, Liverpool experienced a very severe storm of hail; a considerable quantity of snow fell immediately afterwards.

A violent whirlwind did considerable damage on the 18th of July, at Burnley: several houses were unroofed, and a number of chimneys were destroyed. It tore up by the roots twenty-one oak and ash trees, in Townley-park, and did other considerable damage.

Married.] Mr. J. Knowles, to Miss A. Senior; Mr. T. Terry, to Miss J. Urquhart.—Mr. J. Bellis, to Miss H. Garside.—Mr. A. J. Barton, to Miss M. Tattersall: all of Manchester.—Mr. J. Beard, of Manchester, to Miss S. Downs, of Wrenbury.—Mr. Oliver, of Manchester, to Miss M. Wright, of Warrington.—Mr. C. H. Roscow, to Miss S. Kirk; Mr. W. Sherran, to Miss E. Daniel: all of Salford.—Mr. J. Davison, of Cockspur-street, to Miss M. A. Atherton, of Bevington-hill; Mr. F. Lea, to Miss Young; Mr. W. Wilson, to Miss M. Allen: all of Liverpool.—Mr. B. H. Downing, of Liverpool, to Miss E. Dunderdale, of Dunford-house, Methley.—Thomas Atkinson, of Ardwick-green, to Jane Benbow.—Mr. T. Lee, of Bootle, to Miss A. Hankin, of Bootle-lane.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. J. Fletcher, much respected.—In Lever-street, 27, Mrs. E. Forth.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Petty.—60, Mr. T. Marsland, regretted.—52, Mr. T. Kirk.—Miss E. J. Chiswell.—In Princes-street, 25, Miss M. Marriott.—65, Mrs. Norman.

At Salford, Mr. J. Booth, deservedly respected.

At Liverpool, 49, Mrs. A. Green.—45, Capt. W. Proctor.—35, Mrs. E. Mellor, justly regretted.—In Bold-street, Mrs. Alice Holme.—52, J. Trent Cumberbatch, esq. of Barbadoes.—In Great Crosshall-street, 60, Mr. W. Carter.—78, Mrs. A. Breeze.—77, Mrs. A. Dale.

At Bury, 77, Mr. J. Mason, deservedly regretted.

At Broughton, Mr. Harrison, greatly respected.—At Withington, 28, Mr. Robert Sheriffe, of the firm of Messrs.

Taylor and Sheriffe, of Manchester, solicitors.—At Blackrod, 83, Mrs. M. Quill.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. H. Powell, to Mrs. J. Egerton; Mr. E. Parry, to Miss Griffiths: all of Chester.—Mr. James Bevin, of Chester, to Miss C. Starkey, of Liverpool.—Mr. T. Fleet, of Molington, to Miss C. Wynne, of Chester.—Mr. T. Leigh, of Pulford, to Miss P. Birch, of Lavister.—Mr. P. Pigott, of Marton, to Miss Toft, of Over.

Died.] At Chester, 50, S. Humphreys, esq. prothonotary for the county of Chester and great session of Flint.—38, Mr. J. Price, greatly respected.

At Macclesfield, 73, Miss Hooley.

At Nantwich, Mrs. Lowe.

At Davenham, Mr. W. Whitley, deservedly lamented.—At Sealand, Mrs. Gorst, generally regretted.—At the Bache, Mr. Peck.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Emery, of Derby, to Miss A. George, of Arnold.—Mr. J. P. Limb, to Miss Turner, both of Chesterfield.

Died.] At Derby, 48, Mr. Holmes.—56, Mr. W. Booth.—71, Mrs. M. B. Ward, much respected.—25, Miss E. Cantrell, deservedly esteemed and lamented.

At Chesterfield, 60, Mr. James Wragg.—At Buxton, 76, Mrs. Wood, deservedly regretted.

At Stanton by Dale, Mrs. Smedley.—At Wirksworth, 62, Mrs. Goodwin, widow of Dr. G.—At Hazlewood, at an advanced age, Mrs. Mawe.—At Pekbrookfield, 73, Mr. W. Botham.—At Rowsley, Mary, wife of William Bateman, esq.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Mortimer, of Mount-east-street, to Miss S. Gibson, of Mill-street; Mr. J. Wright, of Water-lane, to Miss Johnson, of High Pavement; Mr. S. Gilbert, to Miss A. Shoults: all of Nottingham.—Mr. R. Bland, to Miss M. Leighton; Mr. J. Motteram, to Miss E. Parker; Mr. G. Roberts, jun. to Miss S. Lang: all of Newark.—Mr. Oates, to Miss Padley, both of East Retford.—Mr. J. Bird, of Norton, to Miss A. Kitchen, of East Retford.—The Rev. J. Hurst, vicar of Beeston, to Miss M. Woolley, of Matlock.

Died.] At Nottingham, on Tollhouse-hill, 75, Mrs. Dixon.—In Kid-street, 65, Mr. G. Spencer.—In East-street, 65, Mrs. Marriott.—In Milk-street, 50, Mr. J. Dunstone.—In St. James's-street, 63, Mr. T. Riste, of Great Leake.—38, Mr. J. Mc.Leod, regretted.

At Newark, 70, Mr. J. Harrison.—22, Mr. H. Southwell.—75, Mrs. E. Gilby.

At Beeston, 92, Mrs. Worrall.—At West Bridgford, 77, Mrs. M. Coulton.—At East Retford, 58, Mrs. Reckless, deservedly

servedly regretted.—At Beeston, 63, Mr. W. Cockayne; 30, Mr. W. Cockayne, jun.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Hogg, of Wysal, to Miss T. Twells, of Grantham.—Mr. S. Mann, to Miss E. Burton, both of Grimsby.—Mr. T. Harrison, jun. of East Keal, to Miss M. A. Hill, of Spilsby.—Mr. Dales, to Miss H. Willey, both of Louth.

Died.] At Stamford, 72, G. V. Nuenberg, esq.—30, Mr. W. Wells.

At Louth, 26, Mrs. Bradshaw.—48, Mrs. S. Rysdall.

At Horncastle, Mrs. Morley.

At Freiston, Mrs. Eno, suddenly.—At Hedon, 78, Mrs. Burstall, widow of John B. esq. suddenly.—At Alford, 46, Mr. S. Taylor.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLANDSHIRE.

The village and neighbourhood of Quorndon were lately visited by one of the most powerful whirlwinds ever recollected in that quarter. A large coach-house door was lifted from its hinges, and carried twelve yards off; a pear-tree, of great size, was astonishingly shivered to pieces; and the great trees, in front of a gentleman's house, were bent almost to the ground. A number of small birds that came within its vortex, were singularly twisted up into the air, and carried away with it, as was an umbrella, which was taken off of sight.

Married.] Mr. S. Stephenson, to Miss E. Billings, both of Hinckley.—Mr. J. Goode, of Hinckley, to Miss E. Hames, of Atherstone.—Mr. J. H. Woodward, to Miss E. Haywood, both of Castle Donington.—Mr. Newbold, of Pristrop-park, to Miss M. Annesly, of Newton Regis.—Robert Haymes, esq. of Great Glenn, to Miss Deel, of Welham Lodge.

Died.] At Leicester, 88, John Heyrick, esq. formerly town clerk.—Mr. Wheatley.—In King-street, Mr. T. Healey, much respected.—74, Mr. J. Pearson.—In the Southgate-street, 64, Mrs. E. Adams.—87, Mrs. Chester.—Mrs. Bray.

At Mountsorrel, Mrs. E. Richardson, deservedly regretted.

At Melton Mowbray, Mrs. M. Hawley.—At Belgrave, 84, Mrs. Brown, widow of the Rev. J. B. rector of Cold Overton.—At Gilmorton, 74, Mr. Thos. Hunt.—At Hathem, 85, the Rev. Mr. Beer.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Flanagan, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Andrews, of Market Drayton.—Mr. J. C. Davies, to Miss A. Devey, both of Walsall.

Died.] At Stafford, Mrs. Keen, widow of Witham K. esq.

At Wolverhampton, in Bilston-street, 79, Mr. R. Wigley, deservedly regretted.—In Cock-street, Miss Myra Lowe.

At Walsall, Mr. J. Lock.—Mr. Higgins, much respected.

At Wednesbury, Mrs. Boniface, formerly of Chapel-house, an esteemed and regretted woman.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Nearly a thousand persons lately assembled at Birmingham, Sir Charles Wolseley in the chair, to congratulate Mr. Wooler on his liberation from Warwick gaol. An excellent dinner was served up under a large booth, which was tastefully decorated with flowers, banners, &c.; and several patriotic speeches were delivered.

Married.] Mr. T. Hoults, to Miss S. Hubbard; Mr. J. J. Taylor, to Miss E. Griffith: all of Birmingham.—Mr. W. Meades, of Evesham, to Miss M. Lloyd, of Birmingham.—Mr. H. Caldicott, of New John-street, Aston-road, to Miss M. Allcroft, of Worcester.—Mr. G. London, to Miss M. H. Halford, both of Henley-in-Arden.—Mr. H. Oldfield, of Leamington, to Miss J. Toakeley, of Birmingham.—At Nuneaton, Mr. Overton, to Miss J. Greenway, of Attleborough-hall.—Mr. T. Cooper, of Polesworth, to Miss Beadman, of Market Bosworth.

Died.] At Birmingham, in New Town-row, Mrs. Fownes.—In Paul-square, 71, Mr. P. Peill.—Miss C. Wilkinson.—In Bartholomew-street, 74, Mrs. P. Hughes.—49, Mr. W. B. Frankish.—In Moland-street, 71, Mr. G. Read.

At Coventry, at an advanced age, Wm. Bunney, esq.

At Barston-park, 18, Miss E. Baker.—At Spark-hill, Miss Morris.—At Warstone, 67, Mrs. E. Edwards.

SHROPSHIRE.

At the late Shrewsbury fair, the supply of fat cattle and sheep was small, and rather better prices were obtained; fat cattle averaged $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and a few prime beasts 5d. per lb.; fat sheep $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4d. The prices of pigs did not vary from those of the preceding fair. Skim cheese 27s. to 30s. per cwt.; middling 35s. to 37s.; best 40s. to 50s. Butter, a large supply, and all sold. Tubs, 8d. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. Bacon, 4d. to 5d. Hams, 5d. to 6d. There was a considerable quantity of wool, and nearly all was sold—coarse 12s. 6d. to 16s. per stone; fine 17s. to 22s.; Lambs' wool 10d. to 16d. per lb.

Married.] Mr. W. Sneade, of Whitchurch, to Miss E. R. Phillips, of Mount, near Shrewsbury.—The Rev. H. M. Phillips, A.M. of Condover, to Miss M. Hassall, of Wem.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 81, P. Olwir, esq. At Oswestry, 51, Mr. Cartwright.

At Much Wenlock, 73, Mrs. S. Turner, much and deservedly respected.

At Cotton-hall, the Rev. J. Hayes Petit, A.M.—At Atcham, Mrs. Fayall.—At Upton Magna, Mr. J. Barber, lamented.—At Bickton Grove, 82, Mrs. Jones, highly

highly esteemed.—At Pulverbatch, Mr. P. Edwards, deservedly lamented.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. R. Vaughan, of Worcester, to Miss S. Ryall, of Weymouth.—The Rev. C. W. Keysall, M.A. of Bredon, to Miss P. Woodyatt, of Worcester.—M. Pierpoint, esq. to Miss M. A. Wheeler, of Broadway.

Died.] At Broadway, 76, Mr. Smith.

At Eastham, Mr. Whitcombe, deservedly regretted.

[We have received an anonymous eulogy on the late Mr. Wigley, which cannot be admitted unless accredited by the name of its author. That Mr. W. was at one time of his life believed to be ambitious, cannot be questioned, and there was an anecdote afloat relative to a disappointment in regard to the Chief Justiceship of India, which may be an idle rumour, but his political bias seemed from that time to change; and perhaps our Correspondent can throw some light on the subject. It is nevertheless far from our wishes to disturb the ashes of the dead, and there was nothing sufficiently prominent in the character of Mr. W. to justify the appropriation of much space respecting him. That Mr. W. was an amiable man in private life we are fully persuaded, and the original notice simply questioned his political consistency.]

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The line of road in the Grossmōnt district, between Ross and Abergavenny, is about to be improved and shortened; so that the distance between Ross and Abergavenny will be little more than twenty miles.

Married.] Mr. J. Hooper, to Miss J. Andrews, of Hereford.—Mr. P. Watkins, of Brinsop, to Miss P. Welby, of Hereford.—Mr. C. Spozzi, to Miss H. Pearce, both of Hereford.

Died.] At Hereford, 28, Mrs. Spencer.

At Dormington, Miss Atwood, late of Cleobury Mortimer.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

On the 30th of July, Mr. Green, the aeronaut, and a gentleman named Griffith, ascended in a balloon from Cheltenham; but, while it was in the act of being inflated, some ill-disposed person cut one of the ropes; the consequence was, that an arch was formed in the net-work, which, from the unequal pressure, continued to give way several times during their descent. Their grappling irons came in contact with a wall; but it was speedily torn away, and they were dragged for the distance of four fields, knocked from hedge to hedge, till at length the balloon, carrying them over a large grove up into the air, the car got entangled in a tree; the ropes being previously cut gave way; and, freed from all control, the balloon ascended, and they were flung into Nutgrove-field, from a tremendous height to the ground. Mr. Green and his companion lay for some time apparently lifeless; but they are recovering.

Married.] Mr. J. May, of Bristol, to Miss Weir, of Tenby.—Mr. Parkins, of Calne Green, to Miss Hall, of Bristol.—

George Warne, esq. of Clifton, to Miss E. Clutsam, of Upton-cottage.—Mr. P. Riad, of Stroud, to Miss M. Newport, of Mitchelldean.—Mr. H. Thornton, to Miss M. Okey, both of Stroud.—The Rev. W. George, of Cherrington, to Miss J. Whitehead, of Preston.—Mr. J. Seaborne, to Miss Upton, both of Stinchcombe.

Died.] At Gloucester, in Bell-lane, 59, Mr. C. Gwynnett.—In Southgate-street, Mrs. Husbands.—In the Berkeley Mews, Mr. J. Brown.—61, Mrs. Merrett.

At Bristol, 87, Mr. B. Belcher, sen.—Mrs. J. Rossiter.—76, Mr. T. Skenfield.—In Temple-street, 77, Mr. J. Hope.

At Cheltenham, 72, Mr. W. Snelus.—46, William Stuart, esq. Mr. S. realised a considerable fortune at Calcutta.—Jane, wife of T. Stoughton, esq.

At Rudford, Mr. T. Phelps.

At Westbury-upon-Trim, 32, Jeremiah H. Mills, esq.—At Yate, 22, Mr. W. Corbett.—At Littleton, Mrs. M. Taylor, greatly regretted.—At Avening, 58, Mr. W. Smith.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At these Assizes seven prisoners received sentence of death, one transported for fourteen, and one for seven years, and four imprisoned for different periods.

Married.] Mr. W. B. Jones, to Miss E. Smith, of St. Aldate's; Mr. J. Bunting, to Miss E. Goodall; Mr. J. Cooper, jun. to Miss M. Simmons: all of Oxford.—Mr. G. Beere, to Miss J. Arne; Mr. W. Arne, to Miss M. Hall; all of Banbury.—Mr. T. Smith, of Thame; to Miss Hands, of Haddenham.—Mr. E. Wiggins, of Little Milton, to Miss Simons, of Aylesbury.—Mr. C. Collins, to Miss Kilby, both of Kidlington.

Died.] At Oxford, 76, Mr. Hopkins.—In Queen-street, 66, Mr. J. Bartlett, deservedly regretted.—In St. Giles's, 33, Mrs. H. Taylor.—40, Mr. Henry Edward Hitchings, justly lamented.

At Thame, Mr. T. Jackman.

At Shipton-under-Wychwood, 45, Mr. T. Knibbs, of Holywell-parish, Oxford, suddenly.—At Kennington, 43, Mr. J. Latham, much respected.—At Watlington, 53, Mr. J. Hamp, regretted.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

A wool fair, for the first time, was lately held at Wantage, which was well attended by respectable staplers. Before the close of the evening the fair was cleared, there having been sold upwards of 5000 tods of wool.

Married.] Mr. W. T. Mayo, of Newbury, to Miss E. B. Lee, of Speen.—Mr. T. Rawlins, jun. of Andover, to Miss Kneebone, of High Wycombe.—Mr. J. Sadler, to Miss S. Strickling, both of Windsor.—Mr. J. Wilder, of Hill-hall, to Miss Mason, of Reading.

Died.] At Windsor, 63, Mrs. Egelton.

—In

—In the Castle, 80, Mr. Ingram Neal, a poor knight, regretted.

At Newbury, 35, Chas. Edward Atkins, esq. lieutenant R.M.

At Fern-hill, 38, Sir T. Metcalf, bart.—

At Calcot-park, the Rev. W. Beville, rector of Enford.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

A number of the inhabitants of Leighton have lately agreed to refrain from all exciseable articles. They use burnt wheat instead of coffee.

Married.] The Rev. J. P. Dobson, to Miss K. Metcalfe, of Roxton-house.

Died.] At Leighton Buzzard, Mr. Serjeant-major Whitehead, of the Bedfordshire Yeomanry cavalry.

At Berkhamstead, Mrs. Compigne.

At Mundsley, the Rev. P. Godfrey, B.D. rector of Ayot St. Lawrence, and a magistrate for Herts.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Three malefactors,—W. Meadows, W. Gent, and R. Middleton,—were lately executed at Northampton, for having ravished, and otherwise dreadfully ill-used, Ann Newman, of Bozeat, a young girl of unimpeachable conduct. They were all married men, with families. Two youths, one only seventeen, and the other nineteen years of age, were condemned to death, as parties with the above men, and another, only eighteen, was acquitted.

Married.] William Cartwright, esq. son of William R. Cartwright, esq. M.P. for this county, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Henry Jones, esq.—Mr. W. Hines, of Woodford, to Miss C. Hebstonstall, of Kirbhall.

Died.] At Northampton, 64, Mary Turner, a member of the Society of Friends.—51, Mr. Allen.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Law, of Trinity-street, to Miss S. Freeman; Mr. W. Wiseman, of Jesus-lane, to Miss L. Vaughan: all of Cambridge.—Wm. Rayner, esq. to Mrs. Life, of Wisbech.

Died.] At Cambridge, 77, Mrs. Hague.—58, Mrs. Case.

At Ely, 77, Mary, wife of Wm. Harlock, esq. much respected.

At March, 67, Mr. J. Abbott.—81, Mr. Franks, of Gedney.

At Chatteris, at an advanced age, Mr. W. Cave, sen.—Mrs. S. Cawthorne.—Mrs. M. Cave.

NORFOLK.

At the late Norfolk assizes six prisoners received sentence of death.

At the late Thetford Wool-fair, there was a numerous and highly respectable attendance; but there were few sales. Wool of the first quality was in request at rather more than last year's prices; but that of an inferior description was lower.

Married.] Mr. T. R. Booth, to Miss S.

Francis, of Calvert-street; Mr. J. Whitta, to Miss J. Rix; Mr. W. Thompson, to Miss A. Green, of Crook's-place: all of Norwich.—Mr. J. Lettice, to Miss Boyce, both of Yarmouth.—The Rev. R. Smith, to Mrs. Lockett; Mr. J. Ayre, to Miss Burrell: all of Lynn.

Died.] At Norwich, in Prussia-gardens, 21, Mr. J. G. Simmons.—In Hamlet-place, 24, Mrs. C. Simpson.

At Yarmouth, 62, Mrs. H. Corp.—51, Mrs. H. George.—39, Mrs. A. Crawford.—78, Mr. J. Salmon.

At Lynn, 85, Mr. G. Hall.—64, Mr. J. Hedley, regretted.

At Diss, 36, Mr. H. Howell.

At Bawburgh, Mrs. E. Candler, late of Ipswich.—At Catton, Mr. White, father of the late lamented Henry Kirk White.

SUFFOLK.

A numerous party of gentlemen, friends of Constitutional Reform, lately assembled at Lowestoft; John Fowler, esq. of Cor-ton, in the chair. Much unanimity prevailed, and several energetic speeches were delivered.

Married.] Mr. J. Little, to Miss De Carle, of Bury.—Mr. S. Ridley, of Bury, to Miss E. Ranson, of Ipswich.—Mr. S. H. Cowall, of Ipswich, to Miss E. Doggett, of Winfarthing Lodge.—Mr. W. Childs, of Ipswich, to Miss H. Burch, of Bealings.—Mr. S. Burroughs, of Ipswich, to Miss Roberts, of Kirton.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Swan.—In North-gate-street, 69, Mrs. Parker.—49, Mr. J. Nunn, respected.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Wells.—Mr. W. Grimwood.—91, Mrs. Milborn.

At Woodbridge, 22, Mr. G. Topple.—Mr. J. Christopher.

At Tannington, 64, Mr. Sutton.—At Whepstead, Mr. W. Mead.—At Mildenhall, Mrs. E. Orman.—At Needham-market, 81, Mr. R. Bowl.—At Clare, 31, Mr. D. Green, regretted.

ESSEX.

At the late Assizes for this county, four prisoners received sentence of death, but were reprieved.

Married.] Mr. E. Gray, of Hadleigh, to Miss E. Nunn, of Colchester.—The Rev. E. Curteis, of Thundersley, to Miss Susan Syer, of Rayleigh.—The Rev. H. Norman, A.B. to Miss E. Carrington, of Little Bromley.—B. Golding, M.D. of St. Osyth, to Miss S. P. Blew, of Warwick-street, Pall Mall.—Horatio Vachell, esq. of Copfold-hall, to Miss M. Honeywood, daughter of the late William H. esq. M.P. for Kent.

Died.] At Great Clacton, 81, the Rev. R. Willan, vicar.

At Margareting, Mr. Bateman.—At East Hanningfield, 27, Mr. James Boughtwood, jun.—At Layer Mersey, 44, Mr. J. B. Ley.

KENT.

A vessel, whose length is ascertained to be about sixty feet, has lately been discovered near the wharf at Maytham, near Rolvenden, partly in the bank, and the keel under the bed of the river Rother, supposed to have been buried there nearly 500 years. A number of hands have been employed in digging, with the intention of getting it out. Some parts of human bones have been found; also a number of wooden balls, and a gold-mounted lance.

Married.] Mr. J. Keel, to Miss C. Philpot, both of Canterbury.—Mr. Mannering, to Miss E. Allen.—Mr. J. Arkcoil, of Maidstone, to Miss L. Attwood, of Lewes.—Mr. W. Halke, of Dover, to Miss A. Spicer, of Folkestone.—T. K. Crow, esq. of Sevenoaks, to Miss L. Hodson, of Holborn.—Mr. Mace, jun. of Strood, to Miss Gunn, of Chatham.

Died.] At Canterbury, in King-street, 31, Miss Blackley.—In Dover-lane, Mrs. Worsley.

At Dover, Mr. Poole.—Mrs. T. Shilling.—Mr. Laker.—Mr. Butler, of Woodchurch.

At Chatham, 74, Mrs. M. Clark.—In Ordnance-place, 92, Mr. Pearce.

At Rochester, 22, Mrs. Potts, of Sheerness.

At Cranbrook, 36, Mrs. Reader, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—At Fredville, 56, Dr. Pemberton, of George-street, Hanover-square.

SUSSEX.

Sir John Shelley intends granting, for the free use of the poor of his parish, a considerable quantity of land, in portions sufficient to keep a cow, rear poultry, and apply to other useful purposes.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Beeves, to Miss Davison, both of Brighton.—Mr. C. Street, of Arundel, to Miss S. Lear, of Holloway.—Mr. Lillywhite, of Goodwood, to Miss C. Parker, of South-street, Chichester.—Mr. C. Clasby, to Miss M. A. Young, both of Shoreham.

Died.] At Chichester, in East-street, 20, Miss M. Goldring.

At Brighton, in Duke-street, Miss Read, deservedly esteemed and lamented.—Mrs. Davison.—In Richmond-place, Mrs. Haddon.

At Pulborough, the Rev. E. Tredcroft, rector.—At West Hampnett, 80, Mr. T. Millard.

HAMPSHIRE.

The annual meeting of the Petersfield Agricultural Society was held at Petersfield on the 13th ult. The exhibition of stock took place in a field belonging to John Shackelford, esq. adjoining the town. The stock produced was considered to be of the first description.

Married.] Mr. J. L. Oake, to Miss E. Sutton, both of Southampton.—P. Blanchard, esq. of Southampton, to Miss E.

Pridham.—Mr. W. H. Roe, jun. of Southampton, to Miss E. Stedder, of Chelsea.—H. C. Lys, esq. of Sway, to Miss Daniel, of Trelissie.

Died.] At Southampton, 78, Mrs. A. Rider.—Mr. Sands.—40, Mrs. M. Bricknall.

At Winchester, Mr. Malkin.—Mr. Blake. At Portsmouth, Mr. Bell.—77, Mr. D. Pring.

At Gosport, 76, William Page, esq. deservedly lamented.—At Elliott-place, 66, Mrs. Dewell, wife of Thomas D. esq.—77, Capt. W. Titcher, R.N.—At Midembury-house, Hannah, wife of Michael Hoy, esq. deservedly esteemed and regretted.

WILTSHIRE.

The Committee and Annual Meetings of the Wiltshire Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture and rewarding faithful and industrious servants in husbandry, were lately held at Devizes, and were most numerous and respectably attended. Several prizes to deserving individuals were bestowed, and the objects of the Society met with the success desired.

Married.] Mr. Cobb, to Miss Heywood, both of Salisbury.—Mr. G. W. Pritchett, to Miss A. Pater, of Westbury.—Mr. R. Bleadon, to Miss E. Adams, both of Calne.—Mr. W. Miten, of South Wraxhall, to Miss J. Cottle, of Kingsdown.

Died.] At Salisbury, in the Close, 74, Mrs. S. Hayter, deservedly esteemed and lamented.—41, Mr. E. Burbidge.—J. Fishlake, esq.—At Bradford, 81, Capt. J. Abraham.—Mr. T. Hart.

At Warminster, 34, Mr. E. Self.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At the late assizes for this county there were fifty-three prisoners; nine were sentenced to suffer death.

Mr. Bridle, the late gaoler of Ilchester, was tried on two distinct charges of cruelty:—First, for confining Mary Cuer, who had an infant at her breast, to solitary confinement in a damp cell, without fire, or provisions and water in due quantities.—Secondly, for applying a blister, not for any medical purpose, but as a punishment, to the head of a man named Gardner, whose hands were at the same time restrained by a strait-waistcoat, and who was confined for several days in a solitary cell.—He was acquitted of the former charge, and found guilty of the latter; but strongly recommended to mercy by the jury, on account of his former good character.

Married.] Mr. J. Bennett, to Miss P. Harman, both of Bath.—E. C. Cumberbatch, esq. of Barbadoes, to Miss M. G. Ashe, of Belvidere, Bath.—Mr. G. Hunt, of Bridge-street, Bath, to Miss N. Winckworth, of Cranbrook.—Mr. W. Wilmington, jun. to Miss S. E. Shorland, both of Yeovil.—Richard Tuck Deere, esq. of Didmarton, to

to Miss C. Hayward, of Béeching Stoke.—Thos. Savage, esq. of Midsomer Norton, to Miss E. A. Palmer, of Timsbury.

Died.] At Bath, in Balance-street, Mr. S. Cave, respected.—In Pierrepont-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Adams, deservedly regretted.—In Argyle-street, 61, Mr. Tucker.—In Belmont, Rear-Admiral Christie.—In Seymour-street, J. Lee, esq. M.D. and fellow of the Royal Society of London, distinguished not only by his ability as a physician, but also by his inflexible integrity, great benevolence, and a goodness of heart, which endeared him to an extensive circle of friends, including several of the most celebrated literary and political characters of this country, and also of France, where he had passed a considerable part of his early life.

At Frome, Mrs. Drew.—Mrs. Finall.—87, Mr. J. Grant.

At Shepton Mallett, 95, Mr. S. Painter.—92, Mrs. A. Thick.

At Kingsdon, Mr. F. Dampier, much regretted.—At Evercreech, 23, Mrs. White, late of Castle Carey.—At Widcombe-hill, 74, Mr. Ludlow, formerly of Hillworth-house, near Devizes.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] J. Bingley Garland, esq. to Miss Vallis; both of Poole.—Mr. C. E. Buckland, of Shaftesbury, to Miss A. Cox, of Swansea.—Robert Barfoot, esq. of Melbury, to Miss Parham, of Samley.

Died.] The Rev. J. Mayo, 67, master of the grammar school at Wemborne Minster.

DEVONSHIRE.

An elegant building, in the Greek style, has recently been opened at Tavistock, as a public library, under the auspices of the Rev. W. Bray, the vicar, and the Rev. W. Evans, with about twenty other gentlemen.

Married.] Mr. T. May, to Miss M. Downey.—Mr. J. Ward, to Miss H. Paul: all of Exeter.—Mr. W. Taylor, of London, to Miss Quantrett, of Exeter.—Mr. J. Ford, of Higher Broad-street, to Miss A. Bass, both of Plymouth.—Mr. T. Cater, of Plymouth, to Miss M. Cornish, of Dock.—Mr. W. Bartlett, of Teignmouth, to Miss S. Holman, of Bideford.—Thomas Boyd, esq. of Teignmouth, to Miss M. Nosworthy, of Dis's Field, Exeter.—The Rev. J. Bartholomew, rector of Lynipstone, to Miss A. E. Farquharson.

Died.] At Exeter, 70, Mr. W. Newton, deservedly respected and regretted.

At Plymouth, in Mount-street, 70, Mrs. Curtis.—In Portland-place, Morice-town, 38, Mr. J. Croker.—In East-street, 39, Mr. R. Elliot.

At Stoke, Charles Jaggard, esq.

At Whiteway-house, Francis Parker, esq.—At Newport, Mr. W. Oram.—At Langford-Mills, 54, Mr. Smith.—At Budleigh Salterton, 64, John Hawkes, esq. greatly regretted.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. J. Hicks, to Miss A. Stribley, both of Fowey.—Mr. L. Edgecumbe, to Miss R. Ellis, both of Liskeard.—Mr. J. Eva, to Miss A. Gribbell, both of Comborne.

Died.] At Falmouth, 27, Charles Nicholas, esq. barrister.

At Liskeard, Miss Eliza Childs.

WALES.

Married.] Mr. T. Baugh, to Miss F. Beer, both of Swansea.—The Rev. W. Bowen, of Swansea, to Mrs. Morgan, of Gwerllwynwyth, Glamorganshire.—The Rev. G. L. Foxton, of Newtown, Montgomeryshire, to Miss A. Hartman, of Chamber-hall, Lancashire.—Wilson Jones, esq. of Gellygnan, county of Denbigh, to Miss C. Castairs, of Stratford Green.—The Rev. J. Davies, of Llandwrnog, Denbighshire, to Miss A. Richards, of Llangwin, same county.

Died.] At Bonvilstone-house, 77, Anna, wife of John Bassett, esq.—At Hafod-fawr, 73, the Rev. D. Jones, of Llanio, Cardiganshire.—At Plas Heaton, Denbighshire, 27, Elizabeth, wife of John Heaton, esq. highly esteemed and lamented.

SCOTLAND.

The king landed at Leith on the 15th, where he was received by the authorities and several noblemen. He entered a state carriage; and, on arriving at the barrier of Edinburgh, the lord provost presented him the golden keys, which the king returned. An immense mass of well-dressed people cheered on all sides as he advanced, and a more imposing spectacle was perhaps never before witnessed on any similar occasion. Levees, drawing-rooms, balls, &c. were held at Holyrood and Dalkeith, and were splendidly attended by the rank and fashion of Scotland. Several addresses were also presented, and Edinburgh was the grand focus of festivity and popular bustle during the visit.

A public meeting lately took place at Edinburgh in the Merchants' Hall, for the purpose of considering the most effectual means of alleviating the sufferings of the Greeks; when the following resolutions, moved by the Rev. Dr. McCric, and seconded by R. Hunter, esq. were unanimously adopted:—"That the name and history of the Greeks are associated with recollections of the most sacred nature, and excite in the breast of the scholar, the patriot, and the Christian, a deep and lively interest in the fate of that once illustrious, but long oppressed and degraded people.—"That this meeting has heard, with the utmost concern and distress, of the wanton cruelties which, as appears from the credible documents, have been inflicted on the Greeks during the struggle which they have for some time maintained

with

with the Ottoman power, and especially in the recent transactions within the island of Scio, where a great part of the inhabitants, while conducting themselves peaceably and submissively, were massacred in cold blood by the Turks, and the remainder thrown into captivity, or obliged to seek for safety by flying to foreign shores with the loss of all their property.—That a subscription be immediately opened for the relief of those Sciots who survive that massacre, and of such other Greeks as may be placed in similar circumstances.”

Married.] John Colin Wilson, esq. to Miss J. E. Peat, both of Edinburgh.—Dr. Colin Lander, M.D. Edinburgh, to Miss M. Ross, of Perth.—George Yule, esq. to Miss M. Swinton, of Grangemouth.—At Leith, Mr. L. Downie, to Miss J. Sanders.

Died.] At Edinburgh, in Laurieston-place, Mr. J. Drummond.—Alexander Fullarton, esq. late of Perth.—In Broughton-street, John Jeffrey, esq. late of Allerbeck.—At Allartton, near Dumfries, Mrs. Wigham, widow of Robert W. esq. of Haldy-hill.

IRELAND.

The gentlemen deputed by the London Tavern Committee to ascertain the extent of Irish distress, have made a report on the poverty and wretchedness which still pervade the Irish peasantry. In no place, they assert, does there exist such accumulated and unprecedented misery as in the county of Galway. Some manifestations of outrage and illegal combination have re-appeared in the vicinity of

Lixnaw, and between that village and Listowel; though in no other part of this country, which, with this trifling exception, is perfectly tranquil. The grievances are, tithes, high rents, &c.; and, unless some effectual remedy be applied, we shall not be surprised to hear of further breaches.

The assizes in the several counties have exhibited dreadful lists of crime, but distress and starvation are evidently the general parent of all.

Married.] John Armit, esq. of Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin, to Miss Eliza Giffard, daughter of the Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne.—At Dublin, Samuel Green, esq. 22nd regt. to Miss E. Rowe, of Ballyharty-house, county of Wexford.

Died.] At Dublin, in Camden-street, 55, Timothy Turner, esq.—In Lower Gardiner-street, John Hackett, esq. of Clonmel.—While riding in the Phoenix-park, General Sir Samuel Achmuty. It is suspected that he was subject to fits, and that, having been seized with one, he fell from his horse. He was carried to the Royal Hospital, but the vital spark had fled. He was previously in good health, and had attended the theatre on the evening before. He was knight grand cross of the bath, and colonel of the 78th regt. of foot.

At Belfast, Ann, Countess of Annesley.

At Neupass, county of Westmeath, Isabella, daughter of the late George B. Whitby, esq.—James Lysaght, esq. of Dromohar, county of Cork.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We agree with Candidus, that the case of a pretended HONORARY Secretary of a very urgent Charity receiving a salary, under the rose, of 300l. is very profligate, and cannot be too much exposed;—we agree with him, that “the assumption of the title is always supercilious, and that its abuse in this manner is knavish;”—but the details of connivance, &c. &c. which he describes, are better adapted to the columns of a Newspaper.

W. D. of Sleaford, will find a Letter at the Post-Office.—For answers to several Letters complaining of the non-delivery of our Supplements, we must refer the parties to their Booksellers. The Supplements, particularly the last, are among the most interesting Numbers of our Series.—The length and paramount interest of the Portuguese Biography, and of Mr. Griffith's Patent, have obliged us to defer our usual article on Foreign Literature, as well as the second Number of “the Social Economist.”

On account of the intense interest created in regard to our last Number, by the article on Boring for Water, and the fine Engraving of the Suspension Bridge, we feel it proper to state, that the Number may be had, to order, of any Bookseller. That Number was the first of a new Volume, and it is due to ourselves and friends to say, that we have seldom commenced a Volume under the auspices of a greater increase of new Subscribers.

An Engraving of the Suspension Pier erecting at Brighton will ornament our next Number.—G. is informed that the plate of Nicholson has been accidentally omitted by the binder.—MR. PARKER'S gratuitous drawing will be accepted.—MR. B. COOK'S valuable Paper will be given in our next.

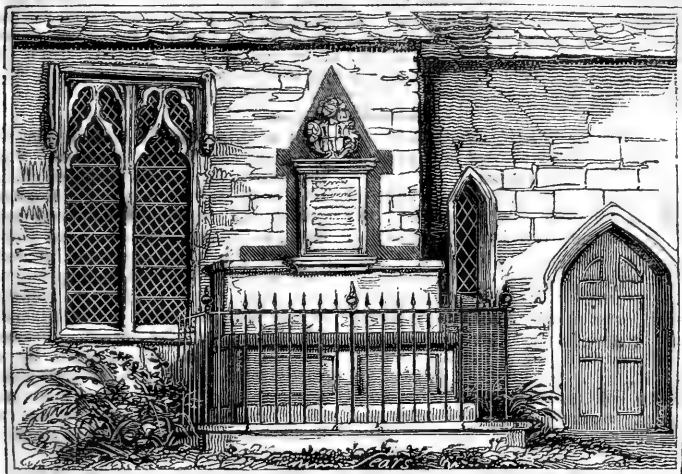
Several questions, the answers to which may be obtained by consulting Rees's Cyclopaedia, Tomlin's Law Dictionary, Mortimer's Commercial Dictionary, or Robinson's Theological Dictionary, are laid aside.

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MR. LOCKE'S TOMB AT HIGH LAVER, NEAR HARLOW.

OATES, the residence of Lady Masham, the friend of Locke, is in the parish of Laver, and at this church that great man was in the habit of regular attendance. Here also he was interred; and on the south side of the church a tablet and tomb-stone were erected by the care of Lady Masham, to record the spot. The whole is accurately represented in the engravings. The church itself is rendered so interesting by these circumstances, that we have judged it proper to subjoin a general view, in which Mr. Locke's monument may be discerned between the doors. Near the right or eastern end stand a number of solemn monuments of the once illustrious Masham family, and among them that of the famous Mrs. Masham, Queen Anne's favourite.



Within this simple primitive erection, which stands in one of the most beautiful and highly-cultivated districts in the kingdom, is found the following inscription to the memory of the widow of the famous Dr. Cudworth, mother of Mrs. Masham,—which, from its date and style, may be ascribed to the pen of Mr. Locke:—"Damaris Cudworth, relict of Ralph Cudworth, Dr. of Divinitie, and Master of Christ's Colledge, in Cambridge; exemplarie for her pietie and virtue, for her studie of the Scripture, charitie to the poore, and good-will to all; an excellent wife, mother, mistress, and friend; lies buried in the middle, between this and the opposite wall. She was borne the 23d of October, 1623: and after a life made easie to her selfe and others, by the unalterable even-

ness of her temper, she died as one that goes to sleepe, without disease or paine, the 15th of November, 1695; in full hope and expectation of a happy resurrection."—The house at Oates, in which Mr. Locke resided, has within these few years been pulled down, and no remains of it are to be found except the foundation-walls, which may be traced in the grass. The noble trees, which were given in the engraving in our Magazine for Aug. 1821, are however still standing; and the fish-ponds, with some remains of the stables, orchard, and spacious kitchen-garden, afford melancholy indications of interesting generations long passed away. An aged countryman on the spot told the writer that his grandfather well remembered Mr. Locke, who was known in the neighbourhood by the name of the good philosopher, and was so much esteemed and celebrated in his day, that it used to be said, that more people of distinction came to Oates to see Mr. Locke, than went to St. James's or Whitehall to see the king and queen.

For the Monthly Magazine.

STATE of PARTIES and OPINIONS in FRANCE.

IN France, as in England, political speculation now enters into the accounts, and is frequently mixed up in the common occurrences of life. The spirit of liberty endeavours to keep pace with time; and, though sinister accidents have long retarded its course, its most active partizans are now to be found within the limits of France. The moral materials of the people for legislation, if not completely matured, are yet ripening, and exist there, in as great a degree, as in any other nation.

The political system, at all times a matter of the first importance, was never more investigated, in that country, than it is at present. Its effects on the component members of the community are examined and analyzed, not only by those who aspire to employments and distinction, but by numbers in the middle ranks and inferior classes of society. The insolence, caprice, and rapacity of men in power, have been checked, thanks to that species of government, and the principles it illustrates and expands, which have emanated from the revolution.

The Chamber of Deputies, in 1815, acted, in many respects, with great violence, leaning too much to the ancient aristocracy. Bold and confident men, they were for inspiring terror into their enemies; but the number of these is much diminished, and subsequent defeats have rendered them more circumspect. The die is cast, the representative system is irrevocably decided; it has entered into the principles and manners, and the question is to what objects it shall be directed.

The truth of these general observations cannot be disputed; in making particular applications of them, we may refer to the accession of the pre-

sent ministry, or the leading men on the right side of the Chamber. The last ministry was ousted, from the effect of a coalition like that in the English parliament, between Lord North and Mr. Fox, in opposition to Lord Shelburne. Since that accession, the left side has acquired a glorious prerogative, than which nothing is, nothing can be more excellent and beneficial, the liberty of the press. France was deprived of this in 1820, by a party which had been proscribing it for the last thirty years, and which has since restored it, though modified in its operation, and deformed in its characterizing properties.

These two lines of politics, the right of granting money, and the freedom of the press, are now become general, essential principles, experimentally ascertained to be good, by all the several classes of the constitution. They are acting with more and more clearness and force on the public mind; they not only inform and convince, but inculcate, prompt, and impel, in the relations and duties of political conduct. The publicity attached to the discussions of the Budget, must prove highly useful, as tending to a consequence peculiarly salutary, explaining and rendering familiar the respective disbursements of the revenue. In the general feeling and understanding, there is a prevalent tendency to this, and sooner or later it must be realized.

With respect to the correctional tribunals, or courts of judicature, under a law more severe than that of 1817, in spirit and conduct, they are very different now from what they were formerly. The deliberate progress of public opinion operating on constitutional doctrine, bears sway over the learned, grave, and solemn characters that hold high stations on the bench, and at the bar.

The address of 1821 brought in the present ministry. This may be commended

mended with greater satisfaction, as it produced valuable sources of congratulation on the part of the opposition. Among the legislators, the statesmen, and members of that ministry, the speculative politician might select, as objects of consideration, the following:—M. de Serres, the versatility of whose talents, and extent of his views on political subjects, had been witnessed, in his long parliamentary practice. In the clearness and precision of logic, in the force and expression of eloquence, he had the essentials of a public speaker; and, with the volume of past experience before his eyes, he may yet aspire to a higher celebrity than that from which he has emerged.

In controlling his passions, M. Pasquier bore an original and important part; in the points he wished to ascertain, he advanced, with a sort of mathematical exactness; coolness, perseverance, and impartiality, seemed to have fitted him for government. In subjects of enquiry and discussion, where sophistry was wanted to colour over reason, who was more accustomed, or better disposed and qualified, to give lessons?

M. de Richlieu possessed an originality of talent, such as tended to make him a useful member of any government. The pregnant sense which pervaded his character, had long recommended him to the diplomatic community, and sovereigns had declared their high opinion of his merits and importance.

M. le Roy's talents, as a financier, have gained him the confidence of all parties; his superior understanding and personal courage, with his known correctness in the management of business, obtained for him considerable celebrity, and the present ministers have endeavoured to retain him, but in vain.

The intelligent and intrepid M. de Latour-Maubourg had so often signalized his skill and prowess, in arms, that his appearance among his colleagues reflected lustre on the military trophies of his country. To whom, and to the others, may be added M. Simeon, distinguished by his gravity, inoffensive character, and simplicity of manners, no less than by his superior knowledge and capacity.

In tracing the elements whereof the late ministerial cabinet party is composed, we recognize courtiers; the ministry, as under the ancient regimen,

has been formed by the court, and not analogous to the management of the Chamber, as it ought to be; and, there is reason to think, will be. Indeed, Messrs. de Villele and Corbières, it will be readily allowed, owe their promotion to their influence on the majority; but this cannot be affirmed of Messrs. de Montmorency, Bellune, Clermont-Tonnère, and Peyronnet; the court has made them what they are, and the Chamber receives them as untried friends.

The Chamber of Deputies is now the heart and soul of the government, gradually increasing with an intensity of interest. None need be at a loss to conjecture that, in time, it will prove a tower of strength to the nation. The majority are on good terms with ministers, influencing and influenced by them.

The law of the 29th of June, augmenting the number of deputies, has been favourable to the present ministry. Country gentlemen engaged in agriculture, loyal, men of honour, devote themselves to the public with honourable zeal, though their presence must be required on their estates. They arrive in Paris, not to discuss politics; but, after the dispatch of business, to return home. They are sure of the minister's good intention; the proposed laws are accepted. They hold M. de la Bourdonnaye and M. de Vaublanc tedious, for lengthening discussions with their amendments. Ministers would find places for such men, were the men qualified for the places. As they are not eager to quit the villages wherein they are mayors, or the departments wherein they sit in the general council, all that can be done is to promise them the ribbon of the legion of honour, in their fifth year, if they attend regularly to the end of each session. Among these are respectable *bourgeois*, rich land-occupiers, provincial merchants; they fraternize with the gentlemen, but look singular in the saloons of the minister, for want of the *bon ton*. M. Corbières was selected out of their ranks; it is only the journals of his party that hold him up as an orator.

This class of deputies compose the bulk of the '*Reunion Piet*;' though pliant, they would declare their independence abruptly, should M. Decazes or M. Pasquier become minister. At all events, they are objected to, as equivocal, by certain writers, and by

some more practised politicians of the right side. It is certain that they frequently vote and act in support of those who are known, by their situation, to be dependent on ministers. In their phalanx, three or four orators discuss what is to come on next day; and ministers submit, with a good grace, to the impulse they have given underhand. From the character they have acquired, we may form an opinion that ministers will be sorely galled, should any accident urge them to break a spear with the Reunion Piet.

There is another division on the right side, not so numerous as the preceding, but far superior in the powerful talents they have always displayed. They form a contrast to the 'Reunion Piet,' wherein the questions discussed are not of general interest or of European politics, but of parties, places, and persons. Here the complicated interests of millions are canvassed; and, though personal interests are properly attended to, principles are established which none can condemn. Here we find the names of La Bourdonnaye, Vaublanc, Bouville, Delalot, who are their usual orators; Kergorlay, Chatelet, Loisson, &c. are next in publicity of character.

A third division of the right side includes a small number of deputies, less animated by the dangerous projects of ambition, but narrow and intolerant in their principles of policy. In point of character, they are faithful in their attachments; and, in point of conscience, inexorable. The king has granted a charter, and their great and glorious duty is to resign themselves to it just as they would to a bed of justice. Should an emigrant present a petition for a restitution of his property, while the right side, in a mass, rise up for the order of the day, eight or ten Catos, not to compromise with principles, abstain from voting at all. They support ministers, but insinuate, and, when called upon, state what grounds they have for thinking they might act better.

Advancing towards the middle of the Chamber, without quitting the majority, we arrive at a section called the right centre: this contains two parts: One consists of men of unblemished honour and integrity; moderate, loyal, professing and practising independent principles, notwithstanding charges against them, which never

have been proved. They were patriots in 1789, proscribed in 1793, municipal officers under the Directory, and prefects under the Empire; they accept from the revolution whatever it contributes to civil liberty, to the safety and prosperity of the country, and reject principles and conduct not above reproach and suspicion. They made part of the minority in 1815, and of the majority Sept. 5; but certain public events have thrown them into the shade,—the crime of Louvel, the revolution in Spain, &c. They are distinguished by a love of order and tranquillity, and an aversion to anarchy. At their head appears M. Lainé, considered by the wise and good, as the model of eloquence and virtue. Among his friends are Messrs. De Biran, De Cordouc, Bretizel, Ribard, Belloy, Fabry, &c.

The second part of the right centre consists of an odd assemblage of heterogeneous elements. They are equally averse to both the right and left side, but vote with the right or with government, as they voted with the left, in 1819, for the same reason. They are dissatisfied with the revolution, and treat it with contempt, as friendly to liberty; but mention the empire with respect. This is the seat of the prefects, state counsellors, directors, and attorneys general, that, after voting against the address of 1821, have contrived to gain the good-will of the ministers, produced by that address. Among them are some friends of M. de Serres, who had completely imbibed the notion, that his services were indispensable to the Chamber and to France: no one believes this now. Here also, on different benches, sit Wendel, Boulaye, Langlade, Lascours, &c.; they keep up a sort of independence, and do not seem to be very well relished by the right. At the end of their five years, at new elections, the official seal of Presidency is refused to them; and so they are gently thrust out of the Chamber. Thus have disappeared, rejected by all parties, Messrs. de Serre, Bailleul, Rivière, Bayet, &c.

The above contains a summary of the members that compose the right side; from the line of conduct they have marked out for themselves; they are deemed more or less ministerial. Before we advert to the opposition, certain worthy public functionaries claim attention on the summit of the left

left centre; they appear at times against the majority, courageously combating what is erroneous on the part of government. Next to these are some well-intentioned characters, that blame themselves for not giving the decisive support of their vote to the amendment of the virtuous Camille Jordan. Messrs. Harlé, Doublat, &c. figure in one or other of these positions; but, as ill adapted for an orator, M. Courvoisier has quitted them.

We come now to the opposition, and have no hesitation in saying, that here begins the scene of speaking and acting,—in the left centre properly so called. Here are two sorts of men, but not two opinions, or different political bearings; for the left centre is the most modest, least clamorous, and most homogeneous, part of the Chamber. In the first class, the most prominent character is M. Ternaux; the chief politician of the second is M. Royer-Collard.

M. Ternaux is respected as one of the most industrious individuals in France. Once introduced into the Chamber, the connexion of events, collateral and subsequent, naturally, and without an effort, brought him forward to influence and consideration. The loyal and disinterested support he gave to the ministers of 1819 is not forgotten. He and his friends are inviolably attached to the interests of regenerated France; and, such is his growing influence, that he has brought over the majority of the Department College of the Seine to the side of the opposition.

M. Ternaux and the deputies of his class are rich manufacturers and great proprietors; as their prosperity is that of the nation, their decline would be a source of public regret. M. T. has uniformly evinced a respect for the monarchy; hence he seems placed in the Chamber as an unsuspected negotiator between the throne and the revolution. Should the good genius of France and the empire of circumstances produce an alliance between the crown and opposition, M. T. and his friends would claim no power for themselves, but would see that the treaty be religiously observed on both sides.

The second division of the left centre forms a true political party, and has a very striking resemblance to the English whigs: these are moderate, well-informed, and patriotic. They

have never been in possession of power, but can influence those who occupy its exalted offices.

Here also we can look with complacency to M. Royer-Collard; the manner in which he displays his eloquence is clear and dispassionate; superior alike to ornament and affectation, it is equally sublime and severe, and excellent for its strength of expression. M. de St. Aulaire appears in the Tribune, as in the centre of a brilliant circle. Over the facts and conclusions he presents, he throws an air of grace and elegance; his reasonings are perspicuous, and the manner wherein he delivers his sentiments is so popular, that hearers of every description acquiesce in it. In M. Louis, who has often appeared at the head of the finances, there is much to admire. His character for ministerial ability is settled on a firm basis,—just and punctual in business, serious and considerate, yet fervent, faithful, and conscientious in counsel. On the same benches of the left centre sit Messrs. Turckheim, Villevesque, Vandœuvre, Guillard, &c. ingenious, valuable characters, qualified, by their moderation, &c. to sit in the senate of such a country as France.

There may, however, be shades of difference in the left side on points of secondary consideration; Messrs. De la Fayette, D'Argenson, &c. may hold theories, the indubitable integrity of which their virtuous coadjutors Sebastiani, Foy, and Chauvelin, may think it necessary to call in question; but upon subjects of general usefulness to the public, their time and talents are similarly employed.

The power of the left side is capable of being exalted to the noblest purposes: it seems essential to civilization and society. A similar power has produced, for the use and advantage of the many, the revolutions in Spain, Portugal, and Italy; and other political changes are likely to follow. Since the Constituent Assembly, France has never witnessed such an aggregate of wise and humane politicians, of members so fully equal to the task they have undertaken, as what the left side of the Chamber now affords.

M. De la Fayette is their standard-bearer; he is as the legate of the Constituent Assembly, the revolution of 1789 personified. Since the death of Bonaparte, his may be selected from other

other French names as the most eminent and important, and, what is most curious, the matter which he delivers may be considered as of more weight than eloquence itself; it is authority.

General Sebastiani was one of the conquering heroes of Bonaparte, and would have succeeded the new Alexander, would the destinies have allowed him a successor. In General Foy's manner we remark a similar tendency to excite pleasing and elevated sentiments. In the scale of argumentative excellence, who has a more undoubted claim to publicity than M. de Girardin? In M. Manuel, M. de Chauvelin, M. Bignon, we meet with characteristic traits of those qualities, that courage and those abilities, the possession of which cannot be dispensed with by such as are engaged in senatorial investigations.

In these, M. Benjamin Constant bears a most distinguished share; it may be asserted with truth, that both in his discourses and writings, it has been the noble employment of his understanding to instruct France in constitutional principles.

M. le Count de Thiard is now as strenuous a defender of liberty, when in danger, as he was formerly of royalty. The discourse wherein he retracted the principles on which he had emigrated, has produced useful suggestions on the minds of many, and it certainly deserves a grateful respect.

As a financier, which is one of the first, most important, most essential employments in political life, who has been more distinguished than M. Lafitte? In perilous times, men of all parties have had recourse to him; princes, governments, have deposited their treasures with him, and he never abused the confidence of the vanquished, never crouched to the lofty language of the victors. Beside him sit four chiefs of the Perier family, one of the most ancient and considerable among the French commercial houses.

Few men were found to defend liberty, such as it was, in an abridged state, against Bonaparte and imperial despotism: if such there were, they are now on the benches of opposition. For defending the liberty of the press in the Tribune, Benjamin Constant was exiled; Camille Jordan voted against the consulship for life; others might be mentioned, for different times and situations; but a concentrated view might be taken by asserting, in

general, that the opponents of tyranny, either in or out of the Chamber, some few excepted, are now in the minority. M. Tronchon should not be omitted, as one of plain, good sense, but deserving notice even in a circle abounding with original characters.

In justice to the Chamber of Peers, it may be necessary to say, that though its imperfections are obvious enough, it contains some excellent and useful characters. The Prince de Talleyrand, M. Decazes, the Duc de Broglie, the Duc de Choiseul, the Duc de la Rochefoucault, and other opposition peers, might be selected, so well known and eminent as to be of great public interest.

Something has been mentioned on the subject of the court, which, under the ancient regimen, perfectly exhausted every event of the times and history; it exists, but exhibits a general result very different as to personal and political interests. The majority of the peers are courtiers, and the Great Colleges have introduced courtiers, M. de Rochemore, &c. into the Elective Chamber. As there are parties in the Chamber, there are coteries in the court. All the court is not of the right side, as is commonly thought. Should Messrs. de Cazes, de Polignac, de Fitzjames, &c. gain the confidence of the crown, their elevation would be superfluous and unwelcome, and their first appearance would be sure to call forth political adversaries. In the royal family we see no traces of that publicity which should be valued adequately in Britain. The Duke of Sussex is of the opposition, and the Duke of York is an enemy to Catholic emancipation. Such a knowledge is wanted in France, where some satisfaction may be afforded by the recollection of what occurred in 1819, when a prince excited much attention and curiosity, by showing himself as a party interested in the system then in vogue.

Among writers of the first rank, those on the right side are nearly on a par with their opponents, and the names of Chateaubriand, Bertin, &c. may be placed against those of Benjamin Constant, Etienne, De Pradt, &c.

As new traits in a new character, the nation at large exhibits its various classifications and commanding objects. Taking a view of the whole combination, the mingled mass of persons

persons and circumstances, in relation to the present system, the reflecting observer may arrange them as follows:—

1. *The ancient Noblesse, augmented with a portion of the new.*—Though scattered over the provinces, so complete is their uniformity, that they form an homogeneous class, united in one body politic. In 1820, a department of the south presented an electoral list, containing 150 gentlemen, of whom three only were of the opposition. In the departments from the Alps to the Garonne, along the Mediterranean and the Pyrenees, the gentlemen compose nearly a third of the Department Colleges.

2. *The Clergy.*—In the Electoral Colleges their number is small, but their influence over the people is considerable in the southern and eastern departments.

3. *Public Functionaries.*—Of these very few maintain a character truly independent. They preside in the provincial assemblies, and dictate principles; with the gentlemen, they form majorities in most of the department, and several of the district Colleges.

4. *The Neutrals.*—These are pretty numerous, and range themselves on the side of power; but, as to the present ruling party, they are rather a moveable property than fixtures, and would adhere to opposition should they rise to the ascendant. Many well meaning individuals may have a range in this sphere, that are in dread of fresh revolutions, and covet repose. They were patriots in '89, and the shock in '93 was too violent for them.

5. *The Antecedents.*—A monarchy cannot have been for ages without leaving deep impressions on the mind and manners. Remembrances mingled with regret mark the spirit and temper of several, and render their approach to a more perfect civilization very gradual. With another class, legislation was accelerated too rapidly.

6. *The Holy Alliance, with all its peculiarities, may be here brought forward.*—It is an accidental, temporary circumstance, but of weight in the balance of French destinies. Its first call seemed to be to check the spirit of conquest in France; it has no longer that enemy to face. The battle of Waterloo seemed rather against the conquering Napoleon than democratic France. The Tribune and the liberty of the press have given a new direction to passions, characters, incidents, and the reign of Napoleon is now but an episode in the history of the revolution.

Not less diversified is the view of the elements that sum up, in a general account, the whole force of opposition in the nation:—

1. *The possessors of National Property.*—

This class of citizens, in its physical state, forms a sort of grand corporation, a mingled mass, extremely numerous, and united by the strong bond of interest attached to property.

2. *The Actors in the Revolution.*—This denomination properly comprises the whole body of veterans of the Republic, including also the public functionaries disgraced under the empire, and the offspring of these, respectively.

3. *Scientific and Literary Characters.*—This does not so much refer to the Academicians of Paris, whose pensions may draw them to forbearance, and prevent them from opposing the aim of a government; it takes into the account the great majority of advocates, physicians, and others, that can purchase books, and read them, in the different cities and provinces.

4. *Such as are employed in the Arts of Industry, make a conspicuous appearance in this part of the Opposition.*—The situation of merchants, manufacturers, &c. is favourable to the progress of knowledge, and the proper use of it, to the development of instruction, in matters moral, civil, and intellectual.

5. *The Protestants.*—These have now an ostensible situation, a distinguishing character, which claims attention, and occupies a space likely to be far more considerable among the political orders of the state. In the elections of the Great Colleges of Upper and Lower Rhine, Deux Sevres, the Lower Charante, and La Vendee, the Protestants are of the first consideration, active and determined friends to liberal principles.

6. *The Rising Generation.*—The sentiments and much of the character of these, which time will heighten and improve, cannot be too warmly praised. In and among the different ranks of these, true liberty has, if not its best, its most universal sanction.

7. *The Charter.*—This is strong in itself, and will acquire additional strength, though, from peculiar circumstances, it may for a time be the prey of a party. In the Elective Chamber, it contains a representative government, which is that of a common interest; while the adverse party depend upon soldiers, the police, the budget, the courts of justice, promises, menaces, &c.

8. *The Holy Alliance of the People.*—In France, now, there are only two divisions, — of such as are for and against the ancient regimen. Where liberal principles are introduced, they meliorate the humiliating condition of the lower orders; these are explained so clearly, so repeatedly, and pressed so warmly, that the issue of the division cannot be doubtful. The whole system of political society begins to be better understood;—who in France is ignorant that Lord Holland and Mr. Brougham

Brougham are friendly to their opposition, and that M. de Chateaubriand is the Mr. Canning of England? Between these divisions of the people a treaty of peace must, ere long, be signed. In ten years time, embassies from the numerous democracies of America will propagate their doctrines in all the courts of Europe,—as Franklin did at Versailles. What Tertullian said of the Christians, in his time, is applicable to France in its lowest subprefecture:—"You will find us (opposition men) in the Senate, the Prætorium, the Circus, the Temples, the Forum, the Arenas, and in all public places."—A French Tertullian might address the adversaries of liberal ideas, urging such arguments as these;—"You bear on your foreheads the distinguishing marks of decrepitude and old age, but would fain retard the career of the generation that is advancing. And how do you acquire proselytes? You employ gold to seduce, the sword to intimidate, vanity to divide, superstition and party spirit to bewilder, and, all this proving insufficient, you are forced to borrow our language, our manners, our institutions. You have all the instruments of power at your disposal, but what use have you put them to, except in displacing certain official characters, whose situations you coveted? What institution have you founded? And can you attempt to establish any, without incurring the risk of seeing it converted to our advantage? If we look for citizens among you, we find only the delegates of power. Security for personal liberty, respect for the domestic sanctuary, responsibility in the exercise of power,—all this was promised, is due, is necessary; but, so far are we from enjoying it, that you dispute with us about words. Where is moderation, impartiality, benevolence, the signs, attributes, essential elements of power, &c.?"

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM sure there is no man more anxious to give publicity to every subject that appears calculated to benefit society than yourself; and I know of no other Miscellany so widely circulated, whose pages are so liberally dedicated to disseminate information, as those of the Monthly Magazine. Under this impression, I have taken the liberty to address you on the subject of a discovery I made some years ago, in my experiments on the alkalis, and for which I have obtained letters patent.

I am desirous that my discovery should be generally known, and regret I have not before had leisure to make it public, and to secure it by patent,

as almost every man, I may venture to say, is interested in it. It is a method of rendering all sorts of cottons, linsens, muslins, &c. as well as timber, incombustible. For timber it will be of immense value, as it not only renders it incombustible, but completely prevents the dry-rot from entering into it. For the navy it will be of the utmost importance, inasmuch as all vessels built with timber, prepared under my patent, are both incombustible and secure from the dry-rot, which has of late years much increased; and, although many plans have been suggested, and many experiments have been, and are now under trial by the Navy Board, yet there is no plan that I know of that has yet been found to be fully effective.

If my invention only went to render navy timber incombustible, I cannot help considering it as of infinite importance; because, what scene can there be in the world more dreadful than that of a vessel on fire, far out at sea, and at a distance from all help. I am quite certain that all timber prepared under my patent will effectually prevent it from being ever set on fire, either by accident or by intention; as well as securing it from the dry-rot. But it is not only the navy to whom my discovery will be of advantage: I propose to prepare timber for building of houses,—so that a house built with my prepared timber cannot be burnt down; no incendiary can destroy it, nor carelessness or accident effect it; and, when the expense of preparing the timber will be but small, I am inclined to think that no public building, or indeed any house of importance, will be built without having the timber first rendered incombustible under my patent.

I am more anxious to give publicity to my invention from the circumstance of seeing an account in the Imperial Magazine for this month, stating that "M. Gay Lussac has found, that the most effectual solutions for rendering cloths incombustible are solutions of muriate, sulphate, phosphate, and borate of ammonia, with borax, and also some mixtures of those salts. M. Merat Guillot, of Auxeres, has shown that acidulous phosphate of lime possesses the same property; when linen, muslin, wood, or paper, are dipped in a solution of that salt, of the specific gravity of from 1.26 or 1.30, they become incombustible: they may

be charred by an intense heat, but they will not burn." These are facts that I proved many years ago; and several of my friends, to whom I exhibited cloth, calico, muslin, &c. rendered incombustible, can attest the same. Indeed I have by me specimens which have been done twelve months, which I have kept to see if time would make any difference in them.

Some of the cloth and timber so prepared I exhibited to some friends about eight months ago, who urged me to take out letters patent for the discovery. After my patent was completed, I offered it to the Navy Board, and am now preparing to lay before that body my plans for rendering timber not only incombustible, but, by the same process, effectually prevent the dry-rot. I not only propose to saturate timber in the planks, by letting it remain for a time in the solution; but also when the tree is cut down, (which may be done when the sap is up, and the bark in its best state,) by a machine to drive out or extract the sap; and saturate the whole tree at once, filling up all the pores with a solution of alkali: this I can effectuate in a few hours at a small expense.

I have by me memorandums of experiments made more than seven years ago; at which time I discovered that solutions of the alkalies would render all sorts of cottons, linen, timber, &c. incombustible; but the many engagements I was under at that time, and for the last four years, in bringing to perfection my invention of rollers for calico-printing, for which I obtained a patent about three years ago, prevented me from paying that attention to it I wished. In fact, what urged me now to make the discovery public, and to secure it by letters patent, was the occurrence of so many accidents by fire, as well as the earnest solicitation of my friends.

In wishing you to make this public, I have no desire to take away from M. Gay Lussac, or any other, the merit that is due to them for the discovery; for it is very evident that they could not know of any experiments I had made; yet I think I am entitled to the merit of having been the first to make this discovery. That it will be of importance in saving the lives of many, I have no doubt, especially if the ladies can be prevailed upon to adopt it in their dresses, which will

only require the dress, after it has been washed and wrung out of the last water, to be dipped in a solution of pure vegetable alkali. This solution, which is as perfectly clear as the purest water, and without any smell, I am now preparing for sale. But, if there should be any objection to use it in the finest dresses, there can be none to dip all window-curtains and hangings for beds in it; for thousands of accidents have happened, and property been destroyed, as well as many lives lost, by the curtains being set on fire by accident or the carelessness of servants. No accident can ever happen from this cause if the curtains are first rendered incombustible; and no family should ever put up curtains liable to be set on fire, without first securing them from its power. I propose, also, to render all the boarded floors of houses incombustible, by washing over every part with this solution after the rooms are cleaned: the servant should wet every part with a proper brush, and this may be done always after the rooms have been cleaned with water, or scoured. Those rooms that are never wet or washed should be washed over with the solution several times, in order that the wood may be well saturated,—when the timber or floors will require no farther attention. There is another advantage of some importance that those will experience who use this preparation,—the insect so common and troublesome in large towns will not remain in the floors so prepared, nor will they enter into bedsteads that have been rendered incombustible by this solution.

I have, I fear, taken up already too much of your time; yet I wish to mention its importance to all inns, hotels, &c. where so many persons at times sleep, that, if a fire was to break out in them, how many lives are endangered; when the whole of the rooms, at a small expense, may be rendered safe, and every noxious insect destroyed or driven away.

I should not at this time have published this statement to the world, but I feel a desire (which I think no one can blame me for, if I am entitled to it,) to claim the merit of having first discovered the important property of the alkalies, in rendering all combustible bodies incombustible, when they are impregnated with them.

Basherville House,
Birmingham; July. R. Cook.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE communication of Capt. Layman in page 122, although well-intentioned, and however correctly its facts may be stated, with respect to his having procured fresh water by shallow diggings on the sandy shores of the ocean, Capt. L. so essentially errs in stating the principles on which he attempts to account for the phenomenon, and as to the general applicability of his method for supplying shipping, that I am induced to request your permission to say a few words on the subject, which I hope may prove useful to mariners, and guard them against grievous and perhaps dangerous disappointments.

A very slight acquaintance with chemical facts will satisfy any one, that there is not the slightest analogy between the gaseous ascent of water to form clouds, or in the practice of evaporating or distilling, and the percolation of water through sand, or its filtration through any other substances. And it is not true, that beneath the line or level of high-water, fresh water can be obtained by digging on the sandy shore, excepting only in those cases or spots where large quantities of land water (derived in all instances from previous rains, snows, or dews,) are passing through such sand in its way to the ocean, as its lowest vent or place of discharge: in all other cases, a hole sunk in the sea-sand, would be wholly or partially filled with salt water, left in such sand by the retiring tide.

The loose sand on the sea-shore is not often of any great thickness, and, in a large proportion of cases, it rests on some sub-stratum, less porous or less fitted for percolation than itself; and in very numerous instances this stiffer or less porous substratum, rises in a cliff or bank, above high-water level, so as to preclude the percolation of fresh water from the land, except at the mouths of valleys or ravines, which are furrowed into the surface of such impervious substratum. It should become the business, therefore, of the mariner, who would land on a sandy shore in search of fresh water, to examine the cliffs or banks rising above high-water level; and, if they prove clayey, or so compact as apparently to be water-tight, it will be almost hopeless for him to sink for fresh water opposite to any such impervious

shore; but in searching along the cliffs or banks, it will not often be far before such clayey bank will be found to decline in height and sink down, and disappear under the loose gravel or sand, at the mouth of a vale or ravine, which comes down out of the country. Such a mouth of a valley being found, having a course of some miles in land, and the centre or deepest place in the mouth of such vale being selected, by a comparison of the slopes of the sides of such valley near to its mouth, a sinking for water may with some confidence be there made, at or about the high-water line, however dry or unpromising the surface of the gravel or sand of the selected spot may appear. Provided the water, which springs up in the bottom of any hole which may be sunk, proves fresh and without any mineral taste, besides that of muddiness, the turbidness occasioned by the digging of the hole should not dishearten the operator; because, on finishing the hole, a moderate degree of baling and throwing away of the water, will wash in the mud or fine earthy particles which may have been loosened by the digging, and clear water will mostly follow. In order to allow time for these operations, uninterrupted by the tide, it is plainly desirable to have the hole sunk rather above than below high-water level.

There is another principle of search for fresh water on the sea-shore, which may often be had recourse to, when the method already pointed out may have failed, and that is, searching along the sands, as near as may be to low-water line, and noticing any places where the sand may appear wetter, and to be discharging more water than usual, at a spot from whence the ascent of the surface of the sand is regular towards the beach or cliffs, and where no pools of salt water could have been left behind a ridge, to soak away into the sand, and so occasion the local wetness observed.

The water oozing from the sand, in any such places as described, should be tasted, and if it proves fresh, or even in any material degree less salt and bitter than the adjoining sea-water, a hole sunk in an eligible place between this spot and the beach or cliffs, (of whatever material such cliffs may be composed,) may with some confidence be expected to fill with, and afford a supply of fresh water: it being always to be borne in mind, that fresh water

out of the sea-sand can only be derived from the land, in the ordinary way in which springs percolate, and descend towards their lowest vent or outlet, which is the ocean, unless where they are sooner intercepted and thrown out on the surface, by watertight strata or masses of matter. I know several instances wherein powerful springs of fresh water break up about the low-water line, from open rocks, which extend inland, but are buried under clayey strata or alluvia on the beach.

Capt. L. seems to be aware that palm-trees, equally with others, require a supply of fresh water for their support; and such supply they undoubtedly must have from the land-springs, in the manner I have been pointing out, and not by any mysterious action which their roots can exercise on the seawater, as he assumes.

I beg to take the present opportunity of thanking the gentleman, an Occasional Reader, of your August number, for his information, that one or more artificial fountains of water have been obtained at Whitstable, in Kent, by means of boring; and to avail myself of his hint, by thus respectfully requesting of the Rev. Mr. Platoff, or of any other ingenious person of that place or its neighbourhood, information on the following points, viz. 1st. The depth from the surface, or thickness of dry loam, sand, or gravel? 2d. The thickness (if any) of wet sand or gravel, or of heterogeneous stoney soil, charged with land springs? 3d. The thickness (if any) of laminated or undisturbed blue or brownish clay, and whether any layers of clay-balls or cement stones were found therein? 4th. Of sand or loam (if any), and if mixed with small black spheroidally flattened nodules or pebbles of chert, or dark-coloured imperfect flint? 5th. Of soft red, or red and white mottled clay? 6th. Of sand, &c.? And 7th. Of chalk, with layers of black flints?—in case the boring here should have proceeded so far into the stratification, as sometimes happens in the vale of the Thames.

Besides which, it would be very desirable to learn,—8th. At what depth from the surface the auger tapped the pent or rising spring? 9th. Has it since overflowed at the surface, or how much above it, or to what height does the water stationary rise in the bore-hole? 10th. What was the dia-

meter of the auger used? 11th. What was the total cost of the boring, including the use of tools; and the name and residence of the operator? 12th. What kind, length, diameter, and thickness of pipe has been inserted into the bore-hole, to preserve the water's passage; and its cost? 13th. Has any column or other erection been made over the bore-hole; its nature and cost?

In case of a well having been sunk part of the way down, (as has been usual in and near London), it will be desirable to learn,—14th. Its depth, with its sinking particulars, (as above, queries 1 to 7,) and those of the bore-hole below it? And further, or 15th. How many ale gallons overflow per minute or hour, or can be drawn or pumped from the well, without lowering its surface? And lastly, or 16th. Is the supply constant the year round, or in what proportion has it fallen off in the driest season?

Respecting any modern wells or bore-holes, especially deep and successful ones, similarly full particulars should by all means be taken and preserved by the curious persons of the vicinity; and such being communicated and published in your pages, or, if more agreeable, sent to the writer to be preserved in his collection (not a small one) of similar documents, the useful art, whereby supplies of good water are artificially procurable, could not fail of being improved and advanced.

JOHN FAREY,

Mineral Surveyor.

Sept. 9, 1822,

Howland-street, Fitzroy-square.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANTIQUITIES and PRESENT STATE of LAMBETH, VAUXHALL, and KENNINGTON.

IT is surprising that Mr. Washington Irving, who recently evinced such ardor in exploring the scene of Falstaff's jollities at the Boar's-head Tavern, Eastcheap, did not extend his researches to the parish of Lambeth. No part of the metropolis affords so many interesting recollections of royalty, aristocracy, and revelry; and these, adorned by the pen of the American Addison, might have made a valuable addition to the entertainment of the "Sketch Book." It is here the enquirer after the "olden time" in Lambeth encounters many mortifying disappointments. Of several erections formerly dignified by the rank of the occupants; or

the uses to which they were appropriated, no trace whatever exists; and of others, the site is occupied by buildings contrasting strangely with their predecessors on the same spot. Hamlet showed logically enough to his friend Horatio the vile uses to which the dust of heroes might descend; and the fate of ancient buildings is frequently not less revolting. The ground on which stood the mansion of the Howards is now occupied by a sugar-house; and if the site of the palace of the Plantagenets could be ascertained, it would probably be found buried under the degrading load of a distillery, a pot-house, or places still less creditable.

The etymology of Lambeth is uncertain; the earliest mention of it is in a charter of King Edward the Confessor, dated in 1080. In 1041 Osgod Classa, a Danish noble, lived here; for it was at the marriage of Getha, his daughter, with Tovy Prudarn, another Danish noble, that Hardiknute, the last king of that race, died suddenly, and not without suspicion of poison. Harold was crowned at Lambeth, probably at Kennington, where there was formerly a palace. Of the five manors into which the parish was once divided, that of Kennington, called in Domesday *Chenintune*, is the most remarkable for historical incidents. It was at Kennington, in 1231, that Henry III. held a solemn Christmas, under the superintendance and at the charge of Hubert de Burgh, his chief-justice; next year a parliament was held at the same place. Edward the Black Prince resided at Kennington; and Stow records a famous mummery, enacted at the palace in 1377, by 130 citizens, "disguised and well horsed," for the entertainment of his son Richard. Where the palace stood, or when it was destroyed, is uncertain; but Camden, who wrote in 1607, is incorrect when he says there was no vestige of it, and the very name of a palace unknown. Charles II. while Prince of Wales, occupied the site in 1615, and ten acres of ground, formerly the palace-garden. The last traces of the royal residence was a barn, which existed so late as 1786, and which in 1700 had formed a receptacle for distressed Protestants.

The church is a homely structure, supposed to have been built by Archbishop Chichely, about the year 1414. In the south-east window is a picture

of the famous pedlar, the great benefactor of the parish, with a staff in his hand, and a pack on his back. The tradition is, that the pedlar gave one acre of land, situate near the east end of the Surrey abutment of Westminster bridge, for leave to bury his dog in holy ground. The genuineness of this story may be doubted; and, on recently viewing the picture, it occurred to us, that it was either intended to represent St. Peter, or to exemplify the primitive humility of the first teachers of Christianity. However this may be, the Pedlar's Acre has turned out a valuable donation: in 1504 it was an osier-bed, and let at 2s. 6d. per annum; in 1812 it was estimated by two surveyors, on behalf of the parish, to be worth a rent of 1050*l.* per annum.

Near the church is Lambeth Palace, or, as it is called by the natives, the Bishop's House. The site of the palace, with gardens and enclosed ground, occupy thirteen acres. Some years ago the Archbishop had a lawsuit with the parishioners, on account of the poor assessment, which he refused to pay, on the ground that his domains were extra-parochial: this turned out to be the case, though many were surprised that his grace should demur to so trifling a claim, since, had deep search been made for precedents, it might have been discovered that, instead of a tenth, the poor had a claim to one-fourth of the archiepiscopal revenues. In the receiver's apartment is a representation of a dove and serpent, with the priestly motto ascribed to Cardinal Pole,—*Estote prudentes sicut serpentes, et innocentes sicut columbæ*. The library contains about 25,000 volumes, but relating chiefly to church history and school divinity; it is probably not so valuable as Dr. Franklin's little manual of "Poor Richard's Almanack."

Lambeth has been always celebrated for its amusements. At the beginning of the last century Cuper's Gardens were a noted place of public diversion, and much frequented by the nobility. They were under the management of Widow Evans, and it is curious to contrast the puffs and advertisements with which John Bull was then baited, with present allurements. The following is one from the *Daily Advertiser*, June 28, 1743:—

Cuper's Gardens.

This is to acquaint ladies and gentlemen,

nien, that this night will be burnt the *Gorgon's head*, or more properly the head of *Medusa*, in history said to have snakes on her hair, and to kill men by her looks; such a thing as was never known to be done in England before.

—The site of Cuper's Gardens is now occupied by Beaufoy's vinegar works, in South Lambeth.

The notion that Fawkeshall or Vauxhall Gardens derive their name from Guy Vaux, of gunpowder-treason notoriety, appears to have no better foundation than a person named Vaux having formerly lived there. The gardens have been a place of great popular attraction for more than a century. On the 7th of June, 1743, Mr. Tyers, the proprietor, opened them with a splendid illumination, and an advertisement of a *ridotto al fresco* (a term then unknown to the people); about 400 persons were present, mostly in masks and dominos. Till the building of Westminster-bridge, the passage to the gardens was from the opposite shore by water, or over London-bridge, and through the Borough. By Mr. Addison's account in the *Spectator*, the gardens were opened so early as the month of May; that masks were worn by some of the company; that mead was a favourite liquor with those who wore them; and that Burton ale was in request with gentlemen. So great was the delight Mr. Tyers took in this place, that he caused himself to be carried into the garden a few hours before his death, to take a last look at them. The price of admission was one shilling till 1792, when additional amusements and decorations having been provided, it was raised to two shillings; which, in consequence of farther improvements, and the reduction of the number of nights of representation from six to three, was raised to 4s. (now 3s. 6d.) The average number of company used to be about one thousand, but this number has been greatly exceeded; and, from the manner in which the gardens were conducted last season, it is probable they will again become a popular place of resort.

Lambeth is associated with recollections more valuable than scenes of gaiety, or even architectural remains; it has been the abode of learning, ingenuity, and virtue. The Tradescants hold a conspicuous place among the worthies of the parish; their virtues

may be collected from their epitaph in the church-yard:—

Know, stranger, ere thou pass, beneath this
stone

Lye John Tradescant, grandsire, father,
son:

The last dy'd in his spring; the other two
Liv'd till they had travell'd art and nature
through,

As by their choice collections may appear,
Of what is rare in land, in sea, in air;

Whilst they (as Homer's Iliad in a nut,)

A world of wonders in one closet shut.

These famous antiquarians, that had been
Both gardeners to the rose and lily queen,
Transplanted now themselves, sleep here;

and when
Angels shall with their trumpets waken men,
And fire shall purge the world, these three
shall rise,

And change the garden for a paradise.

In the new ledger, placed by public subscription in 1773, the three last lines are omitted. Mr. Edward Moore, the author of "the Gamester," and the periodical paper called "the World," resided in Lambeth; and Mr. Francis Moore, of "Loyal Almanack" memory, lived many years at the north corner of Calcot's-alley, in the Back-lane, now called High-street, where he followed the joint occupation of astrologer, schoolmaster, and physician. The house in which Mr. Bushell lived might be seen till lately, at the corner of Oakley-street, opposite the Asylum; its singular occupant is thus described in Aubrey's Survey:—"Mr. Bushell, (says he,) a man well known to Chancellor Bacon, being in fear of Oliver Cromwell, absconded to a fair house here, where the piqued turreit is. He was obnoxious, and in danger of his life; and his old faithful servant, John Sydenham, and an old woman, were alone privy to his concealment. This private life in the day, with his nightly diversion in his orchard, lasted a whole year, until his peace was made. He lay in a garret, which was the length of the whole house, hung with black baize; at one end was a skeleton, extended on a mattress, which was rolled up under its head; at the other end a low pallet bed, on which the said Bushell lay; and on the wall was depicted various emblems of mortality. He was an ingenious and contemplative man, and a vast admirer of his great master, Bacon."

Considering the many celebrated places in Lambeth, it is singular some
of

of them have not been selected for one, at least, of the four new churches about to be erected; instead of which, the parishioners have shown a total disregard of historical association, and, with singular felicity, have fixed on part of Kennington Common, where criminals were executed, as an appropriate site for one of them.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

NO. XX.

*Theatrical Portraits, with other Poems;
by Harry Stoe Van Dyk.*

THERE is no error more general among the ordinary readers of poetry, than that of being inclined to estimate the character of a writer by the greatness of his undertaking. The Spectator humourously represents the authors of his day as valuing themselves in proportion to the bulk of the respective volumes they had written; so that a writer who had presented the world with an erudite folio, would on no account submit to be placed on a level with one who had produced only a pamphlet, however ingenious. But the mistake, if not so palpable, is no less unreasonable, of rating a poet according to the apparent rank of his work, of being biassed by a title-page, and influenced more by professions than by execution. Very different was the sentiment of the ingenious critic of antiquity:—

Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor
hiatu?

Quanto rectius hic qui nil molitur inepte!
Non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare
lucem

Cogitat.

There is little doubt that the judging of poetical merit by this erroneous standard, has contributed to the pompous pretensions so often put forth by writers, as a necessary means of bespeaking the favour of no inconsiderable portion of their readers. To persons with whom such introductions have weight, we fear that the small dimensions and unassuming title of the little volume before us may appear uninviting; but we would request them "to pause awhile ere they reject," and to reflect that the real merit of a work does not consist in the subject of which it treats, but in the success with which that subject is treated. Indisputably, the dignity of some departments of poetry is much greater than that of others: but it is

with literature as with real life,—the person who fills its humblest station ably and well, is superior to him who occupies the highest rank unworthily or indifferently. The ode is certainly a much higher species of composition than the pastoral; yet had Pope never written any thing but his Pastorals,* he would still have ranked far before such lyric writers as Spratt and Yalden. Gay's Beggars' Opera outweighs all Lee's tragedies; and, though the epic is acknowledged to be the highest effort of human genius, while song-writing cannot claim for itself a very exalted place, we believe that no one would think for a moment of profaning the hallowed memory of Burns, by instituting any comparison between his talents as a poet, and those of such poor creatures as Amos Cottle and Dr. Southey the laureate.

Since the time of Churchill's Rosciad and Lloyd's Actor, we have had no poetical attempt deserving of notice, to give a sketch of the performers of the day. Without intending to compare Mr. Van Dyk's "Theatrical Portraits" to those masterly productions, which would be flattery as obvious as ridiculous, we feel justified in saying, that they are executed with great discrimination and fidelity, and evince a thorough acquaintance with the drama. On these accounts alone they would be valuable; but they are likewise enriched by a vividness of imagination, a clearness of conception, and a warm poetical feeling, which pervades them all. Our limits will not admit of numerous extracts, but a few will be sufficient to justify the opinion we have expressed.

The following lines, in the portrait of poor Emery, possess a peculiar interest at the present moment:—

But why recount each individual part,
In which he moves the fancy or the heart?
Why dwell on beauties clear as daylight's eye,
When gazing through the greyly-dappled sky?
He ne'er o'ersteps the line that Nature draws,
Nor sinks his judgment to the mob's applause;
He strays not through buffoonry's slippery ways,
But holds the surer, nobler road to praise.
Be ever thus; and let the public tell,
How you've "play'd many parts," and play'd them
well.

The justice of this praise, and the accurate knowledge of Emery's peculiar

* We make no mention of Bloomfield here; for, in spite of the tide of passing popularity by which his early production was upborne, we shall always retain the opinion we expressed on the first perusal of it, that the "Farmer's Boy" was only adapted for the reading of farmer's men.
talent

talent which it displays, will be admitted by all who have witnessed the performances of that lamented actor.

In the sketch of Miss O'Neill is the following passage, which appears to us extremely poetical:—

The tender bud, that droops its modest head,
In silent sorrow, o'er its lonely bed,
Can gain more interest in the feeling breast,
Than the gay flower which blooms above the rest.
There is a sadness in the wither'd leaf,
That seems to claim communion with our grief;
There is a melancholy round it cast,
Which breathes to us of happier days long past.

We reluctantly terminate our extracts from these portraits with the following animated description of Kean's *Shylock*:—

They who have seen him, when, with vengeance
rife,
He views Antonio as he whets his knife,
Must ever feel, while thinking of that part,
The life-blood stagnate chillily round the heart:
There was a murder's smile upon his cheek,
And from his eye some devil seem'd to speak;
In triumph there, demoniac-like, he stood,
As though his soul would drink his victim's blood.

Mr. Van Dyk has restricted himself, in selecting the subjects of his portraits, to performers of acknowledged excellence; and hence his province has been, not that of the satirist, but the eulogist. In our opinion this has, perhaps, been rather too much the case, and it is, indeed, our only objection of any weight. In the whole collection there does not appear to be a sketch with which the subject of it would not have reason to feel, not only pleased, but literally *flattered*, more or less. This may be extremely natural in the effusions of a young mind, keenly alive to the beauties of the drama, and in which the delight experienced at witnessing the efforts of good acting will often generously supersede the recollection of errors. But we, who from our habits and ideas are "nothing if not critical," cannot help regretting this. Harley and Macready, though very superior, are not faultless performers; and even in the acting of the lovely Miss M. Tree, the skilful eye may discern—

—A spot or two,
Which so much beauty would do well to lose.

The praise bestowed by Mr. Van Dyk is, we think, always merited, and consequently just. It is not, therefore, the sins of commission that we lay to his charge, but those of omission, in neglecting so favourable an opportunity of mentioning the principal defects of the persons to whose merits he was paying a just tribute. Should he, as we hope will

be the case, appear before the public again in the same line, we trust this hint will not be lost upon him.

It remains for us to notice the miscellaneous poems in this volume; and, much as we have expressed ourselves pleased with the portraits, we confess that it is in these minor pieces we find the greatest promise of the author's poetical powers. The cant of originality has been much adopted by some of the worst writers of the present day, who have plumed themselves on the exclusive possession of it, and have succeeded in forming a strong party among the injudicious. But originality does not of itself imply excellence; to strike out a new path is not synonymous with discovering a good one; and, both in literature and science, that a man has executed something in a totally different manner from any one that has preceded him, may, instead of entitling him to praise, be undeniable evidence of his demerits. To the ultra-advocates of originality, the productions of Mr. Van Dyk will scarcely recommend themselves, formed as these poems have obviously been upon the best models, attentively studied, and successfully, but not servilely, imitated. Nor can we think that this is an improbable means of obtaining a distinction, both more lasting and more enviable, than that resulting from attempts to found new schools, so many of which have already risen and set within our own recollection. If to copy models worthy of imitation, and to tread in the steps of truly illustrious predecessors, argue want of genius, that want may be charged upon one of the most highly-gifted poets that ever existed.

Te sequor, & Graiæ gentis decus, Inque tuis nunc
fixa pedum pono pressis vestigia signis,

is the language of Lucretius himself; and, if the "ignotis errare locis" be indeed a property of genius, it can hardly be considered distinctively such, since it belongs equally to incipient insanity.

The length to which we have already extended this article will not admit of our selecting more than one piece as a specimen of Mr. Van Dyk's miscellaneous poems; but we can assure our readers, that it is extracted almost at random from many of equal merit.

When last we parted, thy fair brow
Was shad'd by the clouds of care;
We meet at length again,—yet now
The trace of sorrow lingers there.

One happy hour cannot erase

The grief of ages, nor impart
New bloom to Mis'try's roseless face,
New verdure to a wither'd heart.

Long years of snuff'ring and decay

Have dimm'd thine eye and sear'd thy mind;
Have swept thy hopes and joys away,
And left but griefs and tears behind.

Yes! they have pass'd as the Simoom,
Whose fatal and resistless force
Blights manhood's strength, and beauty's bloom,
And leaves a cold and black'ning corpse.

Oh! we will never part again,

But ev'ry pang together share;
United, we may brave the pain,
Which, sever'd, were too much to bear.
As yonder violet that pines
With wither'd stem and faded hue,
Upon the rose's breast reclines,
Although the rose is wither'd too.

In some of Mr. Van Dyk's productions we occasionally remark a feebleness and even an inaccuracy of versification, which we trust he will avoid in any subsequent work, as there is abundant proof, even in these faults occurring so seldom, that a little additional care and attention are alone wanting to prevent them altogether. We must likewise express our sincere regret that he should, in some instances, have disfigured his pages by the introduction of *slang* language. This gentleman must surely know that it furnishes a miserable substitute for real wit; and must be aware that the torrent with which it has inundated the town will soon be replaced by some other novelty, which, if equally absurd, will, it is to be hoped, be less disgraceful. Authors who write for the passing day only may be tolerated in the use of the *Egan* dialect, since it has most unaccountably, for a time, become the fashion, or rather the *mania*. They must necessarily yield to the taste, since they find their account in so doing. "*More eorum que fluminibus innatant, non cunt sed feruntur.*" But a writer, for whose productions we would hope a more than ephemeral existence, will not, we apprehend, find it contribute to his permanent fame, to interlard his pages with the language of gipsies and pick-pockets; and we trust, for the credit of Mr. Van Dyk's muse, that he will in future exclude any such embellishments from his writings. As faithful critics, we have felt it our duty to notice the faults of his little volume; but we are happy that these are set off by so many redeeming beauties; and we can confidently recommend the "Theatrical Portraits" as interesting to the admirers of the drama, and calculated to gratify the true lovers of poetry.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAD much pleasure at seeing, in the last number of your instructive and well-arranged publication, answers to the three queries which appeared in it a month or two since respecting the phial barometer.

An interest in the phenomena of nature commonly arises from some general knowledge of them; and I was therefore surprised at the enquiries of your correspondent regarding appearances that proceeded from causes, as I supposed, extremely obvious, and which a very slight acquaintance with the principles of natural philosophy would have enabled him to account for: but, on reading Sigma's answer to the third question, viz. "Why does the exposure of the phial to the heat of a fire produce the same effect as rainy weather?" my surprise was suspended, and it seemed that a more attentive observation of the phenomenon adverted to is requisite to its correct solution than I was at first aware of. He says, "When the phial is exposed to the heat of a fire, as the density of the air is diminished by its greater rarification, its pressure on the surface of the water is diminished also, the same as when rain is formed, because its elastic form is proportionate to its density."

It is, I hope, with a becoming deference to the acuteness and judgment of this gentleman that I submit to him, and your other readers, another answer to the third enquiry. Both of your correspondents have observed, if they have ever performed the experiment, the difficulty of inverting the bottle when full, without many drops escaping, and the consequent admission of some air through the column of water to the head of the barometer. In the one-ounce phials it is almost, or quite, impossible to do it without permitting the space of an inch, at least, between the inner surface and the top of the barometer to be occupied by air. Now there are two ways in which heat may affect the phial barometer so as to occasion a convex surface at its orifice. First, by rarifying the external column of air that presses on this surface; and, secondly, by the expansion of the air within. That the first, which is the supposition of Sigma, is not the cause, is manifest from the circumstance, that the weight of the atmosphere, where the quantity is unlimited,

mitted, and free access of the surrounding air allowed, does not decrease from heat, as appears by the Torricellian tube, which is generally as high; or higher, in the hot month of June, than in the cold month of January, when, on the principle which he assigns, it would invariably be lower. The heat of the air enables it to hold a greater quantity of moisture in solution; which, according to Sigma's answer to the second enquiry, increases its weight and pressure. It must, therefore, arise from the expansion of the air within, as is evident from the following facts: First, that the convexity of the surface and disposition to fall is always greater when the temperature of the air is high than when its density is little, a result that is easily ascertained by observing the phial barometer in hot and dry weather, at the same time with the common barometer and thermometer; and, secondly, that a lamp, held at the top of the phial by the side of the space occupied by air produces a globular extremity to the column of water much quicker than when applied at the same distance from the side of the orifice.

From these circumstances, it appears, that the phial barometer is a better test of the temperature than the weight of the atmosphere; and its tendency, to indicate the former more than the latter, destroys its prophetic properties. As a thermometer, it is totally useless, because it cannot be graduated. But, although it will not answer the purpose of a barometer when constructed in the ordinary way, its defects can be in a great measure remedied by using a two-ounce bottle with a very small neck, which can be inverted with the loss of very little water; and, of course, with the admission of as little air. Your correspondents will then notice how slightly the heat affects it.

In order to perform this little experiment with greater nicety, and that its most delicate indications may be perceptible, the water should be deprived of its brilliancy by tinging it with some colour that can be held in perfect solution.

The cheapness and facility of obtaining the phial barometer, if it can by any means be brought to answer the proposed end, would make it a desirable implement to the husbandman; and, it is probable, your philosophic correspondents will make few sugges-

tions of greater utility to the agricultural labourer than by pointing out such improvements to this simple instrument as will render it a tolerable criterion of the weather. X.

Totnes; 10th August, 1822.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS ON WALES,

From Griffith Tudor, at Festiniog,* to his friend Frank Wilmot at Oxford.

LETTER I.

Introduction—English Prejudices—Outline of the proposed Letters.

MY DEAR FRANK. After a week's bustle I am at length comfortably settled amongst my native hills; and have, as yet, no cause to repine that I have exchanged the "learned case" of Christ-church for the more majestic tranquillity that pervades this "sequestered vale." For a person of your temper and habits, I know the cloistered piles and venerable turrets of our *alma mater* have infinitely more charms than all the mountain scenery that every-where here rises in sublimity on the view. But, on the other hand, my worthy friend, you must admit, that I have strong motives which you cannot possibly feel, independent of any prepossession for the grand works of nature, for preferring these rude hills, with their clustering oaks, to the proudest and most finished structures that art can exhibit. For, you must not forget that I am now in the land of my fathers, and that too after a long absence, which has only served, as it were, to "blind me to my native mountains more;" and, if you could but feel how forcibly the "*hic amor, hæc patria*" of the poet, appeals to the heart of a Cambrian, you would do full justice to my present sensations. But enough of this: it is time I should proceed to the purpose for which I have now taken up my pen; and which, you will conjecture, is to redeem the pledge I gave on our separation. For retaining, as I do, all those national predilections which have been so often the object of your raillery, you will not wonder that

* The vale of Festiniog, in Merionethshire, is one of the most romantic spots in North Wales, bounded, as it is, by lofty hills shaded with towering forests, highly cultivated, watered by a gentle stream which runs through its centre, and terminating in a magnificent view of the ocean. The elegant pen of Lord Lyttleton has, in some measure, converted this vale into classical ground.

I should profit by my first leisure to endeavour to gain you over to my cause, even if the particular promise I made had not rendered it in some measure a point of duty. And what heightens my anxiety, indeed I may say my impatience, in this matter, is the unwarranted prejudice which most of you Englishmen have so blindly adopted with respect to every thing Welsh. Is Wales then another Galilee, that it should be proverbially famed for yielding nothing of excellence? Surely, my good friend, you can never wish to harbour a sentiment so illiberal, so unjust. We do not, it is true, pretend to the celebrity of Greek or Roman fame: we offer no rivals to Homer or Virgil, to Demosthenes or Tully, to Alexander or Cæsar. But, you will admit it possible, that a country may have many claims on our regard, nay, even on our admiration, without aspiring to the highest eminences of popular renown. At least, I hope to be able to convince you, in the course of our correspondence, that the pretensions, set up in this respect by the Welsh, have enough in them to interest the curiosity of the learned, if not also to overcome the obstinacy of the incredulous.

Since this epistle, my dear Frank, is to be regarded as no more than introductory to such as may follow it, I will merely, in the sequel, supply you with an outline of my proposed plan, if indeed I may call that a plan, the chief characteristics of which will be the rejection of every thing like formality. For, however indispensable the *lucidus ordo* of the poet may be to an epic poem or drama, I do not hold it by any means essential to a series of familiar letters, wherein the writer may be allowed to take up his topics as they are suggested by accident or inclination. Besides, I am satisfied that my letters will not be the less welcome to you, because they do not make their appearance in chains and trammels.

The ancient literature of Wales (for it is that, without reference to mere modern productions, which I have so often endeavoured to recommend to your attention,) cannot be said, I acknowledge, to embrace all the varieties that distinguish the literature of other countries. It is, at all events, singularly deficient in productions of a philosophical, a dramatic, or a humorous character, and can boast of but few works that are not to be re-

ferred to the two grand distinctions of historical and poetical.* In these two branches, however, there are some remains of considerable antiquity, as well as many others of a more modern date, and most of them extremely interesting, and well worthy of a minute investigation. These, then, it is my intention occasionally to introduce to you, without regard to any chronological or other ceremonious arrangement that might be required, in a more regular treatise. By this means I hope, if not to secure your suffrages to my cause, at least not to weary your patience by the monotony of the subject.

Next to such speculations as are of a more literary character, I would mention the notices, whether general or individual, relating to the ancient history of this country, which have been transmitted to us by the early Welsh writers, and in common, in many instances, with the authors of other countries. It must, indeed, appear almost incredible to such as are ignorant of our ancient remains, in how many cases they confirm the Greek and Roman histories, which have any reference to this island, and that too without the possibility of any unfair collusion. I trust, therefore, my dear Frank, knowing, as I do, your attachment to historical researches, to be able to engage your curiosity on this point, at least; since it cannot but be interesting to you to trace the degree of authenticity which your classical historians, and our mountain chroniclers, thus reflect on each other, if I may so speak without offence to your college partialities.

The third and last general division which I would make of the subject, is the Welsh language, of which I think I have more than once heard you express a favourable opinion, on account of some particular quality, though, without a critical knowledge of it, it must be impossible for any one to give it its due merit. Even to those who are deeply versed in the most renowned tongues of antiquity, the varied faculties of the Welsh are scarcely conceivable, and are such, indeed, as would make me scrupulous of enu-

* The Welsh Laws of Howell the Good, and the *Mabinigion*, or Juvenile Romances, are the two chief exceptions to this remark, and will be noticed in the progress of these Letters.

merating them to one whose feelings were less liberal than your own. But, as I know you believe me to be incapable of deceiving you, I will venture to affirm, that there is no tongue, ancient or modern, that unites so many extraordinary characteristics as the Welsh. Its elementary foundation, the simplicity and uniformity of its superstructure, its copiousness, its expressiveness, its poetical flexibility, and the inexhaustible nature of its resources, combine to raise it to an enviable eminence among the languages of the world; and, to this let me add, that, as far as high antiquity is a merit, it possesses the strongest claims to it, as may be proved, not only by some of the qualities I have enumerated, but by other collateral circumstances, which convey to my mind all the evidence of demonstration. You will now conclude, I doubt not, notwithstanding your "liberal feelings," that I am nothing more nor less than a downright enthusiast: be it so; but admit, at the same time, that there may be some ground for my enthusiasm. At least, I know you will not condemn me without hearing the evidence, and it forms a part of my design to submit this evidence occasionally to your consideration, though I foresee that an adequate discussion of all the varieties of the subject would be more suitable to a grave dissertation than to the light freedoms of a familiar correspondence. Yet, do not think, that this mode of treating the matter will be without its advantages, since it will allow of that excursiveness of thought, and that boldness of conjecture, which, if not the surest, are among the pleasantest, aids of philosophical speculation.

Such, my dear Wilmot, is a hasty *annonce* of the banquet I propose to provide for you. Not, indeed, that any more than the principal dishes are particularized: the rest, as well as the arrangement of the table, you must leave to the judgment of the cook, whose first aim it will be to conciliate your taste by the variety, and, if possible, by the novelty of his fare. In a word, leaving metaphors aside, I have no other wish in this correspondence than to remove the prejudices which you have contracted, as, I think, without any just cause. My design, you will allow, is at least patriotic; and, even if I should fail in its accomplish-

ment, it will be some merit, I trust, to have conceived it.

Est quodam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra. Pardon my pedantry, from which even this pure mountain air has not yet freed me; and believe me, my dear Frank, to be,

As ever, yours,

GRIFFITH TUDOR.

Festiniog; July 1, 1822.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS every thing relating to the management of a great national concern must be interesting to the public; and as a sum of one million is placed at the entire disposal of the commissioners for building additional churches, it is important not only that such an immense sum should be expended with care, but that the proceedings before the Board should be conducted, not with a spirit of arbitrary favouritism, but with that upright measure of equal justice, which can alone preserve them from injurious reflections. How far their conduct, in the present instance, has been coincident with these principles, the reader will determine for himself.

Mr. Busby, the architect, was lately employed to prepare plans, &c. for two churches at Leeds and Oldham: his beautiful designs (in the gothic style,) met with universal approbation; and, being forwarded by the local committees in the country to the Board in London, were, by the latter, referred to Mr. Soane, Mr. Nash, and Mr. Smirke, for their opinions on the proposed construction. After a tedious interval, a report, signed by Messrs. Nash and Smirke alone (who, being themselves professionally employed to build many churches under the direction of the Board, thus fill the double office of censorial and co-acting architects,) declared the roofs of Mr. Busby's churches to be "extremely weak and insecure."

Satisfied that the roofs, constructed principally of iron, did not merit the censure thus unceremoniously passed upon them, Mr. Busby immediately took the opinions of eight of the first scientific and practical architects and engineers on them, who thus expressed themselves on the occasion. Mr. Maudslay, proprietor of the extensive iron-works at Lambeth, says, "he has no doubt Mr. Busby's roofs are more than

than sufficiently strong, and likely to stand as long as the materials last; and that he has fixed several upon a similar principle, which have been standing several years in the most perfect manner." Mr. Donkin, civil engineer, and chairman of the committee of mechanics, at the Society of Arts, "calculated the strength of the roofs, and found them capable of supporting above one hundred tons, though required to sustain only about eighteen tons." The ingenious Mr. Bramah declares "the roofs to be fully adequate, and that he thinks Mr. Busby has made them stronger than necessary." Mr. Millington, civil engineer, and professor of mechanics in the Royal Institution, "conceives them amply sufficient, and that Mr. Busby need be under no fear of their giving way;" he adds that, "if any thing, they are stronger than necessary." Mr. Galloway, of Holborn, says, "the roofs have no material defect but their being, in his estimation, unnecessarily strong; that he is making three larger and slighter roofs, and has no doubt of their being abundantly strong." Mr. Walker, architect and engineer to Vauxhall-bridge, "has no doubt of Mr. Busby's roofs being sufficiently strong." Mr. Brunel, inventor of the celebrated block-machine, has no hesitation in stating, that "the strength of Mr. Busby's roofs is more than adequate to their intended uses:" and Mr. Tredgold, architect, and author of the best English treatise on Carpentry, Roofs, and Iron Framing, says, "Mr. Busby's roofs are perfectly secure."

Written testimonials to the above effect were tendered by Mr. Busby to Mr. Archdeacon Wollaston and Colonel Stephenson, the two commissioners who acted in this business; but these testimonials were not accepted, nor was Mr. Busby even permitted to read them in the presence of the commissioners, although it might have been reasonably expected they would have rejoiced to find him so fully capable of defending his professional reputation, and of proving himself worthy of the favour of the Board, and of his constituents in the country. Not so: offence was, on the contrary, taken at Mr. Busby's indisposition to yield, in silence, to the unqualified dictum of their friends Messrs. Nash and Smirke, and he was ultimately deprived of two valuable appointments

at the instance of the commissioners above mentioned.

A correspondence subsequently took place between Mr. Busby, and Messrs. Nash and Smirke, in which the high professional character of Mr. Busby's testimonials was admitted by those gentlemen, and also that the opinion of Messrs. Nash and Smirke (whose own works have occasionally failed) "might have been wrong;" yet, notwithstanding, did they, and the church commissioners, inconsistently and ungenerously refuse to concur with Mr. Busby in any measures whatever having a tendency to bring the question at issue to a fair and honourable decision.

The result of this extraordinary business is, that Mr. Busby, in consequence of being deprived of two valuable appointments, has been subjected to a pecuniary and professional loss, amounting in the aggregate to 1500*l.* He has, however, published a full statement of the case, with the entire correspondence, giving facts and documents, but wisely abstaining from comments; and, I am happy to find the universal voice of the professors of the liberal arts has declared itself decidedly in his favour. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN my family the other day a circumstance took place which led to some observations that I have taken the trouble to put to paper; and, if you think them worthy of insertion in your excellent Magazine, they may excite others to take up the subject; and, the attention of the public being drawn to what appears to me to be of great public importance, our Bibles may be printed with at least as much correctness as the editions of other books, in which accuracy appears to be more studied. One of my servants, in reading a verse in the Bible, said *your*, and was corrected by her neighbour, who said *our*. On consulting their respective bibles, one had *your*, the other *our*, in that verse. Mine happened to have *our*, and *our* was kept by us as the true reading in that passage. The next day the servant said to me: "Sir, I always thought that very great care was taken in the printing of our Bibles, and that they were placed under the inspection of proper persons. How are we poor people to judge which is the right, and which is the wrong Bible?"

Bible? Surely all the Bibles ought to be alike; and, as there was such a difference in the verse I read last night in our different bibles, there may be in the whole book a vast number of differences." I replied: "It is true, the number of differences is very great, and it arises partly from the printers not printing from the same copy, and partly from the errors they commit in printing from the copy before them." "But surely, sir, (she replied,) there must be some persons to compare these Bibles with each other, and there ought to be at the end of the book a list of these different readings, and that pointed out to us which is the right one." "That would be very right and proper, (I said;) but it has never been thought of, I believe; or, if thought of, never practised. It is now upwards of 200 years since this Bible was first printed. It is not allowed to be printed but by three bodies of men, who, I believe, have no communication with each other; and it is natural, therefore, that their editions should be different." "But, (said she,) is there no person to see that they print these Bibles correctly?" "No one, (I replied,) that I know of." "Then that is a great shame, (she exclaimed;) for surely, if these persons have the exclusive privilege of printing Bibles, there ought to be some mode of ascertaining that they do their duty. Why should poor people like myself be misled?"

This was a home question; but, some persons coming in, our conversation was interrupted. I take it for granted, that none of your readers will think it right that poor people should be misled by their Bibles; and that it is the duty of those who have the exclusive privilege of publishing them, to take all the care possible that they should be correct. But, if the different parties have different standards, by which they regulate their editions; or if they adopt different readings, each from the other two, according as it suits the fancy of the party; the various readings in these editions may form a collection, not inferior in number to those in the notes of Kennicott's Hebrew Bible. When Bentley issued his prospectus for a new edition of the Greek Testament, and talked of thirty thousand different readings to be found in manuscripts and preceding editions, many of the learned world were, or affected to be, in horror at the boldness of the assertion; and, were I

to hazard the probability, that, if all the editions of the Bible, taken from the first edited by James, were collated, there would be found twice as many different readings as Bentley talked of for his Greek Testament, I very much fear that, by the majority of dissenting ministers, I should be set down as an infidel at least, and perhaps might run the risque of being accused of an attempt to bring the Bible into contempt, and thus of reviling Christianity, which has of late years been declared, but upon what grounds I am yet to learn, to be the law of the land.

The exclusive privilege of printing Bibles is entrusted to three bodies; the Universities of Cambridge, of Oxford, of the king's printers; and to each of them it is the means of a very considerable revenue. To these bodies this great and valuable power was entrusted, on the idea, doubtless, that they were the most competent to give to the public correct editions of the authorized version of the Bible. The prototype was James's Bible. This is a standard easily to be referred to. Every deviation from it ought to be noted, for I do not know of any power being vested in any persons to make an alteration from that prototype. That alterations have, however, been made from that prototype by one of those bodies, I learn from a late publication, from which I have made an extract, that any of your readers may judge for themselves of the truth of the assertion.

The work I allude to has been distributed, but not exposed to public sale. It is entitled, "The Expediency of Revising the present Authorized Translation of the Holy Bible, considered in a Letter, addressed to the Right Honourable the Earl of Liverpool." London, printed by Thomas Davison, White Friars; 1821.

It is the work evidently of a good Hebrew scholar, and is attributed to an eminent dignitary of the church of England. In page 6, we read:—A few alterations were made, *sub silentio*, by Dr. Blayney I believe, when he revised the printed University copies of our Bible in 1769. For instance, *more* was substituted for *mo* or *moe*, *impossible* for *unpossible*, *midst* for *mids*, *owneth* for *owneth*, *jaws* for *chaws*, and *alien* for *aliant*. But these are matters of trifling importance, though more perhaps than any corrector of the press,

press, or individual, ought to have done without authority."—In an octavo edition of our authorized Bible, printed at Cambridge, 1793, instead of, "They brake down the house of Baal and made it a draught-house," the reading is, "They brake down the house of Baal, and made it a draught-horse." In a folio prayer-book, printed 1792, it is said, Ps. ii. 9. "Thou shalt bruise them with a rod of iron, and break them in pieces like a porter's vessel," instead of a potter's vessel.

Now, sir, if *sub silentio* alterations have been thus made by the University of Oxford, *sub silentio* alterations may also have been made by that of Cambridge, and also by the king's printers; and, if so, here is a fruitful source of various readings. The question deserves investigation; and, if it is allowed to these bodies to make *sub silentio* alterations, surely common prudence dictates, that they should confer with each other on these alterations, that the purchasers of the respective bibles may not be led to comparisons on their correctness, of which many of them are incapable of judging.

From what I have seen of English Bibles, and I have turned over many editions, I am certain that the prototype of James's is no longer the standard of either of the three privileged bodies above mentioned. I shrewdly suspect, that neither of them has any fixed standard; if they have, perhaps some of your correspondents will be able to inform me where it is to be found; and, by so doing, they will confer a favour on, sir,

Your very obedient,

PATER-FAMILIAS.

N.B. The following editions of the Bible read *our joy* in the fourth verse of the first Epistle of John:—

London, 4to.	1806
Oxford, 8vo.	1803
Cambridge, 8vo.	1784
Cambridge small 8vo.	1815
Oxford 8vo.	1796

The following editions of the Bible read *your joy* in this verse:—

Oxford 4to.	1756
Oxford 8vo.	1679
London 4to.	1692
Oxford small 8vo.	1814

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

It appears by a letter from M. Montaut, lieutenant in the French ma-

rine, inserted in the *Annales Maritimes*, that in cloudy tempestuous weather, which is frequent on the coast of America, the thermometer may be employed as a substitute for astronomical observations. It is admitted by navigators, that, in the Gulph of Mexico, the waters collected and pressed, in a permanent direction, from east to west, escape through the channel of the Bahamas, then stretch along the coasts of America to Newfoundland, and make another bend towards the Azores, where they spread in different directions like an expanded fan. In the whole of this movement the mass of waters, impelled by some cause constantly acting, keeps in a current, called by the Americans the Gulph Stream, and the waters retain a measure of the heat of the climate whence they issued, losing it gradually as the distance increases and the channel of the current widens. It is easy for a ship to find itself in this current by astronomical observations, &c.; but, in bad weather, when recourse cannot be had to these, the thermometer may be made very useful. By plunging it in the water, it will indicate a temperature, by Reaumur, three or four degrees higher than atmosphere heat, while in the main ocean it would remain the same. It would not be difficult, by experiments brought together and compared, to distinguish when a ship is entering or quitting this current; on clearing the western limit of its channel, the land will be forty or fifty leagues distant. In a part of that interval, the water re-assumes the temperature of the atmosphere, which only at about twelve or fifteen leagues from the coast falls a little.

Lieutenant M. having had an order, at Martinique, from Vice Admiral Duperré, to ascertain, or otherwise, the above data, made observations, and the results were conformable. On the 3d of April, 1821, in 34° 48' north lat., and 72° 47' west longitude, he found water 3° 3' hotter than the air. On the 7th, at night, in 36° 20' lat., and 75° 54' long. the degrees of heat were alike; but, in the interval that had intervened, the temperature was in favour of the water. At the instant of the equality of the temperatures, he ran forty-one leagues to the north-west by west, depth fifteen fathom; there the water was 2° 6' below the atmosphere.

On the 9th in a very thick fog, making

making for land, aided by this method, (which was first discovered by American navigators,) he calculated on being four or five leagues from land; and, as the mist dispelled, he saw Cape Henlopen, at the mouth of the Delaware, at that distance.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE SOCIAL ECONOMIST.

NO. II.

MAIL AND STAGE COACHES.*

THE great importance which attaches to safe, expeditious, and cheap means of communicating by letters, and by the travelling of persons, and for the conveying of luggage and parcels of goods, has occasioned our selecting this, as an early subject to be treated of in the *Social Economist*.

A *stage-coach*, in the early travelling days of the writer, consisted, first, of the *boot*, a tall clumsy turret-like mass, on the top of which the coachman sat, that was erected on, and, without the intervention of any springs, was fixed on the fore axletree of the carriage; second, of an enormous wicker *basket*, in like manner fixed on the hind axletree; and third, between these masses, the *coach-body* was suspended, by thick straps, from four, of what are now, for distinction-sake, called *crane-necked*, springs.

The roads were, at the period alluded to, in general rough, sloughy, and uneven, and occasioned a degree of jolting and tossing about, of the three distinct masses, of which a stage-coach then consisted, such as those can scarcely conceive, who may have seen only the modern coaches, constructed of one piece, and resting on what are called *grasshopper-springs*, so contrived and placed, that the jerk occasioned to either of the wheels by coming in contact with a projecting stone, or by momentarily sinking into a hole in the road, is received by, and equalized amongst, four or more springs, which act, not on a single corner of the coach, as the crane-necked springs used to do, but on the whole front end, or the whole hind end of the coach, accordingly as a fore or a hind wheel has received a shock: whereby the diagonal or oblique tossing or pitching of the for-

mer coaches is almost entirely done away; and, with modern coaches, when sufficiently loaded to bring the whole system of their grasshopper springs into action, nothing can exceed the steady or the easy undulating motion with which such coaches pass over the roads, as at present constructed and kept: yet these modern coaches, when they are but slightly loaded, and go slowly, pitch and jolt rather considerably, on roads which they will pass very easily over, when properly loaded and driven, as to speed.

Accidents from the breaking of a spring, or of one of the links by which the coach is attached to them, are now almost unknown: because, except in a few improper instances, the springs are now so arranged and placed, that, in case of the breaking of any one or more of them, the coach merely settles down two or three inches, and then rests on a solid, instead of an elastic bearing, in such a way, that it may proceed on to a town, where other springs can be applied, with no other inconvenience but from extra jolting on the way.

For these great and important improvements in stage coaches, we are entirely indebted to that highly meritorious individual, Mr. John Palmer, who projected, and, after encountering a host of difficulties, in the year 1784 carried into effect, the admirable system of our mail coaches, which, since that time, have scarcely undergone the slightest change of construction; the invention and introduction of which coaches, were unaccompanied by that noise and puffing with which minor schemers and professed inventors, too often assail and nauseate the public ear.

The chief, and almost the only considerable danger which now attends stage-coach travelling, arises from the reprehensible practice of placing heavy luggage on the roofs of the coaches, and the too common disregard of those salutary laws which limit the height of luggage on the roof of a four-horse coach to twenty-four inches, and to eighteen inches height for a two-horse coach; and which prohibit any coach luggage to rise more than ten feet nine inches above the road, under the penalty of 5l. per inch above that height! It is not merely the danger of an over-turn, which is occasioned by high and heavy luggage on the

* Much curious information regarding the invention and early history of Coaches will be found in our 19th volume, p. 559, and 20th volume, p. 1.

the roof; but, when unfortunately an axletree breaks, or a wheel comes off, especially a fore one, or the coach overturns whilst the same is proceeding briskly forwards, this heavy mass of luggage is precipitated obliquely forwards to the ground; and, in too many of such instances, the luggage falls upon, and maims or kills, the persons who previously have fallen from the box and front of the coach: amongst whom, it is well known, that the coachman rarely escapes unhurt; and the same would, we apprehend, appear, with regard to the other front outside passengers, if the published accounts oftener distinguished the previous seats of those who have been injured from an overturn.

The *safety-coaches* lately introduced, (see our 47th volume, p. 155,) which not only exclude luggage from the roofs, but persons also, and deposit the luggage lower than the inside seats of the coach, are a great and valuable improvement, which, it is hoped, may become more general; and, in the mean time, passengers will be wanting in due regard to their own and other travellers' safety, if they do not insist on a rigid compliance with the law above alluded to, as to the height of luggage piled on the roof.

The writer offers these remarks, with no wish to harass or injure that meritorious class, the owners and drivers of stage-coaches, in behalf of whom, when unjustly borne upon, he has more than once exercised his pen, and still less with any view to excite exaggerated fears for their personal safety, in the travellers by stage-coaches, particularly those on the outside and front of the coach; because, during many years past, this has been his own favourite mode and place in travelling; and, in proof of the comparatively small number of personal injuries which occur, he can safely say, that he never yet in travelling saw personal harm happen to any one; and he knows several veteran coach travellers, who often and usefully make the same declaration, for allaying the unavailing fears expressed by others.

According to a late edition of Cary's "Itinerary," it appears, that fifty coach-inns in London send out and receive more than 700 different stage and mail coaches, each of which, on the average, probably convey passen-

gers 1000 miles within each week! Besides which, 127 villages, or places in the environs of London, each enjoy the advantage of short stages, most of which have several such stage-coaches: to many of these places, the departures are hourly, and even half-hourly, in some cases, during the busy hours of the day.

In addition to which, the same most useful work enumerates 133 inns in our provincial cities and towns; and particularizes the hours of departing, and arriving, of more than 700 stage-coaches, running from and to these inns, a large proportion of them on the cross-roads, between the towns, on the direct or main roads, which radiate on all sides from the metropolis: many of these cross-stages go and return daily, and some oftener, between these provincial towns.

All which, taken together, presents an extent of travelling by public or stage-coaches, and with a celerity of motion, which has no parallel upon earth; and, compared with which, the number of accidents occasioning personal injury, which are published, or even all such as really happen, are so exceedingly small, as to show the risk in any particular journey to be almost insensible; and even this small risk may be yet further lessened, by travellers vigilantly observing, taking notes, and the addresses of proper persons who may be present as witnesses; and, when thus furnished, privately admonishing the coach-proprietors, on every case of misconduct punishable by law; and, whenever neglect, or refusal of every practicable redress happening, to follow up the same by prosecution; particularly in cases of drunkenness by the coachman, or of furious driving or racing against other carriages, or, lastly, whenever luggage is to an illegal extent piled on the top of a coach.

In the detection of this latter and serious offence, every toll-collector is required by law, under a penalty, to assist, by measuring the height of the luggage, on the demand of any passenger; and, towards which salutary purpose, the trustees and surveyor of every road ought to concur, by furnishing each toll-house with a two-foot rule, and with two deal staves each exactly ten feet nine inches long, joined together by about 2½ yards of whip-cord, the two ends of which cord should be fast nailed on to the tops of
the

the staves. Which staves, brought out of the toll-house, and placed upright on the opposite sides of a coach, in such situations as would stretch the attached cord tight, over or close by the side of the highest parts of the luggage, would, without more than two minutes detaining of the coach, give the means of seeing, whether the luggage was within the statutable height, by its passing freely under the level whip-cord (at ten feet nine inches above the road), or, the means of measuring with the rule, any inches of excess of height which might appear; and, of which latter fact, notes should be taken by various of the passengers, who should not hesitate in giving their addresses; which combined proceedings, would soon awe coach-proprietors and drivers into a respectful compliance with this useful law.

The vans, or caravans, established a few years ago for carrying parcels of goods only (and no passengers,) with similar regularity, dispatch, and safety, as by the stage-coaches, between the metropolis and the chief manufacturing and trading towns, are an excellent relief, to the stage-coaches, from a mass of heavy and cumbrous packages, which, before these vans came into use, impeded these coaches, and greatly endangered the lives of passengers.

It has been with concern, therefore, that the writer has of late noticed various newspaper attacks on these vehicles (merely because one of them had the misfortune to overturn in the Strand), which ought to receive the support of the public, as the mode of sending all heavy and cumbrous goods; reserving, at the same time, to the stage and mail coaches, the small and light parcels, as the means of enabling them to extensively carry passengers and their luggage at reasonable rates.

In the autumn of 1819, Mr. Henry Burgess proposed a plan for more expeditiously conveying of letters between the metropolis and the chief manufacturing and trading towns, in light two-wheeled carriages, drawn by pairs of horses, the particulars of whose scheme is fully detailed in our 48th volume, p. *385; but, as the conveyance of passengers, on which it has been mainly our present purpose to treat, formed no part of Mr. Burgess's plan, and the same having been laid aside, after a trial which has cost the public several thousand pounds, we shall not enlarge further thereon.

In pursuance of the new Turnpike Act, "every stage-coach carrying passengers at separate fares," has since the 1st of the present month (September) borne a number, furnished from the stamp-office in Somerset-house, on each of its doors; the penalty for neglect of which, is 20l. per day! These numbers will prove very useful to a traveller for identifying the particular coach by which he may have taken or booked a place, especially if, as in Scotland, a ticket (containing the number, sum paid, and time of starting,) were given by the book-keeper to the traveller, to be by him afterwards produced to the coachmen or book-keepers on the road, as occasions might require; or useful to them, or the public, in case of over-loading, or any criminal misconduct by the coachman. The names given to stage-coaches, since they multiplied so much, have had their use towards identifying these vehicles, although less perfectly so than the numbers in conjunction therewith will now do: one of the earliest named coaches which the writer recollects, was "the Hope," running to Sheffield, something more than thirty years ago.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MANY a would-be wit, who has Joe Miller constantly on his lips, might probably be induced to make a pilgrimage to his grave, if he knew that it was as near to him as the place called the Green Church-yard, or burying-ground, in Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, belonging to the parish of St. Clement Dane, and close by the once celebrated Lincoln's Inn-fields Theatre, where Garrick became so famous, and now as celebrated for being Spode's *depôt* for china, &c.—Miller's epitaph, by Stephen Duck, is on a handsome stone, on the left-hand side as you enter the burial-ground, nearly under the windows of the work-house; which inscription was originally on another stone, but time had taken such liberties with it, that in the year 1816 the churchwarden for the time being, greatly to his credit, as I think, caused the present one to be erected. He certainly has tacked himself to Joe Miller by his explanation at the bottom of the stone; and probably hopes, and in some degree deserves, to share a little of his immortality; though at present he is on this side the

grave, and a highly respectable man, and I for one wish he may long remain here, and so postpone even the commencement of his portion of immortality to a very distant day.

I append the inscription on the present stone.

J. M. LACEY.

Here lie the remains of
honest Joe Miller,
who was
a tender husband,
a sincere friend,
a facetious companion,
and an excellent comedian.

He departed this life the 15th day of
August, 1738, aged 54 years.

If humour, wit, and honesty, could save
The hum'rous, witty, honest, from the
grave,

The grave had not so soon this tenant
found,

Whom honesty, and wit, and humour,
crown'd.

Could but esteem and love preserve our
breath,

And guard us longer from the stroke of
death,

The stroke of death on him had later fell,
Whom all mankind esteem'd and lov'd so
well.

S. DUCK.

From respect to social worth,
mirthful qualities, and histrionic excel-
lence, commemorated by poetic talent in
humble life, the above inscription, which
time had nearly obliterated, has been pre-
served, and transferred to this stone, by
order of Mr. Jarvis Buck, churchwarden,

A. D. 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent of July, on the Ancient Games and Diversions of the British People, seems to have been led into a mistake by Spelman, in supposing that our country wakes were derived from apparently an unknown Saxon word *wak*, which signified drinking. Our wakes and fairs corresponded with the Latin *vigiliae* and *feria*. The Saxon *wacian* is the Gothic *waka*, to wake, to watch; and a wake was originally a sitting-up with a corpse until it was interred, or a passing the night previous to some religious festival in mirth and feasting, which is the French *veille*, from Latin *vigilia*. The Gothic *wauk*, Anglo-Saxon *wac*, *wæc*, signified a vigil, and also a watch or guard; and produced the Swedish *bewak*, German *bewach*, literally *be awake* or *on the watch*, which the French pronounce *bivouac*, now a military term for remaining on guard

during the night. The same amusing paper contains also a small etymological error concerning the word *was-sail*. The Anglo-Saxon *was hale*, *was thru hale*, be hale, be thou hale, is from the regular verb *wesen*, to be, which in English is used only in the preterit tense. T.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The ACTUAL STATE of the GREEK ISLANDS; by MARKAKY ZALLONI, a NATIVE of TINOS, physician to PRINCE ALEXANDER SUZZO.

(Concluded from our last, p. 116.)

EVEN the peasant cannot be persuaded to quit the spot that gave him birth without the prospect of some great advantage; and it is with the utmost difficulty that a well-bred female is prevailed upon to marry out of the island; and, even then, she never sells, but reserves her patrimony, in the hope of enjoying it some future day. In this island neither Turks, nor Jews, or Armenians, are to be seen. The Latin Catholics are inferior in number to the Greek Christians; and the inhabitants form three classes,—the nobles, the citizens, and the peasantry. The first class, full of pride and hauteur, disdains the other two; the second is distinguished by its mildness and urbanity; and the third, with the manners of the lower classes, still possesses some civility and politeness in their habits. The women of Tinos generally live to a greater age than the men, who, notwithstanding, preserve their strength and vigour to a considerable period. The fecundity of the female is remarkable; mothers suckle their own children. Here are few unnatural births: on the contrary, the kindness of nature is such, that there are no professed *accoucheurs* in the island. A few ignorant women, very proud of their profession, answer all the purposes for which they are wanted.

The clergy of both churches are numerous, and parishes of sixty-six villages are served by their curates, whose salaries are very trifling.

The young people, till the period of their marriage, remain in absolute dependance upon their parents, who never permit them to drink wine or spirits before they are twenty or twenty-five years of age. Cards and other games are also severely prohibited; their education in general, however, is badly managed, and of course fails

in its object. When a child cries or is unruly, they threaten him, or endeavour to intimidate him; for instance, they say, if he is not pacified, the Turk will come and carry him away. As the children have seen their parents themselves tremble before the Turk, they of course look upon him as a most formidable object. The terror on these occasions is so great, that when a Turk has by chance landed on the island, the children are alarmed, and flee to conceal themselves. Besides a large school at Ximara, there are what are called half-boarding schools in the villages, where the children of the neighbouring hamlets attend, and bring with them every morning their food for the day. Here they read several religious books; as the Psalms of David, the Offices of the Virgin, the Holy Week, the Lives of the Saints, &c. These they read continually, without ceasing, from the beginning to the end of the year; and, without comprehending them, learn them by heart. After several years thus passed, when these children are taken home, it frequently happens that they are not perfect in any rule of grammar, and unable to write a letter correctly, or go through the simplest rule in arithmetic.

Notwithstanding the most profound ignorance reigns throughout the Archipelago, and even all through the Levant, the Greeks of Fanel, one of the quarters of Constantinople, are a striking exception. The dogmas of religion are not excluded in the education of these Greeks; but they have excellent masters, who carefully instruct them in ancient and modern Greek, rhetoric, history, geography, and the useful sciences in general; so that men may frequently be found among them, who would do honour to the most enlightened countries, and even rival their celebrated ancestors.

Relative to diet, it may be observed that eating mutton and beef is entirely confined to the great festivals; but, as almost every villager breeds pigeons, a great quantity are killed in the course of the year. Fresh fish is also eaten; but these islanders have an astonishing aversion to salt or smoked fish. They make little use of their goat's milk; less that of the sheep and cow's milk. The bread, in almost all the islands of the Archipelago, is made of barley-meal, sometimes mixed with wheat or rye: good

white bread is only employed as offerings at the altars, or to be found upon the tables of the nobles. In the course of a day such a quantity of pure water is drank, as would appear astonishing to a stranger, if it did not serve to promote a most abundant perspiration, indispensably necessary for health; and, notwithstanding the quantity and quality of the wines in the island, the inhabitants are never guilty of excess at meals. The women scarcely drink at all, and any man passionately fond of wine is hated and despised; so that only a few seamen and aged men dare to give themselves up to any thing like excess. The women, and the unmarried in particular, amuse themselves with chewing the *mastic of Scio*, as they say to preserve the whiteness of their teeth; but the consequent discharge of saliva often produces a lean habit, and sometimes terminates in consumption.

Besides the red woollen cap, which conceals the hair, the costume of these islanders differs very little from that of the others in the Archipelago. This red woollen cap is peculiar to the island of Tinos, and some others, and originated in a privilege granted by the Turks, when these places surrendered; hence no other Greeks dare appear before a Turk with this kind of night-cap.

The merchants of Tinos who trade to Italy wear hats and neckcloths, in the European fashion; to which they sometimes add a kind of Turkish riding habit, and a mantle called *zabee*, forming altogether a very ridiculous appearance, different from any nation or people. All the nobles wear the European habit, and in this they are imitated by many of the young men who have served as clerks at Constantinople, or at Smyrna.

In the whole island of Tinos neither cottages nor cabins are to be seen; the houses are of stone, and tolerably well built, being composed of a ground-floor and an upper story. The first consists of two divisions: the one looking towards the street sometimes contains the pigs and the fowls; this is called *kiela*. The second division, separated by a wall, is both a cellar and store-house, and contains the large earthen vessels in which grain, wine, and figs, are preserved. Those that contain wine are covered with a flat stone, which is said to prevent this, as well as grain or figs, from spoiling. In some of the old cellars, caves are found

found, which were dug in the time of the Venetians, to conceal their riches from the ravages of the Turks. The upper stories of the houses are always reserved for lodgings, &c. and vary according to the fortune of the proprietors. The anti-chamber, if such it may be called, is always above the store-room; the furniture consists of a small sofa, a table, around which about a dozen persons may sit, and several chairs. The saloon generally contains several large chests, from eight to ten feet long, and three or four feet over; these are used for clothes, &c. Against the walls we saw pictures and images, chiefly representing saints. The tops of the houses are raised like terraces, around which saffron is always planted. Each house, besides these, possesses a large balcony, and a court or yard, before the street-door. The inhabitants observe a custom, throughout the whole island, of placing crowns, called *protomaghia*, over all the doors of the houses, at a certain time of the year, formed of green ears of corn and various flowers. This is the business of the master of the house, unless he is prevented by the young lovers, who take it upon themselves. It is customary with them to suspend these crowns from the doors of their sweethearts, and sometimes to deposit with them a pot of honey, some sweetmeats, or a nest of granivorous birds; but, if the fair one is supposed to have treated her swain with cruelty, instead of a granivorous nest, he substitutes that of a bird of prey, and most commonly a screech-owl.

In the island of Tinos the father of a child always announces its birth by the discharge of a musket. The neighbouring villages being thus warned, on the day of baptism a festival is prepared; more or less sumptuous, according to circumstances, but almost entirely composed of pastry, fruits, and *liqueurs* of every species. Upon the return of the company from church, they come to congratulate the mother, and wish her the *cala saranda*, or the perfect enjoyment of her health for forty days; and, as numbers of females here die of puerperal fevers, steps are taken to prepare them for confession, &c. Whenever an inhabitant of a village dies, the bells at the place are tolled; and, if the person is much esteemed, those also of the neighbouring villages. Persons are hired to

lament over the dead, whose bodies are always seized upon by the priests at the expiration of twenty-four hours, and immediately interred in the church. This ceremony finished, they return to the house of the relatives of the deceased, where they find a table laid out much in the same manner as that after baptism. Hunger and thirst being satisfied, they pronounce a *requiem*, and, if there be a will, the notary reads it to the family. Mourning is constantly worn one year; after that time the survivors begin gradually to throw off the remembrance of the deceased, especially if he has not bequeathed them any thing. Widows, however, continue in mourning a number of years, during which they are never seen in the promenades, or at any places of amusement. The greatest number never marry again: but it is quite otherwise with the men; they are very slightly affected with the loss of their wives; and yet a second wife is never so much esteemed as the first, whose graces and virtues are made a constant theme. The four Lents in the year are sometimes kept with great precision; but, by way of indemnification, the excesses which follow are pregnant with danger.

Some of the inhabitants, especially the women, lay themselves under an obligation to abstain from figs till the 15th of August, *in honour of the Virgin Mary*, who they suppose will preserve them from intermittent fevers; but till this period figs are generally unripe, and difficult of digestion.

In the winter, both sexes, particularly the villagers, have nightly assemblies at each other's houses; where the young women knit silk stockings, the married women cotton, whilst the aged spin flax, &c. The men during this time recount their adventures in turn, or read some amusing histories. Sometimes the young women sing; or, to vary their amusement, tell stories of fairies, or recite fables. When at the houses of aged or pious persons, they read the lives of saints, or engage in religious conversation. These meetings, which commence about six in the evening, are often continued till midnight, and sometimes till one in the morning; and generally continue from the 1st of November till Palm Sunday, when every housekeeper begins to clean the house, and prepare pastry for Easter.

During

During summer, most people sleep with their windows open, and some even on the tops of the houses, without any other precaution except that of covering the head.

In almost all the villages the churches are richly decorated, and most of the inhabitants go there to hear mass, before they commence their daily labours; besides these, there are small chapels in the environs of the villages, in which lamps are kept burning during the whole of Saturday. Mass is performed in these chapels only once a year; but they are mostly used as resting-places, during the processions from one village to another.

St. John's Eve is always a festival, when every housekeeper makes a large bonfire of vine-stalks, in his fore-court or balcony. Over this fire every one of the family is expected to jump three times, exclaiming, "Here I leave my sins and my fleas." Even the women perform this ceremony, with children in their arms; and this curious exclamation is generally repeated by the younger branches of the family during two or three days after. This *fête* concludes with eating roasted heads of garlic and bread, the only indulgence allowed on St. John's Eve, which is considered as a kind of fast, in honour of the saint; but in the evening the young girls go round to all the houses with a vessel half filled with water, into which every one throws a token or pledge. On St. John's Day they all meet again, and a child is selected to draw the prizes or forfeits, when some act of penance is imposed upon each of the winners. The game is called *Clydonas*.

The young men frequently serenade their mistresses, when the songs sung under their windows are accompanied by the lute or guitar. In the concluding couplet the lover always endeavours to introduce his name. If known to the father, he is frequently invited in, with his friends, though his passion may not be approved. Sometimes it happens that a young girl is carried off, when, as her own consent is supposed to be obtained, that of her father soon follows. After an adventure of this kind, no person excepting the lover would marry a young woman who had thus eloped.

No women can rival the wives of Tinos in industry. They sometimes assist their husbands in agriculture;

generally rising early. Their first duty is to go to mass; on their return they dress the children, give them their breakfast, and then dispatch them to school; with their provision, for the whole day. Dinner is not only prepared, but taken to the husband, when at work out of doors. It is also the business of the wife to look after the pigs, and collect green herbs for their food, and that of the goats; to look after the garden; carry the barley to the mill; feed the silk-worms, &c.; and, in her hours of leisure, to spin flax, silk, or cotton. On the Monday she washes the linen out of doors; and on Friday and Saturday bakes bread for the consumption of the following week. In all these labours, it is to be understood that the young girls assist as far as may be in their power; and, from such examples of activity, order, and economy, they generally become excellent housewives.

As the women are exclusively charged with the care of the silk-worms, they are obliged to climb the mulberry trees to gather the leaves: these trees are lofty, and accidents frequently occur which prove fatal.

On Sundays almost every family makes a party to go into the neighbouring villages, to visit their friends, or the newly-married couples; and sometimes to keep some Saint's day, or to attend those festivals called *paneghiria*, always succeeded by dancing, and other sports. Devotion is the pretext, but the principal motive is the desire of seeing and being seen, particularly among the young people; but the islanders in general differ considerably from several others in the Archipelago, in their love of society, and the cheerfulness of their manners. It may be also observed, that, unlike the other islands, no handmills are used in Tinos for grinding corn, by which a great loss of time is sustained. On the contrary, almost all the hills here are crowned with windmills, built of stone, in the form of round towers. From the ill-constructed wood-work, and the length of the sails, which give too much scope to the wind, it is no uncommon thing, during a hurricane, to see the dome, the mill, and its sails, all carried away together; which, besides the damage it occasions, frequently proves fatal to those in the mill at the time.

The islanders in general agree in ascribing very extensive power to the devil.

devil. This is not surprising, when we consider the irresistible inclination that most men have for the marvellous, connected with superstitious ideas, suggested by education, and fortified by habit. Under this predicament, the most extravagant and absurd fictions take the shape of the clearest facts. This is generally the case with the people of Tinos: from their earliest infancy they have heard talk of Satan, who they have been given to understand takes almost as great a part in the affairs of this world as God himself; and, in fact, that God makes use of him as the executioner of his wrath.

Hence these prejudices enter into the treatment of diseases; and in some cases a physician would be driven out of the house, should he dare to make his appearance: in his place, a priest is sent for, who attends with a great book, out of which he reads a number of prayers; and, resting the book upon the head of the sick person, conjures the devil to come out of him: These exorcising priests enjoy various degrees of reputation: those who are so fortunate as to be called in just at the crisis or turn of a disease, of course rank higher than others, and are better paid.

As they bury their dead in the principal village churches, it sometimes happens that an argillaceous and dry earth found in the ground retards the putrefaction of the bodies by absorbing their humidity. When this is perceived, upon opening the tombs for a fresh burial, the bodies are taken up; but, as soon as the heart is taken out and burnt, they are replaced as before,—the relatives being then persuaded that nothing can retard the process of decomposition.

A case of this kind, however, never occurs without causing great vexation to the family of the deceased; as the former persuade themselves that he is rejected both by heaven and hell, and hence it is that the earth refuses an asylum to his remains. Marvellous stories are sure to follow a circumstance of this kind. One has seen the deceased in the night; another at noon-day; a third has been awakened by him at midnight; and a fourth has heard his chains rattle. These rumours, little or nothing at first, are at length received as indubitable truth; and the simple people believe that, to expiate his sins, the dead appears to

frighten the living: that he pulls some by the toes whilst in their beds, and runs away with victuals; and is often seen going through thorns, hedges, and bushes, in the shape of a dog, or some other animal. Instead of opposing these errors, the priests encourage them, by ordering the families to repeat a *requiem* and an *ave* every day, for the repose of these perturbed spirits. They are also enjoined to be very careful in shutting up all the apartments every night, and put a cross of wax upon each of the doors; besides paying for masses, &c.

Lovers however, who it seems are not so superstitious as the rest, avail themselves of this universal panic to forward their nocturnal meetings. When they appear in the villages, &c. dragging chains after them, every one not in the secret shuns their approach; besides, the houses being closely shut, according to the priests' orders, these fleshy phantoms easily mount the terraces, or slip in at the windows, to meet their partners,—who on these occasions are actuated by a passion very different from fear.

This kind of superstition is not peculiar to Tinos, but is common to all the islands of the Levant; where the people firmly believe in spectres and phantoms, which they distinguish by various denominations.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

PUBLIC BATHS in the EAST.

(From the *Revue Encyclopedique*.)

THE high value which the eastern nations attach to their baths, and the care with which they attend to their construction and embellishment, are well known. To these they consider themselves as indebted for one of the most elegant accommodations which improved and polished life affords. The attention of both sexes, respectively, is turned to them, as administering a source of gratification, and especially after intervals of toil and labour, either bodily or mental. They are not merely subservient to ease and luxury; but, from the peculiar circumstances of burning climates, —where nature sickens, and where water and coolness are the common wants,—the use and effects of them are indispensable.

For the furtherance of this pleasure, the more opulent have marbles in abundance, in all their baths, and rich basins

basins with *jetteaux*, or spouting fountains. When the skin is well impregnated with the vapour, a servant rubs it with a hairy glove over his hand: this exertion is succeeded by repose on soft, smooth cushions, with coffee and sherbet for a repast.

There are public baths for the women, and on such occasions the range and scope of their recreations are more expanded, becoming so many substitutes for promenades and festivals. Here they communicate their sentiments, schemes, troubles; display their jewels, ornaments of finery, rich and gay attire; tell confidential secrets, &c. In these occurrences their feelings are warmly excited; and it is thus they console themselves for the degrading treatment to which they are subjected.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XXV.

Retrospective Review, No. 11.

IT is with much pleasure that we observe this useful publication supporting with spirit and ability the respectable station it has attained; and continuing to discriminate, with the judgment it has hitherto shewn in the selection of its subjects, between such portions of our elder literature as have, from various causes, fallen into unmerited neglect, and such as owe their obscurity to their own intrinsic worthlessness. This point it is not always very easy to hit; nor to say when it is worth while to draw a hundred "frailties from their dread abode," for the sake of a few scattered beauties. We think that, on the whole, this nice task is discharged with great tact and discretion, and that the Review pursues its retrogressive path with no little felicity, between authors of merit, who are familiar with the public, and those who have sunk too low ever to mount once more "amongst the swans of Thames."

To those who are at all acquainted with the labours of Daniel Defoe, and if his pages are opened they are sure to be perused, the *first article* will appear to be almost as uncalled for as a critique upon our old friend Robinson Crusoe. But, however singular it may appear to the admirers of Defoe, it is nevertheless true, that the bulk of his works, although full of the

peculiar genius which rendered that tale so universally popular, are almost a dead letter to the general reader. *The History of the Great Plague in London in the year 1665*, professedly written by a citizen who lived the whole time in London, is precisely one of those topics which Defoe delighted to handle; and in this, as in all his other pieces, he has so amalgamated fiction with fact, and so artfully supplied the deficiencies of information from the stores of his own fancy, as to produce a picture of rivetting interest and dreadful effect. The propriety of this kind of romance-writing may be fairly questioned; and the critique contains some very just observations on the subject. But it is almost impossible, in reading this *History*, to believe Defoe to be any other than a faithful chronicler; and, indeed, on this subject, even his exuberant fancy might range at large within the limits of its real horrors. The extracts given us here are very interesting, and must induce those who are not already acquainted with it to refer to the original work. In the next number we are promised a general review of this disease, considered in a literary and historical point of view.

We next meet with a pleasing article on the *Poetical Literature of Spain*, from the same pen, to which this Review is indebted for several excellent communications of a similar nature. The researches of the critic are here directed to Spanish poetry previous to the fifteenth century; and, highly as we appreciate his industry and talents, which have developed and adorned these rude memorials, we cannot but be of opinion with himself, that it would be impossible to master the works of those ages, "but for some object of criticism or historical research." To the examination of the Moorish or Arabic school of poetry, which the writer proposes to undertake in a separate paper, we may look for more favourable specimens of Spanish genius than are here afforded. The versions, to which the originals are subjoined, are very happily executed.

Dr. CUDWORTH'S *Intellectual System of the Universe, wherein all the reason and philosophy of Atheism is confuted, and its impossibility demonstrated, &c.* next passes under review; but the work is too voluminous to admit of more than a broken and partial glimpse

glimpse of its numerous arguments. It was originally intended to disprove the doctrine of necessity; but the classical learning of the author led him to treat his subject more like a schoolman than a philosopher, and few will be found in the present day to follow him, or even his reviewer, through the dogmas of hylozoic and atomic Atheism, and the hypothesis of a plastic nature. It is singular enough that the learned doctor, who applied his great talents and erudition to disprove the theories of Atheism, and to support the Christian religion, was himself charged with being a Deist, and even an Atheist; a fate which he, however, shares in common with other pious men, who have fairly investigated the grounds of natural religion. Such is the blind rage of bigotry and intolerance, that by merely venturing to state the question as to the being and attributes of the Deity, for the very purpose of affirming them, the unfortunate philosopher incurs the obloquy of adopting the doctrines which he denies. In the eyes of genuine orthodoxy, even argument, however sound and favourable, is an offence; and an enquirer, however devout, is an enemy.

Much commendation is bestowed in the fourth paper upon *the Poems of Thomas Randolph*; which unquestionably possess great merit, and are fully entitled to the prominent station which the good taste of the reviewer assigns to them. The least exceptionable of his pieces, in point of decorum, (for in this virtue he was sometimes deficient,) and by far the most vigorous and original, is the "Muses' Looking-glass," on which alone he may rest his fame. The extremes of all the passions are contrasted, in a dramatic form, with their opposites, and are touched upon with a degree of force and humour which have not been often surpassed. In the argument of the Epicure, we are reminded of one of the finest passages in *Comus*, to which it may probably have afforded some hints, and with which it will bear a comparison.

Nature has been bountiful
To provide pleasures, and shall we be niggards
At plenteous boards? He's a discourteous guest
That will observe a diet at a feast:
When Nature thought the earth alone too little
To find us meat, and therefore stor'd the air
With winged creatures; not contented yet,
She made the water fruitful, to delight us.—
Did she do this to have us eat with temperance?
Or when she gave so many different odours
Of spices, unguents, and all sorts of flowers,
She cry'd not, "Stop your noses:" would she give us
So sweet a choir of wing'd musicians,

To have us deaf? Or when she plac'd us here,
Here in a paradise, where such pleasing prospects,
So many ravishing colours, entice the eye,
Was it to have us wulk? When she bestow'd
So powerful faces, such commanding beauties,
On many glorious nymphs, was it to say,
Be chaste and continent? Not to enjoy
All pleasures, and at full, were to make Nature
Guilty of that she ne'er was guilty of,—
A vanity in her works.

—Milton must have been acquainted with these lines; and we are rather surprised the coincidence escaped the reviewer. It is enough to say, that the whole composition is supported with the same spirit, and abounds with entertainment and instruction. It deserves to be re-edited, and to be generally known.

The works of Milton, whether in prose or verse, have long since passed the ordeal of criticism, and can receive no accession to their publicity and fame. But his *History of Britain, continued to the Norman Conquest*, which supplies the subject of the fifth article, being merely a fragment, and treating for the most part of a fabulous era, neither has been nor will be frequently referred to. It is chiefly valuable for the vigour of its style, and the manly and characteristic sentiments which flow from the noble mind of its author on every suitable occasion. It cannot be sufficiently lamented that his genius was not employed on some more important period of history, and, above all, of his own times; which, however, he appears obliquely to decline in a striking passage, where he remarks, "with a just loathing and disdain,"—not altogether inapplicable to more modern circumstances,—"not only how unworthy, how perverse, how corrupt, but often how ignoble, how petty, how below all history, the persons and the actions were, who either by fortune, or some rude election, had attained, as a sore judgment and ignominy upon the land, to have chief sway in managing the commonwealth." Milton was proud, and knew well that he "had laid his just hands on that golden key," which opens the portals of fame; and he was unwilling, by any act of his, to make them more accessible to men and deeds only deserving of contempt and oblivion. The historian of the commonwealth he could not be; and he would never have stooped to be that of Charles the Second.

A very entertaining account ensues of Mr. AMORY'S *Memoirs, containing the Lives of several Ladies of Great Britain*; and we cordially concur in

all the admiration which the writer by no means sparingly expresses, both of the author and his very original and curious work. Mr. Amory stood forth as the champion of Unitarianism, at a time when its professors were few and inconsiderable; but his prolific fancy created a host of fair proselytes in this work, and its companion, *the Life of John Bunce*, upon whom he lavished all gifts and accomplishments, endowing them plentifully with his own principles, and enabling them "to give reasons for the faith which was in them." The main distinction between these volumes and *John Bunce* is, that the latter fortunate hero successively marries the beautiful disputants with whom he so miraculously meets. He was an Abelard with twenty Heloisas. Replete with able and ingenious argument, with true piety and warm benevolence, and enriched with vivid descriptions and agreeable fictions, these two works may be truly recorded, in the words of the reviewer, who has in every respect done justice to his subject, as "two of the most extraordinary productions of British intellect."

The Plays of JOHN MARSTON, to which the seventh article is devoted, met with temporary success on the stage, to sink into speedy and lasting neglect. We think the reviewer is inclined, with all the reservations he makes, to estimate them too highly. His plots are improbable, his characters overstrained, and his sentiments hyperbolic. To nature and true passion he could never attain. These must, "unsought, be won;" and all Marston's efforts, though he showed a vigorous intellect in the attempt, were unsuccessful.

Of all the fanciful and positive theorists who have discussed the origin of the world, Dr. BURNET stands at the head. His *Sacred Theory of the Earth; containing an account of the original of the earth, and of all the general changes which it hath already undergone, or is to undergo, till the consummation of all things*,—is one of the boldest undertakings ever conceived; and the doctor has stretched his imagination "to the crack of doom" to perform it. But the cosmogony or creation of the world has puzzled philosophers of all ages. What a medley of opinions have they not broached upon the creation of the world! Sanconiathon, Manetho, Berossus, and Ocellus Lucanus,

have all attempted it in vain. The latter has these words, *Anarchon arakai atelutain to pan*, which imply that all things have neither beginning nor end. Manetho also, who lived about the time of Nebuchadon-Asser, Asser being a Syriac word usually applied as a surname to the kings of that country, as Teglath Phal-Asser, Nabon-Asser,—he, I say, formed a conjecture equally absurd. But, with the erudite Mr. Ephraim Jenkinson, the want of whose full opinion on this point is an irreparable loss to science—we must beg pardon; we are straying from the question. We gather from another authority, of more modern date than Sanconiathon, that the world was created on the 6th of September, on a Friday, a little after four o'clock in the afternoon. When a system is to be built, the more precise it is rendered the better; and Burnet was quite right in laying the foundations of the earth, and afterwards striking them from under it, with all the "pomp, pride, and circumstance, of glorious" ruin that he could conceive. Nor did he once stoop to qualify his narrations with the words which so often add an air of candour to Daniel Defoe's tales,—"if the story be true." We may stand excused for not treating this well-known *Theory* with seriousness, as it is purely "a gay creature of the element" of fancy, and wholly destitute of any scientific support; but, as a natural romance, full of sublime imagery and eloquent reasoning, we hold it in the highest respect, and acquiesce in all the observations of the reviewer.

The number concludes with an addition to the series of excellent papers on the works of Lord Bacon, in which we are presented, from his *Letters*, with copious extracts, illustrative of his fortunes and feelings, from the restless ambition of his youth to the despair and degradation of his old age. It is, indeed, "a sight for pity to peruse," to see so lofty an intellect lie groveling at the feet of power. But we would fain hope, for the honour of human nature, that there is much truth in Bacon's insinuation, that "these things were *vitia temporis*, and not *vitia hominis*;" and that his sycophancy and venality, like the grosser freedoms of Shakspeare, must not be weighed without some allowance against the nicer manners and more liberal opi-

nions of the present day. Even with this abatement, it is impossible to peruse, without impatience and disgust, his self recorded humiliation, and his ignoble appeals to those who triumphed over the fallen judge, and forgot, or were unable to appreciate, the genius destined to immortality. It is curious to observe how philosophically Bacon analyses the subject of judicial bribery, with which he seems quite familiar, and how candidly he measures out his own degree of delinquency. This shameful blot upon the judgment-seat is now removed, we trust, for ever; and for our own parts, we could be well content that our chancellors, like our other judges, should intermeddle neither with politics, nor with bribes. These stumbling blocks apart, the unfortunate Bacon "had then stood happy;" and matters would not proceed with less satisfaction and dispatch in that honourable court, if his successors had as little to do with the one as they have with the other.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCH of a PLAN to afford complete RELIEF and great IMPROVEMENT to the AGRICULTURAL, MANUFACTURING, and COMMERCIAL INTERESTS, combined with highly important FINANCIAL ADVANTAGES.

BY a comprehensive, provisional, legislative enactment, promptly carried into effect, to reduce in value, by one-half, the paper currency, the funds, taxes, duties, rent of houses and land, tolls, debts, salaries, wages, prices of corn, and almost all things except gold and silver, with other requisite exceptions and adjustments.

Among the various regulations, the fundholder, actually a foreigner by birth and residence, to be exempted, with the reserve that he should not transfer his stock for its primary amount sooner than seven years, giving him the option of them, taking the value it bore just previous to the promulgation of the law, or of selling out, in the mean time, for whatever he could obtain. Provisions and compensations to be made to the merchant under engagements with foreigners, &c. &c.

The amount of stock held by foreigners is by no means so great, nor would many other objections, when duly considered, present any insuperable obstacle; but, on the other hand,

the benefits attainable would infinitely outweigh those objections and difficulties.

Among the prominent beneficial consequences,—a very large sum would be immediately derivable from the Bank, because only one-half of the bullion or hard money, which the Bank ought to possess, would then be required. The other half, (whatever number of millions it might be,) would become disposable national property, and then be twice its present value. Only half the gold and silver now required would then be wanted, to secure a metallic currency, and preserve the solvency of the Bank.

The great reduction in the value of manufactured goods would confer the power of extending the old, and open new and extensive, channels of trade and commerce. Agricultural produce being at half the present value, the grower would be enabled to export; and could find a remunerating price abroad, if he could not obtain it at home. The agricultural, manufacturing, and trading classes, by acquiring additional activity and prosperity, would reciprocally benefit each other.

Most of those who have gone, and are daily going, abroad to live cheap, and many others partly actuated by motives of pleasure and economy, would return, or not go,—as the chief cause of their going abroad would cease; and the mere diffusion of their expenditure in this country would, under the present circumstances, be gaining a point of no small national importance.

Foreigners who, in consequence of the high rate of all expenses in this country, can neither visit nor reside among us, nor avail themselves of our highly advanced state of the arts, sciences, our seminaries, or other desirable objects,—would then, by more generally resorting here, contribute to our improvement and prosperity.

The cheapness of our products would not only tend to increase the import of foreign articles of commerce, and render the duties on them more effective, but enable us to supply other countries with a greater quantity of British and many additional foreign exportable articles; cause an increased influx of the precious metals; and force a passage for our goods and trading, even where they are prohibited.

bited. Some articles might be exported at a price so extremely low, as to make it hardly a question whether they could not be made to yield an additional source of revenue.

Instead of reducing all the taxes and duties exactly one-half, the apportioning those regulations would afford an opportunity for some important financial advantages.

One of the first consequences, when the provisional law had ceased, would be a gradual advance in the value of all things. As that effect took place, and as the debt would be something less than half its present amount, its weight would become progressively and proportionally lighter, and its final reduction be brought within the scale of probability.

Among the various schemes of financial amelioration, it is presumed there is no other mode which would so adequately avert the impending evils, or accomplish such eminent results, with fewer sacrifices and less difficulty. Although we may proceed even more smoothly in our present course than we have lately done, yet without a thorough and absolute system of retrenchment, or the aid of some extremely judicious and extraordinary efforts, either soon or late, and with its fatal and unknown consequences, the evil day must come.

TALavera.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRAITS of the MANNERS of WOMEN at PARIS.

THERE never was a finer day: in the gardens of the Tuilleries I met Madame P. and her daughter, a young lady of seven years old. She was in a morning dress, in which nothing was spared to heighten the effect of her charms. I addressed her. "Is it you? *mon Dieu!* (says she,) Mr. V. from what part of the country do you come? it's quite an age since we saw you."—"Madame, business, and a thousand circumstances, have prevented me the pleasure of paying you my respects."—"However, you shall not escape me now."—"Madame, you flatter me too much."—"I shall return, and you will have the complaisance to accompany me."—"Nothing can make me, madame, more happy."

I presented her my arm, and we soon arrived. A small beautiful apartment, well furnished, glasses all round, an elegant sofa, was mounted with

a tasteful canopy, the whole hung with embroidered cambric: in short, it was the sanctuary of all that could dazzle the imagination.

"Jeanneton," (who was within call,) "what have you for dinner?" "Madame, some lentils."—"Is that all? monsieur dines here: add a little salad."—"Madame, infinitely grateful, but——" "No, I will take no excuse; I have determined it, and you shall dine. When my husband returns from his *bureau*, he will be very happy to see you."—"Madame, I know not how to resist."

Monsieur makes his appearance. "O! the kind-hearted man." "Setting compliments aside, let us approach the table (said he); for I breakfasted at nine, and it is now half past four, and I can eat with appetite."—We passed into the dining-room, sumptuously arranged; the table covered with a display of ornamental plated ware; no knife, but a silver spoon and fork for each guest, with napkins, and every one a small loaf to themselves. As the French term it, it was superb. Presently was ushered in, with great pomp, a small turcen, likewise apparently of silver, furnished with its splendid cover, and standing on a dish of the same metal. It was soup, which had been served up the day before, for Madame: but we were not to be entirely forgotten; for Jeanneton soon returned, and, with a gravity almost pontifical, placed on the centre of the table a dish of the finest English porcelain, large enough, if any thing were to follow it. I raised my eyes, and saw fuming about two quarts of lentils, four large onions, and three crusts of bread. This way of serving a dinner appeared to me at first very singular; but in this respect every one judges for himself.

As to the rest, the lentils were well dressed, and I was hungry, and ate my part; and, in so doing, did well, for I had only to wait for the small salad, which Madame had ordered on my arrival, to show me respect. In came all of a sudden the dessert; which consisted of a morsel of *Gruère* cheese, five large apples, with their cheeks upward, and two dozen raw chesnuts. She offered me some cheese, which I readily accepted; as to the rest of this magnificent finish, it was probably only designed by way of ceremony, as I was not asked to taste them. Though I could just discover

that

that each article was served in the finest porcelain of Sevres. In the meanwhile, Monsieur begged me to excuse their frugality. "Your amiable friend knows perfectly well the difficulty of circumstances," said Madame.

"Jeanneton! my milliner—is she come?" "Yes, Madame, she has brought the hat, the two caps, and a turban, which you ordered."—"Have you paid her the six louis?" "Yes, Madame. The shoemaker has also brought Monsieur's shoe, which he has mended, and asks fifteen sous."—"I think dear enough." "Has he also brought my boots of the blossom colour, which pleased me?" "No, madame, he says he can't sell them for less than twelve francs."—"Well, let it be so; for I never beat shopkeepers down for such trifling objects."—"Monsieur's taylor is here, who desires to know if my master wishes a surtout for the winter." "No: tell him that last year's is good enough. Besides, I must have two douilletts, and four robes; and I can hardly support even that expense. Hold! here's twelve sous: take what is necessary for the supper.—I have a box to-night at the Theatre Italien, and I hope Monsieur V. will do me the honour of his company." I went with her to the opera, but took care not to return to supper; the twelve sous had spoiled my appetite, and I repaired to my hotel, sent for the *traiteur*, and very soon made up for my abstemiousness at my lady's,—the brilliant, elegant, astonishing, and dazzling Madame P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM a constant reader of your entertaining and useful Miscellany; and, as you have many judicious and well-informed correspondents, I shall

be obliged, if you will permit me to ask them a few questions.

Is it not very remarkable, that there should be efforts making at the same moment in France, Germany, Prussia, and Belgium, for the restriction of the liberty of the press?

Is not the only legitimate way of opposing error by bringing forward the truth?

Does truth need the aid of the sword?

Is there any precept of Christianity which authorizes fines and imprisonments for its defence?—Are not its rewards to be conferred in Heaven? and its penalties to be inflicted in a future world of misery?

Might not all our missionaries in foreign lands be imprisoned and fined? Are they not blasphemers against the established religion of the country?

Does a religion like Christianity, of divine origin, need to be defended by penal statutes?—Has it not successfully withstood the inveterate and malignant attacks of every age?—If it be of God, will it not stand and triumph, as it actually did in primitive times, over every opposition?

If the employment of human force is allowable in matters of religion, then is not the Presbyterian justifiable in punishing the Episcopalian in Scotland? and the Episcopalian in England to be commended for persecuting the Presbyterian? and is not the Catholic at Rome defensible, for punishing every species of Protestantism?

If Christianity is to be defended by pains and penalties, is there any difference, in this respect, between the Christian religion and Mahometanism?

Can human establishments in religion be defended by any other means than force?—And is this lawful?

Did not the Apostles say, "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal?"—Can the supporters of human establishments, with their ecclesiastical courts, fines, imprisonments, and executions, say any thing like this?—If they cannot, is their Christianity the same system which the Apostles preached?

A MODEST ENQUIRER.

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LIFE of KLAPROTH, the celebrated CHEMIST, by E. G. FISCHER; read in the ACADEMY of SCIENCES at PARIS.

MARTIN HENRY KLAPROTH was born at Wernigerode in Dec. 1743, and died at Berlin in January 1817. His father, a citizen of Wernigerode, having had the misfortune to lose his property by a great fire in 1751, was able to do little or nothing

for the education of his children. Klaproth obtained such meagre instructions, in the Latin language, as the school of Wernigerode afforded, and was obliged also to procure his small school fees, by singing as one of the church choir. The unmerited hard treatment which he met with at school, so disinclined him to study, that he determined, in his 16th year, to learn the trade

trade of an apothecary. Five years which he was forced to spend as an apprentice, and two which he passed as an assistant in the public laboratory at Quedlinburg, do not seem to have furnished the best education for a great chemist; for they placed him out of the reach of scientific study, and, instead of that, secured nothing for him but a certain mechanical adroitness in the most common pharmaceutical preparations.

He always regarded, as the epoch of his scientific instruction, the time when he first entered the public laboratory at Hanover, in which he spent two years. It was there that he first met with some chemical works of merit, especially those of Spielman and Cartheuser, in which a higher scientific spirit already breathed. The love of science, thus awakened, naturally aimed at a more complete development. In 1768 he was placed as assistant in the laboratory of Wendland, at Berlin. Here he employed all the leisure which a conscientious discharge of the duties of his station left him, in completing his own scientific education; and he applied himself with great zeal to the study of the Greek and Latin languages. In 1770, he was permitted, by fortunate circumstances, to go to Dantzic, as assistant in the public laboratory. But in March of the following year, he returned to Berlin, as assistant to Valentin Rose, at that time one of the most distinguished chemists of his day. But this connexion did not continue long, for Rose died in 1771.

After a most honourable and long-continued trial, he became superintendent of the establishment of Rose, in which a greater number of distinguished chemists were formed than in any other, since, beside the elder Rose and Klaproth, this establishment afforded a larger or smaller portion of their education to Hermbstadt, Gehlen, Valentin, the younger Rose, and several other excellent pharmacopologists. Klaproth not only superintended this office for nine years, with the most exemplary fidelity and conscientiousness; but, what particularly displayed his honourable character as a man, he himself undertook the education of the two sons of Rose, as a second father to them.

In the year 1780, when Klaproth was thirty-seven years of age, he went through his examination for the office of apothecary, with distinguished applause. His Thesis, "On Phosphorus

and distilled Waters," was printed in the Berlin Miscellanies for 1782. Soon after this, Klaproth bought the Flemish laboratory in Spandau-street; and he continued in possession of this laboratory till the year 1800, when he purchased the room of the *academical chemists*, in which he was enabled, at the expense of the academy, to furnish a better and more spacious apartment for his labours, for his extremely valuable mineralogical and chemical collection, and for his lectures.

As soon as Klaproth had brought the first arrangement of his office to perfection, there appeared, in "Crell's Chemical Annals,"—in the "Writings of the Society for the Promotion of Natural Knowledge,"—in "Selle's Contributions to the Science of Nature and of Medicine,"—in "Köhler's Journal," and in other periodical works, a multitude of essays by him, which drew the attention of all chemists, and gained for him the rank of the first analytical chemist in Europe. Of these labours, we may mention only an "Essay on Copal," "On the Elastic Stone," "On the Pearl Salt of Proust," "On the Green Lead-Spar of Tschoppau," "On the best Method of preparing Ammonia," "On the Carbonate of Barytes," "On the Wolfram of Cornwall," "On the Wood Tin-Ore," "On the Violet Schorl," "On the celebrated Aerial Gold," "On Apatite," &c. &c.

In 1788, he was adopted as an ordinary member of the physical class of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. From this time, not only all the volumes of the French academical memoirs, but several daily papers, contained a multitude of new discoveries by this accomplished chemist. Amidst all these labours, it is difficult to say, whether we should most admire the fortunate genius, which in all cases readily and easily divined the point where any thing of importance lay concealed, or the acuteness which enabled him to find out the best means of obtaining his object,—or the unceasing labour, and the incomparable exactness with which he developed it,—or, lastly, the pure scientific feeling under which he acted, and which was removed at the utmost possible distance from every selfish, every avaricious, and every contentious purpose.

In 1795 he began to collect his works, which were dispersed among

so many periodical publications, and edited them under the title of "Contributions to the Chemical Knowledge of Mineral Bodies." Of this work, which must always be a classical production in chemical literature, six volumes had appeared by the year 1815; containing, in no fewer than 207 treatises, the most valuable part of all that Klaproth had done for chemistry and mineralogy.

Besides Klaproth's own printed works, he superintended a new edition of Gren's Manual of Chemistry, with respect to which, however, he did not seek to earn so much merit by what he added, as by what he took away and corrected. But the part which he took in the Chemical Vocabulary, which was edited under his own name, and that of Wolff, was of great importance. Passing by the numberless small expedients which Klaproth devised for procuring a more unmixed deposition and separation of all kinds of matters, we only notice at present that he enriched experimental chemistry with two new methods of analysis, which are unlimited in their applications. The first of these was the complete resolution of the hardest minerals by means of fluid caustic alkali, instead of the former treatment with dry caustic alkali, which had introduced the use of silver crucibles and saucers into experimental chemistry. The complete resolution of the hardest stones, by this method of analysis, has enabled us to ascertain, with extreme accuracy, the quantity of earths, oxides, metals, and even of acids, which minerals contain. Exact analyses of this kind remain sure for ever, and are of importance to the science, independent of any discoveries which may be made, respecting the particular nature of the substances mentioned. As, for instance, the capability of being decomposed, which was afterwards discovered to belong to the earths, makes not one cypher incorrect or superfluous in such analysis. The advantage of this method is particularly evident in the decomposition of corundum, or diamond-spar. As Klaproth first attempted the analysis of these bodies by the former method of decomposition, he found a considerable remainder of matter unaccounted for. On the suspicion, which he then expressed, that this remainder might perhaps be new, and yet undiscovered earth, many compilers of school-books were in a hurry to admit the earth of

corundum into the list of the simple earths. But, when Klaproth repeated the analysis by means of the liquid alkali, he found, that this substance was one of the many compositions of siliceous and argillaceous earths which had not previously been known, and which in former analyses had sometimes been referred to the one kind of earth, and at other times to the other. In the same manner, the chemists of England gave an account of a species of sand, which had been brought from New Holland, as a new earth; but Klaproth shewed, by his new method of analysis, that this body also, which had already been introduced into introductory treatises, under the name of "the Austral Earth," was nothing but an intimate mixture of siliceous and argillaceous earth. Indeed, the first analyses that can be considered as certain, are those which have been undertaken on this plan. Hence, by this discovery, almost all the more early analyses have lost their value. Of what inestimable moment such a discovery must be, not merely to experimental chemistry, but to the whole of the science of nature, even although Klaproth had not discovered by means of it a single unknown body, does not require to be more particularly stated.

The great care which Klaproth employed in securing the neatness of his experiments, was not the least of his merits, not only because the great confidence which his labours deserve rests chiefly upon this circumstance, but also because in this he was a pattern to all practical chemists. To this quality must be referred the attention which he bestowed on his instruments. When he had to do with very hard minerals, he used a mortar of flint, but he previously analysed it, and did not neglect the small and scarcely perceptible increase of weight which the matter under examination derived from continued rubbing, and, according to the differences of the substances that were before him, it was by no means a matter of little moment in his estimation, whether the pounding, which was always continued till the body was reduced to an impalpable powder, was conducted in vessels of flint, of calcedony, of glass, of serpentine, or of metal. And, when he operated with fire, he always selected his vessels, whether of earthenware, of glass, of graphite, of iron, of silver, or of platina, upon fixed principles, and shewed more distinct than

than chemists had previously been aware, what an effect the vessel often has upon the result. Not less important was the extreme care which he used in preparing pure re-agents, for obtaining which in their most perfect state, he invented several efficient methods.

Nor must we pass unnoticed his scientific manner, both in oral delivery and in composition. His language was simple and unadorned, but clear, well defined, and condensed. He never used more words than were absolutely necessary for a complete elucidation of the matter in hand. He rather pointed out than entered into any discursive exhibition of the grounds of his operations;—in general, he employed few reasonings, and only a simple statement of the essential circumstances of an experiment, and of its consequences. It was particularly remarkable in him, however, that neither in his oral communications, nor in writing, neither in plain words nor by hints, did he ever attempt to exalt his own discoveries, or to bring them nearer either to the eye or the ear of his hearers. His pupils never heard from his own mouth how much science had been indebted to him, so utterly averse was he to all vanity, all boasting, and all selfishness. In a word, truth and science were every thing with him; the moment these began to occupy him, every other interest was hushed, and passed into the back-ground.

How susceptible he was of the impression of new views, was distinctly seen at the time of the antiphlogistic chemistry, when, with the utmost alacrity, he overturned his whole previous system, the moment he was convinced, by a careful repetition of the experiments, of the correctness of the facts on which Lavoisier had founded his new doctrines. Even in his advanced years, he did not tenaciously adhere to his old views. In early life he had adopted, like all other chemists, the doctrine of affinities proposed by Bergmann, as the foundation of his explanations, although he took many opportunities of warning those who attended his lectures respecting its insufficiency. When Berthollet's investigations respecting the laws of affinity appeared, he completely satisfied himself of the untenable nature of his former views; and, although he did not think that, in regard to several particulars, he could assent to the decisions

of the ingenious French chemists, he was yet perfectly satisfied as to the correctness of the principle on which all the investigations of Berthollet proceed, namely, that no one power is adequate to the explanation of chemical phenomena, but that, even in the case of the simplest composition or resolution, several powers unite their energies. He also admitted the necessary consequence of this principle, namely, that it is impossible to arrive at a true scientific theory in chemistry in any other way, but by the most careful consideration and investigation of the laws, according to which the individual active powers and circumstances, that is to say, the powers of cohesion and of expansion, fluidity, gravitation, quantity, heat, light, electricity, and so forth, produce their effect.* Klaproth perceived that those only who were conducted as by the hand by the presiding deity of the mathematics, could make any considerable advances in the path which Berthollet had opened upon; and he was hence sorry that his defective education when at school had permitted him only to obtain a very superficial acquaintance with that science, in which, with better opportunities, he would unquestionably have made considerable progress, since, even without the aid of that science, he had been able to appropriate to himself, in a very high degree, the exactness and solidity of the mathematical talent.

At an advanced period of life, Klaproth changed his early views in regard to many objects, as, for instance, with respect to the problematical body, named muriatic acid; with respect to the impossibility of decomposing the alkalis and earths, and several other points; and by these changes of opinion, he shewed, that even advanced years had not deprived him of the power of being struck by new views and ideas. With so many distinguished scientific claims, it is not to be wondered, that all the learned societies in Europe, whose object was in any way connected with physical science, should have reckoned it an honour to have the name of so illustrious a man in the list of their members. Besides

* Words without meaning, and powers of nature created by the errors of the age; which, in due time, must render obsolete the writings of modern chemists.—TRANSLATOR.

the two Academies of Science and of Arts in Berlin, he was also a member of the Academies of Paris, London, Petersburg, Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Munich, and of many associations of learned men at Edinburgh, Berlin, Paris, Moscow, Brussels, Erfurt, Halle, Erlangen, Jena, Potsdam, Leipsic, Hamm, Rostock, and other places. Among his papers there was found, after his death, not less than thirty diplomas from learned societies; and the king (of Prussia) added to these honours, in the year 1811, the order of the Red Eagle of the Third Class.

The State, too, in acknowledgment of Klaproth's merits, rewarded his industry in a variety of ways. So far back as the year 1782, he had been assessor in the Supreme College of Medicine and of Health, which then existed; at a more recent period, he enjoyed the same rank in the Supreme Council of Medicine and of Health; and when this college was subverted in 1810, he became a member of the medical deputation attached to the ministry of the Interior. He was also a member of the perpetual court commission for medicines. His lectures, too, procured for him several municipal situations. For as soon as the

public became acquainted with his great chemical acquirements, he was permitted to give, yearly, two private courses of lectures on chemistry, one for the officers of the royal artillery corps, the other for persons not connected with the army, who wished to accomplish themselves for some practical employment. Both of these lectures assumed afterwards a municipal character. The former led to his appointment as professor of the Artillery Academy, instituted at Tempelhoff, and after its dissolution to his situation as professor in the Royal War School. The other lecture procured for him the professorship of chemistry in the Royal Mining Institute. On the establishment of the present university, Klaproth's lectures became those of the university, and he himself was appointed ordinary professor of chemistry, and member of the Academical Senate. Besides these public lectures, our departed friend was an active member from 1797 to 1810, of a small scientific society, which met yearly, during a few weeks, for the purpose of discussing the more recondite mysteries of the science, and of which all the members retain lively recollections.

STEPHENSIANA.

No. XII.

The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in the collection of Anecdotes of his contemporaries, and generally entered in a book the collections of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the Annual Obituary, and many other biographical works, the Author may probably have incorporated many of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and all stand alone as cabinet pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.

DAPHNE AND BRIGHTON.

ANTIOCH, the once flourishing and populous metropolis of Asia-Minor, and of the extensive kingdom of Antiochia, had a seat of luxury and pleasure for its inhabitants, in a small town on the sea-coast, called *Daphne*. The warm constitutions of Asiatics rendered Daphne, however, a seat of vice and criminal indulgence, and the place is never mentioned by writers of antiquity except with reprobation. Perhaps its original uses were abused; for nothing can be more reasonable than that the inhabitants of a great city should seek change of scene and occasional relaxations from the pursuits of ambition, wealth, and commerce. The changes in the fortunes

of nations has now, however, reduced Antioch to an inconsiderable town, and has extinguished Daphne. Both have fallen victims to the barbarous policy of the Turkish government, under which millions languish, that few may enjoy overgrown wealth,—the short-sighted egotism of whom separates their supposed interests from those of the community. Brighton is the *Daphne* of London, without its vices.

FISHERY AT GRAVESEND.

In 1714, only three British fishing-smacks, of about forty tons each, were employed in the cod-fishery, and about twenty-one hands. The Dutch not being permitted to bring cod to Billingsgate market, they increased to twenty

twenty sail in 1735; and, in the course of a few years more, they amounted to 120 sail, of from fifty to sixty and seventy tons, valued at 100,000*l.* employing 1200 men, with 500 apprentices, for the supply of the London market alone. In 1789, the smacks increased to 150,—eighteen of which belonged exclusively to Gravesend; and indeed, as the fresh water would kill their fish, none proceeded higher up than Gravesend. In 1809 the number exceeded 200 sail, with a proportionate increase of tonnage. Of these about thirty appertain to Gravesend owners, and fifty to the people of Barking. Cod and ling are found in the deep water of Doggerbank, while a smaller cod and haddocks are caught on the well-bank, where the water is shallower. The vessels are provided with wells; and, on taking the fish from them, they are knocked on the head, and killed by truncheons.

In 1796, the smacks formerly employed in the German Ocean found a fishery to the northward of Scotland; but in 1808 and 1809, on account of the war with Denmark, they frequented every bay in North Britain.

THE ANCIENT ENGLISH CHURCH.

Before the Reformation, one-third of the best benefices were appropriated to abbeys; 190 were dissolved by Henry the Eighth, the rental of which was 2,653,000*l.* part of which went to Rome. There were 3845 impropriations in England; and there are 8803 towns in England and Wales.

POMFRET CASTLE.

Pomfret Castle, now a ruin, was the last fortress in the north of England that surrendered to the Parliament's forces, having been besieged and destroyed by General Lambert.

“Midst the wide flames that civil discord spread,

Where by base acts the royal martyr bled,
Still loyal Pomfret spurn'd the tyrant's hate;

Last in these northern climes that scorn'd to pay

A servile homage to his lawless sway,
And in inglorious ease survive their monarch's fate.”

OFFICERS OF THE GUARDS.

Lord North was considered as a great man in the opinion of many; but can we coincide with him, as a wise and profound speculator, when he declared once in the House of Commons, speaking of the officers of the guards, that “they had nothing to do but

walk in the Park, kiss the nursery-maids, and drink the children's milk.”

FANATICS.

Richard Brothers, the prophet; and Wright and Bryan, two fanatics; and the former a carpenter at Leeds, the latter a journeyman copper-plate printer, in 1789 repaired to Avignon, in order to form a society of prophets: these men became the friends and coadjutors of Richard Brothers. One of them, however, had doubts, and he went to see Brothers, prepared with a knife; so that, if any doubts of his apostolic mission should arise, he might deliver such a message from the Lord as Eliud carried to King Eglon. The new King of the Hebrews had not so much as a single Jewish historian. Mr. Sharpe became one of his disciples, and beneath a well-engraved portrait placed the following words:—“*Fully believing this to be the man whom God hath appointed, I engrave his likeness.* W. S.” Brothers wrote letters to the King, and to all the members of both Houses of Parliament, announcing his intention of speedily setting out for Jerusalem. Some of his disciples actually shut up their shops, and many repaired to London to join him. Before his departure, he was to prove the truth of his mission by a public miracle, and said he would throw down his stick in the Strand at noon-day, which, like the wand of Moses, would be converted into a serpent. In a like strain he threatened London with an earthquake.

NAUTICAL BREEDING.

When the late Duke of York (brother to George III.) went on board Lord Howe's ship, as a midshipman, the different captains in the fleet attended, to pay him their respects, on the quarter-deck. He seemed not to know what it was to be subordinate, or to feel the necessity of moderation in the display of that superiority which would naturally result from his high rank. He received them with some hauteur, which a sailor on the fore-castle observing, after expressing his astonishment at the Duke's keeping his hat on, he told one of his messmates, that “the thing was not in its sphere,” adding, “It is no wonder he does not know manners; as he was never at sea before.”

D'ALEMBERT.

This great philosopher made considerable advances in his researches
I h into

into physiological learning. He had a reflecting mind, and, well weighing the analogy that prevails throughout nature, was led to remark, that as we are acquainted with phosphoric and electric animals, it is not improbable that future times may discover plants which, like the torpedo and gymnotus, shall electrify the intruder who dares to approach them. The Abbé Bertholon and Dr. Ingenhouz were of the same opinion. As a portion of labour and attention appears now to be directed to investigating the interior of unexplored regions, this speculation, though a most singular one, may eventually be found to be no misconception.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF S. DUCK THE POET
TO MR. BENJAMIN KENNICOTT.

SIR,—I return you many thanks for the valuable present of your book, which I received by the hands of Mr. Lillington. I have read it once over with pleasure, and have begun it a second time; and a second time I am edified,—*hæc decies repetita placebit*. Your account of the tree of life, the Sabbath, and sacrifices, are very ingenious; and, if you have not demonstrated, you have at least great probability on your side. But I ought to be very careful how I give my opinion on matters so abstruse, and so much

above the reach of my capacity. For though (as you observe in your obliging letter,) there is some similitude in our lives, yet the parallel will not hold in the point of learning; for you have been, in that respect, much happier than I have been, who have never had the advantage of such a liberal education as you are blest with; it being my misfortune to be a stranger to the universities, of which you are an ornament. However, I shall not be wanting in diligence yet to improve myself; and, as the chief duties of Christianity (I mean those which are absolutely necessary to salvation,) lie in a narrow compass, and are pretty obvious and plain, I will do my best endeavour to recommend them in such a manner as may excite mankind to practise them; which if I can do, I shall think myself not entirely useless to society. And now, dear sir, I heartily congratulate you on your success, and the amazing progress you have made in the learned world; I sincerely wish that it may turn out to the advantage of yourself in particular, as it must be to the benefit of mankind in general. When you come towards London, the honour of seeing you here would be extremely grateful to, sir,

Your most obliged,
humble servant,

S. Duck.

Kew Green, in Surrey; June 14, 1747.

P.S.—I do not wonder to see Dr. Oliver among the number of your friends; he is one to all mankind. I have obligations to him myself, which I shall always acknowledge. If you see him in your way to Devonshire, be so kind as to tell him that I frequently think of him with pleasure.

LORD ROSSLYN.

The difficulties of getting rid of a Scotch or Irish pronunciation are considerable; but examples are not wanting to stimulate those who are in pursuit of this object. There is now in London a gentleman, in a high office of the law, who did not leave Scotland till after he had been some years advanced in manhood; and yet, by receiving instruction for a few months only, according to the plan laid down by Sheridan, sen. he has conquered all the difficulties attached to inveterate habits. I allude to Lord Rosslyn, or

Mr. Wedderburne, who was first solicitor and then attorney general, and afterwards lord high chancellor. His speech, at present, is not to be distinguished from that of the most polished natives of England, in point of pronunciation and of intonation. The instance of Lord Aylmoor, a lord of session at Edinburgh, was yet more extraordinary, for only by conversing and reading with actors, and other Englishmen, without leaving Scotland, he arrived at a perfect accuracy of pronunciation.

LORD CHANCELLOR ELDON,
Is a wonderful instance of good fortune, and is justly praised for his *bon-homme*. He was the pupil of Mr. Bray, the great conveyancer, who was the nephew of Matt. Duane, the great Roman Catholic conveyancer. Such was his assiduity and attention, that

Mr. B. observed, "there are several of the young men in my office who possess equal and even greater talents than Scott, but none who have equal patience, or plod so much,—I therefore have great hopes of him."

Mr. Scott, however, had no great hopes of himself; for he despaired of rising in Westminster Hall, and actually conceived the idea of retiring into the country, and practising as a provincial lawyer. Accordingly, when the Recordship of Newcastle became vacant, he applied to Mr. Bray for his interest on this occasion. The latter assured him of his utmost efforts on his behalf, but recommended a longer trial. On a longer trial he succeeded. At that period he resided in Powis-place, near Great Ormond-street, in the immediate vicinity of his old master; dined every day at half past three, and at five regularly trudged down to chambers. As he constantly passed the door of Mr. Bray, the latter was accustomed to say to his wife (now Mrs. M'Evoy), "Remark what I say, my dear; you will live to see this young man Lord Chancellor of Great Britain!" a prophecy that was actually fulfilled in the course of a very few years.

The pride of wealth of the Surtees was wounded at the alliance; the country banker and his family disdained connexion with the son of a coal-fitter, and the grandson of a coal-skipper; but the young lawyer replied officially, by affixing his seal as Lord Chancellor to the docket that sanctioned the bankruptcy of the family.

AN ODE,
(Written in 1775.)

*On the Crimes perpetrated by British Agents
in India.*

'Twas beneath an hallow'd palm,
On Ganges' banks, a Bramin lay,
What time, in atmospheres of balm,
Eve's golden lids inclos'd the eye of day.
Then Vision, holy prophetess, pass'd by;
She mark'd the sage, and in his slumber-
ing eye

Marshal'd many a mystic shade,
Many a drama she display'd,
That from his heart the blood of pity
wrung:
India's wilderness of woes,
Bondage, rapine, murder rose,
The patriot-seer beheld, and up in phrenzy
sprung.

"Hark! that sound—'tis torture's cry!
The Christian vultures rage amain;
Yonder in caves our Rajah's die,
Reft of dominion—birthright was their
bane.

Afar I see their famish'd orphans roam,
And none dare bid the princely wand'ers
home.

Ha! what hireling sabres there
Round yon shivering victim glare!
Till, goaded on, his treasure he displays.
Now the slaves dislodge the hoard,
Bury now its slaughter'd lord;
While savagely serene their chief aloof
surveys.

"India, rise! thy sword unhouse,
And red let retribution flow;
Round to thy monster-dens, and rouse
Their yelling tenants forth upon thy foe.
Convoke thy snakes, thy crocodiles from
far,
Such dragon-hosts beseem a Christian war.
Ruffians! if they 'scape from these,
'Scape thy demons of disease,
If Ocean hence their guilt and plunder bear,
Rise, monsoons, nor yield retreat,
Rise and smite their miscreant fleet,
The oaken ruins whelm, nor aught they
harbour spare.

"See sublimer vengeance rise!
Avant ye tempests, tigers, snakes!
On Heaven such mighty mischief cries,
And Heaven in dread hostility awakes.
Lo! home that wretch attains, but how
unblest!
Guilt peoples there the dungeon of his
breast.

Horrors tend his wakeful lamp;
All his splendor horrors damp;
Misdeeds, like ghosts, before him threat-
ning rise.
Livingly upstarts his hair,
Ha! his dagger clench'd and bare!
Mercy! that reeking plunge: his soul off
screaming flies.

"India, triumph! and behold
The wolves their prey to Europe bear;
Their doom lurks brooding in thy gold,
Which here inert, sublimes to poison
there.

It there dissolves the charities of life,
And mangles states by luxury and strife.
To thy tyrants 'tis decreed,
Gold and ruin be their need!
This truth the fool of glory felt of yore,
Britain's freedom—(Britain's all!)
By the spoils of thine shall fall!
Her iron-gripe shall cease, and thou shalt
groan no more.

MIDWIVES.

In Gray's Supplement to the Pharmacopoeia, it is stated, that "from 1728 to 1758, during which time women were almost exclusively employed as midwives, out of 759,122 deaths, 6,481 took place in child-bed; while in eight years, from 1807 to 1814, when the apothecary men-midwives were as exclusively employed, out of 147,304 deaths, 1,404 were in child-bed."

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

DARTMOOR;

From the Prize Poem of the "Royal Society of Literature."

Sepulchral Cairns and Druidical Remains on the Moor.

YET what avail; it, tho' each moss-grown heap
Still on the waste its lonely vigils keep,
Guarding the dust which slumbers well beneath,
(Nor need such care) from each cold season's
breath?

Where is the voice to tell *their* tale who rest,
Thus rudely pillow'd, on the desert's breast?
Doth the sword sleep beside them?—Hath there
been

A sound of battle midst the silent scene
Where now the flocks repose?—Did the scyth'd car
Here reap its harvest in the rank of war?
And rise these piles in memory of the slain,
And the red combat of the mountain-plain?

It may be thus:—the vestiges of strife,
Around yet lingering, mark the steps of life,
And the rude arrow's barb remains to tell
How by its stroke perchance the mighty fell,
To be forgotten. Vain the warrior's pride,
The chieftain's power—they had no bard, and died.

But other scenes, from their untroubled sphere,
Th' eternal stars of night have witness'd here.
There stands an altar of unsculptur'd stone,
Far on the Moor, a thing of ages gone,
Propp'd on its granite pillars, whence the rains,
And pure bright dews, have lav'd the crimson stains,
Left by dark rites of blood; for here of yore,
When the bleak waste a robe of forests wore,
And many a crested oak, which now lies low,
Wav'd its wild wreath of sacred mistletoe;
Here, at dead midnight, through the haunted shade,
On Druid harps the quivering moonbeam play'd,
And spells were breath'd, that fill'd the deepening
gloom

With the pale shadowy people of the tomb.

Or, haply, torches waving through the night,
Bade the red cairn-fires blaze from every height.
Like battle-signals, whose unearthly gleams
Threw o'er the desert's hundred hills and streams
A savage grandeur; while the starry skies
Rang with the peal of mystic harmonies,
As the loud harp its deep-ton'd hymns sent forth
To the storm-ruling powers,—the War-gods of the
North.

* * * * *

Prisoners of War confined on Dartmoor.

But ages roll'd away; and England stood
With her proud banner streaming o'er the flood,
And with a lofty calmness in her eye,
And regal in collected majesty,
To breast the storm of battle. Every breeze
Bore sounds of triumph o'er her own blue seas;
And other lands, redeem'd and joyous, drank
The life-blood of her heroes, as they sank
On the red fields they won; whose wild flowers wave
Now in luxuriant beauty o'er their grave.

'Twas then the captives of Britannia's war,
Here, for their lovely southern climes afar,
In bondage pin'd; the spell-deluded throng,
Dragg'd at Ambition's chariot-wheels so long,
To die,—because a de-pot could not clasp
A sceptre, fitted to his boundless grasp.
Yes! they whose march had rock'd the ancient
thrones

And temples of the world; the deepening tones
Of whose advancing trumpet, from repose
Had startled nations, wakening to their woes,
Were prisoners here. And there were some whose
dreams

Were of sweet homes, by chainless mountain-
streams,
And of the vine-clad hills, and many a strain
And festal melody of Loire or Seine;
And of those mothers who had watch'd and wept,
When on the field th' unshelter'd conscript slept,
Bath'd with the midnight dews. And some were
there,

Of sterner spirits, harden'd by despair,
Who, in their dark imaginings, again
Fir'd the rich palace and the stately fane,

Drank in the victim's shriek as music's breath,
And liv'd o'er scenes, the festivals of Death!
And there was mirth, too!—strange and savage
mirth,

More fearful far than all the woes of earth!
The laughter of cold hearts, and scoffs that spring
From minds to which there is no sacred thing,
And transient bursts of fierce exulting glee,—
The lightning's flash upon its blasted tree.

But still, howe'er the soul's disguise were worn,
If from wild revelry, or haughty scorn,
Or buoyant hope, it won an outward show,
Slight was the mask, and all beneath it—woe.

Yet was this all?—amidst the dungeon-gloom,
The void, the stillness, of the captive's doom,
Were there no deeper thoughts?—and that dark
Power,

To whom Guilt owes one late, but dreadful hour,
The mighty debt through years of crime delay'd,
But, as the grave's, inevitably paid;
Came he not thither, in his burning force,
The lord, the tamer of dark souls,—Remorse?

Yes! as the night calls forth from sea and sky,
From breeze and wood, a solemn harmony;
Lost, when the swift, triumphant wheels of day,
In light and sound are hurrying on their way;
Thus, from the deep recesses of the heart,
The voice that sleeps, but never dies, might start,
Call'd up by solitude, each nerve to thrill,
With accents heard not, save when all is still!
The voice inaudible, when Havoc's train
Crush'd the red vintage of devoted Spain;
Mute when Sierras to the war-whoop rung,
And the broad light of conflagration sprung,
From the South's marble cities;—hush'd, midst
cries

That told the Heavens of mortal agonies;
But gathering silent strength, to wake at last,
In the concentrated thunders of the past.

And there, perchance, some long-bewilder'd mind,
Torn from its lowly sphere, its path confin'd,
Of village duties, in the Alpine glen,
Where Nature cast its lot 'midst peasant men;
Drawn to that vortex, whose fierce Ruler blent
The earthquake power of each wild element,
To lend the tide which bore his throne on high
One impulse more of desperate energy;
Might, when the billow's awful rush was o'er,
Which toss'd its wreck upon the storm-beat shore,
Won from its wand'rings past, by suffering tried,
Search'd by remorse, by anguish purified;
Have fix'd at length its troubled hopes and fears
On the far world, seen brightest through our tears!
And in that hour of triumph or despair,
Whose secrets all must learn, but none declare,
When of the things to come a deeper sense
Fills the rais'd eye of trembling Penitence,
Have turn'd to Him, whose bow is in the cloud,
Around life's limits gathering as a shroud;
The fearful mysteries of the heart who knows,
And by the tempest calls it to repose.

Who visited that death-bed?—who can tell
Its brief sad tale, on which the soul might dwell,
And learn immortal lessons?—who beheld
The struggling hope, by shame, by doubt repell'd—
The agony of prayer,—the bursting tears,—
The dark remembrances of guilty years,
Crowding upon the spirit in their might,—
He, through the storm who look'd,—and there was
light?

* * * * *

Prospects of Cultivation and Improvement.

Yes! let the Waste lift up the exulting voice!
Let the far-echoing solitudes rejoice!
And thou, lone Moor! where no blithe reaper's song
E'er lightly sped the summer hours along,
Bid the wild rivers, from each mountain source,
Rushing in joy, make music on their course!
Thou, whose sole records of existence mark
The scene of barb'rous rites in ages dark,
And of some nameless combat; Hope's bright eye
Beams o'er thee in the light of Prophecy!
Yet shalt thou smile, by busy culture dress'd,
And the rich harvest wave upon thy breast;
Yet shall thy cottage smoke at dewy morn,
Rise in blue wreaths above the flowering thorn,

And, 'midst thy hamlet shades, the embosom'd
spire
Catch from deep-kindling heavens their earliest fire.

Thee, too, that hour shall bless, the balmy close
Of Labour's day, the herald of repose,
Which gathers hearts in peace; while social Mirth
Basks in the blaze of each free village hearth;
While peasant songs are on the joyous gales,
And merry England's voice floats up from all her
vales.

Yet are there sweeter sounds; and thou shalt hear
Such as to Heaven's immortal host are dear,
Oh! if there still be melody on earth,
Worthy the sacred bowers where man had birth,
When angel steps their paths rejoicing trod,
And the air trembled with the breath of God;
It lives in those sweet accents, to the sky,
Borne from the lips of stainless infancy,

When holy strains, from life's pure fount which
sprung,
Breath'd with deep rev'rence, falter on its tongue.

And such shall be thy music! when the cells
Where Guilt, the child of hopeless Mis'ry, dwells,
(And to wild strength by desperation wrought,
In silence broods o'er many a fearful thought,)
Resound to Pity's voice; and childhood thence,—
Ere the cold blight hath reach'd its innocence,
Ere that soft rose-bloom of the soul be fled,
Which Vice but breathes on, and its hues are dead—
Shall at the call press forward, to be made
A glorious offering, meet for Him who said,
"Mercy, not sacrifice!" And when, of old,
Clouds of rich incense from his altars roll'd,
Dispers'd the smoke of perfumes, and laid bare
The heart's deep folds, to rend its homage there.

NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

A VERY useful and interesting botanical work, by J. C. LEUCHS, has been published at Nuremberg. It is entitled, "Anleitung Zum Anbau Ausländischer Pflanzen," (Directions for the Cultivation of Exotic Plants,) with a Supplement, explaining the method of preserving them from the bad effects of the climate, and on the easiest mode of increasing its heat. After giving their classification, mode of culture, &c. in the first chapter, the author considers the peculiar differences between the German and the more southern climates, their soil and atmosphere, as affecting the growth and formation of the plants: to which he adds remarks on the possibility of their naturalization in northern latitudes. Three supplements follow:—1st. Respecting means to facilitate their growth with us. 2d. On the foreign origin of many plants, now commonly grown here. 3d. Observations on hot-houses, and on the manner in which several are now heated by steam. It is altogether deserving the notice of scientific and botanical students.

The first part of "Transactions of the Practical Medical Society of St. Petersburg, established in 1819, for the purpose of communicating to the whole body the various facts and results obtained by each member's personal experience in the course of his practice. The present volume embraces many valuable and interesting papers on peculiar cases, with the modes of treatment in some of the most dangerous diseases, by the first professors and physicians; such as Bluhm, Milhausen, Wolf, Harder, and Müller.—Other societies are, in the same manner, springing up in St. Petersburg, and different parts of the Russian dominions, which will in a short time

create a rapid diffusion of knowledge, the parent of liberty, to which we cordially wish success.

A work, entitled "Spain and the Revolution," published at Leipsic, contains many striking facts and observations relative to that great event. It is divided into five parts, comprehending the theory of revolutions in general:—On the situation of Spain, from the period of 1761 to 1818; on the influence of the new doctrines, leading to the revolution at Aranjuez; on the French invasion; the Junta of Seville; the Cortez; on the return of the King, his rejection of the Constitution, and the fate of the liberals and the serviles, &c. The mere circulation of these facts, independent of any arguments, cannot fail to do good, and produce some sensation even in Germany.

Professor AMBROZIO LEVATI, of Milan, has lately produced a work in five volumes, entitled "the Travels of Francesco Petrarca, in France, Germany, and Italy." It is in part taken from historical facts and real incidents in the poet's life, and in part embellished with fictitious narratives. So far, we do not think the author has shown his taste and judgment; as fine and abundant materials were to be found without the least need to have recourse to imaginary adventures, and mingling truth with fable. However delightful such a subject, and however amusing and interesting it may thus be rendered, the author should have previously reflected, what a desideratum a good and faithful life of Petrarch, is, even yet, among the Italians, and how much more honour he might have acquired had he, in preference to the present, undertaken and accomplished it.

A publication has appeared at
Mentz,

Mentz, by M. THOEST, entitled, "the History of Magic, Demons, Sorcerers, &c." which contains an affecting narrative of numbers that have suffered for the pretended crime of magic. The cases enumerated are proved from unequivocal authority. In these excesses of the magistrates, female sorcerers have been the greatest sufferers. Among other curious articles in the collection, we learn that Christopher de Rantzow, a gentleman of Holstein, whose heated imagination had misled his understanding, consigned eighteen persons to the flames, at one time, the wretched victims of a merciless superstition. In a village called Lindheim, containing about 600 inhabitants, not less than thirty were destroyed by fire, in the narrow space contained between the years 1661 and 1665. In this inhuman plan of treatment, towards an unhappy class of persons, the author points out Wurtzburg as having frequently been subject to well-merited reproach. It appears from the *Acta Magica* of Naubers, that, between the years 1627 and 1629, 127 individuals perished, in similar instances of cruelty, practised by their brother men. The principal objects of such nefarious dealings were old women or travellers, and frequently poor children from nine to ten years of age. Occasionally, such outrages have been perpetrated on persons of some consequence, proficient in knowledge, above the general apprehension of the age, or such as had acquired property by their industry. Among many others, in the shocking detail, are the respectable names of fourteen vicars, two young gentlemen, some counsellors, the largest or most corpulent man in Wurtzburg, and his wife, the handsomest woman in the city, and a student or scholar engaged in the study of foreign languages. These innocent sufferers were frequently put to the torture. But what must our feelings and principles incline us to think of an enormity here brought to recollection, in the instance of a poor girl that suffered so late as in the year 1749?

Statistics of the Prussian Dominions.

These extend from the frontiers of Russia to those of France, and consist of an assemblage of slips and samples of almost all the German nations. By the war of 1806 the monarchy lost one-fifth part of its population; but,

by the peace of 1815, a considerable part of those losses was recovered, and the acquisition of the countries on the Rhine proved a source of aggrandizement, forming a striking contrast, as to statistical calculations, to the arid tracts beyond the Vistula.

All the Prussian states, at present, are divided into ten provinces, and these are subdivided into twenty-seven districts of Regency, and 338 circles. The surface, not including the lakes, comprehends 13,744 square leagues, of twenty-five to a degree. The population, including the military, may be rated at 10,976,252, which allows 798 to a square league. The inhabited houses are estimated at 1,570,805, including the cities, towns, or villages. The cities or principal towns, in number 1027, are divided into four classes. Those of the first rank are Berlin, Breslau, Dantzic, Cologne, Konigsberg, Magdeburg, Stettin, Aix-la-Chapelle, Elberfeld, and Bremen. The towns of the second rank are 133 in number, twenty-seven of which are in the countries on the Rhine, while the three great provinces of the east, that is, Eastern and Western Prussia and Posen, have only sixteen. The towns of the third class, in number 401, are such as have a population exceeding 1500 individuals. Of those of the fourth rank, in number 483, we find 244 of a population inferior to 1500, and the other 239 are below a thousand. Throughout the Prussian states, according to the census of 1819, the number of horses was 1,332,276; of horned cattle, 4,275,705; of sheep, 9,065,720. With respect to the productions of the soil, the means and materials of industry, commerce, and other resources, that constitute the riches of a state, the Board of Statistics at Berlin intend hereafter to publish the requisite details.

Brief Analysis of the Report presented to the Minister of Interior, by the French Medical Commission sent to Barcelona.

In general, according to the concentrated view which these physicians give of the contagion, it is no other than the yellow fever; as such, they have always considered it, though they may not declare this positively. They maintain, that the malady did not take its rise in Barcelona, that it did not originate in the filthiness of the streets, or the un-

healthful

healthful condition of the harbour; that, during their residence, they could never trace any infectious scent; that in the streets the best aired and kept the cleanest, the disorder raged the most; and that 300 fishermen, lodged in the most unhealthy quarter of the city, had escaped the dreadful scourge, merely from living in seclusion. In short, they represent Barcelona, where the plague first made its appearance, as one of the most healthy places they have known.

According to the physicians, the contagion was brought over in vessels from the Havannah. Among other instances, they refer to one called the *Grand Turk*, the captain of which having brought his family on-board for a day or two, saw them all perish, on their return to Barcelonetta. In the Spanish polacre, *Nuestra Señora del Carmen*, a poor passenger taken on-board for charity, from Alicant, died the day after his landing at Barcelona. The French brig, the *Josephine*, from intercourse with other vessels in the road, was so infected as to endanger the lives of the second captain, the lieutenant and the sailors, and it became necessary to place the vessel in quarantine.

Hereupon, the local authorities gave orders for removing the sick into lazarettos, and for removing some suspected ships to a distance, and for sinking others, but this order the people refused to obey. At one time they carried away, by violence, some sick men that the soldiers were conveying to the lazarettos. The plague then continued its ravages, till the officers of government, and half of the inhabitants, were obliged to flee. During 100 days, from the last week in August to the 2d of December, of 70,000 inhabitants that remained, one-third had caught the fever, and 1700 died. Children of tender age, women, persons in easy circumstances, those subject to excessive perspiration, or such as had been infected before, suffered the least, but these exceptions were not absolute, especially in the last case.

The French physicians, in tracing the contagion from street to street, and from house to house, found the slightest communication frequently sufficient to transmit the infection. All the sequestered places, as the citadel, the prisons, &c. were secure. The malady

is considered to be transmissible, by contact, either with persons or with household goods, merchandize, &c. and at short distances, by the air that environs the objects of infection.

M. Rochoux, a member of the same medical commission, (sent into Spain by the French government,) has not concurred with the testimony of his colleagues, in their researches to detect and explain the contagion; but, though he separated from them, his attention was no less engaged in the speculation. The facts, experiments, and arguments, which he collected, he has presented to the public, in a "*Dissertation on the Yellow Typhus.*"

He allows it to be of a contagious nature; a deleterious principle, readily transmissible by contact with individuals, or articles of clothing and merchandize. He also recommends insulation, and considers it as a preservative, but differs from his associates on two essential points, the nature and the origin of the malady. He insists that it is not the yellow fever of the West Indies, but a species of typhus, analogous to that which often breaks out in prisons and hospitals. He calls it the yellow fever, being, like other descriptions of typhus, a local malady not brought to Barcelona, but formed and propagated there by a train of circumstances.

M. Rochoux endeavours to shew, that the contagion appeared first in the shipping, and thence spread into the city and Barcelonetta, with more or less malignity, as the distance was greater, or otherwise, from the point of departure. He denies that it was imported from the Havannah, alleges that it is unknown in the island of Cuba, and that it was known in Europe prior to the discovery of America; in favour of this opinion, he quotes Hippocrates.

To the above he adds, as facts, that the symptoms of this disease have been well marked and related, as produced at Barcelona, in the 14th, 15th, and 16th, centuries.

The causes of the contagion the doctor discovers in the unhealthy condition of the port; and he points out the connexion between the disease, and the great number of vessels crowded together, in circumstances constantly found to be dangerous in hot seasons.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To BENJAMIN THOMPSON, of *Ayton Cottage, Durham*; for a *Method of facilitating the Conveyance of Carriages along Iron and Wood Railways, Tramways, and other Roads.*—Oct. 24, 1821.

THIS invention consists in the application or use of two or more fixed or stationary steam or other engines, placed upon the railway, tramway, or road intended to be used, at such a distance from each other as the nature of the line chosen shall render most convenient, and in such a manner, as that the action of such steam, or other engines, shall be interchangeable and reciprocal, in the mode herein-after mentioned.

There are various modes in use by which animal and mechanical powers are made available for the purpose of conveying carriages upon rail and tramways, where the trade or carriage is principally, or altogether, in one direction. Fixed engines are employed to draw loaded carriages up inclined planes, the empty carriages being enabled by their gravity, and the declination of such planes, to run down the same, and take out the rope from the engine along with them. Self-acting inclined planes are made use of where it is expedient to pass loaded carriages down declivities sufficiently great to allow their pulling upward an empty set of carriages at the same time. And, where neither the acclivity nor the declination of a road is such as to admit of one or the other of these methods being adopted, then horses are used for the purpose of drawing the carriages, and in some, although very few instances, loco-motive engines. Endless chains have also been applied, but, owing to the great friction, and consequent waste of power, attendant on them, their use has been very circumscribed, and their application limited to comparatively very short distances. These modes, combined or separately, according to circumstances, have hitherto afforded the means by which rail and tramways have been travelled.

Mr. Thompson's method might in most cases, and with considerable advantage, supersede them all. Whether the line of road rises or falls, much or little, is level or undulating, matters not; the carriages, loaden or empty, are made to pass in both direc-

tions, with a uniformity of progress, and at the same time with a dispatch not heretofore known. A road on which this invention is to be applied, must be divided into stages, attention being given in determining their distances, to the nature of the line, in regard to curves or bends, and to the undulation of the surface. The nearer it approaches to a level, and the fewer, as also the easier, the bends are, the better will it allow of the stages being extended. On the other hand, should the line prove to be a very uneven one, with frequent and short bends, then the intervals or spaces, between stage and stage, will necessarily be required to be shortened accordingly.

The engines are severally to be furnished with two rope-wheels, and a rope to each, of a length and strength suitable to the stage upon which they are to be used. The rope-wheels must be so constructed as to allow of a ready connexion, or the contrary, with their respective engines, so as to be capable of being acted upon by them, or of turning round, independently, at the will of the engine man. This may be readily accomplished by any one of the modes in use with mill-wrights for throwing machinery into or out of gear, with a moving power.

In cases of greater inequality of surface, the saving would be in a still greater ratio. A further and very important reduction in the cost of a new road would result from its adoption. In the formation of a road it is generally necessary to make deep cuts and raise high batteries, in order to obtain a uniformly rising, falling, or level surface; and it frequently happens, too, that the direct line of way must be materially diverged from to favour that purpose.

Mr. Thompson's plan dispenses with such nice attention to regularity, the engines being capable of surmounting acclivities, and the wheel which gives out the following, or passive rope, affording the means of restraining the too rapid progress of the waggons down a declivity. In short, there is no country, however uneven or variable its surface, but that may, by his method, be traversed. For conveying of minerals underground, where the unevenness of the strata and their general disposition to undulation do not allow of a uniformly ascending, descending,

scending, or level road, Mr. Thompson's invention is peculiarly applicable. His method of facilitating the conveyance of carriages along iron and wood rail-ways, tram-ways, and other roads, consists in the reciprocal action of two engines, standing at the extremities of a stage, or portion of road to be travelled over, one engine drawing the carriages forward in a direction towards itself, and along with them a rope from the other engine; which rope, in its turn, pulls the same or other waggons, by means of the other engine, back again, and also a rope therewith; thus, by the alternately active and passive agency of two ropes, are the powers of fixed engines made to act in opposite directions, thereby causing a road to be traversed both ways, by loaden or empty carriages, and at any desired speed. It is the reciprocal and interchangeable application of power, as hath been described, which he claims as his invention.

Upon the waggon-way from Ouston Colliery, in the county of Durham, seven miles from Newcastle, leading to the river Tyne, four miles below that place, and in length seven miles and a quarter, a stage has been selected, upon which this new method of conveyance has been put in force. The distance of the two engines from each other is 2,315 yards; the upper end whereof is a steep inclined plane, 323 yards long, up which the carriages are drawn by the Ayton engine; and the remaining portion, which is 1,992 yards, has been heretofore worked by ten powerful horses, the ascent of it being 65½ feet, but not a regular acclivity. The engine at the lower end was for the purpose of drawing loaden waggons up an inclined plane, extending 387 yards in the contrary direction, or towards the colliery.

Six loaden waggons, coupled together, carrying the same number of Newcastle chaldrons, or 15 tons 18 cwt. of coals, pass upward at a speed of 10½ feet per second, or seven miles an hour, with the greatest ease and certainty, affording a dispatch by no means derived previously from the use of animal power. The two extremities, visible to each other, are furnished with flags, to give alternate signals of the readiness of the waggons to proceed. When the atmosphere is hazy, and the flags cannot be seen, signals are made

by drawing forward the rope three or four yards, with the engine, at that end from which the waggons are intended to go, and which is instantly perceived at the other end. And in the dark (for the work is daily prosecuted during five or six hours' absence of light at this period of the year,) signals are given by a fire kept at each end for lighting the workmen, which is shut from, or opened to, the view of the opposite extremity by means of a door. A person accompanies the waggons constantly, seated in a chair fixed securely upon the fore end of one of the soles of the leading waggon of the set, which is easily removed from one to another. The use of such attendant is to disengage the hauling-rope from the waggons, by means of a spring-catch, in the event of any sudden emergency, such as the breaking of a wheel or rail, or the hazard of running down any object, the stage in question lying over a common.

The methods of Blenkinsop, Chapman, and Brunton, (says Mr. Thompson in his observations in the *Reper-tory*;) are grounded on principles that supply the means of surmounting tolerably steep acclivities—all others depend on the resistance offered by the iron rails or plates to the surfaces of the wheels for the application of power to the purpose of locomotion; and it becomes an object, consequently, in those cases, to create as much friction as possible at the contact of the wheels with the rails or plates. A quarter of an inch rise in every yard of way may, however, be considered as the greatest acclivity they can be rendered capable of overcoming with a load. The friction thus occasioned, and otherwise, together with the movement of the machine itself, causes so extravagant a dissipation of power as to leave, comparatively, but a small portion effective of that which the engine really applies; so that it is not safe to calculate on its yielding regularly more than about thirty-five per cent. of the force exerted. One supernumerary engine to every three, or at the most four, will be found necessary, together with the incessant and vigilant care of a superintending mechanic, to secure a tolerable degree of certainty. The application of fixed reciprocating engines requires no more than a single way; sidings or passings being neces-

sary only at the stages, by which alone about a fifth of all the materials would be saved, for six sidings of seventy yards each are necessary in every mile of horseway.—*Repertory*.

To Mr. WILLIAM LANE, of Birmingham; for Improvements on Horizontal Roasting-jacks.—Oct. 21.

These improvements consist in uniting the power of several springs together, by means of which their forces are applied collectively to produce the movement. Spring-barrels or cylinders are employed, each containing a spring of steel coiled round an axle, to which it is attached at one

end, and to the cylinder at the other; the nature of which spring-barrels are well known as commonly applied to spring jacks and to clock movements. Two, three, or more of these spring-barrels are connected by means of cog-wheels upon their periphery, which, by taking into each other, combine the effect of the several springs, the object of which is to gain an accumulated power.

The patentee rests his invention merely in the combining of several spring-barrels together by means of gear, so as to employ the united power or effect of several springs together to produce the rotatory motion.—*London Journal of Arts*.

CAPT. BROWN'S SUSPENSION PIER AT BRIGHTON.

CAPT. BROWN, the architect of the Suspension Iron Bridge over the Tweed, of which we gave an engraving and description in our Number for August, has applied the same suspension principle to the construction of Piers, and is at this time erecting one at Brighton in the place and form represented in the engraving.

About two years since, he erected a pier on this principle in Leith roads; while at the same time a solid stone pier, on the old principle, was erected near the same spot. The situation is a rough one, and in the course of the past winter the stone pier was so much shaken by the heavy gales, as to render it necessary to take it down; while the suspension pier of Capt. Brown remained as firm as at its first erection.

The principle is similar to that of the Suspension Bridge described in a former number; the plateau is suspended from chains, which hang from pier to pier, and the piers themselves, consisting of separated iron bars, are of course, as such, exposed to a very slight action of the water.

Such a pier at Brighton will be attended with immense advantages to that flourishing town, which at present

is without any port, and affords no means of embarkation and debarkation, while its much exposed anchorage affords no security to vessels of any description in a gale of wind. The plan at Brighton will also add a luxury to the town, as well as an indispensable convenience; for it is proposed to make a road for business and pleasure under the cliff, and thereby render the pier itself a place of fashionable and luxurious promenade. The execution of the entire design will cost about 25,000*l.*; but the pier, without the road and parade, might have been erected for about 15,000*l.*

We regard this plan of erecting piers as of the highest social importance; for many parts of our coast will by this means be rendered accessible to navigators, and convenient for commerce and communication; while the expense of repairing and rebuilding stone piers will be prevented. On the sandy coasts of France, Flanders, and Holland, they will prove eminently useful, by enabling the governments of those countries to carry out piers into deep water, without simultaneously creating impracticable sand-bars as in stone-piers.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE AFRICAN INSTITUTION.

THIS noble Institution have just published their sixteenth Report. It is unusually large, and abounds in papers and documents of great curiosity and interest.

The fifteenth Report of the directors, with the Supplementary Report which followed it, and which contained an abstract of the papers laid on the table of the House of Commons, in the

last session of parliament, on the subject of the Slave Trade, exhibited a most afflicting view of the extent to which this trade was still carried on by the subjects of several European powers, and of the unparalleled enormities which attended its continuance.

An address to his majesty, founded on these authentic documents, was moved in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Lansdowne, and in the House

The Marine Parade

line of Cliff

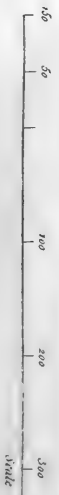
Intended new Road under Cliff, 50ft wide

-  Road
-  Mews
-  Alley
-  Alley
-  Alley
-  New Street
-  Market St
-  Cornford St

Plan



Elevation



High Water at Spring tides

Low Water Spring tides



House of Commons by Mr. Wilberforce, imploring his majesty to represent, in the most urgent manner, to the different governments whose subjects were engaged in this nefarious commerce, the necessity of their adopting stronger and more effectual measures of repression, in order to discharge their plainest and most incumbent obligations, and to redeem the solemn pledges they had given to this country and to Europe, respecting the entire abolition of the slave trade.

The correspondence of his majesty's government with foreign governments, during the past year, has recently been laid before parliament. But the *only* notice which is there taken of the above addresses, is contained in a circular letter from the Marquis of Londonderry to our ambassadors at Paris, Brussels, Lisbon, and Madrid.

The whole line of Western Africa, from the river Senegal to Benguela; that is to say, from about the latitude of 15° north, to the latitude of about 13° south; has, during that period, swarmed with slave vessels,—and that an active and increasing slave trade has also been carried on upon the eastern shores of that continent, particularly from the island of Zanzibar.

The chief seat of this detestable traffic on the west coast, may be considered to be the rivers Bonny and Calabar. It was ascertained on good authority, by Captain Leeke of his majesty's ship *Myrmidon*, that from July 1820 to October 1821, an interval of about fifteen months, 190 slave-ships had entered the former river, and that 162 had entered the latter, for the purpose of purchasing slaves; a fact which may afford some idea of what must have been the dreadful aggregate of misery inflicted, during the last year, on that unhappy portion of the globe.

An active slave trade has been unceasingly carried on between the adjoining continent and the islands of Bissao and Cape de Verd. These islands are used as depôts for the slaves taken thither in canoes and small vessels, by French and other slave-traders, with the view of being afterwards removed to the Havannah or to the French West-India Islands. But it is to the rivers which run into the Bight of Benin, and into that of Biafra, that the Portuguese slave-ships chiefly resort. Many such vessels, in the course of the last year, have been found there by his majesty's ships

completely furnished with all the implements of their criminal traffic, and in a state of readiness to embark their human cargo. The traffic, however, has been but in a slight degree checked by these discoveries: for as it is only when slaves have actually been embarked that they can be seized by British cruizers, the persons engaged in the trade often take no pains to conceal the purpose of their voyage; on the contrary, they seem to exult in the mortification to which our naval officers are subjected, in a great number of instances, of being obliged by the terms of the conventions to leave them unmolested.

At the Congress of Vienna, as has already been remarked, Portugal held out some hope that in 1823 she would entirely abolish her slave trade. That hope, it is greatly to be feared, will prove altogether delusive, as no step appears yet to have been taken to realize it, and as every application to that effect, on the part of Great Britain, has hitherto been eluded by the Portuguese government.

The revolution which has recently occurred in Portugal may possibly have interrupted the negotiations on this subject. But it suggests also a hope, that the Portuguese nation, in vigorously asserting its own rights, will not be forgetful of the equally sacred rights of their African brethren, and that they will allow the voice of justice and humanity to be heard among them. Much may also be anticipated from that diffusion of information on the subject, which the liberty of the Portuguese press will now facilitate, and by which the public opinion may be enlightened, and the decision of the Portuguese Cortes eventually influenced.

In the month of April, 1821, Spain appeared still so attached to the slave trade, that not only was a law for its more effectual repression, which had been proposed by that able and active friend of humanity, the Count de Torreno, rejected by the Cortes, but an intimation was given to his majesty's government of their intending to apply for two years' further extension of the term fixed by treaty for its abolition. To this intimation Lord Londonderry replied in the most peremptory terms, that his majesty neither would nor could lend himself to such a proposition.

A few months later, however, a much better spirit began to manifest itself.

On the 27th of August the Spanish minister declared, that orders had been given for the punctual enforcement of the treaty on this subject; and in the month of January last, an article was, on the motion of the Count de Torreno, introduced into the criminal code to the following purport, viz:—

Extract from the Criminal Code of Spain.

“ART. 276.—All owners and fitters out, captains, masters, and officers of Spanish vessels which shall or may purchase negroes on the coast of Africa, or shall introduce them into any part of the Spanish dominions, or that shall be captured with slaves on-board, shall forfeit the ship or vessel; the produce of which, when sold, is to be considered as a fine; besides which, such offending persons shall be condemned to ten years' hard labour on the public works.

“The same penalties and forfeitures shall also attach to all owners, proprietors, captains, masters, and officers of all foreign ships or vessels, who shall or may in like manner introduce slaves into any of the ports of the monarchy.

“All negroes found on-board, or introduced by any of the above-mentioned means, shall be declared free.

“Of the produce arising from the sale of the slave-ships, one part shall be distributed among the negroes, that they may be reconveyed to their own country, or be enabled to form establishments in the country where they are introduced.”

As yet, however, there has been no relaxation of that trade in Cuba and Porto Rico. Fewer vessels, indeed, have appeared on the African coast during the last year under the Spanish flag; but the importations into the island of Cuba, especially under the flag of France, have been large; while the only attempt made there to check them by bringing one of the vessels so employed before the mixed Commission Court of that place proved abortive. The whole number of Spanish slave-ships condemned at Sierra Leone, by the Mixed Commission Court, has been eleven, of which three were condemned during the last year.

The flag of FRANCE has maintained during the last, as in some former years, its guilty pre-eminence. Almost every part of the African coast, whether on its western or eastern shores, is actually crowded with French contrabandists. Although a French squadron has for some time been stationed on the coast of Africa, for the express purpose of suppressing the slave trade, no useful effort appears to have been made by it. While the slave-ships of France are to be found on every part

of the coast, the French cruisers have not, as far as is known, made a single capture. They have even met with ships trading for slaves under the flag of France, and, after exchanging civilities with them, have left them unmolested to pursue their illegal and criminal traffic. It is even affirmed, that they are without any instructions from their government to seize French slave-ships.

At Senegal and Goree, which form the head-quarters of the squadron, the merchants, and even some public functionaries, are still deeply engaged in this traffic. Few large ships, indeed, now export slaves from these settlements. The trade is chiefly conducted in small craft, which pass from the African Continent to the Portuguese Islands of Bissao and Cape de Verd, and there deposit their slaves; the only effect, even at Senegal and Goree, of all the vaunted measures of repression adopted by the French government, being this, that some additional caution is used in the mode of carrying on the trade. In other parts of the coast, the British cruisers, wherever they touch, find the French flag spreading its protection over an immense number of slave-ships. The coast appears to be almost covered with them.

But the ravages of the French slave-traders are not confined to the western shores of that devoted continent. The eastern coast, and especially the island of Zanzibar, have recently attracted the cupidity of these lawless adventurers; and an extensive traffic has been carried on thence for the supply not only of the Isle of Bourbon, but even of the island of Cuba.

A vessel, with 344 slaves on-board, named *Le Succés*, was detained in April 1821 by his majesty's ship *Menai*, Capt. Moresby, and carried into the Isle of France, where, no claim of possession or property being preferred, she was condemned, and the slaves liberated. This very vessel, *Le Succés*, had already made a successful slave-voyage from Zanzibar to the Isle of Bourbon, where she had safely landed 248 slaves; the governor, M. Mylius, having been informed of the transaction, had instituted judicial proceedings against her; but the judges, whose office it was to try the cause, having themselves participated in the crime by purchasing some of her slaves, concurred in acquitting her; and,

and, encouraged by this impunity, she was immediately dispatched for another cargo of Africans, and was returning with them to the Isle of Bourbon, when she was detained by the Menai. Nothing is more worthy of notice than the thorough hatred which the slave-traders appear to have entertained for Governor Mylius; who has since unfortunately been recalled, and whom they pay this nation the compliment to accuse of "*Anglomania and philanthropy*," merely, as it would appear, because he was determined conscientiously to fulfil the duties of his office, and was alive to the calls of humanity and justice.

It appears from the papers found on-board "*Le Succés*," that 248 slaves which she landed in the Isle of Bourbon in her first voyage, cost only 9,943 dollars; and that the proceeds of the sale of these slaves amounted to 29,564 dollars. The 344 slaves which she took on-board, on her second voyage, cost only 10,214 dollars; and would have yielded, if sold at the same rate with the former cargo, upwards of 40,000 dollars. In like manner, the authentic prospectus of a slave-voyage from Havre, inserted in the appendix to the Report of last year, exhibits on an outfit of 53,000 francs, a net profit of upwards of 166,000 francs.

In the session of 1821, as well as in that of the present year, various important discussions have taken place on this subject in the legislative chambers; and, although the French government has not yet been induced to fulfil its distinct and reiterated promise, to make the Abolition Laws more severe and efficacious; although, on the contrary, it appears to have become more reluctant than ever to adopt the measures required for its repression; yet good may be expected to arise from the frequent agitation of the question.

The most important discussion, however, which has occurred on this subject, was on the 28th of March last, in the Chamber of Peers, when the Duc de Broglie brought forward a motion for an address to the king, praying that he would direct more efficacious laws to be proposed for repressing the slave trade. The motion of the Duc de Broglie was unsuccessful: but he has pledged himself to renew his efforts in the succeeding session; and, in the hands of such a leader, possessing so perfect a knowledge of the subject, and animated by such enlightened zeal for

the interests of humanity, the cause must finally triumph.

A sketch of the slave-trade, with reflections upon it, written in Spanish, by Mr. Blanco White, contributed greatly, in 1817, to the treaty for the total abolition of the Spanish slave trade; and, they have reason to believe, that it has also been instrumental in producing the recent decree of the Spanish legislature, for rendering that abolition more complete. The effect of this pamphlet was materially aided by the zealous and enlightened labours of Mr. Bowring, who has recently passed some time in Spain.

The Supplementary Report of last year, and an able pamphlet, prepared by Mr. Clarkon, exhibiting a succinct and striking view of the abominations of this commerce, and of its utter repugnance to every principle of religion, humanity, and justice, have also been translated into French, and widely diffused, not only in France, but in the Netherlands, in Spain, and in Portugal. The former of these pamphlets was introduced to the French reader by an energetic preface, written by M. Laroche, the translator, who has laboured with an honourable zeal to promote the cause of humanity. Copies of these two publications have been put into the hands of the members of the Legislative Assemblies, and the leading political characters of the different countries named above; and the directors hope that their perusal may have been attended with a beneficial effect. In France especially, they have excited considerable attention; and fresh editions have been undertaken by booksellers in Paris, with a view to the profit to be derived from the sale. Other pamphlets have also appeared on the same side of the question, which are read with avidity; particularly one, on the necessity of inflicting on the slave-trader an infamous punishment, by M. Gregoire. The speech of the Duc de Broglie has been already alluded to. Measures have been taken for re-printing and widely circulating it. One great obstacle, however, to the diffusion of right views on this subject in France, has arisen from the newspapers of that country having been shut against discussions intended to exhibit the slave trade in its true colours.

The government and legislature of the United States have continued to manifest the same anxious desire to

put an end to the slave trade which has always distinguished them.

Their cruisers on the African coast have well seconded their wishes; and five slave-ships detained on suspicion of being American property, though disguised under foreign flags, had already been condemned in their vice-admiralty courts, previously to the month of January 1821. Several others had been detained, but on the way to the port of adjudication were retaken by their crews.

The pertinacity with which some of the subjects of the United States still adhered to this infamous commerce, induced the American legislature, as was stated in the introduction to the Supplementary Report of last year, to go a step beyond any other nation, even beyond Great Britain herself, in its measures of repression. An Act has been passed, declaring the crime of slave-trading by American ships, or American subjects, to be piracy; and, as such, affixing to it the punishment of death.

By this decisive proceeding, the United States have probably done much to check the cupidity of such of their own subjects as could not be restrained by feebler means from the perpetration of this gainful crime. An example has thus also been given to other Christian governments, which Great Britain, we doubt not, will be the first to emulate, and which we may hope will in no long time be followed by others, until the identity of the slave trade with piracy shall form a part of the international policy of the whole civilized world.

It seems impossible that France should still contend that the honour of her flag would be tarnished by a proceeding to which the great maritime states of England and America submit, for the sake of an object, the "justness and nobleness of which," to use the language of the American Report, "are worthy of the combined concern of all Christian nations."

Last year the directors gave an account of the progress of the American Society for colonizing on the coast of Africa the free people of colour of the United States, which was accompanied by various interesting extracts from their third Report. A copy of their fourth Report has since been presented to the directors; and it will be found to display the same persevering spirit of benevolence which led to the forma-

tion of their Institution. The Colonization Society have, it is true, experienced some severe disappointments in prosecuting their undertaking; but these have not been greater than were to be anticipated, or than have been actually encountered and overcome, not only in founding the colony of Sierra Leone, (to whose improvement and growing prosperity it is gratifying to observe that the agents of the American Society continue to bear a very favourable testimony,) but also in founding some of those very colonies which now form the most powerful members of their own gigantic union.

A hope was expressed, in the last Report, that Governor Farquhar would succeed in making arrangements with Radama, King of Madagascar, for putting an end to the slave trade, which had so long wasted that fine and fertile island. This hope has been realized. The terms of the treaty which has been concluded, one of the conditions of which was, that twenty Madagascar youths should be taken under the care of the British government; and that ten of them should be placed at the Isle of France, there to acquire the knowledge of certain useful arts, and that the other ten should be sent to England for the same purpose. This condition has been fulfilled: ten youths are now in a course of instruction at the Isle of France; and nine others, accompanied by Prince Rataffe, a near relation of King Radama, came to England about a year ago. Prince Rataffe, after spending a few months in this country, returned to Madagascar, leaving his companions to pursue their education. Soon after his arrival in England, a deputation of the directors waited upon him to express the gratification they had derived from the measures adopted by the King of Madagascar for the abolition of the slave trade; and their readiness to aid, by every means in their power, his plans for the improvement of his country.

Proclamation of Radama King of Madagascar, issued on the Renewal of the Treaty of 1817, and published, together with the Proclamation of the 23d October, 1817.

"PROCLAMATION.

"Radama, King of Madagascar, moved by the same principles of humanity which have animated the sovereign of Great Britain and other powers, to abolish and prohibit the exportation of slaves,—by these presents makes a proclamation, in which he forbids in a solemn manner all and

every person to export the natives of Madagascar, under the penalty of themselves, in their own persons, being reduced to slavery.

“The King Radama embraces the present occasion for calling upon all persons of talent or profession, to come and visit his country, in order to prosecute their inquiries and researches as to the nature of its productions; and to whom he gives a sacred assurance of his protection in their efforts and undertakings.

(Signed) RADAMA MANZAKA.
Given at Tananarivoux, this 11th Oct. 1820.

“By Radama, King of Madagascar.

“PROCLAMATION.

“Inhabitants of Madagascar,

“You are none of you ignorant of the friendship we enjoy with the Governor of the Mauritius, and the devoted attachment we have avowed to him: his attention, unlike that of all other foreign nations that have visited our shores, has been directed to increase our happiness and prosperity: he has never deprived us of our rights or our properties; he has not suffered the white men to carry off our children into slavery; he has sent us people to teach us arts and industry unknown before, to defend us against our enemies, and to prevent famine by more extensive cultivation. We are happier and safer, since the establishment of British dominion in our neighbourhood; and we are grateful to our good father, who has produced for us these blessings.

“His nation and king have made laws to prevent you from being carried out of your island into slavery; and he has punished such of the whites as have presumed to violate this law.

“He has called on us to assist him in this work, for our own benefit; and he has promised his powerful assistance to punish such as may be refractory or disobedient.

“We willingly agree to this proposal of our father; and we hereby declare, that if any of our subjects, or persons depending upon our power, shall henceforward be

guilty of selling any slave or other person, for the purpose of being transported from the island of Madagascar, the person guilty shall be punished by being reduced to slavery himself; and his property shall be forfeited to me.

“Let my subjects, then, who have slaves, employ them in planting rice and other provisions, and in taking care of their flocks, in collecting bees-wax and gums; and in manufacturing cloths and other articles, which they can sell. I set them the first example myself, by abandoning the tax payable to me upon the sale of slaves for exportation.

“I direct my brother, Jean René, and other chiefs upon the sea-coast, to seize, for their own use and profit, all such slaves as may be attempted to be exported, in their respective provinces. They will also give every support and assistance to the government agent at Mauritius in the execution of his duties.

“I command all my subjects and dependants, and invite all my allies, to abstain from any maritime predatory excursion whatever; and more, particularly, neither to practise, nor allow of any attack or attempt upon the friends of our ally the British nation.

“It has been usual to make an annual attack upon the Sultan of Johanna, and the Comoro Islands. Our good friend, the Governor of Mauritius, dissolved the meditated attack of last year; and we now join with him, in forbidding any further enmity to the king or inhabitants of the Comoro Archipelago, or other islands on the coast of Africa or North Archipelago, under the pain of our most severe displeasure, and of incurring the punishment due to pirates, of whatever nation or people they may be.

“Such is my will: let it be known to every inhabitant of this island: it is for their own happiness, and their own safety, to pay obedience to this proclamation.

Tamatave, Island of Madagascar,
23d Oct. 1817.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the THIRD YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the THIRD SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

•• We introduce the following Statute out of its regular order on account of its great social importance.

CAP. LXXV. To amend certain Provisions of the Twenty-sixth of George the Second, for the better preventing of Clandestine Marriages.— July 22, 1822.

Whereas it is, amongst other things, provided, by an Act passed in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, intituled an Act for the better preventing of clandestine

marriages, that all marriages solemnized by licence after the 25th day of March 1754, where either of the parties (not being a widower or a widow) shall be under the age of twenty-one years, which shall be had without the consent of the father of such of the parties so under age (if then living) first had and obtained, or if dead, of the guardian or guardians of the person of the party so under age, lawfully appointed, or one of them, and in case

there

there shall be no such guardian or guardians, then of the mother (if living and unmarried), or if there shall be no mother living and unmarried, then of a guardian or guardians of the person appointed by the Court of Chancery, shall be absolutely null and void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and whereas great evils and injustice have arisen from such provisions: for remedy hereof, be it enacted by the king's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that so much of the said Statute as is herein-before recited, as far as the same relates to any marriage to be hereafter solemnized, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

II. In all cases of marriage had and solemnized by licence before the passing of this Act, without any such consent as is required by so much of the said Statute as is herein-before recited, and where the parties shall have continued to live together as husband and wife, till the death of one of them, or till the passing of this Act, or shall only have discontinued their cohabitation for the purpose, or during the pending of any proceedings touching the validity of such marriage, such marriage, if not otherwise invalid, shall be deemed to be good and valid to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

III. But nothing in this Act shall extend or be construed to extend to render valid any marriage declared invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, before the passing of this Act, nor any marriage where either of the parties shall at any time afterwards, during the life of the other party, have lawfully intermarried with any other person.

IV. Nor shall be taken or deemed to render any marriage valid, the invalidity of which has been established before the passing of this Act, upon the trial of any issue touching its validity, or touching the legitimacy of any person alleged to be the descendant of the parties to such marriage.

V. Nor shall be taken or deemed to render valid any marriage, the validity of which, or the legitimacy of any person alleged to be the lawful descendant of the parties married, has been duly brought into question in proceedings in any causes or suits in law or equity in which judgments or decrees or orders of court have been pronounced or made, before the passing of this Act, in consequence of or from the effect of proof in evidence having been made in such causes or suits of the invalidity of such marriage, or the illegitimacy of such descendant.

VI. But if at any time before the passing of this Act any property, real or personal, has been in any manner possessed, or any

title of honour has been in any manner enjoyed by any person or persons whomsoever, upon the ground, or upon the pretence, or under colour, of the invalidity of any marriage, by reason that it was had and solemnized without such consent as aforesaid, then and in such case, although no sentence or judgment has been pronounced in any court against the validity of such marriage, the right and interest in such property or title of honour shall in no manner be affected or prejudiced by this Act, or any thing herein contained, but shall remain and be the same to all persons, and to all intents and purposes, as if this Act had never been made.

VII. Nor shall extend or be construed to extend to affect or call in question any Act done before the passing of this Act under the authority of any court, or in the administration of any personal estate or effects, or the execution of any will or testament, or the performance of any trust.

VIII. No licence for any marriage shall, from and after the first day of September in the year of our Lord 1822, be granted by any person having authority to grant the same, until oath shall have been made by the persons and to the effect required by this Act; and if such licence shall be required for the marriage of parties, both or either of whom shall be alleged to be of the age of twenty-one years, such parties shall respectively make oath, that they are respectively, and that each of them believes the other to be, of the full age of twenty-one years or upwards; and if both parties shall be under the age of twenty-one years, but shall be alleged to be a widower and widow, then each of such parties shall make oath accordingly, as to himself and herself, and as to his and her belief with respect to the other party; and if one of the parties shall be of the age of twenty-one years, but the other party shall be under that age, and a widower or widow, both parties shall make oath accordingly, as to himself and herself, and as to his and her belief with respect to the other party; and if both or either of the parties shall be under the age of twenty-one years, not being a widower or widow, both of such parties shall make oath accordingly, as to himself and herself, and as to his and her belief with respect to the other party; and in such case both parties shall also make oath that the person or persons whose consent shall be required by law to the marriage of such parties has been given, and has been signified in the manner required by this Act; and if both or either of the parties shall be alleged to be of the age of twenty-one years, such licence shall not be granted until there shall be produced, to the person from whom such licence shall be required, an extract or extracts from the register of the baptism of such parties

parties or party so alleged to be of the age of twenty-one years, if such register shall be in England, and can be found; and each of such extracts shall be proved upon oath, by some other person or persons, to be a true extract from such register, and to relate to the baptism of the party to whom the same shall be alleged to relate, or according to the belief of the person making such oath; but, if such register shall not be in England, or cannot be found, then such licence shall not be granted, unless such fact shall be proved upon oath to the satisfaction of the person from whom such licence shall be sought, and unless some person or persons, having knowledge of the party or parties so alleged to be of the full age of twenty-one years, shall make oath of the fact that such party or parties is or are of that age to the knowledge or belief of such person or persons so making oath as aforesaid, stating the grounds for such knowledge or belief; and in all cases, except cases of special licences to be granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury and his officers, according to the proviso for that purpose in the said Act of the twenty-sixth year of King George the Second, oath shall also be made, by each of the parties for whose marriage a licence shall be sought, of the residence of such parties for the space of four weeks immediately before the granting of such licence, according to the said Act of twenty-sixth year of King George the Second.

IX. Consent of parents or guardians shall be given in writing, signed in the presence of two witnesses, &c.

X. All such oaths as are required by this Act for the purpose of obtaining any licence shall be respectively sworn and taken before a surrogate of the person from whom any such licence as aforesaid shall be sought, or before a surrogate of some other person having power to grant licences of marriage; and, if any person or persons in any oath to be made and taken in pursuance of this Act, for the purpose of obtaining any licence of marriage, shall knowingly and wilfully swear any matter or thing which shall be false or untrue, every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall suffer the like pains and penalties, and incur the same disabilities, as persons guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury are subject to and incur; and if any person shall knowingly and wilfully obtain any licence for the marriage of such person, or of any other person, by means of any false oath, or by means of any false instrument in writing, contrary to the provisions of this Act, knowing such oath or instrument to be false, such person being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be liable to transportation for life as a

felon; and, if the person convicted of such offence shall be one of the persons who shall have contracted marriage by means of such licence, such person shall forfeit and lose to the king's majesty all estate, right, title, interest, benefit, profit, and advantage, which such person may derive from or be entitled to by virtue of such marriage, and such forfeiture shall and may be disposed of in such manner as to his Majesty shall seem fit; any grant of forfeitures or other matter or thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

XI. Oaths to be preserved by the proper officer.

XII. Licences shall state the facts on which granted.

XIII. Officer granting licences, not duly observing the provisions of this Act, guilty of a misdemeanor.

XIV. No person shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be deemed authorized by law to grant any licence for the solemnization of any marriage, except the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, according to the rights now vested in them respectively, and except the several other bishops within their respective dioceses, for the marriage of persons one of whom shall be resident at the time within the diocese of the bishop in whose name such licence shall be granted.

XV. Marriage by licence not to be impeached on the ground of informality.

XVI. Before publication of banns, affidavit as to residence, &c. shall be delivered to the minister.

XVII. Banns shall not be published until the true Christian and surnames of the said persons, and the house or houses of their respective abodes within such parish or chapelry or extra-parochial place as aforesaid, as stated in such affidavit, shall be affixed on the principal door of the church or chapel, and in some conspicuous place within the said church or chapel, in which such banns shall be published as aforesaid, and shall remain so affixed until the expiration of the three Sundays on which such banns shall be published.

XVIII. Affidavits to be delivered over to the churchwardens.

XIX. After the solemnization of any marriage, under a publication of banns, it shall not be necessary, in support of such marriage, to give any proof of any such affidavit, nor shall any evidence be received to prove that such affidavit was not made and delivered as required by this Act, in any suit touching the validity of such marriage; nor shall such marriage be avoided for want of or by reason of any defect in any such affidavit, or on account of the true name or names of either party not being used in the publication of such banns, or for such name or names not having been affixed as aforesaid; but it

shall be lawful in support of such marriage to give evidence, that the persons who were actually married by the names specified in such publication of banns were so married, and such marriage shall be deemed good and valid to all intents and purposes, notwithstanding false names, or a false name, assumed by both or either of the said parties in the publication of such banns, or at the time of the solemnization of such marriage.

XX. Re-publication of banns necessary, if marriage be not solemnized within three months.

XXI. All and every the clauses and

provisions in this Act, touching the publication of banns of matrimony, and touching marriages solemnized by such banns, shall commence and have effect on and after the first day of September 1822, and not before.

XXII. If marriages by licence be not solemnized within three months, new licences to be obtained.

XXIII. Not to extend to the royal family.

XXIV. Not to extend to marriages among Quakers or Jews.

XXV. Act to be read in churches, &c. at certain times.

XXVI. Act to extend only to England.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

“*Mi manca la Voce*,” a Quartetto introduced in the favourite Opera of Pietro l'Eremita. Composed by Rossini. 4s.

THIS elaborately-constructed and happily-variegated quartetto procured for itself a very distinguished notice among the numerous samples of excellent composition included in the above opera. Not only has the general sentiment of the poetry, but the sense of the emphatic words, been scrupulously and effectively attended to; and the construction throughout is such that the combined result is highly striking and dramatic. As a composition, the piece is every where scientific; and, as a scena, is strongly impressive. If we have any objection to offer to it in its first character, it is, that it too often resorts to octaves; if, in its second, that it does not always avoid an almost unintelligible commixture of the opposing expressions of the persons of the drama. But these defects are too rare to justify our dwelling upon them. Besides, they are covered by the number and variety of the felicitous properties which present themselves to the observant auditor. The change of movement, at the line, “*Cortei dal suo lato*,” and that again at the words, “*Fiera guirra mi sento nel seno*,” evince a clear and active judgment, while the style in which the mutation is effected displays as much beauty as warmth of imagination. The passage with which the latter line bursts upon us in unisons and eighths, is remarkably bold and energetic; though, we wish they had not been pursued beyond the words *a gara*; because, as more powerful any particular resource, the more sparingly should it be employed, lest it should depreciate its own effect. In some instances, the

pouring in the voices of the chorus upon those of the principal characters is peculiarly effective; as, for example, at the words “*Altie affamie*,” in the nineteenth page; after the introduction of which, the united parts are worked up with great force, and lead the ear to a most animated and triumphant conclusion. Looking at the whole of this composition, and not even losing sight of its most conspicuous faults, we find ourselves called upon to allow it a very distinguished portion of our praise, and to say that Mr. Rossini has exerted his powers in its production, and that it proves he only need exert them to be really great.

“*And they're a Noddin*.” The admired Ballad introduced in the Opera of Montrose. Arranged with Variations for the Piano-Forte; by Domenico Corri. 1s. 6d.

Of this publication, the theme of which is compounded of portions of two distinct melodies, embellished with cadences and graces, we can speak in terms far from dishonourable to the abilities of Mr. Corri, as a piano-forte composer in the light and familiar style. The passages, for the most part, are conceived with ease and freedom, without deviating into difficulties of execution, or presenting to that class of practitioners for whose use it is obviously intended, with any awkward or ineligible positions of the hand. As no air has enjoyed a greater temporary popularity than “*They're a Noddin*,” so no one has more frequently been turned to the account to which it is here devoted; but very few are the instances in which it has been more successfully handled than in the present composition. Not denying that these variations are by no means

without faults, we still claim for them the praise of taste and ingenuity, and feel justified in recommending them to the notice of those piano-forte performers who prefer the smoothest and pleasantest road to a facile and graceful execution.

Fantasia for the Piano-Forte, in which is introduced the favourite Scotch Air, "We're a' Noddin"; by Frederick Kalkbrenner. 4s.

In the production of this fantasia, Mr. Kalkbrenner has evidently exerted his long-acknowledged talents, and has by no means been sparing of his science. While many of the passages are new in their formation, the ingenious use made of extraneous sharps and flats, so abundantly resorted to in this our chromatic age, marks the theoretical resources of the composer. In some few instances, we meet with transitions not a little bordering on the extravagant; but, regarding the publication generally, we think it beautiful in imagination, and rich in art. The introductory movement, if not congenial with the simple character of the air on which the composition is founded, is at least in concordance with the florid and artificial manner in which the subject is treated, and the whole wears that air of self-consistency which ever constitutes a laudable feature in musical composition. As an exercise for the instrument for which it is intended, this production has strong claims to our recommendation. By the higher class of practitioners, it will be found both improving and gratifying, and certainly will not be listened to with indifference by any cultivated ear.

Spring Flowers, a Set of Tyrolese Airs. Arranged for the Piano-Forte; by Samuel Poole. 3s.

The titles under which Mr. Poole presents these airs to the public, are, the *Violet*, the *Primrose*, the *Lilly of the Valley*, the *Jonquil*, the *Narcissa*, and the *Anemone*. As a mere conceit or caprice of the imagination, we can smile at the application of these florid appellations to movements, between which and themselves there neither is nor can be the least intelligible affinity: but, if we could for a moment suppose that any thing like propriety or appropriateness was intended by the

nominal distinctions, we should pity the imbecility of the composer. With respect to the movements themselves, considering that they are all in the same measure, and the restraint inevitably thrown on the fancy by that circumstance, we think their variety exceeds what could reasonably be expected. They are no less pleasing than simple; and, amid the numberless publications of the kind, will probably rise into more than common notice.

Mr. W. F. Collard, of the house of Clementi and Co. has recently invented a mode of imparting to piano-fortes an augmented vibratory power, by which they produce an increased richness and brilliancy of tone. Considering how many important improvements had already been made in keyed instruments, and the great advance they had made towards perfection, we indulged but little hope of their attaining any new excellence; but Mr. C., by his very ingeniously-constructed sound-board, bridge of reverberation, and more effectual method of disposing of the strings of the instrument, has obtained not only a more mellifluous, but a longer sustained, intonation. This novelty alone would be valuable, but the additional advantage derived from the action of those portions of the string situated between the old bridge and the new one, is more, especially worthy of notice. Availing himself of the sympathy between strings unisonically tuned, and brought sufficiently near each other, without coming in contact, the inventor has arrived at the means of producing what he very properly calls an *harmonic swell*. The effect of this perfectly new application of a well known law in acoustics is strikingly beautiful, and demonstrates an intellect singularly acute, and highly inventive. By this happy idea, all the augmentation of sound produced by former efforts is obtained; while the confusion occasioned by the elevation of the dampers is entirely avoided. In addition to its intrinsic value, this invention has the recommendation of being applicable to piano-fortes of all descriptions, and at a very small expence, considering the magnitude of the advantage.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN SEPTEMBER :

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

AMONGST the various pleasures afforded by a country residence, there is certainly not one that possesses the permanency and increasing interest afforded by the superintendence and management of gardens and pleasure-grounds. The taste for this species of occupation has, of late years, been spreading itself rapidly over the country, as the Horticultural and other societies sufficiently evince. Those, who once passed the time they were doomed by fashion to spend in the country, in a continued round of dullness and ennui, will find, in the cultivation of this taste, a never-failing source of pleasure and interest. But a great difficulty is experienced by all, on beginning to lay out their gardens, or ornament and improve their pleasure-grounds, from the want of proper directions for their operations. None of our present works on horticulture at all accomplish in themselves this purpose, treating exclusively either on picturesque or on practical gardening. The first work, including all that can be desired to be known on this subject, has lately been presented to us, and is as able in its execution as it is comprehensive in its system. It is entitled, *An Encyclopædia of Gardening, comprising the theory and practice of Horticulture, Arboriculture, and Landscape Gardening*, by J. C. LOUDON, F.L.S. H.S. &c. This treatise opens with a learned research into the state of gardening in ancient times, and brings down the history of the art, in various countries, particularly in Britain, to the present time. It then treats upon the science in all its branches, including the most modern improvements, and furnishes many valuable suggestions for its future progress in the British Isles. The text is interspersed with nearly six hundred wood-engravings by Branston.

The immense importance of steam as a prime-mover in mechanics will insure a favourable reception to any work upon so interesting a subject. It is indeed astonishing, that the description of a discovery, which has exerted so prodigious an influence on the agriculture, commerce, and the happiness of mankind, should have been left altogether to Encyclopedias and works of a general nature. Till the appearance of Mr. Partington's Treatise, we do not know a single work which can satisfy the curiosity of the ingenious reader. In every other work (we do not even except Dr. Brewster's excellent edition,—Robison,) some point or other is either wholly omitted, or carelessly and erroneously stated. *The Historical and Descriptive Account of the Steam Engine*, by CHAS. FRED.

PARTINGTON, is, however, well calculated to supply this deficiency. The subject is interesting, the practical knowledge extensive, the language elegant, and the arrangement philosophical. The illustrations, from parliamentary and other documents, exhibit the most indefatigable research, and shew that Mr. Partington has spared neither labour nor expence to render his work deserving of the public patronage. The historical account of its discovery and improvements is very entertaining, and the description of the engine as little technical and as intelligible as possible. But it is the chapter on steam-navigation with which we have been most pleased. It is, indeed, the most satisfactory account we have ever seen; and, had our Supplement not been already made up, we should certainly have done ourselves the pleasure of extracting it. As this, however, may not be, we have only to add, that the graphic illustrations by Clement and Gladwin are executed in the first style of art, and that such persons as are desirous of further information on the subject, cannot do better than consult this work.

The name of Mr. Bowles as a poet, has been almost forgotten in the crowd of celebrated men who have followed him; and, indeed, he seemed to have forsaken the lyre of the poet for the pen of the critic. Moderate, however, as the reputation is, which his muse enjoys, we think he may more securely rest his claims to attention on his poetical than his critical labours. His controversy with Lord Byron, as he tells us in his preface, drew his attention to a poem written some time ago, and *The Grave of the last Saxon, and the Legend of the Curfew*, has consequently seen the light. It cannot be denied that there is an occasional elegance about Mr. Bowles's poetry, which in some degree compensates for the want of higher qualities; but, at the same time, we must say that we think his sonnets partook more of this characteristic than the poem before us, which is, on the whole, exceedingly heavy for so short a performance. Perhaps some of the descriptions of natural scenery are the most pleasing parts of it.

So entirely do we wish to divest our pages of all theological controversy, that we should have undoubtedly passed over, in silence, *A Respectful Letter to the Earl of Liverpool, occasioned by the speech imputed to his Lordship at the Isle of Thanet Bible Society Meeting, October 27, 1821*; by the REV. H. H. NORRIS, M.A. &c. had not a passage in the very first page caught our attention.

attention. Most of our readers must know, that there exists a schism between the Bible Society, formed for the purpose of translating and disseminating the Bible, free from comment, in all languages, and the Bartlett-buildings Society, professing the like purpose, only accompanying the bible with a prayer-book in the same language. The former body, or some of their advocates, induced no doubt by the liberality of sentiment which distinguishes this speech, printed an extract from it in the shape of a hand-bill, and distributed it amongst their friends. About a year ago they established an Auxiliary Society at Warwick; and, on that circumstance, is introduced the passage above alluded to, which is to the purport following. "This speech was printed by the Dissenters at Warwick, and left in the shape of a hand-bill at every house in the town, preparatory to an attempt to bring that county under the Bible Society's Auxiliary System, in defiance of the well-known disapproval of the great body of its inhabitants, both clergy and laity, and of the public protest of the vicar of Warwick." Now, by mere accident, for we belong to neither society, we were present at this meeting; and from our own immediate knowledge and observation, can contradict almost every fact stated in the above sentence. In the first place, we doubt the assertion that the Dissenters printed the hand-bill alluded to; and, we feel ourselves bound to say, that the attempt, as the author is pleased to call it, though it most fully succeeded, to establish that society, was not in defiance of the disapproval of a great, or indeed any, body of the inhabitants of the town. The only opposition made was by the vicar of one parish, and a more feeble or ill-advised speech we certainly never heard on any public occasion. The minister of the other parish, supported by all those of the dissenting interest, and one member for the county, brought the matter forward, nor was there more than that one dissentient hand and voice against it. Surprised by the falsity of this first statement, we read the work, in hopes of finding some, at least, plausible argument in support of the opinions it maintains, but not one could we meet with. Surely, if the doctrines of the church are the doctrines of the Bible, they will not require a prayer-book to accompany it in order to propagate them. An article in our last number informed our readers of the enormous wealth, and consequently influence, possessed by the clergy; and their principal intention, in the institution of the Bartlett-buildings Society; seems to be to extend that power, and to separate themselves as much as possible from their conscientious dissenting brethren, instead of softening down the distinction existing between them, which we should, at least, have thought the part of

ministers of a gospel of peace. We must also condemn the attempted virulent sarcastic strain in which these pages are written, as by no means the language in which a member, who proudly designates himself a minister of an humble religion of charity and peace, should address another, and, for aught we know, or he can know, a worthier member of the same church, and one who reposes his faith in the same divine writings.

We notice, with much pleasure, the republication of the excellent pamphlet of the celebrated Lord Somers, entitled, *The Security of Englishmen's Lives, or the Trust, Power, and Duty, of the Grand Juries of England explained*; with prefatory observations by the editor, illustrative of the character of modern grand juries, which contain some important information, and many pointed and well-timed animadversions. We consider it highly expedient, at this period, when a kind of corporate attorney-generalship has been assumed by the notorious Bridge-street Association, that grand juries should be fully alive to the very important nature of their functions, and be put upon their guard against the insidious attempts of personal interest or party rancour. From any bias arising from political feeling, a body of men like the grand jury, assembled for the purposes of even-handed justice, cannot be kept too free; and we think that, in this view, the jealousy which the editor avows of the disproportionate number of justices of the peace on the grand-jury lists, is well founded. This objection, and others, may be easily obviated if the sheriff will fairly perform his duty. Instead of a partial selection, a full list ought to be returned of all persons liable to serve as grand jurors, and a regular rotation observed in summoning them. We should then look in vain for grand jurors setting themselves forth as political partizans, and uttering intemperate denunciations against offences, which are about to come under their own judicial cognizance. The whole pamphlet is full of instructive matter, and we recommend it to the serious perusal and consideration of our readers.

We do not know whether the administration of "truth severe, by fairy fiction drest," is not carried beyond the proper point, when the pages of a novel are made the vehicle of the most serious and abstruse doctrines of the church. *No Enthusiasm*, or a *Tale of the present Times*, is a work of this description, in which no inconsiderable talent and power of observation are devoted to the inculcation of the religious principles of the evangelical party in our church establishment. To every fair way of propagating these tenets, and to the present plan amongst the rest, we are not disposed to object; and, perhaps, to those persons whose scruples forbid them to touch

touch an unsanctified work of fancy, it furnishes a convenient mode of reconciling amusement and conscience. But then we must insist that other religious sects be treated with tolerable candour; which, we are sorry to say, is by no means the case in the volumes before us. The Catholics are described as implacable enemies to the establishment of the country; their tenets are said to neutralize the best principles of Christianity, and their civil emancipation is reprobed in the strongest terms. The subtleties of Unitarianism, a faith which is rather distinguished by its rejection of subtleties, are spoken of with a kind of horror, and no opportunity is omitted of depreciating every sect but that which, having had the good fortune to number the learned author (for we take it for granted he is a lawyer,) amongst its proselytes, has thus become, at once, the standard of spiritual truth. Nor are his political opinions at all more moderate. The visionary schemes of reform are rejected with contempt, as being either the masks of the designing or the dreams of the imbecile. In one of his views alone do we cordially coincide with the author, and this is in the diffusion of universal education, for which, strange to say, he is a strenuous advocate. Thus it is that the advancing spirit of the age urges on even the bigotted and the prejudiced to the adoption of beneficial measures, by which the web woven with so much care will be finally unravelled. Universal education is the only engine we ask, to effect the most generous and wholesome schemes of civil and ecclesiastical reformation. In other respects, we have derived considerable amusement from the perusal of the work, which is written in a pleasing and correct style, and is not without interest in its fabric.

We would willingly hope that the time is not far distant, when the government, taking advantage of the present interval of peace, will turn its serious attention to the subject of impressment, on which the opinion of professional men, we are happy to observe, begins to be very unequivocally expressed. As lovers of the constitution, and as philanthropists, we have nothing to say against the prevailing system. To arguments advanced against it by us in those characters, and as landmen into the bargain, it would be very cogently replied, that we are mere innovating theorists, who have never made a voyage, and wish to pave the way for reform. We very willingly, therefore, turn over the controversy to post-captains and lieutenants, who have been more conversant with hard blows than with subtle speculation; whose reforms will not be suspected of extending beyond the body politic of a man-of-war; but whose good sense and good feeling strongly point out to them the absurdity, the wickedness, and the disadvantages of

our abominable system of impressment. A valuable pamphlet, by CAPTAIN LAYMAN, of the navy, entitled, *The Pioneer, or Strictures on Maritime Strength and Economy*, embraces some just remarks and useful suggestions on this topic; to which we may add two other recent publications of considerable merit, under the titles of *Cursory Suggestions on Naval Subjects, with a Plan for raising Seamen by Ballot*, and *Reasons for abolishing Impressment*; by LIEUT. R. S. HALY, R.N. The object of the scheme, developed at some length, in the *Cursory Suggestions*, is to limit the period of service in the navy, and to establish an universal ballot, enforced by embargo, on the breaking out of a war; which the author is of opinion would supply a considerably greater number of able seamen than can possibly be raised by the impress. The *Reasons* are given in a very plain, honest, and earnest manner, and are, to our apprehension, unanswerable. We fervently unite with the writer in his warm expostulations: "In the name of God, of common sense, of humanity, of mercy, let this vile practice be abandoned; let at least some attempt be made to do without it." It is to be hoped that these prayers will not be given to the winds; that these solid arguments will not be disregarded; that corruption and abuse are not altogether unassailable and impregnable; and that, in this quarter at least, they will shortly yield to the united arguments and authority of so many gallant members of the profession.

An interesting volume of American Biography has lately appeared, entitled, *Memoirs of Charles Brockden Brown, the American Noctulist, Author of Wieland, Ormond, Arthur Mervyn, &c. with Selections from his Original Letters and Miscellaneous Writings*, by WM. DUNLAP. Mr. Brown's works have been long known to the English public, one of them, Arthur Mervyn, having been reprinted in this country nearly twenty years ago; and they appear to have obtained fully as much celebrity as they merit. The life of the novelist has afforded but little matter for the pen of his biographers, and exhibits nothing more than a sketch of those literary occupations to which Mr. Brown's life was devoted. He was originally destined to the profession of the law, but a morbid temper of mind, from which he was never free, induced him to relinquish his legal views; and he seems to have had recourse to literary pursuits rather as a means of filling up his time, than from any desire of distinction or love of gain. In his epistolary style he is not successful; he betrays too much sentimentousness and formality, and affects something of the stateliness of Johnson's style. The miscellanies at the end of the volume are not of much importance. To an American these Memoirs may be valuable; but, on this side of the Atlantic,

Atlantic, they will not, probably, excite much attention.

The question as to the injurious or beneficial effects of machinery has been of late contested with some warmth, in consequence of the depressed state of agriculture, and the attempts which have been made in some parts of the country to deter the farmer from the use of the threshing machines. In Norfolk and Suffolk many of these machines have been riotously destroyed, and we observe that many gentlemen have recommended to their tenants to desist from using them. This measure originates, no doubt, in a very benevolent motive; but we confess it seems to us absurd to compel the farmer, in the midst of his distress, to thresh his corn in a more tedious and expensive way than before. This is not the way to relieve him, nor, in the end, to serve the labourer, who cannot thrive on the ruin of the farmer. It is not the threshing machine which has thrown agricultural labourers out of employ, but a financial machine of a very different structure. Let the farmer get, what he cannot get under the present system, a permanent remunerating price for his crops, and we should soon see the labouring classes in full employ, in spite of machines for threshing, or for any other purpose. We have been led into these remarks by a little tract, entitled, *An Address to Manufacturers, Farmers, &c. proving the use of machinery to be destructive to the morals and happiness of the nation*,—a position in which we cannot at all concur with the author, whose work, however well meant, is calculated to spread very mistaken and mischievous notions. Of the general good effect of machinery, in supplying an article of necessity or comfort in greater abundance, and at a diminished price, there cannot be a doubt. Nor do we consider its particular effect on the labourer to be more questionable. Every diminution in price acts as a bounty on consumption; and the increase of consumption will create a demand for additional labour. No one will pretend to say that, without the aid of ingenious machinery, our cotton and woollen manufactories would have employed more than a small proportion of their present hands. The low prices and extensive markets created by machinery have been found, by experience, to call more labour into action than can be required by the limited demand for the slower and more expensive operations of the hand. To conclude with an example: the invention of the press threw a number of scribes out of employ, but we think it must be allowed that this machine has found occupation for an incalculably greater number of labourers than would ever have earned a livelihood by the pen.

The relatives of the late Rev. CALER

EVANS have acted with sound discretion in publishing his *Sermons*, which are characterised by much good sense and very excellent principles, both moral and religious. When regarded as the productions of a young man, who was cut off, at the early age of twenty-one, from the society of which he promised to become a distinguished ornament, they may be regarded as singular indications of mature excellence. A short but interesting memoir is prefixed to the sermons, from the pen of the editor, Dr. T. Southwood Smith, who has recorded the talents and virtues of his deceased young friend in terms of warm, and apparently well-founded, affection and esteem. An amusing journal of a tour, under the title of "A Week's Ramble into the Western Highlands," is subjoined, which is interesting, as another relic of the young author; and the volume concludes with an excellent Sermon on Resignation, by the Rev. John Evans, the father of the deceased, being the first preached after the death of his son, and written for that occasion.

The sudden and afflicting catastrophe, which terminated the career of one of the most original and imaginative of our poets, has excited general sympathy and regret; and the admirers of his brilliant and eccentric genius will not be slow to lament his fate, and commemorate his high endowments. We notice a short, but elegant and feeling tribute to his memory, in an *Elegy on the Death of Percy Bysshe Shelley*, by ARTHUR BROOKE, whose compositions we have heretofore had opportunities of mentioning with deserved approbation. There is much pathos and poetical spirit in Mr. Brooke's stanzas; and it is an affecting consideration, that the generous poet, who so lately gave "the meed of his melodious tear" to the grave of the young and unfortunate Keats, to whom he was personally unknown, should so soon claim the same melancholy offices, and receive them, as in this instance, from stranger hands. It is not fit that he should "float upon his watery bier unwept," who has "built the lofty rhyme" so often and so well, and from whom, in the maturity of his extraordinary powers, so much more might have been expected. Nor will the effusion under our notice, though extremely pleasing and creditable to the sentiments and talents of its author, supersede the exertion of the high and acknowledged genius of some of Mr. Shelley's personal friends, on whom the task of raising an honourable and lasting monument to his fame seems naturally to devolve.

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Mr. ROSCOE, of Liverpool, has in the press, the Poetical and Miscellaneous Works of Alexander Pope, including the notes of Warburton, Warton, and various commentators, with a new life of the author, and annotations.

Rev. Mr. ORMAN, of Mildenhall, Suffolk, is preparing for publication, a Selection of the Odes or Ghazels of the Persian Poet Hafiz, with poetical

and prose translations. It will be accompanied with copious notes, and a vocabulary to each ghazel; a biographical account of Hafiz will be prefixed, together with a short account of the nature of Persian versification, and an epitome of Persian grammar.

Dr. RUDGE will shortly publish, in two volumes octavo, Lectures on Genesis, or plain Historical Sermons on the Leading Characters and most important Events recorded in the Book of Genesis.

A tragedy, entitled Werner, or the Inheritance, by Lord BYRON, is announced.

Speedily will be published, in two volumes, octavo, Columbia, a geographical, statistical, agricultural, commercial, historical, and political account of that interesting country; intended as a manual for the merchant and the settler. The work will be embellished with a map, and with portraits of the President Bolivar and Don F. A. Zea.

A new edition of *Bytlneri Lyra Prophetica* is printing at the Glasgow University press, and will be published early in November, in one vol. 8vo.

The Seventh Part of the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana* will appear in October.

MULLER's recent Travels in Greece constitute the next ensuing number of the "Journal of Modern Travels."

Mr. ROSCOE has in the press, Observations on Prison Discipline and Solitary Confinement, including an enquiry into the causes of the inefficient state of the American penitentiaries, with a copious appendix of original documents

documents, illustrative of this very important subject.

C. MILLS, esq. is preparing a History of Rome, from the earliest period to the termination of the empire, which will form ten octavo volumes.

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MR. W. WALLACE, lecturer on anatomy and surgery, is printing a System of General Anatomy, in an octavo volume.

The following Courses of Lectures will be delivered in the ensuing season at the Surrey Institution:—

1. On the History and Utility of Literary Institutions, by JAMES JENNINGS, esq. on Friday, Nov. 1, at seven o'clock in the evening precisely.

2. On Chemistry; by GOLDSWORTHY GURNEY, esq.

3. On Music; by W. CROTCH, Mus.D. Professor of Music in the University of Oxford. And,

4. On Pneumatics and Electricity; by CHARLES WOODWARD, esq. early in 1823.

MR. BOWRING intends shortly to publish a second volume of his interesting Specimens of the Russian Poets.

MR. J. G. LOCKHART has in the press, in a small quarto volume, Sixty Ancient Ballads, translated from the Spanish, with notes and illustrations.

A Catalogue of Miscellaneous Books, on sale by Mr. RUSHER, of Reading, including recent purchases, is in the press, and is expected to be ready in a few days.

Shortly will be published, a very considerable portion of the celebrated treatise of Cicero de Republica, discovered by M. Angelo Mai, the Keeper of the Vatican Library, in a *codex rescriptus*. The fragments are not only such as to increase our regret at the loss of the entire work, but are of sufficient length to give a correct idea of the whole.

The Life and Remains of the late Dr. Clarke, of Cambridge, is in the press.

MR. BRITTON is preparing a handsome volume, descriptive and illustrative of Fonthill Abbey. He has been at that mansion collecting mate-

rials for its history, and making descriptive notes. Mr. Cattermole, the artist employed by him, has made elaborately-finished drawings on the spot. Some of these are peculiarly rich, effective, and splendid. The interior views are so brilliant in colouring, with purple, scarlet, crimson, gold, ebony, painted glass, &c. that nothing but high finishing and colouring on the spot can do justice to the subjects.

Fifty Lithographic Prints, illustrative of a tour in France, Switzerland, and Italy, during the years 1819, 20, and 21, from original drawings taken in Italy, the Alps, and the Pyrenees, by MARIANNE COLSTOW, in octavo, are preparing for publication.

The Rev. Dr. EVANS has on the eve of publication, a new edition, with one hundred sketches of biography, of his Golden Centenary, or Sequel to the Sketch of the Denominations of the Christian World.

Towards the close of last year an expedition was fitted out from Deptford, consisting of the Leven and Baracuta, from which accounts have been lately received, announcing that on the 28th of May they were about to proceed on the further objects of their voyage. The Persian Gulf and the Red Sea were to be particularly explored and surveyed.

Cumberland-gate, the great northern entrance to Hyde-park, is about to undergo a very great improvement from the classical taste of Mr. HOPE. This gentleman, with a public spirit which cannot be too highly commended, has made an offer to remove the old gate, and erect a new one, with a double entrance, at his own expense. This offer has been accepted; the workmen have already began their operations; and, from the auspices under which the work is to be performed, we have no doubt it will do credit to the taste and opulence of the founder, and remain a lasting ornament to the metropolis.

An Historical Sketch of the United States of America is in the press, accompanied by personal observations made during a residence of several years in that country, by ISAAC HOLMES.

The tenth quarterly number of the Investigator will be published on the 1st of October.

A vessel, sixty feet in length, has been discovered at Matham, near Rolvenden, Kent. It was found buried

ried partly under the bed of the river Rother, where it is supposed to have lain 500 years. The following description of it has appeared in the local newspapers:—

“It is conjectured, with a great degree of probability, to have been a Dutch or Danish vessel lost in the great storm of 1286, which diverted the original course of the Rother to its present channel. On a casual inspection the appearance of the vessel favours but little such hypotheses as ascribe to it a title to such remote antiquity; it differs apparently but little from a west-country barge of the present day; though several minutiae observable on a closer view, together with the date ascribed to the several articles found on board, give it nevertheless some claim to attention as a relic of former years. A flat-bottomed boat, much decayed, though apparently of more modern construction than the vessel itself, has been discovered astern, and has occasioned conjecture to recede still further from the idea of ascribing to it even that degree of antiquity which it had previously held claim to, but is supposed, generally, to be altogether unconnected with her; her planks are put together after the present mode, she is caulked with hair, and as high as the vessel's stern. A plate of pewter or silver has been detached from her larboard quarter, where it was affixed by nails, it has the letters *DP* at the top; in other parts of the vessel the following articles were found:—A time-keeper, greatly resembling a milk-skimmer, and but little decayed; the holes for the insertion of pegs to note down the time, as recorded by the escape of the sand in the hour-glass; two dead eyes, thinner than the present make; three can-hooks, apparently modern; the breast bone of a bird, as thick as a two-penny piece; the horn of some animal, and several pieces of rope and iron. The vessel is caulked with moss, her stern is straight, and her rudder pressed close against her stern, on the starboard side.”

The *Cento*, a volume of prose selections, from the most approved works of living authors, will appear in the course of the ensuing month.

The Rev. T. H. HORNE, M.A. has in the press, a third edition of his *Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures*, in four volumes octavo, corrected, and illustrated with numerous maps and fac-similes of biblical manuscripts. It is expected to be ready in the course of November next. At the same time will be published, with one new plate, a small supplement to the second edition, (of which a limited number only will be printed,) so arranged as to be

inserted in the respective volumes, without injury to the binding.

A Chart of all the Public and Endowed Free Grammar Schools in the Kingdom, is in the press.

Mr. JOHN HUNT will shortly publish the *Vision of Judgment*, by Quevedo Redivivus, said to be from the pen of Lord Byron.

The Rev. R. T. ENGLAND, editor of the “*Letters of the Abbé Edgeworth*,” is preparing for publication, the *Life of the celebrated Father O’Leary*.

GOETHE’S *Poetical Works*, in one volume 18mo. with ten wood engravings, will be published in the course of October.

Mr. W. S. HARRIS has lately exemplified, by experiment on the *Louisa* and *Caledonia* men-of-war at Plymouth, the utility of his invention for restoring the electrical equilibrium, by the means of a copper conductor fixed in the masts, through the bottom of ships. Mr. H. proposes to place in the back of the masts a slip of copper, which is to be continued to the interior or hole of the cap of each mast; consequently, coming into contact with the mast above, the continuity will be preserved, without preventing the upper masts being lowered. The conductors of the lower masts are to be continued to the keel, and made to communicate with one or more copper bolts in contact with the exterior copper or the water. This arrangement preserves a permanent conductor, so long as any part of the mast is continued. We have often recommended the same principle for the preservation of houses and buildings. Lead or copper should be used instead of the ridge tile, and a slip of the same material should be continued to the ground. This would constitute the most perfect species of conductor. The pointed rods, often erected at great expense, are silly toys, or species of philosophical clap-traps addressed to the gazing vulgar.

Mr. THOMAS DALE, B.A. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, author of the “*Widow of the City of Nain*,” is preparing for publication a new translation of the *Tragedies of Sophocles*; the object of which has been, to render the various metres of the Greek tragedian, by measures, as nearly corresponding with the original as the genius of the English language will permit. The work will be comprised in two volumes octavo, and is expect-

ed to be ready for publication early in the ensuing spring.

A work entitled Royal Naval Biography, to consist of genealogical, biographical, and historical memoirs of all the flag-officers, captains, and commanders of his Majesty's fleet, now living, is nearly ready for the press, to be published by subscription. The first part of this work, containing Memoirs of the Flag-Officers, Superannuated Rear-Admirals, and Retired Captains, will be printed as soon as a sufficient number of subscriptions have been obtained.—Memoirs of the Post-Captains and Commanders will speedily follow.

The Port-folio, a collection of engravings from antiquarian, architectural, and topographical subjects, curious works of art, &c. with descriptions, is now ready for publication. This undertaking is intended to form a cabinet of engravings of the miscellaneous works of art and antiquity scattered throughout Great Britain, interspersed with views of seats distinguished by architectural beauty, or rendered subjects of public curiosity by antiquity of character or historical

circumstance; together with other objects of marked topographical interest neglected in preceding publications.

In a few days, from the pen of a parent, Gleanings and Recollections to assist the Memory of Youth, dedicated from a Father to his Son.

A very interesting experiment has been made of steam-vessels on canals, in the Union Canal at Edinburgh, with a large boat, twenty-eight feet long, constructed with an internal movement. The boat had twenty-six persons on board; and, although drawing fifteen inches of water, she was propelled by only four men at the rate of between four and five miles an hour, while the agitation of the water was confined entirely to the centre of the canal.

According to the late statistical returns, the inhabited houses of England, Scotland, and Wales, are about 2,430,000; and the uninhabited above 80,000. The total of the houses of Dublin is said to be 24,000; of these only about 16,000 pay local taxes, and full 4,000 are to be let every day in the year.

The following is an analysis of the increase and decrease of crime (that is, of poverty and distress,) in the different counties:—

<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
Anglesey	Brecon
Bedford	Bucks
Berks	Cardigan
Cambridge	Carmarthen
Carnarvon	Chester
Cumberland	Cornwall
Derby	Denbigh
Devon	Flint
Dorset	Glamorgan
Durham	Gloucester
Essex	Herts
Bristol	Huntingdon
Hants	Kent
Hereford	Lancaster
Leicester	Lincoln
Monmouth	London and Middlesex
Montgomery	Merioneth
Oxford	Norfolk
Rutland	Northampton
Somerset	Northumberland
Suffolk	Nottingham
Surrey	Pembroke
Sussex	Radnor
Westmoreland	Salop
Wilts	Stafford
Worcester	Warwick
	York

A work on the subject of our extensive possessions in India, in one volume octavo, will be published in October, entitled, an Inquiry into the Expediency of applying the Principles of Colonial Policy to the Government of India, and of effecting an essential change in its landed tenures, and in the character of its inhabitants.

The following curious particulars are elicited by the late population reports:—

Men 100 years, and upwards.

In England	57
Wales	3
Scotland.....	40

Total

Women 100 years, and upwards.

In England	111
Wales	18
Scotland	62

Total..... 191

RUSSIA.

Lithography is making rapid progress in this country, where it bids fair to become popular. A series of portraits of celebrated living characters has been commenced by a young artist at St. Petersburg.

It appears from a statistical map of Russia, lately published, that the population of this vast empire, of which the superficies is 298,950 square miles, is increased to 40,067,000, and that the amount of the poll-tax and the taxes on beverage is 169,350,000 roubles.

GERMANY.

The imperial government have lately offered one thousand ducats in gold to the author of the best work on the construction of windmills, whether he be a native or foreigner.

The lovers of philology and classical literature will rejoice to hear that the publication of TISCHBEIN'S Illustrations of Homer has lately been resumed, after a lapse of twenty years. The seventh number of this magnificent work, forming the first of a new series, has just been published, and the archaeological erudition and superior taste it displays renders it an honourable testimony of that zeal for classical literature by which Germany has long been pre-eminently distinguished.

ITALY.

The *Res Literariæ* is now completed with the third volume. This work is a bibliographical and critical miscellany; its main object is Italian literature, and the Latin writers of Italy

in the middle ages. The three volumes contain 250 articles. The edition is limited to seventy-five copies, a few of which have been sent to England. The first volume was printed at Naples in 1820; and the second at Rome, in the following year.

The Academy of Lucca has lately published the first volume of its Transactions, prefixed to which is an historical account of the rise of this Society. It originated in 1584, when it was held in the house of Gian Lorenzo Malpighio, the person named by Tasso in two of his admirable dialogues. During two centuries the institution maintained itself without any attention on the part of the government, until 1805, when it was put on an improved footing, and received its present appellation.

FRANCE.

A work is said to be forthcoming at Paris, entitled "Memorial of St. Helena, or Journal of every Act of Bonaparte's Life during his first Eighteen Months' Sojourn in the Island."—We may conclude, however, from its appearance at Paris, that it will be sufficiently tame and obsequious, or no printer would dare to engage in it. O'Meara's honest "Voice from St. Helena" is proscribed at the French Custom-houses, and, though in the English language, is seized wherever it is found. Every book containing a scintillation of public spirit, or enlivened by the spirit of free enquiry, is treated in like manner; and the genius of that country, which at one time could boast of its Voltaire, Rousseau, and D'Alembert, will soon be on a level with that of Austria and Prussia, where no work worthy of being read in a free country has appeared for the last thirty years. Reprints of English poets, and standard English authors, seem at present to be the chief objects of speculation among the Parisian booksellers.

Mr. J. B. SAY, justly celebrated for his writings on political economy, has announced his intention to establish, about the beginning of November, at his house, No. 92, Rue du Faubourg St. Martin, at Paris, a Series of Conversations on Political Economy, for the benefit of those gentlemen who may wish to acquire a more extended knowledge of that science, and who procure a recommendation from some person of known respectability, which must

must be forwarded to the house of the Professor, together with the subscription for the course, which is twelve pounds.

From the collections in the Paris Museums, M. HUMBOLDT estimates the known species of plants at 56,000, and those of animals at 51,700; among which 44,000 insects, 4,000 birds, 700 reptiles, and 500 mammalia. In Europe live about 400 species of birds, 80 mammalia, and 30 reptiles; and in the opposite southern zone, on the Cape, we find likewise almost five times more birds than mammalia. Towards the equator, the proportion of birds, and particularly of reptiles, increases considerably. According to Cuvier's enumeration of fossil animals, it appears that in ancient periods the globe was inhabited much more by mammalia than birds.

NETHERLANDS.

Some activity prevails in the presses of the Netherlands, owing to the less liberal system of France. A fine edition of Choiseul Gouffier's Greece is printing in ten volumes octavo, and some original works of Travels, History, and Biography, have lately appeared at Brussels. A translation is even announced of O'Meara's "Voice from St. Helena;" and, though the press does not enjoy the protection of Trial by Jury, yet the government is confident in its own strength, and does not appear to tremble at the warnings or the voice of truth.

AFRICA.

The Prussian naturalists, Drs. EHRENBERG and HEMPRICK, on their travels in Northern Africa, arrived on the 15th of February at Dongola, the capital of Nubia. They had previously forwarded ten chests and four casks, with subjects of natural history, to the Royal Museum at Berlin.

AMERICA.

The union of the American lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, by a canal from Hudson's river, goes rapidly on to completion. In a few months the Grand Western Canal, 315 miles in length, will cause the inland seas and the ocean to mingle their great waters. Ten thousand men have been for some time employed in this vast enterprise, which is the offspring of the bold policy of the chief magistrate of New York.

WEST INDIES.

The following letter from Boyer, president of Hayti, to M. Jullien, conductor of the *Revue Encyclopedique*, proves that that eminent man is duly attentive to the interests of literature, and argues well for the happiness and improvement of Hayti.

Liberty—Equality.

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

J. Pierre Boyer, President of Hayti, to Mr. Jullien Founder; Director of the *Revue Encyclopedique*.

Sir,—I have, in the interval of a few days, received the letters which you sent me, dated the 15th of October and the 4th of November last, the first by Mr. Frederic, and the other by Mr. St. Georges, for whom you ask my interest. I do not think that this young man, in conforming to the laws and customs of the country, will meet any obstacle to the success of the affairs entrusted to him: the protection which government is glad to give to commerce, must leave no fear to foreign speculators who come here, on the result of the operations they seek to make. Should, however, your *protégé* happen to experience any difficulty in the pursuit of his commercial affairs, and should it depend on me to facilitate their success, you may be assured I will give him my protection.

I have read with much satisfaction the first of the above-mentioned letters, and am sensible to the obliging expressions it contains. In giving my opinion on your *Revue Encyclopedique*, I paid but a feeble homage to the merit of that important publication. I am sorry, but not surprised, at the obstacles it meets with from suspicious men, inimical to all philanthropy; it is natural that all which throws a dazzling lustre hurts eyes which fear the light; but what is not less certain is, that the more efforts these blind men make to hinder the progress of the *Revue*, the more they will enhance its worth. A production which holds so distinguished a place in the literary world, and has obtained so many honourable testimonials, (eulogies,) must certainly triumph, a little sooner or a little later, over all the attempts directed against it.

From the time this letter reaches you, you will oblige me by reckoning me among the number of your subscribers for ten copies of the *Revue Encyclopedique*.

Receive, sir, a new assurance of my distinguished consideration. J. BOYER.

Port-au-Prince, 15th August, 1821.

18th Year of Independence.

It affords us pleasure to learn that the press is unshackled in Hayti, and that a system of civil liberty governs that noble island.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

THAT convalescence from croup requires the most solicitous attention, both from parent and physician, in order to obviate the immediate recurrence of this cruel disorder, has been painfully proved in the practice of the Reporter during the few preceding days. Of the last two cases that he has seen of croup, fairly and fully marked, the one was a beautiful child, that was in the morning under the immediate grasp of death, and in the evening apparently as well as it had ever been since birth.

Grandmamma (the good ladies that go under this name are too often the determined enemies, both to the physical and moral well-being of young people,) grandmamma had ordered the child in question something "comforting and supporting" in the shape of solid meat, of no inconsiderable quantity, just before bed-time: in the night the fearful noise and frightful struggle were again heard and witnessed; and death, on this second attempt, succeeded in the seizure of its victim at about the same period in the evening of the ensuing day that the "doctors" had been laughed at for their caution, and practically derided and opposed on the preceding.

In the second case, the recurrence of the croupal inflammation was plainly caused by an injudicious exposure to cold air. Here powerful measures are again promising success, but the fate of the patient will probably be determined long before the present paper is put to press.*

A remarkable instance of aphonia has recently presented itself to the writer, which has been most successfully treated by galvanism, in combination with the nitras argenti. The subject was a young and amiable female, who had been deprived of her voice for nearly four months, and had taken steel, with other medicinals, without effect. In the course of three days from the commencement of the galvanism, and the drug just named, the voice began to return; and it has, at length, regained all its wonted clearness and energy.

* There is now reason to hope that this last case will proclaim the triumph of medicine.

It is not, perhaps, very easy to apportion the due share of respective credit to the two remedial agents thus simultaneously tried in this interesting case; but the writer conceives, that the galvanic influence might, in many cases, be brought to bear with more decided and permanent efficacy, by combining its exhibition with a substance, which we know is not only powerful, but often permanent in its effects. It is a remarkable fact, that the perception of a metallic impregnation of the frame from a particular taste is the same from galvanism as from the nitrate of silver. It ought to be mentioned, that Mr. La Beaume was the galvanic operator in the instance now referred to.

Renal affections the Reporter often finds to have been treated, and he is conscious of not having unfrequently treated them himself, as mere derangements of the stomach. This oversight and mistake may, in many instances, be partly ascribable to that indolent disposition, to generalize which the "digestive-organs" views of medicine are apt to engender. M. Majendie, a celebrated physiologist of France, expresses astonishment that so philosophical a nation as the English should rest in the empirical and delusive contentment arising out of this source. He, indeed, at least in the present writer's opinion, denies the stomach even its due operation in the manufacturing of maladies, which develop themselves more especially through the medium of the kidneys, giving to the latter organs their more than deserved share in the morbid processes; but, certain it is, that stomach ailments, even of a formidable cast and character, are often merely sympathetic sequels of renal derangement; and that, too, in cases where calculus is neither present nor in prospect, a circumstance to which the Reporter has thought it proper to call the reader's attention, in consequence of having lately had occasion to witness a more than ordinary proportion of lumbar and stomach complaints thus connected with, and closely simulating, each other.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford Row, Sept. 20, 1822.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

MR. BABBAGE has made a very extraordinary discovery on the application of machinery to the purpose of calculating and printing mathematical tables. He states that the intolerable labour and fatiguing monotony of a continued repetition of similar arithmetical calculations, first

excited the desire, and afterwards suggested the idea, of a machine, which, by the aid of gravity (weight), or any other moving power, should become a substitute for one of the lowest operations of human intellect. The first engine of which drawings were made was one which is capable

of computing any table by the aid of differences, whether they are positive or negative, or of both kinds. With respect to the number of the order of the differences, the nature of the machinery did not in my own opinion, nor in that of a skilful mechanic whom I consulted, appear to be restricted to any very limited number; and I should venture to construct one with ten or a dozen orders with perfect confidence. One remarkable property of this machine is, that the greater the number of differences, the more the engine will outstrip the most rapid calculator.—By the application of certain parts of no great degree of complexity, this may be converted into a machine for extracting the roots of equations, and consequently the roots of numbers; and the extent of the approximation depends on the magnitude of the machine.—Of a machine for multiplying any number of figures by any number, I have several sketches; but it is not yet brought to that degree of perfection which I should wish to give it before it is to be executed. I have also certain principles by which, if it should be desirable, a table of prime numbers might be made, extending from 0 to 10 millions. Another machine, whose plans are much more advanced than several of those just named, is one for constructing tables which have no order of differences constant.—A vast variety of equations of finite differences may by its means be solved, and a variety of tables, which could be produced in successive parts by the first machine I have mentioned, could be calculated by the latter one with a still less exertion of human thought. Another and very remarkable point in the structure of this machine is, that it will calculate tables governed by laws which have not been hitherto shown to be explicitly determinable, or that it will solve equations for which analytical methods of solution have not yet been contrived. Supposing these engines executed, there would yet be wanting other means to ensure the accuracy of the printed tables to be produced by them. The errors of the persons employed to copy the figures presented by the engines would first interfere with their correctness. To remedy this evil, I have contrived means by which the machines themselves shall take from several boxes containing type, the numbers which they calculate, and place them side by side; thus becoming at the same time a substitute for the compositor and the computer: by which means all error in copying, as well as in printing, is removed.—There are, however, two sources of error which have not yet been guarded against. The ten boxes with which the engine is provided contain each about three thousand types; any box hav-

ing of course only those of one number in it. It may happen that the person employed in filling these boxes shall accidentally place a wrong type in some of them; as, for instance, the number 2 in the boxes which ought only to contain 7s. When these boxes are delivered to the superintendent of the engine, I have provided a simple and effectual means by which he shall in less than half an hour ascertain whether, amongst these 30,000 types, there be any individual misplaced or even inverted. The other cause of error to which I have alluded arises from the type falling out when the page has been set up: this I have rendered impossible, by means of a similar kind.—To bring to perfection the various machinery which I have contrived would require an expense, both of time and money, which can be known only to those who have themselves attempted to execute mechanical inventions. Of the greater part of that which has been mentioned, I have at present contented myself with sketches on paper, accompanied by short memorandums, by which I might at any time more fully develop the contrivances; and, where any new principles are introduced, I have had models executed, in order to examine their actions. For the purpose of demonstrating the practicability of these views, I have chosen the engine for differences, and have constructed one of them, which will produce any tables whose second differences are constant. Its size is the same as that which I should propose for any more extensive one of the same kind: the chief difference would be, that in one intended for use there would be a greater repetition of the same parts, in order to adapt it to the calculation of a larger number of figures. Of the action of this engine, you have yourself had opportunities of judging, and I will only at present mention a few trials which have since been made by some scientific gentlemen, to whom it has been shown, in order to determine the rapidity with which it calculates. The computed table is presented to the eye at two opposite sides of the machine; and, a friend having undertaken to write down the numbers as they appeared, it proceeded to make a table from the formula $x^2 + x + 41$. In the earlier numbers my friend, in writing quickly, rather more than kept pace with the engine; but, as soon as four figures were required, the machine was at least equal in speed to the writer. In another trial it was found that thirty numbers of the same table were calculated in two minutes and thirty seconds; as these contained eighty two figures, the engine produced thirty-three every minute. In another trial it produced figures at the rate of forty-four in a minute. As the

machine may be made to move uniformly by a weight, this rate might be maintained for any length of time, and I believe few writers would be found to copy with equal speed for many hours together. Imperfect as a first machine generally is, and suffering as this particular one does from great defect in the workmanship, I have every reason to be satisfied with the accuracy of its computations; and, by the few skilful mechanics to whom I have in confidence shown it, I am assured that its principles are such, that it may be carried to any extent. In fact, the parts of which it consists are few, but frequently repeated, resembling in this respect the arithmetic to which it is applied, which, by the aid of a few digits often repeated, produces all the wide variety of number. The wheels of which it consists are numerous, but few move at the same time; and I have employed a principle by which any small error that may arise from accident or bad workmanship is corrected as soon as it is produced, in such a manner as effectually to prevent any accumulation of small errors from producing a wrong figure in the calculation.—Of those contrivances by which the composition is to be effected, I have made many experiments and several models; the results of these leave me no reason to doubt of success, which is still further confirmed by a working model that is just finished.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER AND BAROMETER IN AUGUST AND SEPT. 1822.

	Thermometer.		Barometer.
	Night.	Day.	Morning.
Aug. 24	49	66	29.70
25	47	63	66
26	42	64	66
27	41	68	66
28	47	62	68
29	52	62	50
30	48	62	74
31	41	70	87
Sept. 1	47	70	30.
2	40	63	29.90
3	56	68	83
4	45	70	90
5	56	67	80
6	58	70	78
7	40	67	90
8	53	64	78
9	47	60	85
10	37	68	98
11	52	60	30.
12	54	68	29.74
13	43	65	30.
14	45	64	8
15	54	63	29.90
16	51	75	97
17	54	73	97
18	53	74	30.
19	53	72	29.99
20	54	70	90
21	52	70	80
22	55	67	80

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

HARVEST was finished in the southern and forward districts during the course of the last month; in the northern and less favoured, during the present. A tolerably accurate general estimate may now be formed. On all the best lands, wherever situated, the wheat crop is considerably above an average, the quality uncommonly weighty and fine; and the straw, although not so bulky as in some years, substantial and extremely valuable. The oat-straw, as fodder, will almost equal the hay of some years. The spring crops, it is now confirmed, are generally defective, but the quality is generally good; upon moist and productive light lands, however, some of these crops have reached an average; and, with respect to barley, it is remarked in the barley counties, that the old stock on hand equals in quantity the new growth. Hays and grasses rather of fine condition than very great plenty, with exceptions of heavy crops and constant plenty of green food, particularly aftermath on various parts. On potatoes and turnips nothing new, the former a universally productive growth, the quantity greatly enhanced by superior quality, the latter de-

fective in both; as to Swedes, scarcely any quotable crop. The eagerness of the farmers, and the two growths, occasioned part of the wheat almost every where to be carted and stacked prematurely; whence heating, and a necessity of preventive measures. A great hop and fruit year, even to pears, in some parts. The greatest grape season of the last forty. The cider manufactory has commenced. The live stock and flesh markets, as well as that of corn, have of late made some stand and some advance in price; but autumn, the season of plenty and of overflow, is at hand. The fallows are backward for want of rain, and very little wheat has yet been put into the earth. The state of the farming interest is truly deplorable, in which the poor labourer must necessarily share. It is greatly to the honour of Sir Henry Bunbury, that he has taken the lead in recommending, by a circular to his Suffolk tenantry, the discontinuance for the present of the use of the threshing machine.

Smithfield:—Beef, 2s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.—Mutton, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.—Veal, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.—Pork, 2s. 6d. dairy do. 3s. 6d. to 4s.—Lamb, 2s. 6d. to 3s.—English bacon,

bacon, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.—Irish, quality of late inferior, 3s. to 3s. 6d.—Raw fat, 2s. 2½d.

—The quartern loaf in London, 9d.—Hay, 42s. to 4l. 4s.—Clover, do. 45s. to 92s.—Straw, 24s. to 40s.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 23s. to 54s.—Barley, 16s. to 34s.—Oats, 14s. to 30s.

Coals in the pool, 36s. 6d. to 43s. 9d. Middlesex; Sept. 23.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Number of Gallons of Malt Spirit received into Stock by each of the Principal Rectifying Houses in England in the Years 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1821.

	Oct. 10, 1818.	Oct. 10, 1819.	Oct. 10, 1820.	Oct. 10, 1821.	Average.
Hodges and Co. London.....	490,384	543,800	536,587	531,956	526,932
P. Booth and Co. do.	485,974	384,850	286,569	277,054	358,612
Gordon, Knight, and Co. do.	282,325	267,383	233,884	288,103	267,925
Sir Robert Burnett and Co. do.	204,950	262,351	239,940	234,548	235,197
Smith and Goldie, do.	283,258	221,260	200,947	209,555	228,755
Sedger and Co. do.	216,103	218,295	200,866	276,267	227,883
M. Langdale and Co. do.	255,562	206,947	149,313	144,101	188,981
John Nicholson, do.	159,460	151,180	161,706	163,545	158,974
Robt. Preston and Co. Liverpool	169,700	135,649	163,201	162,418	157,742
Thomas Castle and Co. Bristol ..	106,263	125,057	155,918	179,469	141,677
Child, Vickers and Co. London..	132,448	132,210	116,989	113,875	123,880
John Bockett and Co. do.	115,854	105,293	115,236	116,278	112,665
H. Pidgeon and Co. do.	135,386	96,958	109,116	97,034	109,623
G. Richards and Co. do.	106,492	109,666	88,685	109,917	103,690
James Bishop and Co. do.	104,597	97,480	82,285	105,619	97,345
James Deady, do.	103,110	88,869	90,454	45,319	41,933
M. Currie and Co. do.	91,647	79,566	74,167	56,292	75,593
Thos. Siddon and Co. Liverpool	66,978	87,203	64,810	71,305	72,574
John Reid, London	77,463	74,519	69,936	67,132	72,262
T. Browning and Co. do.	89,818	61,588	58,832	74,144	71,045
Thomas Davies, do.	81,335	62,728	68,592	68,676	70,333
H. and W. Pounsett, do.	79,320	71,865	62,666	65,788	69,310
T. Gaitskell and Co. do.	68,679	56,309	53,780	68,057	61,706
Thomas Wyatt and Co. do.	69,209	59,877	55,937	55,666	59,922
Holmes and Co. do.	66,938	49,712	57,020	52,506	56,548
F. Williams, Worcester	64,449	55,581	50,935	46,158	54,273
N. Manghan, London	59,023	49,850	51,505	51,315	52,924

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

	Aug. 26.				Sept. 20.				
Cocoa, W. I. common ..£2 8 0	to	2 12 0	2 8 0	to	2 10 0	2 8 0	percwt.		
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary 4 15 0	—	5 2 0	4 13 0	—	4 18 0	4 15 0	do.		
—, fine .. 3 12 0	—	5 16 0	6 14 0	—	7 8 0	6 14 0	do.		
—, Mocha	10 0 0	— 10 10 0	8 10 0	—	10 10 0	8 10 0	do.		
Cotton, W. I. common .. 0 0 7½	—	0 0 8½	0 0 7½	—	0 0 8½	0 0 8½	per lb.		
—, Demerara	0 0 8¾	— 0 0 10½	0 0 8¾	—	0 0 10½	0 0 10½	do.		
Currants	5 11 0	— 5 18 0	5 2 0	—	5 15 0	5 11 0	per cwt.		
Figs, Turkey	2 16 0	— 3 0 0	2 10 0	—	2 14 0	2 16 0	do.		
Flax, Riga	52 0 0	— 53 0 0	52 0 0	—	53 0 0	52 0 0	per ton.		
Hemp, Riga, Rhine	42 0 0	— 43 0 0	43 0 0	—	44 0 0	42 0 0	do.		
Hops, new, Pockets ...	3 0 0	— 4 10 0	3 10 0	—	4 15 0	3 0 0	per cwt.		
—, Sussex, do.	2 16 0	— 3 5 0	2 16 0	—	3 10 0	2 16 0	do.		
Iron, British, Bars ...	9 0 0	— 10 0 0	9 0 0	—	10 0 0	9 0 0	per ton.		
—, Pigs	6 0 0	— 7 0 0	6 0 0	—	7 0 0	6 0 0	do.		
Oil, Lucca	39 0 0	— 0 0 0	39 0 0	—	0 0 0	39 0 0	per jar.		
—, Galipoli	55 0 0	— 56 0 0	55 0 0	—	56 0 0	55 0 0	per ton.		
Rags	2 0 0	— 2 0 6	2 0 0	—	2 0 6	2 0 0	per cwt.		
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3 5 0	— 0 0 0	3 5 0	—	3 10 0	3 5 0	do.		
Rice, Patna kind	0 14 0	— 0 16 0	0 13 0	—	0 15 0	0 14 0	do.		
—, East India	0 11 0	— 0 13 0	0 10 0	—	0 12 0	0 11 0	do.		
Silk, China, raw	0 17 1	— 1 1 6	0 17 1	—	1 1 6	0 17 1	per lb.		
—, Bengal, skein	0 15 1	— 0 18 7	0 15 1	—	0 18 7	0 15 1	do.		
Spices, Cinnamon	0 7 0	— 0 7 6	0 7 0	—	0 7 6	0 7 0	do.		
—, Cloves	0 3 6	— 0 3 11	0 3 3	—	0 3 11	0 3 6	do.		
—, Nutmegs	0 3 8	— 0 3 10	0 3 8	—	0 3 10	0 3 8	do.		

Spices,

Spices, Pepper, black ..	0	0	6½	—	0	0	6½	—	0	0	6½	—	0	0	6½	per lb.
—————, white ..	0	1	3½	—	0	1	4	—	0	1	3½	—	0	1	4	do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	2	10	—	0	3	4	—	0	3	0	—	0	3	6	per gal.
—————, Geneva Hollands	0	1	8	—	0	1	9	—	0	1	8	—	0	1	9	do.
—————, Rum, Jamaica ..	0	2	10	—	0	2	6	—	0	2	8	—	0	3	0	do.
Sugar, brown	2	10	0	—	2	12	0	—	2	11	0	—	2	13	0	per cwt.
—————, Jamaica, fine	3	3	0	—	3	8	0	—	3	10	0	—	3	12	0	do.
—————, East India, brown	0	14	0	—	1	0	0	—	0	14	0	—	1	0	0	do.
—————, lump, fine	4	2	0	—	4	10	0	—	4	2	0	—	4	10	0	do.
Tallow, town-melted	1	18	6	—	0	0	0	—	2	0	6	—	0	0	0	do.
—————, Russia, yellow ..	1	16	6	—	1	17	0	—	1	18	6	—	0	0	0	do.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	5	—	0	2	6	—	0	2	5½	—	0	2	5½	per lb.
—————, Hyson, best	0	5	5	—	0	6	0	—	0	5	5	—	0	6	0	do.
Wine, Madeira, old	28	0	0	—	70	0	0	—	28	0	0	—	70	0	0	per pipe
—————, Port, old	24	0	0	—	48	0	0	—	24	0	0	—	48	0	0	do.
—————, Sherry	25	0	0	—	50	0	0	—	20	0	0	—	50	0	0	per butt

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 12s. a 15s.—Cork or Dublin, 12s. a 15s.—Belfast, 12s. a 15s.—Hambro', 10s. a 15s.—Madeira, 20s. a 50s.—Jamaica, 25s.—Greenland, out and home, 5 gs. to 8 gs.

Course of Exchange, Sept. 20.—Amsterdam, 12 7.—Hamburg, 38.—Paris, 25 60.—Leghorn, 47½.—Lisbon, 52½.—Dublin, 9½ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds.—Birmingham, 580l.—Coventry, 1070l.—Derby, 140l.—Ellesmere, 63l.—Grand Surrey, 54l.—Grand Union, 18l.—Grand Junction, 245l.—Grand Western, 3l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 365l.—Leicester, 300l.—Loughbro', 3500l.—Oxford, 730l.—Trent and Mersey, 1910l.—Worcester, 26l. 10s.—East India Docks, 158l.—London, 111l.—West India, 183½l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 23l.—Strand, 5l.—Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 265l.—Albion, 50l.—Globe, 135l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 71l.—City Ditto, 115l.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 20th was —; 3 per cent. Consols, 80; 3½ per cent. —; 4 per cent. —; 4 per cent. (1822) 100½.

Gold in bars, 3l. 17s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 13s. 6d.—Silver in bars, 4s. 11½d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of Aug. and the 20th of Sept. 1822: extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 72.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

- ALLEN, S. and T. C. Noble, Bristol, hosiers. (Pallin)
- Barratt, T. Darenth Mills, Kent, paper-maker. (Collins, Dartford)
- Batemann, A. Bristol, victualler. (Poole and Co. L.)
- Bevill, C. P. Ipswich, Jeweller. (Williams and Co.)
- Braun, Rev. T. Much Wenlock, earthenware-manufacturer. (Dax and Co. L.)
- Browning, T. sen. East Malling, Kent, farmer. (Clutton and Co. L.)
- Candler, J. Jewry-street, Aldgate, flour-factor. (Druce and Son)
- Charter, H. Ratcliffe-highway, linen-draper. (Jones Cripps, J. Wisbeach, Cambridge-hire, draper. (Jones Dalton, J. Tottenham court-road, merchant. (Jennings and Co.)
- Day, J. and R. Camberwell-green, stone-mason. (Sauter, L.)
- Davis, T. Minorities, stationer. (Thompson)
- Dent, J. Stone, Staffordshire, cheesemonger. (Benbow and Co. L.)
- Dipper, F. Worcester, silk-mercant. (Becke, L.)
- Edwards, T. Liverpool, merchant. (Wheeler, L.)
- Edwards, T. Tarvin, Cheshire, corn-dealer. (Phillip and Co. L.)
- Elmore, R. Edgaston-street, Birmingham, flour-dealer. (Turner and Co. L.)
- Emery, J. Rosamond-street, Clerkenwell, victualler. (Cockayne and Co.)
- Felton, R. High-street, Southwark, hop-merchant. (Townshend)
- Firmin, J. Bulmer, Essex, farmer. (Wiglesworth)
- Flack, E. D. Manchester. (Mackinson, L.)
- Fletcher, P. C. and T. Queenhithe, coal-merchants. (Stevens and Co.)
- Golding, T. and S. Ditton, Kent, paper-manufacturers. (Cranch, L.)
- Gregg, T. R. and W. Phene, jun. Walling-street, confectioners. (Osbaldeston and Co. L.)
- Griffin, W. Old Swinford, Worcestershire, victualler. (Smith, L.)
- Gribell, N. and M. Hellyer, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, builders. (Mackinson, L.)
- Hawkins, J. and J. Nottingham, timber-merchants. (Knowles, L.)
- Harris, J. Birmingham, nail-factor. (Long and Co.)
- Harris, T. jun. Ragland, Monmouthshire, cordwainer. (King, L.)
- Hayton, W. and M. Douglas, Sunderland, coal-fitters. (Thompson, Bishopwearmouth)
- Hedge, J. Star-court, Little Compton-street, builder. (Maugham)
- Heseltine, R. Thirk, innkeeper. (Highmoor)
- Hewson, J. and W. Robinson, Carlisle, dealers. (Clennell, L.)
- Hill, T. Thornbury, Gloucestershire, linen-draper. (Poole and Co. L.)
- Higgin, R. Liverpool, mariner. (Lowe and Co. L.)
- Humphries, C. Bishopsgate-street, linen-draper. (Jones)
- Jackson, G. Manchester, dry-salter. (Whitlow)
- Jones, R. Newport, Monmouthshire, wine and spirit merchant. (Bourdillon and Co.)
- King, W. Cavendish, Suffolk, grocer. (Fawcett, L.)
- Leah, S. H. Old-street, watch-maker. (Browning)
- Leah, S. H. jun. Old-street, spirit-merchant. (Hill)
- Low, H. A. Sunderland, merchant. (Blakiston, L.)
- Lucas, W. Burslem, Sussex, farmer. (Freeman and Co. L.)
- Mortimer, J. sen. Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, merchant. (Jones, L.)
- Mitchell, T. Bow, linen-draper. (Jones)
- Norris, T. Bishopstone, Wilt, shoe-maker. (Hillier and Co. L.)
- Orlando, J. Newport, Monmouthshire, coal-merchant. (Meredith, L.)
- Papps, G. North-street, Lambeth, horse-dealer. (Richardson)
- Parker, C. Colchester, merchant. (Stevens and Co.)
- Pasley, J. Bristol, master-mariner. (Gregory)
- Peyton, J. Christchurch, Hampshire, merchant. (Castleman, Wimborne, Dorset)

Percival, R. Eye, Herefordshire, wheelwright. (Back, L.)
 Poole, T. Heston, Middlesex, dealer. (Cathcart, L.)
 Porter, J. Swinford, Leicestershire, butcher. (Harris and Co. Rugby)
 Richards, T. W. South-bank Cottage, Regent's-park, dealer. (Knight and Co. L.)
 Rose, T. Regent-street, Pall Mall, wine and brandy merchant. (Robinson)
 Sharpe, T. Cheapside, pastry-cook. (Harding)
 Shillitoe, T. York, ironmonger. (Wiglesworth, L.)
 Smith, J. F. Regent-street, linen-draper. (Jones)
 Smith, W. H. Faversham, linen-draper. (Jones, L.)
 Stride, T. Quarley, Hampshire. (Burt, Broughton)

Taylor, A. M. Southampton, victualler. (Roe, L.)
 Tomkins, H. Bromyard, Herefordshire, innholder. (Beverley, L.)
 Tomlinson, W. Chester, wine-merchant. (Mayhew)
 Townsend, W. B. Little Chelsea, brewer. (James, L.)
 Turney, J. Sedgebrock, Lincolnshire, and W. Bates, Halifax, merchants. (Stocker and Co. L.)
 Thurtell, J. Bradwell, Suffolk, merchant. (Swain)
 Tweddell, W. Stanwix, Cumberland, carrier. (Clennell, L.)
 Wall, J. Birmingham, dealer. (Smith, L.)
 Wilkinson, R. London, merchant. (Jones)
 Westerdale, J. Hull, grocer and seedsman. (Taylor)
 Yates, W. Bristol, baker. (Edmunds, L.)

DIVIDENDS.

Ashford, J. and E. L. Ireland, Birmingham
 Atkinson, M. Great Russell-street
 Aunger, J. Exeter
 Ayton, W. Macclesfield
 Banister, W. Litchfield
 Booker, M. Emsworth
 Bradley, W. Louth
 Brown, A. J. Portsmouth
 Byass, H. Rayleigh, Essex
 Carlile, J. and Co. Bolton-in-the-Moors
 Corfield, W. Norwich
 Cox, T. Crediton
 Corgan, M., T. B. Paget, and E. Mathews, Chipping Norton
 Dean, J. Bingley, Yorkshire
 Dickens, T. Liverpool
 Durntal, J. Dover
 Earle, W. Church-street, Rotherhithe
 Early, W. Worcester
 Fifoot, W. Bristol
 Flower, G. York
 Ford, J. Gloucester
 Fromow, W. Great Yarmouth
 Frost, G. Sheffield

Harris, G. Birmingham
 Harrison, J. Portsmouth
 Herrington, J. Fareham, Hamps.
 Howell, H. Knaresborough
 Hudson, H. Cannon Coffee-house, Charing Cross
 Hudson, J. Ulverston
 Hyde, D. Waltham Abbey
 Jackson, W. G. and W. Hardley, Great Surrey street
 Johnson, W. Birmingham
 Keene, J. W. Birmingham
 Kent, W. High Holborn
 Lavers, J. Kingsbridge, Devonshire
 Lawrence, W. H. Bath
 Lloyd, G. Thetford
 Maifland, D. New Bridge-street
 Marshall, P. Scarborough
 Mattinson, J. Huddersfield
 Mitchell, S. Dorking
 Mounington, W. Chepstow
 Morgan, J. Liverpool
 Neilson, J. Liverpool
 Nice, J. Coppice-row, Clerkenwell
 Nicoll, E. Hemel Hempstead
 Peters, J. and F. Weston, Bristol

Pattison, C. St. Neot's, Hunting-doushire
 Peake, S. jun. and J. Rothwell, Halliwell, Lancashire
 Penrith, W. Bath
 Penfold, E. Maidstone
 Reay, J. Mark-lane
 Ridout, J. P. Bridport
 Riley, J. Leicester
 Saunerson, J. Sutton, and T. Masters, Potton
 Savage, G. Huddersfield
 Sharpley, J. York
 Scholes, R. Huddersfield
 Sykes, J. and J. Hollis, Manchester
 Tennant, W. Liverpool
 Trafford, T. Kirtlington, Oxfordshire
 Tucker, W. and Co. Sheffield
 Wallace, W. Workington
 Webb, T. New Sarum
 Windcott, T. and W. Tavistock, Devonshire
 Witney, W. Ludlow
 Wood, J. Birmingham.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN SEPTEMBER.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE past month has been as remarkable in the British islands for its political inactivity, as it has been memorable all over Europe for the heat and splendor of the weather, and for the abundance and success of the harvest. The King went to Scotland, and returned: what he did there was even beneath common-place, and served only to render conspicuous the base spirit of certain time-serving sycophants. A puny question arose in England in regard to the person who was to fill the office of Lord Castlereagh, and, such is the present paucity of public character, that it has devolved on Mr. George Canning, although that gentleman had prepared to embark for India, to occupy the station of the illustrious Marquis of Hastings. We have no good opinion of the public principles of Mr. Canning, yet neither his talents nor his industry will enable him to do half the mischief of his predecessor. The same paucity of talents has led to the dispatch of Wellington to the Congress

of the great and small legitimates at Verona, where much is expected to be plotted against the rights, liberties, and peace, of certain nations.

The Appendix to the House of Commons Report, on the Poor Rate Returns, states the following as the sums of money "expended for the relief of the poor," since 1750, in England and Wales. It appears, that owing to the defective state of the Poor Laws, nearly one million and a half out of the sum levied is spent in litigation, &c. instead of benefiting the poor:

<i>The Account of Moneys levied in England and Wales for 1821.</i>	
Total sums levied.....	£8,411,893 4
Payments thereout for other purposes than the relief of the poor	1,375,868 1
Sums expended for the relief of the poor	6,958,445 2
Total sums expended.....	8,334,313 3

<i>Statement of Money expended on the Poor only in England and Wales.</i>	
Average of three years ending Easter 1750.....	£689,971
Year ending Easter 1776.....	1,521,782
Average	

Average of three years ending	
Easter 1785	1,912,241
Year ending Easter 1813	4,077,891
Average of three years ending	
March 25, 1815	6,129,844
Ditto, ditto, 1818	6,814,290
Ditto, ditto, 1821	7,273,535
Property assessed under schedule (A) in 1815	51,898,423

No.

Population in 1811	10,502,500
Ditto, 1821	12,218,500

The number of Select Vestries, according to other documents in the Appendix,

in England, is 1,919; assistant overseers 1,838; in Wales 226 and 141. Total Select Vestries 2,145. Assistant overseers 1,979.—The Report also exhibits a “continued reduction in the levies, from the year 1817-18; so that in the last year the amount was less by about 300,000l. than the year 1819-20, and less by 900,000l. than in 1817-18.”

We consider it interesting to the public to subjoin some extracts from the reports of the Finance Committee, relative to the revenues and expenditure of the country.

REVENUE IN 1822. <i>United Kingdom.</i>	GROSS RECEIPT within THE YEAR.		PAYMENTS into the EXCHEQUER.	
	£	s.	£	s.
ORDINARY REVENUES.				
Customs, including the Annual Duties	14,789,705	5	10,582,762	18
Excise, including the Annual Duties.....	31,812,985	13	28,183,051	11
Stamps	7,078,970	12	6,513,599	8
Land and Assessed Taxes, including the Assessed Taxes of Ireland	8,042,504	5	7,780,455	11
Post Office	2,044,802	16	1,363,538	9
One Shilling and Sixpence Duty, and Duty on Pensions and Salaries	79,372	4	77,441	16
Hackney Coaches	26,248	2	22,120	0
Hawkers and Pedlars	31,655	3	25,450	0
Poundage Fees (Ireland).....	4,269	13	4,269	13
Pells Fees (Do.).....	853	18	853	18
Casualties (Do.).....	3,815	15	3,815	15
Treasury Fees and Hospital Fees (Do.)	985	4	985	4
Small Branches of the King's Hereditary Revenue	122,717	13	15,335	1
Total of Ordinary Revenues	64,038,686	9	54,593,679	10
OTHER RESOURCES.				
Property Tax (Arrears)	37,137	6	34,234	15
Lottery, surplus Receipts after payment of Lottery Prizes.....	219,159	16	219,139	16
Unclaimed Dividends, Annuities, Lottery Prizes, &c. per Act 56 Geo. III. c. 97	83,910	13	83,910	13
From the Commissioners for the Issue of Exchequer Bills, per Acts 57 Geo. III. c. 34, and 124, for carrying on Public Works, and for the Employment of the Poor in Great Britain.....	75,500	0	75,500	0
On account of Advances made by the Treasury, under the Authority of various Acts of Parliament, for improving Post Roads, for building Gaols, for the Police, for Public Works and Employment of the Poor, and for the support of Commercial Credit in Ireland.....	125,012	13	122,653	13
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices	63,000	14	63,000	14
Interest on Contracts for the Redemption of Land Tax	44	0	44	0
Other Monies paid to the Public	142,028	16	142,028	16
Total (exclusive of Loans)	64,784,460	9	55,334,192	0
Loans paid into the Exchequer	13,828,783	15	13,828,783	15
Total Public Income of the United Kingdom (including the Loans)	78,613,244	4	69,162,975	15

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE in 1822.	SUMS.	
	£	s.
I.—For Interest, &c. on the Permanent Debt of the United Kingdom, Unredeemed; including Annuities for Lives and Terms of Years	29,313,255	12
For Charges of Management thereon	275,476	7
For Interest, &c. on Imperial Loans; including Annuities for Lives and Terms of Years	149,887	0
For Charges of Management thereon	1,739	17
For Interest on Portuguese Loan	6,019	2
For Charges of Management thereon	98	0
There was also applied towards the Reduction of the National Debt	£1,062,445	5
The usual Grant	200,000	0
Annuities for Terms of Years, and Lives expired	167,973	7
Ditto on Lives unclaimed for Three Years, before 5th Jan. 1821	£30,835	2
Ditto on Lives unclaimed for Three Years and upwards, at 5th Jan. 1821	3,567	12
	34,402	14
Per Centage on Loans raised from 1813 to 1821, both inclusive, per Act. 53, Geo. III. c. 35	3,992,778	13
Annual Appropriation for the Redemption of £12,000,000, part of £14,200,000, Loan 1807	626,255	10
Interest on Capitals transferred for Life Annuities	182,386	10
Long Annuities transferred for ditto	8,668	10
Interest on Debt of United Kingdom, redeemed	3,536,330	10
Do. on Imperial Debt	75,191	19
Do. on Debt of Portugal	20,846	11
Interest at 1 per Cent. on part of Capitals created since 5th Jan. 1793	6,968,883	17
Ditto on Outstanding Exchequer Bills	336,250	0
Returned from Account of Life Annuities, the Nominees having died prior to their being set apart for Payment	7,038	5
	17,219,956	15
There has also been applied towards the Redemption of the Debt created in respect of £2,500,000 borrowed for the East India Company in 1812, the Amount paid by the Company into the Bank, in pursuance of the Act 52 Geo. III. cap. 135	163,739	2
	17,383,695	18
Whereof was applied to the Reduction of the National Debt ..	46,852,857	13
	17,383,695	18
Total on Account of Interest	29,469,161	15
Ditto Charges of Management	277,314	5
Ditto Reduction of the National Debt	17,383,695	18
	47,130,171	18
II.—The Interest on Exchequer Bills, and Irish Treasury Bills	2,219,602	5
III.—The Civil Lists of England	850,000	0
Ireland	214,877	6
IV.—The other Charges on the Consolidated Fund, viz.		
Courts of Justice in England	69,444	18
Mint	14,738	5
Allowances to the Royal Family, Pensions, &c.	439,229	14
Salaries and Allowances	60,168	7
Bounties	14,278	0
Miscellaneous	203,864	14
Permanent Charges in Ireland	402,359	7
V.—The Civil Government of Scotland	133,077	15

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE in 1822.		SUMS.	
		£	s.
VI.—The other Payments in Anticipation of the Exchequer Receipts, viz.			
Bounties for Fisheries, Manufactures, & Customs	Excise	320,045	4
Corn, &c.	Excise	72,951	10
Pensions on the Hereditary Revenue	Excise	14,000	0
	Post Office	13,700	0
Militia and Deserters' Warrants, &c.—Excise and Taxes		56,176	19
VII.—The Navy, viz.			
Wages		2,304,000	0
General Services		2,789,220	3
The Victualling Department		850,659	12
VIII.—The Ordnance		1,337,923	4
IX.—The Army, viz.			
Ordinary Services		7,854,114	14
Extraordinary Services		1,079,090	17
X.—Issues from Appropriated Funds, for Local Purposes, in Ireland		48,038	11
XI.—Miscellaneous Services:			
At Home		3,567,482	2
Abroad		302,560	10
Total Expenditure		72,561,756	4
Deduct, Sinking Fund on Loan to the East India Company		163,739	2
Total		72,198,017	1

FRANCE.

The Angouleme faction still continues to misgovern France with a fury of despotism, which can scarcely fail to lead to a violent general re-action. It seems that the recorded experience of ages, and the inevitable fate of all tyrannies, have not a greater practical influence on the unbridled passions of modern statesmen, than they have on vulgar culprits, who are daily led to execution from a similar disregard of all salutary warning.

The restraints on the press, and the harsh and illiberal policy of the ruling administration, having, as might be expected, forced many over-zealous patriots into premature conspiracies, France has seen tribunals in simultaneous action scattered over its territory, to try these ill-fated individuals. Several have been found guilty, and, as clemency is not the order of the day, their unrelenting execution has followed, or will follow, of course.

Others, who were at the same time convicted of being accessories, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment which little accord with the spirit of an enlightened age. In short, the unmitigated fate of these victims of their own indiscreet zeal, has excited the sympathies of generous minds throughout France and all Europe, and has greatly injured the cause of legitimacy, which their sacrifice has been intended to support.

But the most unreasonable exertion of a malevolent spirit is that which has been directed against the four patriotic journals of Paris, for daring to participate publicly in the unavoidable sympathies of millions. The responsible proprietors have, by a summary process, been adjudged to various imprisonments, subjected to heavy fines, and arbitrarily prohibited for a term to publish any reports of proceedings in courts of law! Even this did not suffice to satisfy the ruling faction; for, having within a few days published a letter of that distinguished patriot and philosopher, M. Benjamin Constant, their papers were seized, and the writer himself, for repelling a judicial calumny, has been prosecuted.

The ill blood which these measures, and a thousand other vexations, has engendered in France, will not be appeased till satisfaction has been obtained for the past, and better security than royal promises granted for correct conduct in future.

France, in a word, is become a great prison, in which not only foreigners are subjected to the irksome regime of passports to move, and permits to reside; but Frenchmen of all ranks are subjected to the constant *surveillance* of the police, and to such an inquisition as necessarily existed during the contest of parties in the march of the late revolution, when foreign influence supported treasons against every free institution.

SPAIN.

The hopes of the enemies of liberty being baffled by the determination and wisdom of the patriots of Madrid, and by the energy of the patriotic commanders in the provinces adjoining France, where a holy crusade had been engendered, the expectations of this malevolent party are now directed to the congress at Verona, one of whose measures is anticipated to consist of a confederate army, which is to march through France and enter Spain! Should so mad an enterprize be undertaken, we foresee the bursting

of a volcano which will scatter its flames and its light all over Europe.

GREECE.

We lament that we have this month no certain news to record of the further success of the Greeks. Late reports have indeed been most unfavourable to their cause. Corinth has been retaken by the Turks, and the Greeks driven within the Morea; but the latest accounts ascribe new victories to the Greeks, and the abandonment of Corinth, of which, in our next, we hope to be able to detail the particulars.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON,
With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

AUGUST 22.—The inhabitants of the liberty of St. Andrew's parish, Holborn, met in the church for the purpose of resisting the claim to tithes, set up by the rector. Several able speeches were delivered, a committee formed, and subscriptions entered into. The present rector derives from his office 2,000*l.* a year, and holds another living in the church; yet he is now bringing actions to enforce payment of 2*s.* and 9*d.* in the pound, upon that division of the parish which is within the liberties of the city of London, under an Act of Henry the Eighth.

—24.—The premises of Mr. Stokes, calico-printer, in Grosvenor-market, Berkeley-square, entirely consumed by fire.

—26.—The premises of Mr. Norden, slop-seller, and the adjoining house, in Upper East Smithfield, burnt down.

Sept. 1.—The king arrived in town from Scotland.

—2.—A fire broke out in the house of a venetian blind-maker, in Old Round Court, Strand, which consumed that and the two adjoining houses.

—3.—The extensive premises of Messrs. Luntley and Milner, wholesale druggists, in Bread-street-hill, partly destroyed by fire.

—12.—One of Carlile's shopmen arrested at his shop in Water-lane, for selling Palmer's Principles of Nature.

—16.—A Woolwich coach overturned in coming down the hill from the Green Man, at Blackheath; when only one, out of sixteen passengers, escaped without the loss of a limb, or a fracture.

Same day.—A destructive fire broke out in the floor-cloth manufactory of Messrs. Rolls and Goulston, in the Bermondsey road. The premises were entirely consumed, and, the flames spreading to an adjoining timber-yard, upwards of twenty houses were damaged.

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—17.—The steam-engine of a glue-manufactory at Camberwell, on the banks of the Surrey canal, burst with a terrific explosion. The shock broke the windows in several of the adjoining houses; the whole north wing of the manufactory was blown down; five of the workmen received serious fractures, two were killed, and the top of the boiler was hurled one hundred and twenty feet into the air!

—19.—The half-yearly court of proprietors of the Bank of England was held this day, when the dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year was voted. In answer to a question from the proprietor, the governor said, "that as yet no plan had been devised likely to prevent forgery!"

The London-bridge water-works are pulling down on the Middlesex side, and the other works on the Southwark side are likewise to be removed. The Company have disposed of their interest to the New River Company, which is actively employed in laying down pipes to serve the former Company's connections. The whole of the houses on the Southwark side of the bridge, on the right-hand side of High-street, down to the Town-hall, are to be entirely cleared away, if the new bridge should proceed. As it will be nearer to Southwark Bridge by a considerable distance, it will face part of Fishmongers' Hall, according to the present arrangement, in which case that must come down, with the whole of the buildings contiguous to Fish-street-hill, so as nearly to form a straight line with Gracechurch-street.

MARRIED.

W. Hanbury, esq. of Kelmars, Northampton, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Right Hon. Lord Spencer Stanley Chichester.

Capt. John Russell, to Miss Coussmaker, niece to Lord and Lady de Clifford.

Chas. Berney, esq. of Washington-hall,
 N n Norfolk,

Norfolk, to Miss G. Musgrave, of Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

W. H. Saltwell, esq. of Carlton Chambers, to Fanny Bree, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Caley, esq. of Queen-square.

Lieut. John Gilmore, R.N. to Elizabeth, daughter of the late T. Martin, esq.

C. H. Rhodes, esq. of Walsingham-place, to Mary, only daughter of the late J. Rownson, esq. of Peckham.

W. Bosanquet, esq. of Upper Harley-street; to Eliza, eldest daughter of Patrick Cumming, esq.

Mr. S. Deacon, of Skinner-street, to Virginia Grace Scripps, of South Molton-street.

C. J. Pike, esq. of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, to Eliza Harriet, daughter of J. Snow, esq.

W. Keating, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Miss Warton, of Laytonstone.

Sir E. West, recorder of Bombay, to Lucretia Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late Sir M. B. Folkes, bart.

Mr. D. Gibson, of Grosvenor-place, Camberwell, to Miss Lescher, of White-chapel.

Lord Viscount Chetwynd, to Mary, only surviving daughter of the late R. Moss, esq.

T. N. Tallfourd, of the Middle Temple, esq. to Rachel, eldest daughter of J. T. Rutt, esq. of Clapton.

W. J. Newton, esq. of Argyll-street, to Miss Faulder, of Gower-street.

T. Sanderson, esq. of Chancery-lane, to Miss M. A. Miller, of Kingston.

Mr. T. Harvey, jun. of the Borough, to Anne, second daughter of Mr. Taylor, of the Sessions House, Newington.

G. Gregory, esq. of Gower-street, to Miss Toller, of Hampstead-heath.

E. Belfour, esq. of Lincoln's-inn fields, to Miss Christmas, of Upper Thrunaugh-street.

Mr. F. Weedon, to Miss C. M. Powell, of South Audley street.

S. Medley, esq. to Miss Irish, both of Kennington.

D. Mahon, esq. capt. 29th regt. to Henrietta Bathurst, eldest daughter of the Bishop of Norwich.

Mr. W. Fell, of Cloak-lane, to Miss Young, of Great Surrey-street.

J. Leeds, esq. eldest son of Sir George Leeds, bart. to Marian, only daughter of the late W. T. Stratton, esq.

Jos. Patience, esq. of Tottenham-green, to Miss Hayne, of Middleton Terrace.

Mr. J. H. Walduck, of Oxford-street, to Hannah, second daughter of the late J. Thomas, of Stoke Newington.

Mr. T. Dorey, of Broad-street buildings, to Eliza, youngest daughter of T. Triquet, esq. of the Grove.

Mr. C. L. Shout, of Holborn, to Miss Gibson, of Belmont-place, Wandsworth-road.

Wm. Matthias, esq. of Bernard-street, Russell-square, to Miss Nicolay, of Blackheath.

J. L. Adolphus, esq. barrister-at-law, to Clara, eldest daughter of the late R. Richardson, esq. of Streatham.

Mr. W. Grey, of Northumberland-street, Mary-le-bone, to Miss Johnson, of Bedfordbury.

A. Haldane, of the Inner Temple, esq. to Miss Hardcastle, of Hatcham-house.

Charles, eldest son of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, to Frances, only daughter of John Evelyn, esq. of Wotton, Surrey.

The Rev. R. B. Greenlaw, of Isleworth, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Baker.

J. N. Shelley, esq. of Epsom, to Miss J. D. Bell, only daughter of James Bell, esq. of Hooley Park, Reigate.

Capt. J. Allen, R.N. to Mary, youngest daughter of D. Shirley, esq.

Mr. S. Cook, of Alie-street, Goodman's Fields, to Miss Packer.

DIED.

In Park-lane, after a short illness, *Clementina*, wife of James Drummond, Lord Perth, and mother of the Right Hon. Lady Gwyder.

In Fetter-lane, *Mr. V. Woodthorpe*, engraver.

At Stoke Newington, 24, *Mary*, youngest daughter of the late Rev. George Hodgkins.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, *Mrs. Heathcote*, formerly of the county of Rutland.

In Pall Mall, 80, *Mr. John Grindle*, sincerely regretted by his family and friends.

In Berner's-street, *J. Elmslie, esq.*
In Gloucester-street, Queen-square, 79, *I. Pilcher, esq.*

In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, *James*, eldest son of the late Jas. Edwards, esq.

Mr. T. Floyd, hay and corn salesman, of York-street, Pentonville. The deceased had been assisting in re-loading his waggon in New Bond-street, and, having descended, he reeled to the ground, when the waggoner ran to his assistance, and on raising him in his arms, he groaned, and expired in ten minutes.

At Kennington, in a decline, *Thomas Horatio*, eldest son of T. Parrett, esq.

At Greenwich, 61, *Dr. Robert Wright*, physician of the Royal Hospital, sincerely regretted by a numerous and highly respectable circle of friends and relatives.

At Lyne, near Dorking, *Arthur Ridley*, youngest son of J. Broadwood, esq.

At Bromley, 52, *G. Bailey, esq.*
In Southampton-row, 83, *Mrs. Sayers.*

In Park-lane, Grosvenor-square, *Lady Perth.*

At the Vicarage, Wandsworth, the Rev. *Robert Butcher*, LL.B. forty four years vicar

vicar of that parish, and chairman to the Bench of Magistrates for the West Half Hundred of Brixton.

At Northampton-place, Clerkenwell, 65, *Mr. G. Silk*.

At Shooter's-hill, 79, *General Sir Thos. Blomefield, bart.*

At Camden-row, Peckham, 23, *Kezia, wife of Mr. N. Bennett, jun.*

At Woodford, *B. J. Friedmann, esq.*

In Piccadilly, *Colonel W. Bowen*, of Llyngwair, in Pembrokeshire. The deceased intended to have left town by the coach for Bristol, but, finding it had left the office in Piccadilly, he ran to overtake it, and, when opposite the Albany, he fell down in a fit of apoplexy, and expired.

At Stoke Newington, 37, *Barbara Cecilia*, wife of R. Smith, jun. esq.

In Hereford-street, 63, *Sir Hildebrand Oakes* (of whom further particulars will be given in our next).

In Mark-lane, 73, *Amos Hayton, esq.*

In Upper Thames-street, 63, *Elizabeth*, wife of Mr. John Perkins, stationer, after a lingering illness.

In Grove-end road, Regent's Park, the son of John Silvester, esq.

At Peckham, *Mrs. Sarah Collett*.

68, *Thomas Singleton, esq.* late of East End, Finchley.

At Egham, after a long illness, *Mr. Chas. Miles*, one of the proprietors of Garraway's Coffee-house.

In Norton-street, Mary-le-bone, 87, *Mrs. Rhodes*.

At Hooley-park, Reigate, *Charles John Louis de Thiballier, esq.* R.N. after a few days' illness, caused by plunging, whilst overheated, into a cold-bath. The premature loss of this gentleman will long be lamented by a numerous and highly respectable circle, to whom an unusual suavity of manners and convivial flow of soul had warmly endeared him.

In Oxendon-street, 80, *Mr. John Beale*, thirty-five years one of the King's Yeomen of the Guard.

At Kennington-common, 80, *Mrs. Kingston*.

In Upper John-street, Golden-square, 37, *Elizabeth Louisa*, wife of Mr. Gortz.

At Putney-heath, *Frederick*, fourth son of Charles Noverre, esq. of Great Marlborough-street.

In Belgrave-place, *Mr. Green*, of the firm of Antrobus and Green, of the Strand.

At Eltham, deeply regretted by her family and friends, *Miss A. Ravenhill*.

In the Park Crescent, *J. Welsford, esq.* of Crediton, Devon.

At Walthamstow, 78, *Mrs. Money*, relict of the late W. M. esq. of that place.

In Upper Castle-street, Leicester-square, 72, *Mr. G. Steinbach*.

38, *Lieut. Peter Truppo, R.N.*

At Chigwell-row, *Mrs. Wilbraham*, of Upper Seymour-street.

At Stockwell, *Catherine*, wife of Mr. S. Bowring, of Tower-street.

At Sutton-place, Hackney, *Miss Rebello*.

In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, 93, *Mrs. Mary Milles*, sincerely regretted by all who knew her, and who can only appreciate her worth. She affectionately proved herself the friend of the orphan and distressed throughout life, and to her last moments displayed the most exemplary conduct as a pious and good Christian.

At Clapton, 67, *Mrs. Leathley*.

At Lower Cheam, 53, *T. Browne, esq.*

At Kensington, 78, *Mrs. A. Taylor*, relict of Jas. T. esq. of Clarges-street.

56, *Hugh Whishaw, esq.* of Lincoln's-inn.

At Hemel Hempstead, 27, the Rev. S. Grover, M.A.

62, *Mr. Horn*, many years in the office of the signer of the writs in the Court of King's Bench.

In New Bond-street, *Mr. John Butt*.

In the Clapham-road, *Sarah*, wife of T. G. Lloyd, esq.

In Jermyn-street, 84, *Lewis Disney Flytche, esq.*

At Chelsea, *Alaric William*, infant son of Alaric A. Watts, esq.

In Osborn-place, Whitechapel, *Mrs. Anna Phelps*, relict of Thos. P. esq. R.N.

In Paternoster-row, *Mary*, wife of Mr. L. Smith.

At Shackwell, 73, *Mrs. Carruthers*.

At Kingston, the wife of J. Bally, esq.

At Camberwell-green, 78, *Mr. Ambrose Skinner*.

In Dorset-square, 19, *Henry*, eldest son of Mr. Tatham.

In St. Mary Axe, *Mr. George Rose*, surgeon.

At Penton-place, Pentonville, 50, *Mr. Joseph Starling*.

In Grove-place, Hackney, *Mr. George Brounger*.

At Isleworth, 83, *Mrs. Robson*, late of York.

In York-buildings, Islington, 51, *Mrs. Elizabeth Powell*.

At Brockwell-hall, Dulwich, *Miss Susanna Hobson*.

At Camberwell, 70, *W. Dowding, esq.*

At Peckham, after a lingering illness of nearly twenty years, *Mrs. Bee*, of Bankside, Southwark.

78, *Capt. W. Fenn Moppatt*, of Free-school-street, Horsleydown, many years commander in the service of the Hon. Board of Ordnance. His affability and strict honour endeared him to all who knew him, and, among others, to a society of which he was a member, and who subscribed for his portrait. His death was accelerated by his great anxiety for his expected superannuation, which he did not receive. His meritorious services in the relief of Gibraltar, during the siege, was handsomely acknowledged by General

ral Elliott, in a certificate now in his family's possession, which proves the high estimation in which his services were held. He has left a numerous family, who deeply lament the loss of so excellent a husband and father.

At Slough, 87, *Sir William Herschel*, L.L.D. F.R.S., knight of the Guelphic order of Hanover; but far more distinguished for his discoveries, and his profound views and writings in astronomy, and in other branches of natural philosophy. He was born in Hanover in 1738, and was the second of four sons, all of whom were brought up to their father's profession, as musicians. Finding, however, in his son William an inquisitive mind beyond what appeared in the other sons, he gave him the advantage of a French master. Luckily, the tutor's favourite study was metaphysics; and, from this worthy man, Herschel acquired an introductory knowledge of logic, ethics, &c. In 1759, he left his native country and repaired to London, whither his father and himself accompanied some Hanoverian troops, as part of their military band. With these the father returned, leaving young Herschel to try his fortunes in England, who first engaged himself as a hautboy player in the band of the county of Durham militia. He afterwards obtained the situation of organist at Halifax, in Yorkshire, principally through the recommendation of the late Joah Bates, esq. son of the then parish-clerk of Halifax. There he taught music, and employed his leisure hours in learning the English, Italian, and Latin languages, and in obtaining an insight into the elements of mathematics and natural philosophy. The theory of harmony engaged his attention, and he made himself master of Dr. Smith's *Harmonies*. He then resolved on the regular study of mathematics, and proceeded through Newton's *Principia*. Other sciences now became easy to him. He then went to Italy, where he staid so long that his money was exhausted, and he found himself without funds sufficient to carry him to England. He surmounted this difficulty by a benefit concert at Genoa, which he was able to do by the friendship of Langle, a Frenchman. In 1766, Sir William removed with his brother to Bath, where they were engaged for the pump-room band by the late Mr. Lindley. Sir William was, like his nephew Griesbach, esteemed an excellent performer on the oboe, as his brother was on the violoncello. His musical pursuits found him great employment; yet he saved time for the study of the mathematics, and now particularly directed his pursuits to optics and astronomy. The pleasure which he experienced from viewing the stars through a Gregorian telescope of two feet, made him desirous of possessing a collection of astronomical instruments,

but the cost was an insurmountable obstacle. He therefore determined to endeavour to make a telescope himself, and he accordingly commenced the undertaking. After much labour and many failures he succeeded; and, in 1774, had the inexpressible pleasure of viewing the stars through a Newtonian reflector of five feet, of his own construction. Encouraged by this success, and by the pleasure of the pursuit, he afterwards proceeded to construct one of seven, and then of ten feet. He now devoted his nights to observations, and had the good fortune to remark that a star, which had been recorded by Bode as a fixed star, had changed its position, and was progressively doing so. Prolonged attention to it enabled him to determine that it was an hitherto unobserved planet; and, having determined its rate of motion, its orbit, &c. he announced his interesting discovery to the world, which, in compliment to the King of England, he named the *Georgium Sidus*; but which astronomers call, in honour of the discoverer, *Herschel*. It has also been denominated, Uranus. This discovery was made in 1781, and was announced to the Royal Society, who decreed him their annual gold medal, and unanimously elected him a fellow. In the next year the King of England, gratified by the compliment paid him by his Hanoverian subject, took him under his protection. Herschel, therefore, quitted Bath with his instruments, and took up his residence at Slough, near Windsor, in a house provided for him by the king, who appointed him his professor of astronomy, with a pension. He now found himself in a situation to bring his great design to bear, which was, to construct a telescope of forty feet. In this he at last succeeded; it was completed in 1789, and he then rendered an account of it to the Royal Society, who soon published it in their "Transactions." A description and drawing of it are likewise to be found in the "Monthly Magazine." It has been generally supposed that Dr. H. discovered the planet Herschel by means of his great telescope, but it was made with his seven-foot telescope. In 1783 he announced a supposed discovery of a volcano in the moon; and in 1787, by continuing his observations, he detected two more in supposed eruption. In pursuing his observations on the planet Herschel, he found that it had two satellites. Herschel was now, by the University of Oxford, named a doctor of laws. He has since supplied the "Philosophical Transactions" with many elaborate and profound communications on the construction of the universe, on the systems of the fixed stars, on the nebulous stars, on light, and other philosophical subjects, the substance of which is to be found in all our elementary works of science. The enormous

mous telescope, which for many years attracted the attention of travellers in the garden at Slough, and which procured for its constructor more celebrity among the vulgar than all his scientific discoveries, proved, however, but a mere sign-post of his art; for it was found that the great reflector was too heavy to retain a true figure, and few or no observations could in consequence be made with it, and those but for a short period. He, however, constructed other telescopes on a similar plan of fifteen and twenty foot length for various sovereigns and observatories, with considerable pecuniary advantage to himself; and he carried the principle of size in telescopes to the utmost extent which their materials admit. In all his labours, Dr. Herschel has been assisted by his sister. He was a man of a very social character, much politeness, and of a strong constitution. Jointly with his sister, he has published, in a distinct form, "Catalogue of Stars, taken from Flamsted's Observations, and not inserted in the British Catalogue, by William Herschel; to which is added a collection of Errata, that should be noticed in the same volume, by Caroline Herschel," 1798. Sir William Herschel was a fortunate man in length of days, which enabled him to mature his reputation and his discoveries; in royal patronage, which succoured his projects, and rescued him from the distress which too often attends the exertions of original genius; in great amenity of temper, in modesty, which is always the result of solid attainments, and in that habitual industry which is characteristic of his nation: he was fortunate also in the co-operation of a sister, and in the harmony of his family in forwarding his pursuits; for he has left a son, now a distinguished member of the University of Cambridge, and justly regarded as one of the first mathematicians of his age, to whom we are indebted for several valuable productions; and, in concert with Mr. Peacock, for an improved translation of Lacroix's Elements of the Differential Calculus.

At Englefield Green, Berks, 69, the *Right Hon. Thomas James Warren Bulkeley*, seventh Viscount Bulkeley of Cashell, in the county of Tipperary; Lord Bulkeley, Baron of Beaumaris, in the peerage of Great Britain (so created in 1784); lord lieutenant of the county of Caernarvon, chamberlain and chancellor of North Wales, and hereditary high constable of Beaumaris-castle; D.C.L. He was born in 1752, and immediately became 7th viscount Bulkeley. He married Elizabeth-Harriet, only daughter and sole heir of Sir Geo. Warren, K.B.; in support of whose descent from the Earls of Warren and Surrey, Watson's History was composed. The viscount assumed, by royal sign manual, the name and arms of Warren, in addition to those of Bulkeley. Leaving no

issue, the English and Irish titles are both extinct. His lordship's death was quite unexpected. Previous to his sudden attack, he had complained in the morning of a sore throat, but nothing serious was apprehended, as he had intended coming to town on that day.

Lately, at Oxford, *Sir Christopher Pegge*, M.D. an eminent physician, grandson of Dr. Pegge, the antiquarian, and son of Samuel Pegge, esq. the author of "Curialia," and "Anecdotes of the English Language." He entered a commoner at Christ-church, Oxford, in 1782, where he took the degree of A.B. was elected fellow of Oriet in 1788, took the degrees of M.A. and M.B. in the following year; returned to Christ-church in 1790, and was appointed Dr. Lee's lecturer of anatomy, in which capacity he delivered two courses of lectures every year. In 1790 he was also elected one of the physicians of the Radcliffe Infirmary, a situation which he retained more than twenty years. He commenced the practice of medicine at Oxford, in 1789, took his doctor's degree in 1792, and, for seventeen years, enjoyed there a large share of professional reputation. In 1816, however, repeated attacks of an asthmatic affection obliged him to remove to London. He succeeded Dr. Vivian, as regius professor of medicine, in 1801. Sir C. Pegge was not only a skilful physician, but also a man of a classical taste.

Lately, in Hertford-street, May-fair, 78, *Elizabeth Dowager Countess Grey*. Her ladyship was the only daughter of George Grey, esq. of Southwick, in the county of Durham, descended from George Grey, of Southwick, esq. who, in 1647, married Frances, daughter of Thomas Robinson, esq. of Rokeby, sister to Sir Leonard Robinson, ancestor to the present Lord Rokeby. From this match also descended Dr. Zachary Grey, the editor of Hudibras, who died 1766. They were of a different family from the Greys of Howick (her husband's family); and bore the bars for their arms (like the Earl of Stamford), and not the lion. The late countess had a brother, lieutenant-colonel of the 59th foot, who died at Gibraltar, and left only two daughters. Her ladyship was married in 1762 to the late distinguished General Sir Charles Grey, K.B. who was created Baron Grey de Howick in 1801, and Earl Grey in 1806. Her ladyship was mother of the present Earl Grey, of six other sons, and two daughters. Few persons have left the world so deeply and so generally lamented.

Lately, the *Rev. William Berille*, of King-street, Portman-square, M.A. rector of Exford, Somerset, domestic chaplain to his grace the Duke of Manchester, and formerly fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. Few persons will be more lamented than this truly amiable and excel-

lent man. Descended from an ancient family, of which he was the sole representative, Mr. Berille was born in the city of Lincoln, where he received the first rudiments of a classical education; and was, at an early age, admitted a pensioner of Peter-house in the University of Cambridge. Here, by talents and assiduity, he commanded the esteem of his seniors; and when, at the usual time, he took his first degree, his name stood high in the list of wranglers. Shortly after obtaining these academical honours he was elected a fellow of his college, and, receiving holy orders; settled in London, where for many years he excited the attention of the public, as a popular preacher, first at the chapel of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, and afterwards at that of Spring Gardens. He was also the author of several successful publications, though, in consequence of a want of confidence in his own abilities, he would never allow his name to be affixed to any of his works. Besides other productions of equal merit, the public is indebted to his pen for a very able defence of Hammond, whom Dr. Johnson had unmercifully criticised in his *Lives of the British Poets*, and for an elegant translation of Numa Pompilius from the original French of M. de Florian. His sermons, which had always practical utility for their object, were free from sectarian violence, and breathed the genuine spirit of Christian charity. His delivery was dignified, and his language always correct and classical, often displaying the higher powers of impassioned eloquence. It is but justice to add, that, in a review of the comparative merits of the then contemporary preachers of the metropolis published not long before his death by the late Mr. Jerningham, no trifling praise was allowed to the lamented subject of this article, who at that time was the proprietor and morning preacher of Spring-gardens Chapel. Having been presented by his college to a living in Somersetshire, Mr. Berille resigned his fellowship, and married the widow of the late William Rochfort, esq. From his first arrival in London, and more particularly after his union with this lady, he moved in the most polished circles of the capital, where his hospitality and urbanity will be long remembered. As a companion, a scholar, and a preacher, he cannot fail to be generally regretted, while, to the few who enjoyed his intimacy, the loss is irreparable. That with such pretensions to clerical preference he should not have attained the first honours of his profession, which no one deserved better than himself, can only be attributed to a noble independence of conduct, which made him disdain to solicit favours, and to an excess of modesty and diffidence inherent in his character, which kept from the world at large a full knowledge of those qualities of mind and heart

which endeared him to his family, and to a small circle of attached friends. He died at Colcot-house, Berkshire, where he occasionally retired from the metropolis.

[The late *Mr. William Butler*, whose death we noticed in our last, was a native of St. John's, near Worcester, where he was born October 12, 1748. His father enjoyed a very moderate competency, arising from the cultivation of a small farm. Mr. Butler received his education at the academy of Mr. Fell, in Worcester, which belonged to the society usually denominated Quakers; and his youthful connexion with that respectable class of practical Christians, excited in his mind prepossessions very favourable to their character, which were ever afterwards retained. From Mr. Fell's school he removed to another kept by Mr. Aird, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of land-surveying, a profession he intended to follow. Being disappointed, however, in this expectation, he quitted Worcester in 1765; and from that period, (being then only in his 17th year,) he wholly maintained himself by his own exertions. A situation was soon obtained by him: as assistant in a respectable academy at Clapton, near Hackney, which, however, he left, after a continuance of some years, and embarked as a teacher of writing and geography in London and its vicinity.* Mr. Butler might claim a fair and even a superior distinction as an able penman; he diligently copied and imbibed the various excellencies of masters eminent in calligraphy; particularly those of Bland, his great favourite; upon the model of whose penmanship his own free, tasteful, and elegant running-hand was formed; but the great reputation and success which he attained sprang from a different source; they flowed from the improvements introduced by him into the mode of instruction in writing and geography. The former branch of education acquired under his care a usefulness and an elevation which it had not before possessed. He perceived that a writing-master has it in his power to introduce a copious store of miscellaneous information into the schools that he attends by means of a judicious choice of copies, particularly geographical ones, (sacred and profane,) and such as contain historical facts, dates in chronology, and biographical notices of characters illus-

* In the year 1775, Mr. Butler married Miss Olding, daughter of the Rev. John Olding, a dissenting minister, at Deptford. Mrs. Butler for many years kept a respectable school in London; the exercise of her useful talents in this situation; her kindness of heart, and her domestic virtues, proved a valuable acquisition, as the means of bringing up a numerous family.

trious for "deeds of excellence and high renown." The plan was original; it had, therefore, upon it, the impress of genius: there was no laurel picked up which had fallen from the brow of any predecessor.—*Libera per vacuum posui vestigium princeps.*—They who have slumbered over the copies in general use, consisting of a few uninviting, worn-out moral distichs and apophthegms which are quickly dissipated from the transcriber's head and heart, would be surprised at the combinations of knowledge involved in those adopted by Mr. Butler; and when it is added, that the scholar was directed to consult an Atlas for the Geography, and a biographical work for the notices of eminent characters which they contained, and that the facts recorded in them were further elucidated by question and explanation, it will be perceived how a lesson in writing was rendered the medium of valuable information. A yet more extensive and permanent benefit was conferred on the rising generation by the many useful and ingenious works which Mr. Butler published. In aid of the plan of combining general knowledge with his own immediate pursuits, he composed the "Arithmetical Questions;" "Exercises in the Globes;" "Chronological Exercises;" and "Geographical Exercises in the New Testament." With other works, all of which have received high commendation both for the novelty of their plan, and for the extensive reading and industrious research which they display. It is not here intended to enumerate, much less to analyse all the works which the indefatigable industry and literary zeal of Mr. Butler induced him to publish. As a practical teacher, Mr. Butler had few superiors. With what energy he endeavoured to communicate his own zeal to the scholar, to fix the wandering thought, and prevent instruction from being poured into "the heedless ear," will be long remembered by those who received or witnessed his instructions; he was "all eye, all ear;" nor will they forget the many incidental remarks, not only intellectual, but moral, which were made by him during the hours of tuition; and which, by connecting present experience with past years, may have become the inspiring rule of conduct. A lesson given by the revered subject of this memoir was a lesson both of wisdom and of virtue. That an instructor who was thus active and energetic, thus gifted and accomplished, should have his labours crowned with success may naturally be expected; and, it may with truth be said, that Mr. Butler was the most popular instructor in his line of the present times. Through the whole of his life Mr. Butler was actuated by those sentiments which draw a strong line of demarcation between the useless and the valuable member of society. He began his career with a de-

termination to be eminent and to do good. "To add something to the system of life, and to leave the world better and wiser for his existence," was, as he expressed himself, his great principle of conduct. The means by which he determined to accomplish the purposes of his laudable ambition were, a rigid economy and improvement of time, and a steadiness of pursuit energetically directed to one object. To say that he was diligent when compared with those who "neither spin nor toil," or that his time was not wasted in folly or vice, is but negative praise. He was the most industrious of the industrious. Regarding employment as the best security of virtue and happiness, every moment was occupied. The utmost punctuality was observed in every engagement, every thing was systematized and planned. In whatever was read or done, his thoughts were perpetually employed in searching out every principle that could enable him to reach excellence in his line. Highly as this excellent man was esteemed for his unremitted public services, and intellectual attainments, the sentiment of love and respect was further strengthened by the qualities which embellished his moral character. A strict probity, an inviolable regard to truth, and an honourable independence of mind, were always apparent. His diffusive benevolence was as much an impulse of nature as a sense of duty. Inferiors were treated with kindness and affability; and great anxiety was shewn not to say or do any thing which could render their situation as inferiors painful to the feelings. Whatever was mean and dishonourable excited warm indignation; that keen and vivid sense of impropriety of conduct extended itself not only to those more glaring acts of wrong which disgrace individuals, but also to those minute deficiencies in behaviour, and to that absence of attention to the feelings of others, both in word and deed, which too frequently blemish the intercourse of society. The moral excellencies now spoken of were the result of a benevolent heart, and a well-disciplined mind; but they rested on that basis which was deemed by their possessor the surest foundation of virtue—a principle of religion. The Christian dispensation was regarded as a beautiful and salutary code of laws and scheme of moral government, admirably adapted to the wants and character of man in his passage through this world; but it was hailed with peculiar joy as bringing life and immortality to light by the resurrection of Christ, and which he regarded as affording the sole ground for hope to mankind of a future existence. Mr. Butler, in October 1821, reached his 74th year. His labours had continued more than half a century; and, during that long period, he had enjoyed, with a brief exception, an

an unclouded day of health. His constitution, which was among the choicest gifts of nature, had been improved by exercise, temperate habits, and that "soul's refreshing green," a cheerful and good temper. On the 13th of May, after having, in the morning, attended a school in which he had taught forty-nine years, Mr. Butler was attacked by a painful disorder incident to age, which baffled skilful medical treatment, and finally terminated his life on the 1st of August following. If his days of activity had been eminently bright and useful, the last hours of life gave a new lustre and efficacy to his character. The

severity of his complaint was borne with fortitude and exemplary patience; the moments in which he was free from acute suffering, were anxiously employed in an affectionate concern for the interests of others, and more especially in those serious contemplations and religious exercises which became his situation. Mr. Butler died at his residence at Hackney, of which parish he was one of the oldest inhabitants, and was interred by his own desire in the burying-ground at that place, attached to the meeting-house of the Rev. H. F. Burder.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last twenty-seven Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE Duke of Sussex lately laid the foundation stone of the library of the Literary and Philosophical Society at Newcastle, and was presented with the freedom of the town. He paid a visit to Sunderland and Mr. Lambton, and throughout his tour was deservedly well received by the populace.

The magistrates of the county of Durham have recently entered into a resolution not to grant licences to any house in which a public brewer has an interest, as owner, either wholly or in part.

A whale, of the spermaceti kind, came on shore lately about eighteen miles north of Tynemouth. It measured 60 feet in length, and 37 feet 4 inches in circumference: breadth of the tail, 14 feet 6 inches; across the head, 10 feet 9 inches; from the eyes to the nose, 21 feet; and its height, as it lay on the shore, 12 feet.

Married.] Mr. T. Hornsby, to Miss D. White; Matthew Plummer, esq. to Mrs. Spencer, of Ridley-place; Mr. W. Stobbs, of Lower Friar-street, to Miss E. Carr; Mr. J. Barker, to Miss M. A. Smith: all of Newcastle.—Mr. J. Barker, of Newcastle, to Miss A. Smith, of Aisgarth.—Mr. W. Hunter, of Newcastle, to Miss J. Robinson, of Stockton-upon-Tees.—The Rev. Dr. Francis Haggitt, prebendary of Durham, to Miss Lucy Parry.—Mr. Campbell, of Newcastle, to Mrs. Smith, of London.—Mr. W. Lumsden, of Newcastle, to Miss A. Henry, of Gateshead.—At Durham, Lieut. R. M. Skene, R.N. to Miss J. Walmsley, late of Shields.—At Gateshead, Mr. J. Walker, to Miss M. Sharp, of Stockton.—Mr. M. Spencer, to Miss J. Hall, both of North Shields.—At St. Andrew Auckland, Mr. W. Golightly, to Miss A. Foster, of Bishop-Auckland.—Mr. R. C. Farrow, of Stokesley, to Miss S. Wood, of Hasty Bank.—

At Blanchland, Mr. H. Hogg, to Miss A. Ireland.—Mr. J. Wright, to Miss J. Ireland.

Died.] At Newcastle, in the Westgate, 80, Mr. J. Wingate.—48, Mr. W. Kerr.—Miss C. Barras; Miss E. Barras, both justly esteemed and regretted.—68, Robt. Blakiston, esq. late of Sunderland.—Mrs. E. Lardler, greatly respected.—At the Barrack-square, 38, Mr. J. Dunn.

At North Shields, in Dockwray-square, 36, Mr. J. L. Longbottom, of Long Benton, much esteemed and regretted.—24, Mr. W. Brown.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Humble, much and deservedly respected.

At South Shields, Mr. J. Shotton.—Mr. W. Young.—Mr. J. Douglas.—Mr. T. Oyston, deservedly lamented.—33, Mrs. J. Forster.

At Bishopwearmouth, 74, Mr. J. Young.—Mrs. Camage, late of Hartlepool.—45, Hutton Rowe, esq. late captain in the Fusiliers..

At Morpeth, 78, Mr. R. Bowman.—23, Mr. R. Whitham, deservedly lamented.

At Darlington, 68, Mrs. A. Fieldhouse.—58, Mrs. J. Lightly.—42, Mr. W. Martin.

At White-house, near North-Shields, 88, Mrs. Ramsay, late of Newcastle.—At Newtown, Mr. T. Ord.—At East Sleekburn, 82, Mrs. Gledston.—At Winlton Mill, 80, Mr. J. Aynsley.—At Little Ayton, 102, *Mrs. E. Rowntree.*

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The typhous fever has been prevalent within the month at Carlisle; it was reported to have spread with rapidity, and several deaths have taken place.

Married.] Mr. R. Hartley, to Miss A. Stagg; Mr. J. Hodgson, to Miss E. Little; Mr. J. Cook, to Miss F. Holms; Mr. J. Hartley, to Miss E. Graham: all of Carlisle.—Mr. T. Glaister, to Miss M. Thornton, both of Maryport.—Mr. Satterthwaite,

Satterthwaite, to Miss Walker; Mr. J. Clernouson, to Miss E. Chesholme: all of Kendal.—Mr. G. Rayson, of Aglionby, to Miss Brown, of Skitbrightby.—At Kirkby Stephen, Mr. G. Gill, to Miss A. Robinson, of Skellside.

Died.] At Carlisle, 81, Mrs. Kiernan.—83, Mr. T. Allison.—In Scotch-street, 75, Mrs. Baird.—68, Mrs. H. Lewthwaite, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—In Shaddongate, 33, Mr. W. Pattinson.—In Fisher-street, Mr. J. Woodhall.—In Botchergate, 52, Mrs. M. Palmer.

At Kendall, 24, Mr. J. Fell.—40, Mrs. G. Dunn.—68, Mrs. J. Dickson.—27, Mrs. M. Bell.—62, Mrs. M. Langhorn.

At Brampton, 67, Mr. W. Croser.

At Wigton, 82, Mr. J. Williamson.

At Abbey Holme, 74, Mr. J. Barwise.—At Chalkfoot, 27, Mrs. J. Marrs, deservedly lamented.

YORKSHIRE.

In consequence of a letter addressed by Mr. Walter Fawkes to the county, inviting a consideration of the best method to procure Parliamentary reform, a numerous meeting took place at York, Mr. Fawkes in the chair. Several animated speeches were delivered, and some excellent resolutions, proposed by Mr. Dealtry and seconded by Sir W. Ingleby, bart. were unanimously agreed to.

The largest silver waiter ever manufactured in the kingdom, (upwards of twelve feet in circumference,) is now making in Sheffield, and forms part of a service of plate preparing for the sultan at Constantinople.

Married.] Mr. H. Lee, of York, to Miss J. R. Horsfall, of Leeds.—Mr. R. Bywater, to Miss A. Wood; Mr. G. Cooper, to Miss R. Townsley; Mr. J. Greenwood, to Miss J. Broadley; Mr. J. Whitaker, to Miss A. Summersall; Mr. S. Judson, to Miss J. Waggett: all of Leeds.—Mr. E. Halliley, of Leeds, to Miss S. Hirst, of Gomersall.—Mr. G. Robinson, of Leeds, to Miss S. Poultry, of Buslingthorp.—Mr. B. Brotherick, of Leeds, to Miss M. Braime, of Methley.—Mr. J. Richardson, of Leeds, to Miss E. Braime, of Methley.—Mr. J. A. Whiteley, to Miss Frost; both of Halifax.—Mr. J. Northrop, to Miss Lawton; Mr. S. Binns, to Miss J. Richardson: all of Wakefield.—Mr. J. Walker, of Wakefield, to Miss S. Casson, of Minsthorpe.—Chas. Duckitt, esq. to Miss M. Harley, both of Settle.—Mr. J. Carr, to Miss E. Deighton, both of Hunslet.—William Baines, esq. of Smeaton, to Mrs. Ash, of Pontefract.—John Croft Brooke, esq. of Ansthorpe Lodge, to Miss M. Hill, of Jamaica.—Mr. R. Tidswell, of Hunslet, to Miss M. Bedford, of Hunslet-lane.

Died.] At Leeds, 52, Mr. W. Naylor.—80, Mr. S. Field, of the firm of Field, Royston, and Field.—In Park-place, at an advanced age, John Knubley, esq. much

and deservedly respected.—In St. Peter's-square, Mrs. M. Atkinson.—Mr. G. Mosley.

At Wakefield, 42, Mr. Elwell.—81, W. Brooke, esq. deputy-lieutenant of the West Riding, greatly respected.

At Aberford, 73, Mr. E. Sanderson, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—At Headingley-hall, 75, Mr. R. Thompson.—At Holbeck, Mr. G. Gamble.—At Owenden, 42, Mr. J. Helliwell.—At St. Ann's, Sowthowram, Joseph Thompson, esq.—At Cleckheaton, 49, Mr. W. Mortimer, of the firm of Wood and Mortimer.—At Pateley Bridge, 49, Mrs. E. Wood.

LANCASHIRE.

The bankers of Manchester lately gave notice that the rate of interest charged on discounts, and charged and allowed on current accounts, will be 4 instead of 5 per cent. per annum.

It is in contemplation to establish a Welsh Institution at Liverpool, entitled "Y Gordefigion," under the patronage of a nobleman; its objects are, to revive "*Arferion rhinweddel*" of the Brython, to protect the "*Awen*" against the existing prevalent abuses, and to cultivate Welsh literature in all its branches.

On the 2d ult. the festival of Preston Guild, which is held every twenty years, took place and continued until the 14th. There was a numerous assemblage of persons of all ranks; and art and fancy united to give it all the *éclat* possible.

Married.] Mr. J. Howarth, to Miss J. Dutton; Mr. W. Martin, to Miss H. Whitmore; Mr. P. Worrall, to Miss E. Kearsley; Mr. R. Lowton, to Miss E. Brook; Mr. L. G. Dodd, to Miss H. Cowlishaw; Mr. J. Little, to Miss H. Allen; Mr. W. Carver, to Miss E. Airey: all of Manchester.—Mr. J. Ellam, of Manchester, to Miss S. Bagnall, of Ashburn.—Mr. D. St. Ledger, of Manchester, to Miss S. Vandrey, of Stayley Bridge.—Mr. Hamson, of Manchester, to Miss Taylor, of Plymouth Grove.—Mr. T. Speed, to Miss Beswick; Mr. R. Atkinson, to Mrs. S. Aked; Mr. W. Jones, to Mrs. E. Belshaw, of Williamson-street; Mr. P. Roberts, of Ranelagh-street, to Miss E. Jones, of Williamson-square; Mr. H. Barnett, of Grenville-street, to Mrs. Goldsmith: all of Liverpool.—Mr. J. Dewsbury, to Miss A. Cherton, both of Withington.—Mr. T. Kay, of Warrington, to Miss Fair, of Bold.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. J. Kersley.—Mrs. L. Hughes, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—102, Mrs. Margaret Davis.—78, Mr. J. Hope.—25, Miss E. Holt, regretted.—70, Mr. T. Hemingway, deservedly lamented.

At Liverpool, 34, Mr. J. Sherwood.—In Lime-street, 78, Mr. R. Grimshaw.—Mrs. Hope.—36, Miss M. Hodson.—Miss C. Richardson.—In Grenville-street,

26, Mr. R. G. James.—In Chisenhall-street, 29, Mr. E. Adamson.—82, Mr. G. Barker.

At Whitby Grove, 57, Mr. W. Barlow, much respected.—At Leigh, 23, Miss J. Fisher.—At Kirkdale, 77, Thomas Fleetwood, esq.—At Crosby, 79, Mr. W. Bonney.

CHESHIRE.

At the late Chester assizes twelve prisoners received sentence of death, but were reprieved, with the exception of Samuel Rowe, found guilty of highway robbery, who was ordered for execution.

The bankers of Chester have lately reduced their allowance of interest.

A superior clay, well adapted for the manufacture of the best sort of China, has been recently discovered on the estate of Mr. Ackerley, barrister, at Little Saughall, near Chester. This clay is now undergoing a fair trial, at some of the first potteries in the kingdom; and it is expected that a Pottery will soon be established on the premises, by a Company connected with the Staffordshire Potteries.

Married.] Mr. J. Smith, of Chester, to Miss H. Parsons, of Grange-House, near Northwich.—Mr. T. Tilston, of Skinner-street, to Miss E. Davies, of Hawarden.—Mr. J. Wright, to Miss Deane, both of Macclesfield.—Mr. E. Jones, of Backford, to Miss Roberts, of Kinnerton.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Baker, proctor.

At Sandbach, 57, Mr. G. Peover, regretted.

At Weaverham, 60, Mr. S. Barrow.—At the Witch Mill, Mr. Arden.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Hobson, to Miss Blundstone; Mr. J. Baker, to Miss Bestwick: all of Derby.—John Bingham, esq. of Derby, to Miss L. Rogers, of Wassel-grove.—Mr. T. Brown, of Derby, to Miss J. Allen, of Nottingham.—At Melbourne, Mr. J. Salisbury, to Miss H. Coxon.—Mr. P. Limb, to Miss Turner: all of Tupton.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. L. Swift.—48, Mr. G. Butterworth.—44, Mr. S. Keys.—29, Mr. G. Bostock, regretted.—Mrs. Falkner, late of Nottingham.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Riggott.

At Buxton, 62, Mrs. A. Royds, of Cheetham-hill.

At Mellor, Mrs. A. Rylance.—At Tideswell, Mr. S. Slack.—At Duffield, 74, Mrs. Winrow, deservedly regretted.—At Holbrook, Mrs. Carr, wife of the Rev. John C.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The Times New Nottingham coach was lately overturned on its way from London, near Barnet. There were a great number of inside and outside passengers, amongst whom were several gentlemen of Nottingham; many of them were considerably hurt.

Married.] Mr. J. Marsh, to Miss H.

Widdowson; Mr. W. Lownds, to Miss E. Hopkins; Mr. T. Lightollis, to Miss A. Stones; Mr. F. Seal, to Miss J. Hallam; Mr. H. Huskinson, to Miss E. Clay; Mr. J. Rudd, to Miss M. Hides: all of Nottingham.—Mr. Crofts, of Nottingham, to Miss Thomas, of Yeovil.—Mr. J. Wilson, to Miss M. Wright; Mr. G. Clifton, to Miss E. Owen; Mr. J. Brown, to Miss F. Brummet: all of Newark.—Mr. C. Dodd, of Newark, to Miss M. Hancock, of Hawton.—Mr. T. Cliffe, to Miss A. Porter, of Radford.—Mr. Denham, of Heath, to Miss E. Clarke, of Barnby Moor.—Mr. T. Marriott, to Miss A. Blackney, both of Calverton.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Park-street, 33, Mrs. S. Rogers, deservedly regretted.—In Warser-gate, 24, Miss Calow.—In Mansfield-road, 48, Mrs. A. Cooper.—In Carlton-street, 24, Miss M. A. Stenson, justly lamented.—In Pilcher-gate, 48, Mr. T. Catton.—In Pannier-row, Mount East-street, 56, Mr. W. Hudson, regretted.

At Newark, 80, Mrs. A. Cotton.—22, Mr. James Sutton.—Miss C. Caistor.—At an advanced age, Mr. Leadneham.—65, Mr. J. Slater.

At Mansfield, 38, Mrs. Broadhead.

At Southwall, 69, Miss E. Plowman, much respected.—At Kingston Field, Mrs. Bowley.—At East Retford, Mr. P. Wilson.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Jaques, of Ixworth, to Miss J. Smith, of Lincoln.—John Hardwick Hollway, of Boston, to Miss Barbary Kilgour, of Highbury-grove, Middlesex.—Mr. E. Beestall, of Eaton, to Miss M. A. Healey, of Grantham.—The Rev. Edward Ince, vicar of Wigtoft, to Mary Sophia, daughter of the late Captain Bourchier, lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital.

Died.] At Stamford, 87, Hannah, daughter of the late Sir A. Heselrige, bart. of Nosely-hall.

At Dunsby-hall, 54, Elizabeth, wife of John Lawrance, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLANDSHIRE.

Two, or three public spirited individuals of Leicester are about to erect a large Slubbing Mill, or machine for carding wool, which will enable the worsted spinner to use his own noils, in the making of lamb's wool, instead of sending them into Yorkshire for that purpose, and thereby secure that valuable part of manufacture entirely to Leicester.

Married.] Mr. W. Murfin, to Miss E. Gee; Mr. Catlin, to Miss C. Green: all of Leicester.—Mr. J. Clay, of Leicester, to Miss S. Dadd, of Bethnal Green.—Mr. J. Bowman, of Leicester, to Miss Martin, of Croft.—Mr. W. Wall, of Leicester, to Miss Stevens, of Shepston-in-Stour.—Mr. S. Stephenson, to Miss E. Billings, both of Hinckley.—Mr. J. Goode, of Hinckley, to Miss E. Hames, of Atherstone.—Mr. J. Snelson,

Snelson, to Miss M. Halford; Mr. J. Ison, to Miss E. Halford: all of Asby-de-la-Zonch.—Robert Haymes, esq. of Great Glenn, to Miss Deel, of Welham Lodge.—Mr. B. P. Pratt, to Miss A. Carroll, both of Hoton.

Died.] At Leicester, 74, Mr. J. Pearson.—In Southgate-street, 65, Mrs. E. Adams.—87, Mr. Chester.—87, Mrs. C. Slater.—In High-street, 50, Mrs. Swift, of Uppingham, much esteemed and regretted.

At Loughborough, 55, Miss A. Raven.—In Asby-street, 75, Mrs. Willson.—Mr. W. Underdown.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. Neale.—Mr. Adcock.

At Belgrave, 84, Peter Oliver, esq. deservedly regretted.—84, Mrs. Brown, widow of the Rev. J. B. rector of Cold Overton.—At Syston, Mr. W. Palmer, late of Loughborough.—At Glenfield, 55, Betty Foster, one of the Society of Friends.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Brutton, of Stafford, to Miss Strong, of Dalby-terrace, near Islington, London.—Mr. Proffitt, to Miss S. A. Ward, both of Litchfield.—Mr. J. Marson, to Miss A. Milner, both of Cheadle.—Mr. Ashbroke, of Cheadle, to Miss Yates, of Dog-lane.—Mr. W. Rushton, of Cheadle, to Miss A. Oakden, of Kingsley.—Mr. J. Baker, to Miss E. Jones, both of Bilston.

Died.] At Uttoxeter, Mr. Garle.

At Burton Extra, 67, John Sherratt, esq. generally respected.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The late visit of the King to Scotland gave a temporary spur to the manufacturers of Birmingham: one house struck no less than 200,000 medals for the occasion.

Married.] Mr. G. T. Ryley, to Miss C. Proud; Mr. J. Freeth, to Miss M. Brown; Mr. S. Powell, to Miss C. Bill; Mr. T. Swift, of Doe-street, to Miss A. Reading, of Prospect-row; Mr. R. Law, jun. to Miss E. Humphreys: all of Birmingham.—Mr. H. Leresche, of Birmingham, to Miss Dickens, of Lower Arceley.—Mr. T. Groom, to Miss M. Callender, both of Edgbaston.—Mr. J. Warren, jun. of Westwood-leath, to Miss N. Waldron, of Ashbed-row.

Died.] At Birmingham, in Exeter-row, 67, Mr. E. Scambler, generally esteemed and regretted.—In the Crescent, 84, Mr. Edwards.—In Great Hampton-street, 63, Mrs. M. Freeman, much respected.—In Tower-street, 53, Mrs. E. Emes, justly lamented.—In Bromsgrove-street, 80, Mrs. P. Green, late of Kidderminster.

At Coventry, 74, Mr. Joseph Freeth, a member of the Society of Friends.—Mr. H. Horsfall.

At Bordesley, 63, Mrs. S. Litchfield.—At Handsworth, Miss M. Mountford.

SHROPSHIRE.

In this county the nettle is dressed and manufactured, like flax, into cloth.

Married.] R. W. Winfield, esq. to Miss Fawkner, both of Shrewsbury.—Mr. R. Onslow, of Wem, to Miss A. Colley, of Liverpool.—Mr. Lowe, to Miss Tate, both of Oswestry.—Mr. J. Rowland, of Frankton, to Miss Polete, of Whittington.—At Howgate, Mr. T. Pryce, to Miss M. Downes.—James Boydell, esq. of Kilhendre, to Miss F. Watson, of Belvidere.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 31, Mr. J. Whitford, regretted.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Ann Liscomb, wife of John L. esq.

At Whitchurch, Mr. J. Howells.

At Foxholes, Mrs. Roberts.—At Hinstock, Mrs. J. Perrin.—At Acton Burnell, Mr. Mittington.—At Eardiston, 59, Mr. J. Daully.—At Halston, Mrs. Brazenor.—At Willstone, Mr. T. Whitefoot.—At Greet Ness, 79, Edward Bather, esq. deservedly lamented.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Burrow, to Miss Hurst, both of Worcester.—Mr. Maxwell, of Worcester, to Miss C. A. Mayne, of Birmingham.—Mr. D. Shaw, of Dudley, to Miss S. Broad, of Hampton Lovatt.—Morris Howell, esq. of Bromyard, to Miss L. Parker, of Worcester.—Mr. R. Butt, of Knightwick, to Miss J. Preston, of Downhetherley.—John Somerset Russell, esq. of Powick Court, to Miss May Slaney, of Shiffnall.

Died.] At Stourbridge, 47, Mr. D. Murcott, deservedly regretted.

At Harford-hill, Ombersley, John Williams, esq.—At Blake Blooke, Harriet, wife of John Jeffreys, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The triennial meeting of the three choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of clergymen, lately took place at Hereford. The following were the collections on each day:

Friday morning	..	£170	9	6
Wednesday	..	262	0	6
Thursday	..	223	14	6
Received afterwards	..	3	15	6

Total .. 660 0 0

Married.] Mr. J. Price, to Miss S. Jones, both of Hereford.—Thos. Jeffries, esq. of Lyonshall, to Miss J. Meredith, of Kington.

Died.] At Leominster, Mr. H. Brace.—Mr. Perks, of Etram-street-mills.—55, Mrs. A. Eaton.

At Kilrug-farm, Langarren, 74, Mr. T. Green, greatly regretted.—At Bishopstone, 87, Mr. Handcocks.—At Fownhope, 31, Mr. W. Slade, generally lamented.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

There is now a prospect of the long-projected scheme of forming a communication between the British and Bristol Channels, by means of a canal, from Beer Harbour to Bridgewater, being at length carried into effect. An actual survey is now in progress with a view to an application to Parliament in the ensuing session.

Married.] Mr. T. Birt, to Miss Thurston, both of Gloucester.—Mr. G. Stockwell, of Gloucester, to Miss Addis, of Stroud.—Mr. J. Needham, of Westgate-street, Gloucester, to Miss M. Cook, of Longford.—Mr. M. Williams, to Miss Perrin; D. W. Acraman, to Miss Stewart; Mr. G. Evans, to Mrs. R. James: all of Bristol.—John Masters, jun. esq. of Bristol, to Miss Bryant, of Iminster.—Mr. Buckle, to Miss S. Ballinger, both of Cheltenham.—Mr. T. Vaisey, to Miss M. Slatter, both of Cirencester.—Mr. Archer, to Miss C. Fryzer, both of Tewkesbury.—Mr. S. Jew, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Hudson, of Upton-upon-Severn.—Mr. J. R. Griffiths, of Chipping Campden, to Miss S. Eden, of Norton Grounds.—Mr. N. Bailey, of Wotton Underedge, to Mrs. Seldon, of Bath.—Mr. J. P. Barnard, of Frampton-on-Severn, to Miss H. Phipps, of Caincross.

Died.] At Gloucester, in the Eastgate-street, 38, Mr. B. Hickman.—In the London-road, 22, Mr. H. P. Sadler.—On College-green, 70, Mrs. Pratt.—At Longford academy, 21, Mrs. A. Barber, highly esteemed and regretted.

At Bristol, in St. Philip's, Mrs. S. Thorne.—61, Mrs. A. Cayhill.—In College-street, Mr. J. Langdon.—In Park-street, 83, Mrs. Shapland.—At Cheltenham, Lieut.-General John Haynes, of the East-India Company's service.—Mrs. Stone, wife of Robt. S. esq. of Needwood-house.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. G. Sperry.—Mr. Rd. J. Carless.

At the Rock-House, Petty France, Mrs. E. Goniter.—At Edgeworth, Miss M. Hitchings, much respected.—At Sandford, 47, Thomas Palmer, esq. justly regretted.—At Shellesley rectory, 27, the Rev. J. Robinson, greatly respected.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Jeffcoat, to Miss M. Knibbs; Mr. Jon. Harris, to Miss M. Lynham; Mr. W. Marson, to Miss E. Coppin; Mr. Seckham, to Miss L. Wickens: all of Oxford.—Mr. W. C. Parslow, to Miss E. Slatter, of Holywell, Oxford.—Mr. C. Hodgkins, of Oxford, to Miss E. Millin, of Little Tew.—Mr. W. Hall, of Oxford, to Mrs. E. Green, of Kidlington.—James Dawkins, esq. M.P. of Upper Norton, to Maria, daughter of General Gordon Forbes.

Died.] At Oxford, 36, the Rev. A. Jas. Trash, perpetual curate of Kersey and

Lindsay.—68, Mrs. Filboore.—In Magdalen parish, 58, Mrs. Wise.—In Blue Bear-lane, Mrs. Harris.—78, Samuel Gauntlett, D.D. Warden of New Coll. &c.

At Woodstock, Mrs. Mavor, wife of the Rev. Dr. M., highly esteemed and deservedly lamented.

At Banbury, Mrs. C. Judd.—Mr. Stacey.

At Grove park, 57, Eliz. Lady Dormer.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

A meeting of the members of the Subscription Billiard and Reading-rooms, at Reading, lately took place, to consider certain paragraphs, inserted in a late number of that profligate paper, "the John Bull," which were deemed libellous on Mr. C. Fyshe Palmer, M.P. It was unanimously agreed, that the paragraphs in question, in the John Bull newspaper, are totally unfounded in fact, and are a disgusting example of most gross, wilful, and malicious falsehood.

Lord Carrington lately issued a notice to his tenantry at Wycomb, stating, that their rents should be adjusted to be adequate to the present price of provisions.

Married.] W. Stowe, esq. to Miss M. Rogers, both of Buckingham.—Mr. Turpin, to Miss A. Fell; Mr. Seymour, to Miss R. Fell: all of Aylesbury.—James Deane, esq. of Great Marlow, to Miss H. Dirs, of Woodford.—Mr. C. W. Fowler, of Amersham, to Miss M. Jenkins, of Aylesbury.—Mr. G. Bryning, of Windsor, to Miss F. Cork, of Eton.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. T. Ward, jun. one of the aldermen of the borough.

At Windsor, 81, Mr. John Mc. Lean, a poor knight, deservedly respected and regretted.

At Lathbury, M. D. Mansel, esq. by suicide; and Mrs. Mansel, from grief.—At West Hendred, Mrs. E. Bedwell.—The Rev. Henry Heathcote, rector of Bix.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Mr. Gilbertson, of Hertford, has lately constructed his boiler for melting fat, kitchen-stuff, &c. so as to remove by a simple contrivance what has been for many years obnoxious to his neighbours. The plan is to exclude the air at the mouth of the ash-pit by a close door, according to circumstances. The air for the support of the fire is made to pass over the copper, by a tube or chimney under the grate, which in its passage carries the offensive effluvia with it, and is completely destroyed by the fire.

Married.] The Rev. H. Wiles, M.A. vicar of Hitchin, to Miss S. Grounds, of Wisbeach.—Robert Sworder, esq. of Westmill Bury, to Miss L. King, of Fulbourn.

Died.] At Hemel Hempstead, 27, the Rev. S. Grover, M.A.—At Stanstead, Miss M. A. Feilde.

Married.]

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. C. Dowse, of Peterborough, to Miss A. Odam, of Walton.—William Hanbury, esq. of Kelmars, to Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Spencer Stanley Chichester.—At Courteen-hall, Thomas R. Thelms, to Maria, daughter of Sir F. Mainaghton, of Calcutta.

Died.] The Rev. Jas. Wykes, M.A. 58, rector of Haselbeech.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

The vicar of Waterbeach, Cambridge-shire, has lately set an excellent example. He has accommodated the parish with twenty acres of good land, at an easy rent, to be divided into different parcels, not exceeding an acre each, for the sole benefit of the industrious poor. A road is to run through the ground, dividing the land into two equal parts, one of which is always to be cultivated with vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbages, &c.; the other in wheat, alternately.

Married.] Mr. J. Swan, jun. to Miss A. Cook, of Jesus-lane.—Mr. Jas. Okey, to Miss E. Starmer, of Cambridge.—Mr. R. Witherby, of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Miss E. Hale, of Petworth.

Died.] At Cambridge, 57, Mr. G. Nicholls, greatly respected.—In Regent-street, 24, Mr. W. Mandell, scholar of St. John's College.—54, Mrs. Metcalfe.—70, Mr. Powers, Kent Staples, many years partner in the respectable firm of Hovell, Staples, and Eaden.

At Wisbech, 42, Mrs. Henson.

At Leverington, Mrs. E. Swaine, deservedly regretted.—At Harlton, Mr. J. Willson.—At Morden-hall, 35, Mr. W. Strickland.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. J. J. Fuller, to Miss Bunn.—Mr. C. Hannett, to Miss C. Scott.—Mr. J. Stanford, to Miss J. K. Smith.—Mr. Jas. Cross, to Miss S. Betts.—Mr. R. Stannard, to Miss A. Hudson: all of Norwich.—Mr. T. Martineau, jun. of Norwich, to Miss H. Bourn, of Cross-lane, near Manchester.—Mr. R. Sheppard, of Norwich, to Miss Martin, of Castleacre.—Mr. H. Brunton, of Norwich, to Miss S. Franklin, of Lynn.—Mr. J. W. Fitt, to Miss M. A. Cooper, both of Yarmouth.

Died.] At Norwich, in St Peter's, Miss M. Tasker.—74, Mrs. Day, wife of John D. esq.—In King-street, Mrs. Walker.

At Yarmouth, 73, Mrs. E. Wilkinson.—79, Mrs. H. Howard.—38, Mrs. E. Bicknell.—40, Mrs. M. Comman.—53, Mr. W. Wright.—38, Mr. R. Sadler.—65, Mrs. M. Morse.

At Lynn, 75, Mrs. Curle.—70, Mrs. Palmer.

At Shottesham, Miss J. Muskett.—At North Walsham, Mrs. E. Franklin.—At Acle, 65, Mrs. A. Neave.—At Heigham, 75, Mrs. Bouc.—At Aylsham, 92, Mrs. A. Webster.—At Cromer, T. Mickleburgh,

esq.—At Dereham, 70, Richard Goddard, esq. greatly respected.

SUFFOLK.

A public dinner was lately held at Ipswich, to celebrate the memory of the late Mr. Fox, and to prosecute the cause of reform. Sir H. Bunbury in the chair. There were present Lord Huntingfield, James Macdonald, esq. M.P. T. B. Lennard, esq. M.P. Sir R. Harland, Lord Henry Fitzroy, Sir W. Middleton, &c. and upwards of 200 other gentlemen.

Married.] Mr. Tricker, to Miss Adams.—Mr. T. Spink, to Mrs. Spink.—Mr. T. Rous, to Miss Whitton: all of Bury.—Mr. R. Wright, of Bury, to Miss C. Clutton, of Laxfield.—Mr. J. Nunn, of Bury, to Miss E. Mansfield, of Colchester.—Mr. T. Stearne, to Miss S. Dallinger.—Mr. W. Cudding, to Miss C. Prentice.—Mr. E. Shadders, to Miss C. Miller: all of Ipswich.—Mr. B. Pratt, of Sudbury, to Miss P. Sparrow, of Ballingdon.

Died.] At Bury, Mr. J. Brooks, greatly respected.—Mrs. Challis.—Mrs. Steam.—Mrs. Little.

At Ipswich, 32, Mrs. E. Strutt.—Miss E. Thurston.—58, Mr. J. Welham.—Mr. R. Fuller, late of Freston.—Mrs. Simpson.

At Beccles, Miss E. Copemau.

At Barton, Miss M. M. Phillips, of Pall Mall, London.—At Exning, 70, Mr. G. Brookes, deservedly regretted.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. Wing, of Colne, to Miss Rouse, of Colchester.—Mr. J. Audley, to Mrs. Bowers.—Mr. Keys, to Miss Wilkes: all of Chelmsford.—Mr. R. Church, of Chelmsford, to Miss E. Hanson, of Poplar.—Mr. T. Walford, of Braintree, to Miss S. Harrald, of Abbeygate-street, Bury St. Edmund's.—J. E. Beale, esq. of Plaistow, to Miss E. Loxley, of Stratford Green.—Mr. J. Hailes, of Goldhanger, to Miss S. Seabrook, of Boreham.—Mr. Barratt, of Totham, to Miss Kemp, of Tolleshunt D'Arcy.

Died.] At Colchester, 66, Mrs. Gordon, widow of the Rev. Philip G. of Assington-hall.

At Chelmsford, 69, Anne, widow of the Rev. W. Cooper.

At Harwich, 33, Mr. E. Bush.—Miss C. Thorndike, of Ipswich.

At Hadleigh, 76, Mr. E. Baynes.—At Roman Hill, Donyland, Mr. J. Mustard.

KENT.

An institution has lately been formed at Margate for the cure of cancerous and serofulous diseases under the treatment of Mr. Whitlaw.

Married.] Mr. J. W. Davey, to Miss S. Hayward.—Mr. Thomas, to Mrs. Mound.—Mr. J. Snelling, to Mrs. Merryweather.—Mr. T. Fowler, to Miss E. Hazell.—Mr. J. Robertson, to Mrs. Pillow: all of Canterbury.—Mr. Foster, to Miss C. Collis.

Collis.—Mr. R. Atkins, to Miss E. Spice : all of Dover.—Mr. W. Ashenden, jun. to Miss Mackie, both of Chatham.—Mr. W. Corbett, of Lynsted, to Miss S. Baker, of Faversham.—Mr. E. Wood, to Miss M. Rowden, both of Whitstable.—Mr. Williams, to Miss Jones, both of Willesborough.—At Ash, Mr. H. Knight, to Miss H. Kelsey.—Francis Bradley, esq. of Gorecourt, to Mary Jane, daughter of Lord Harris.

Died.] At Canterbury, in Pound lane, Mrs. Clark.—In Northgate, 74, Mr. T. Green.—In St. Dunstan's, John Garstin, esq.—In St. Alphege-lane, at an advanced age, Mrs. Parker.

At Dover, 52, Mrs. Blake.

At Chatham, 60, Mrs. Gayting.—32, Mr. Brown.—78, Mrs. Douglas, widow of Capt. D. of Newcastle.—63, Mrs. E. Edge.

At Ramgate, 76, Alexander Brymer, esq. of Pulteney-street, Bath.

At Sittingbourne, Mrs. M. Richardson.

At Ashford, 70, Mr. R. Woodcock.—At Smarden, 84, Mr. Jull.—At Lydd, 68, Mrs. E. Taylor.—At Marden, 31, Mr. J. Cole.—At Eltham, Miss A. Ravenhill.

SUSSEX.

Brighton and Worthing are full of the best company, and the libraries are well attended.

Married.] Mr. R. Marren, to Miss E. Terry, both of Lewes.—At Funtington, Mr. Reeves, to Miss Spencer, of Emsworth.

Died.] At Chichester, in North-street, 60, Mrs. H. Cribb.

At Brighton, Mrs. Cheeseman, regretted.—In Little East-street, Mr. Alderton.—In Middle-street, Mr. J. Jackson.

At Arundel, 96, Mrs. Broad.

At Little Hampton, 35, Mr. E. Streeter, regretted.—At Horsham, 22, Mr. James Cooper.

HAMPSHIRE.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport, lately took place, upon the distressing prospects to those towns, arising from the discharge of workmen from the dock-yard; Sir S. Spicer in the chair. A memorial to Mr. Peel, Secretary of State, was agreed to. The following is an extract:—"That the present system of reducing the number of men employed in the Naval Arsenal deplorably affects the local interests of the several sea-port towns of the kingdom, and it is with the utmost deference and respect that your memorialists represent to you, that the diminution of labour and of trade, in consequence of those reductions, necessarily raises the poor rates, already extremely oppressive, and may increase them to an alarming extent, so that few tradesmen, hitherto reputed to be what is termed respectable, may be able to contribute to their support,

or to pay so extensively to the general revenue of the country, as they have heretofore done, without bringing themselves to a similar state of indigence and misery."

Married.] Mr. H. Birch, to Miss L. Master; Mr. J. Drew, to Miss C. Shergold: all of Winchester.—Mr. Harrington, of Cherriton, to Miss Stebbington, of Colebrook-street, Winchester.—Mr. E. Landy, of Winchester, to Miss Monday, of Titchfield.—Lieut. J. Collis, R.N. to Miss M. Baker, of Shirley-lodge.

Died.] At Southampton, 78, Mrs. Fisher.—71, Mrs. Pollen.

At Winchester, 58, Miss M. Cooper, of Barnwell.—Mr. Knight.

At Portsmouth, 79, Mrs. Deane.

At Portsca, 71, Mr. M. Jones.

At Gosport, 82, Mrs. Veesev.—Mr. Napier, R.N.

At Wolverton-park, Anna, daughter of Sir Peter Pole, bart.—At Bramshot, Walter Butler, esq. of Havant.

WILTSHIRE.

A sanguinary affray, in which the most savage dispositions were betrayed by the aggressors, lately took place at Chippenham. A few young men of that town, visiting the revel held at Kingston Langley, a dispute arose between them, and some of the inhabitants of the place; these determined on revenge, and meetings were held to systematize their designs. Between thirty and forty men proceeded to Chippenham; and, aided by the darkness of the night, commenced the most brutal attacks on all they met—men, women, and children. In the issue, two men were killed, and fifty-one men, women, and children, wounded. "Such an event," says an intelligent provincial paper, "we should not have looked for out of Turkey." Some of the inhuman wretches, we are glad to state, are in custody.

Married.] Mr. Smart, of Devizes, to Mrs. Edwards, of Chippenham.—Mr. W. Pearce, of Warminster, to Miss H. Mees, of Kilmington.—Mr. S. Mundy, to Miss A. Linch, both of Bradford.

Died.] At Trowbridge, 26, Mrs. M. Deacon.

At Bradford, 74, Mrs. A. Baker.

At Warminster, Miss House.

At Colerne, the Rev. Mr. Price.

At Westbury Leigh, 78, the Rev. W. Cleft, deservedly regretted.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Instances are in constant repetition in the provincial papers of the distresses of the agricultural interest. The following is one among many in this county:—"The tenant of twenty acres of land, in the parish of Week Saint Lawrence, which had for some years past been let for 50*l.* per annum, having at Lady day last asked for a reduction of rent, and, the landlord refusing to accede, offered 10*l.* to him to take possession of the premises, which was accepted.

ed. The same land has very recently been offered to be let at 30*l.* per annum, but a tenant has not yet been found.

Married.] Mr. Edwards, to Miss S. Abbot, of St. James's-parade; Mr. T. Alderman, to Miss A. Gane: all of Bath.—Mr. J. Rossiter, of Bath, to Miss A. Cottle, of Shepton Mallet.—Mr. Smith, of Bath, to Miss E. Noble, of Weston.—At Walcot, Mr. George Lane, to Miss C. M. Wilks, of Entry-hill.

Died.] At Bath, 31, Miss Mellicent Shaw.—In Marlborough-buildings, Lieut.-gen. Gore.—In New Bond-street, 39, Mrs. S. Smith, of Chipping Norton.—John Waldon, M.D.

At Bridgewater, 84, Mr. W. Dean.

At Heath-house, 54, Mr. G. Rabbits.—At West Kington, at an advanced age, Mrs. Knowell.—At Oakhampton-house, Mary, wife of J. Elford, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] P. N. Bastard, esq. of Stourpaine, to Miss Sarah Baynton, of Clifton.—Mr. Matthews, of Gillingham, to Miss C. Long, of Mire.

DEVONSHIRE.

A chalybeate spring of water, of excellent medicinal qualities, discovered about three years ago at the village of Ayshford, near Tiverton, has since been resorted to with eminently beneficial success in various cases of inveterate scrofula.

Married.] Mr. J. Potter, to Miss Pratt, both of Exeter.—Mr. T. Smith, of Exeter, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late R. Chamberlain, esq.—Mr. J. Chapman, R.N. to Mrs. Hine; Lieut. M'Dougall, R.N. to Mrs. Williams; Lieut. Ley, R.N. to Miss S. Smith: all of Plymouth.—Mr. J. Blake, of Honiton, to Miss C. Dyer, of Isle Abbots.

Died.] At Plymouth, in Tamar-street, 29, Mrs. J. Parkins.—In St. Andrew's, Mrs. Hart.

At Dock, Mrs. Stephens.—26, Mr. J. Dyer, deservedly regretted.

At Barnstaple, Capt. Hill, of the 85th regt. foot.

At Sidmouth, 58, the Rev. J. Le Marchant, M.A.—Miss Pigeon, widow of Peter P. esq.

At Dartmouth, 78, W. Newman, esq.

At Lower Brenton Farm, Exminster, 51, Mr. John Brown.—At Stockwick, 79, Robert Hole, esq.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. Trehwella, of St. Erth, to Miss Harry, of St. Ives.—T. B. Rose, esq. of Padstow, to Miss Frost.—Mr. T. Walter, to Miss A. Elford, both of East Looe.—At Camberne, Mr. A. Gurney, to Miss Fanny Vivian.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mrs. Lake.—72, the Abbe de la Grizille.

At Penzance, Mrs. Mary Borlase.—58, Mr. J. Perryman.

At Camelford, 61, Mr. J. Harvey.

WALES.

The foundation-stone of a college in Cardiganshire, to be called St. David's College, was laid on the 12th of August by the Bishop of the diocese, at Lampeter, a market-town in a central situation. The King has given 1000*l.* towards the undertaking, and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have also subscribed from their funds.

A petition has been agreed to by the land-owners and occupiers of the county of Pembroke, praying Parliament for a commutation of tithes, by authorising land-owners to redeem them at twenty-five years' purchase, on the same principle as the land-tax.

Married.] Mr. T. Cleaves, to Miss Meager, both of Swansea.—Mr. W. Lewis, of Swansea, to Miss Salter, of Bridgewater.—Mr. W. Watson, of Brecon, to Miss M. Baker, of Hereford.—Edward Jones, esq. of Llandovery, to Miss A. Maybery, of Brecon.—Capt. H. Davidson, of the E. I. Co.'s service, to Jane, daughter of the late Wm. Morris, esq. of Carmarthen.

Died.] At Swansea, 40, Mr. C. E. Veniss.—Miss C. Harman, late of Bristol.—In Nelson-place, 74, John Hughes, esq. late of Bon-y-mean house, resettled.

At Neath, Mrs. M. Young, highly esteemed and regretted.

At Carmarthen, 22, Mr. D. Hughes.

At Tenby, 63, Ann, widow of Robert Harvey Mallery, esq.

At Mold, Lady A. M. Wright, sister to the Earl of Coventry.—At Pont-y-Pool, 66, Walkin George, esq.

SCOTLAND.

On the 10th of August, about 11 P.M. the Hercules steam-boat, belonging to Glasgow, on her way from Greenock to Campbeltown, when off Greenock, came in contact with, and run down, a boat or wherry, filled with poor people from the Highlands, on their way to the southern districts, to labour during the harvest. Out of forty-five persons on board the boat, only five escaped a watery grave. The steam-boat had out lights, and also a proper watch, who repeatedly hailed the wherry; but, owing to some inadvertence, or probably from not understanding English, the unfortunate boat continued her course till escape was impossible.

Married.] P. Levy, esq. of Edinburgh, to Miss A. Michael, of Swansea.—John Macpherson M'Leod, esq. of St. Kilda, to Miss C. Gregg.—Sir John Douglas, bart. of Springwood-park, Roxburghshire, to Miss H. C. Scott, of Belford.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mr. James Denholm, treasurer to Heriot's Hospital.—J. B. esq. solicitor for the Exchequer in Scotland.—At his house in Albany-street, the Hon. Wm. Erskine, Lord Kinneder.

At Dundee, Wm. Small, esq.

At Musselburgh, Martin Kilquair, M.D.
—At New Cawmuir, Mrs. I. Robertson,
wife of John Lawson, esq. of Cairnshuir.

IRELAND.

The benevolent Committee of London have ceased their anxious labours for the melioration of the condition of the Irish poor of the South; their and other English remittances, with native exertions, and the bounties of Nature, have done away the necessity of their further efforts. A numerous body of Irish nobility and gentry have recently agreed to resolutions for the commutation of tithes.

Married.] M. B. Rutherford, esq. to Miss Jane Clarke, of Rutland-square; J. S. Sullivan, esq. of the E. I. Co.'s service, to Miss C. Stett, of Stafford-street: all of Dublin.—Wm. O'Reily, esq. of Richmond-hill, Dublin, to Miss Jane Stringer, of Augier-street, Dublin.

Died.] At Dublin, in Harcourt-street, 78, E. Hutchinson, esq.—In Prussia-street, James Ogilby, esq.

At Belfast, W. J. Whitlaw, esq.

In Galway, Capt. T. Staunton, of the 9th Vet. Battalion.

INCIDENTS ABROAD.

A fire broke out on the 11th of September in the roof of the high church of the Cathedral of St. Bavo, Ghent; it continued to spread for two hours and a half. The most precious articles have been saved.

A violent storm of thunder and lightning took place at Rouen on the 15th of

September. The lightning struck the magnificent cathedral, which continued burning till the evening, when the fire was apparently extinguished, but shortly after broke out again with redoubled fury. The flames had extended themselves over the greater part of this once splendid edifice, and the great dome fell in with a tremendous crash. Several houses in the vicinity have also been destroyed. The melted lead, which ran in torrents from the roof, rendered a near approach to the building very hazardous.

On the 18th of September a fire broke out in the new Lutheran Church at Amsterdam, on the north-east side of the Singel. The fire commenced in the loft where the plumbers had been at work, and spread so rapidly, that the church was all in flames in half an hour, and soon communicated to the neighbouring houses and warehouses, some of which being full of spirits of wine, and other inflammable substances, added to the fury of the conflagration. The whole inside of the church is destroyed, the walls only remaining. The books and papers were saved, as well as some valuable articles from the consistorial chamber. Six dwelling houses and nine warehouses are entirely or nearly destroyed. The copper which covered the cupola flew in large sheets through the air. The heat was so great, that all efforts to save the nearest houses were necessarily renounced.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The intense interest created by certain Articles in our late Numbers having occasioned an extra demand,—from which in a few days they will be out of print,—it is proposed to reprint, as separate pamphlets, at 1s. 6d. each, the Papers and Engravings relative to Water-boring and to Steam and Loco-motive Carriages. Our next Number will contain an Engraving of the mechanism at large of Mr. GRIFFITH'S Steam Carriage, and we hope, at the same time, to be able to give the results of the experiments which he intends to make in the Artillery Ground, London. Some Correspondents, who have put us to the expense of Postage, to enquire about the engraved specimen of Mr. O'CONNOR'S Chronicles, are informed that it was given with the last Supplementary Number,—the non-receipt of which has arisen from the inadvertency of their Booksellers. The same Number contained the most piquant passages of O'MEARA'S "Voice from St. Helena," and we mention this circumstance for the information of Foreigners, who are unable to procure the work itself. The Engraving given in the present Number will, to Mechanics and Engineers, be not less interesting than others contained in our late Numbers have been to the Public at large.

We have received some Communications relative to a Grape-forcing Scheme, to a new Tanning Project, and to the specimen of a supposed Mermaid just brought to London,—of which latter a notice has appeared in a former Number; but they have reached us too late to enable us to satisfy ourselves in regard to their claims to the attention of our Readers. Some Papers on the New Marriage Act, on Capital Punishment, and other Communications, received since the 5th of the Month, will appear in our next Number.

The publication of eight other Houses and Relics of Eminent Men enable us to complete another Number on fine paper,—which, together with the former, may be had at three shillings each.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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RALEIGH'S HOUSE AT ISLINGTON.

WHEN Enfield was a royal chace, and the courts of the Tudors and the Stuarts were occasionally kept on the north of London, the outlets in that direction were filled with the residences of courtiers. Hence, Sir Walter Raleigh had a house at Islington, by the road on which his royal mistress would pass to Enfield. It has for many years been converted into an inn, under the sign of the *Pied Bull*; and, though the front has been modernized, yet the side remains to this day as represented in the plate, and as it was doubtless occupied by the discoverer of Virginia and the introducer of potatoes and tobacco. Sir Walter, though somewhat empirical, was nevertheless a character whose deeds in arts, arms, and literature, shed great lustre on the age in which he lived, and whose tragical end will for ever eclipse the fame of Sir Edward Coke, and disgrace the memory of James the First.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION of EGYPT in 1821; by DR. SCHOLZ, professor of Divinity in the University of Bonn.

EGYPT is under the government of Mehmed Ali Pacha, who has acquired well-founded reputation by his successful expedition against the Wahabites, by another to Nubia, by the erection of some manufactories, the building of numerous houses, by the canal from Skandrije to Fum-el-machmudije into the Nile, and especially by his commercial connexions in all the principal trading towns in

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Europe, by his riches, his great military and naval force, and his liberal treatment of the Franks. He has failed, it is true, in many of his attempts to civilise Egypt, and to extend his manufactories, because the inhabitants are not fit for such employment, and the Franks ask such high pay, that his goods are twice as dear as those brought from Europe; but the endeavour itself deserves commendation. The chief obstacle to the prosperity of the province under his government, is the despotism which manifests itself in all his undertakings. He is the absolute

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lute master of the soil, and of all that it produces; no one has any real property, no one is rich, except some of his officers, so long as he thinks fit to allow them to be so. He monopolizes the trade with the productions of Egypt, and even the East India goods that come by way of Egypt; allows no competitors, except the few commercial houses appointed by himself; and no one has hitherto been able to check this disposition, so contrary to the usages and feelings of modern nations. He fixes the prices, treats all the merchants and captains of ships according to his own pleasure, sells only to his favourites; and many vessels have left Alexandria without cargoes, and many merchants have been living there without business for years.

If there were not so many conflicting interests, the consuls would long since have called on their respective ministers at Constantinople, who might then have urged the Divan to enforce the existing commercial conventions. But insulated complaints make no impression; and the Divan seems, in fact, not to be strong enough to protest with effect against the proceedings of the powerful Pacha. Hence the unfortunate merchants of 1817 and 1818, who previously to 1815 and 1816 were at the summit of prosperity, will long remain in distress, with difficulty prolonging their existence from day to day; and will never be able to pay to the Pacha the millions which they owe.

I was assured that twenty-seven have failed within a very short time, seven are on the eve of bankruptcy, and five will be obliged to give up the business in a few years. In the year 1820, the Pacha ordered those who could not pay the third part of their debts to him to leave Egypt.

His mighty word reaches from the Mediterranean to Dongola; from Arisch, the Deserts of Arabia, and the Red Sea, to Agaba, Siwah, the Natron country, the Great and the Little Oasis; and even the Princes of Sennar and Darfour are now threatened by his powerful arm.

The Bedouins of Mareotis, the Natron country, and Egypt, are born his soldiers. Mercenaries from all parts of the Turkish empire crowd to the corps of the Mamelukes; and what his soldiers want in skill is compensated by their courage, by the valour of their

leaders, and by the enemy's want of cannon and ammunition. Nearly three millions of people are either his subjects or tributaries, and all the Mahometans are responsible for the security of the caravans going on pilgrimage to Mecca.

The form of government is well known, as well as the great influence of some Franks, who are men of ability, in the improvements that are undertaken; and it is hoped that the state of Egypt will really be ameliorated. Yet the most intelligent persons doubt it, if the tyranny of the Pacha, with respect to agriculture and commerce, and the life of his subjects, continues. Egypt is besides deficient in population, and this alone can prevent a part of what was once the most fruitful country in the world,—the Delta,—from being changed into a desert. The mouth of the Nile at Rosetta is so choaked up with sands, that small vessels frequently run aground. They cannot pass without a favourable and strong wind, for which they often have to wait for weeks together. Without the overflowing of the Nile, what would become of the Paradise of Egypt, what of Rosetta, with its handsome pleasure-houses, its fine gardens, its palm-groves, and luxuriant corn-fields? It is to be feared that the masses of sand, continually advancing from west to east, which, in the desert between Raschid and Damiat, cover and swallow up lofty columns, houses, and even palm-trees, will soon change into a sandy desert this fine country, which is fertilized by the western arm of the Nile, and the canals supplied from it; and will leave only one remaining of the seven branches of the Nile which formerly watered the beautiful Delta. Woe to the governors who have been labouring, for above a thousand years, to produce this unhappy result. This evil cannot be remedied but by judiciously conducting the water on the principles of hydraulics; but a great number of hands would be required for this purpose.

Mehmet Ali, it is true, receives fugitives kindly from all parts of the world, and gives them lands to cultivate: he was a great gainer, in particular, by the last persecutions of the Catholic Greeks in Damascus, and of the Catholic Armenians in Aleppo and Constantinople. But what is thus gained is destroyed again by the plague,

plague, the dysentery, and the diseases of children. The most destructive of all evils is the plague, which in 1820 and 1821 committed great ravages in Alexandria and Cairo, and even on-board the European ships. It is the more dreadful, as both its causes and the remedies against it are unknown. That it is propagated by contact is certain.

I could enumerate many instances of the unhappy consequences of the notion of predestination. An Arab at Masr attempted to save a fowl that had fallen into the Nile; he swam too far from the bank, and the current carried him away. If a rope or an oar had been thrown to him, he might easily have been saved; but it was not done. The numerous Mohamedans on the bank, and in the vessels, assured me that he had been predestined from his birth to die in this manner. At Alexandria the plague is believed to be brought by the pilgrims from Barbary, and there to spread to Raschid and Masr. It commonly comes to Alexandria in December, and continues, but generally with interruption, till July. At Masr it usually does not begin till March. This periodical appearance seems to indicate the influence of the Chamise, which blows at this time.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the ISLAND of ST. PAUL, in the SOUTHERN INDIAN OCEAN: in a LETTER from an OFFICER of the ROYAL NAVY.

YOU will scarcely be more astonished at finding us in this remote and unfrequented part of the world than we are ourselves. Little more than three weeks ago we were "tripping it on the light fantastic toe" in the gay regions of Port Louis (Mauritius), at a grand ball given by some of the public officers; when,—hey—presto—be gone!—like the changes in a harlequinade, we find ourselves, scarcely recollecting how, nearly three thousand miles off, in the very birth-place of storms and foul weather. Sailors indeed are, according to the song, "bound for all weathers;" but that which we have experienced here exceeds all I remember in any other region where they had the least pretension to summer. During the last fortnight we have not had a single tolerable day. Gale succeeds gale, as regularly as noon does the morning;

so that we are half inclined to deem it what seamen call the *fag end* of the world. Yet this is the summer of St. Paul! The rain, also, is frequent and heavy, and the cold not inconsiderable,—at least we feel it pretty sharply after the tropical suns of India.

The repulsive aspect of the island, which became visible for the first time towards the evening, gave us indeed little to expect. It rises abruptly from the sea, a conspicuous cone-shaped mountain, apparently solid when viewed from the western side; but, on coming round to the eastern, presenting an immense cavity, scooped out of the highest part of the island, and the sides toward the sea broken down to the water's edge, thus affording a complete view of the interior. I know not that I can give you a better idea of it than by supposing, upon an enormous scale, the shape of a common basin, with about a fourth part of the circumference of the side broken down to the base. It is evidently the crater of an extinct volcano; but whether shot up from the bed of the ocean, or the neighbouring level land by which it may have been encircled being submerged, or how long it has ceased to act, must remain uncertain. It is so different from any thing like the coral islands of the Pacific or Indian oceans, and so high withal, that nothing of this kind can be supposed; while its distance from any of the continents leaves no probability of its having ever belonged to either. The shores are steep and rocky; a furious surf continually washes the base; and off the crater, at the distance of a mile and a half, there is anchorage in fine weather, when the wind blows from the westward.

In this spot we dropped anchor for a few hours, when the elements seemed more settled than they had been for some time, taking for a guide a huge sugar-loaf rock, situated to the left of the entrance. This opening, I should have said, is formed by the vent of the crater extending down to the level of the sea, which thence finds admission, over a ledge of rocks, to an extensive basin within. To reconnoitre this curious place, a lieutenant was dispatched in one of the cutters. The boat got over the bar without difficulty, which a century ago, it appears, was a work of trouble; the continual action of the sea having deepened the access, by wearing down the rocks. The
breadth

breadth of the entrance is about forty yards. When over the bar, and within the basin, the water became as smooth as a pond, forming a strong contrast to the continual turbulence of the sea without. This basin occupies a considerable portion of the bottom of the crater; and, since its first discovery, has much increased in size, being now more than a mile in circumference. Its depth in the deepest place is thirty fathoms, varying to seven or eight close to the shore. The latter, around it, is in general level to some little distance, where the ascent to the summit becomes more perpendicular: near the water the grass is short; farther off it is long, coarse, and in such dense tufts, as to render it difficult to penetrate through them. Here were found an amazing number of seals, enjoying themselves, seemingly secure from interruption; but, when alarmed by the landing of our men, set up a low hoarse noise, like the murmuring of dogs, and made directly for the water. Several were killed by means of sticks; one of the seamen having seized a young one alive, the dam contrived to throw him down, and thus liberated the captive, both getting off in safety.

Some appearances of wreck having been observed from the ship by our glasses, it seemed probable that a vessel had experienced misfortune in this inhospitable spot, and the boat had been dispatched to ascertain the fact. Such, indeed, was the case. The wreck of a large vessel was scattered about the basin. Some rude huts were constructed out of the fragments, and roofed with tarpaulins and sails. Under these, and carefully protected from the weather, were a considerable number of casks of oil, and several thousand seal-skins. Nothing alive, however, could be found; but, while debating the point what had become of the crew, one of our men, in scouring the huts, discovered a bottle in which was a letter, furnishing the requisite information. This production, as remarkable for its orthography as perspicuity, being worthy of a place in the cabinets of the curious, I copy it *verbatim et literatim*:—

Ship Venus From and belonging to London 3d of June 1811 Uriael Bunker Master stopt here, 84 days from London Bound to timore. Here found 8 men on the island Left by their ship being cast

ashore the ship fox from Port Jackson on asking voyage, william Cox Master of the said vessel Left here 4 months ago with eight of his men the ship that caryed him would Not cary any more he left a letter with his men to beg no person nor persons will by any means Cary off any of his Goods or Artekes that he Leaves here as he will come here And get them as soon as he can get a Vessel he will Come And take away his skins and Every Artekle Belonging to his vessel the ship was owned By Mr. Camel and Co. port Jackson New Southwales or New Holand

The Venus is a Whaler

Captain Bunker begs that the person opens this will Lave another to the same purpos.

To the Dutch navigator Flaming we owe the discovery of this spot, in 1697, when he found the basin, now so spacious, scarcely a pistol-shot long, and the rocks forming the bar so much higher than at present, that the boat could with much difficulty be dragged over them. Should the same changes go on equally rapid in decomposing the rock, the basin may in thirty years more be accessible to the smaller sealing vessels. The island lies in latitude 38° 42' S. longitude 77° 53' E. It is about four miles long and three broad, the surface presenting nothing but a brown coarse grass, intermixed with abundance of stones, and near the basin some reeds, but neither tree nor shrub. To gain the surface, there being no other landing-place, it is necessary to enter the basin, and ascend by a very difficult and fatiguing path the side of the crater. The height of the latter, reckoning the depth of water, is estimated at more than 90 feet; the circumference at the bottom a mile and a half; at the summit or mouth about two miles. Nothing of a similar nature, approaching to these dimensions, is known in Europe; nor, if I remember right, in any part of the world, except possibly among the Andes. The summit of the crater is the highest part of the island, which shelves towards the north.

Around the basin are several hot-springs, (another proof, if any were wanting, of the volcanic nature of the island,) said to be within twenty or twenty-five degrees of the boiling point. And, as the basin abounds with fine fish, easily caught, it has been represented that they might be thrown from the cold water to the hot, for boiling, without being disengaged from the hook, though this is an exaggeration.

tion. Fish are equally plentiful in the sea without the basin; so numerous and voracious, indeed, as to be caught with little trouble; three boats, nearly filled, were procured in a short time, principally of a species resembling the bream and perch, averaging three or four pounds weight each, and of excellent eating. Merchant vessels that touch here, wishing to add to their sea store, should cure them immediately; exposure to rain previous to salting is found by experience to render them of little value.

Whales frequent the vicinity of this island at certain periods. But its chief visitors are seals, who twenty years ago were to be seen on the rocks, and basking in the grass, in many thousands. Instances have occurred of three thousand having been killed in a few days: the principal instrument for this purpose is a good cudgel, which by a smart blow over the snout accomplishes the object. At present their numbers are much diminished, by the great demand for the skin in commerce, and having become of late years a fashionable article of dress. Numbers likewise are carried to America.

The stratum of earth is thin, and little, therefore, can be accomplished here by cultivation; but at the bottom of the crater, around the basin, I have little doubt that gardens might be formed, were any of the temporary sojourners industrious enough to make the attempt, and inclose them from the depredations of the seals. A few wild hogs and goats are said to exist, but we saw nothing of the kind. Sea birds are particularly numerous, i.e. the peterel, penguin, common gull, and albatross species. The latter is a large and powerful bird, sometimes twice the size of a turkey, and the wings, when extended, measuring thirteen feet from tip to tip, though eleven or twelve feet is more common. Of these we caught many, by a hook and line kept floating astern; and they are remarkable for having an additional joint in the wing, a peculiarity that is not discernible till after repeated examination. A dense coat of feathers renders it impenetrable to small shot, and under the skin is a layer of fat half an inch thick; a bag of the same adipose substance near the tail, said to be for the purpose of lubricating the feathers, is as large as a tolerable-sized apple. The skin is in great re-

quest among American seamen, who dry and preserve it very carefully, selling it for a considerable sum in their own country, the down being remarkably fine and white. The carcase to us proved more serviceable, the seamen having feasted on it frequently, and on Christmas Day was jocularly named by them a *St. Paul's goose*.

Smoke has been seen to issue from fissures in the earth, and sometimes, during the night, luminous spots resembling fire, though we saw nothing of the kind. Many of the stones are of a dark blue colour, some resembling pumice, and others bearing evident traces of fusion. Fresh water is small in quantity, and difficult to be procured.

Amsterdam island, about fifty miles distant, is ten or twelve miles in circumference, but so difficult of access, that a landing has only been effected there once or twice these fifty years. There is, however, more wood and water than at St. Paul's. Its latitude is about 37° 50' S., longitude the same as the other. Both islands are commonly made by vessels going direct to China, or through Bass's Straits.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE knowledge of the French language is generally esteemed, and is of considerable importance. Conceiving that it might be obtained more thoroughly, and with less trouble to the learner, than by the usual mode, my wife and I have pursued a plan, which, as far as I am aware, has not before been employed. We have not unfrequently been spoken to respecting the mode of procedure adopted, and have found ourselves incapable of explaining, precisely, our views in a short time, and in few words. We therefore determined to draw up the present statement, and to request you would give it a place in your Magazine.

The principle, on which our plan was founded, is, that an infant is capable of learning, from the time when it begins to speak, two languages at the same time. This practice is observed in Wales, in Scotland, and Ireland; on the frontiers of France; in Switzerland, and in other parts where the English or the French are frequently understood by young children, together with another language, according to the respective situation of the countries. Indeed,

this

this observation may be so constantly made on every border, that scarcely any principle can be more firmly established by constant and widely-extended experience.

To apply this principle to practice, we determined that our children should learn the English and French languages at the same time, from their infancy. In England, there is no necessity to teach them English: it is scarcely possible to hinder them from learning the language. But French must be taught, and pains taken that it may be acquired. To carry this part of our plan into execution, we determined to have a French nursery-maid, and to speak to our children from the first, as far as possible, in that language only. Our family consists at present of four children; a girl seven years old; a girl of five; a boy of three; and a girl of one. When our eldest child was three years of age, a young woman was brought from Paris by a near relative. But she was so little inclined to fulfil the duties of her situation, that she gave much trouble, and we were compelled to part with her in four months. Mr. Oakshott, an Englishman, who keeps the Silver-Lion at Calais, then sent us a servant. She was entirely ignorant of the duty of an English nursery-maid, but as well disposed as she was ignorant. She consequently soon learnt her business, and proved a valuable acquisition. A year after the commencement of this plan, our family increasing, a French female, about sixteen years of age, who had come to London, was added to our establishment. A year ago, the health of the person who had come from Calais not bearing the London air, she returned to her native place. We took in her room a friend of hers already in England. At this time the last two servants continue with us, and the experiment has been carried on during four years.

Soon after each of the two elder children was four years of age, she was taught to read. The letters were pronounced in the French mode; and, when the child had advanced far enough to read words, books of the same language alone were employed. It was our endeavour to keep English reading entirely away. And this endeavour was tolerably successful; for, after our eldest girl could read an easy French child's book moderately well, she was totally incapable of making out the easiest sentence in her native

tongue. After a time, however, she did learn of herself to read it. Since then my wife has taught her regularly to read English, but in a small degree compared with French.

At present our first child reads both French and English as well as children of her age usually read either; and spells the former very well, the latter by no means so well. She speaks and understands the French rather better than the English. She scarcely talks the latter so quickly as children usually do; and occasionally, but very rarely, makes trifling blunders, which shew that it is not so familiar to her as the French. The disproportion between these tongues is greater in the second, and still greater in the third child; who, although he generally understands what is said to him in English, is but little capable of replying in that language. The pronunciation of English is not in the smallest degree affected in any of the family; and few Gallicisms are introduced, in consequence of their learning both at the same time. The two are hardly ever mixed in the same sentence, even by the youngest of the children. They very soon find that they are to speak French to particular persons, and to all others English. But, if addressed, they almost constantly answer in the language spoken to them.

The expense attending our plan has been small. We have had to pay for the passage of two of the young women, and we give each of them a trillo yearly more than we should do English servants of the same description. We had also to purchase French books for children, which, including the duty, are dearer than English books of a similar kind.

The trouble of procuring servants at first was not inconsiderable. But, now that the plan is commenced, and is known at Calais, there would be no difficulty in obtaining persons from that place. Each individual requires to be entirely instructed, as she knows nothing of the duty of an English nursery-maid. But, excepting the first, those females who have lived in our family were very tractable and desirous of instruction. A little, and really very little, inconvenience arises from their religion; which is generally that of Rome. They are forbidden to speak on religious topics to the children: and with this injunction they have complied.

From the experience which we have obtained

obtained on this subject, we do not hope that our children will talk French so well as they would do if they were educated in France. But, we believe, that they will understand and speak the language better than they could do by any other mode of instruction practised in England. They daily acquire those minute turns of expression which are rarely obtained by a foreigner. The expense, we conceive, will be less than by the usual mode of teaching the language. Now, that the first difficulties attendant on a new and untried plan are overcome, scarcely any inconvenience is felt in consequence of this mode of procedure; especially as my wife had previously determined herself, in a great measure, to educate her own children.

As the credit due to a statement of this kind depends on the character of the narrator, I will give you my address for your private information, but beg leave here to subscribe myself, your's, &c.

J. B.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IN a late voyage from Calais to London, in one of the steam-ships, we experienced so rough a sea, that every passenger on-board, male and female, old and young, was in less than half an hour affected by violent and unremitting sea-sickness. The scene itself was sufficient to affect me by a species of sympathy; but the general cause began to operate in swimming of the head, loss of strength and colour, accompanied by that overpowering nausea, the recollection of which will fill every one who has been at sea with associations of agony.

Unwilling for some hours to suffer these tortures, I began to speculate on the cause, and, having no hesitation in referring it primarily to the motion of the vessel, I considered its proximate effect on the animal system. It was evident that, as the whole body was the patient of the rockings of the vessel, the stomach, and other moveable viscera, would librate within the cavity of the chest and abdomen without the usual energy of the will, and that corresponding muscular force with which the actions and re-actions of all the parts are generally in harmony. This unnatural movement, and the resulting friction and irritation of the stomach and viscera, I consequently deter-

mined to be the immediate causes of sea-sickness.

It appeared to me, therefore, that this phenomenon, like all other phenomena of matter, had its cause in certain special MOTIONS, and that the cure could only be found in counteracting motions. Without a delicate mechanical contrivance, (though a mere swinging hammock might have been useful,) the body could not be kept in a steady upright position; it struck me, therefore, that a brisk muscular motion of the body, equal at least to that of the vessel, would either counteract or confer such novel direction of motion on the stomach and viscera, as would neutralize, if not destroy, the effect of the motion of the vessel. I am used to ride on horseback; and, for the sake of the exercise, prefer a trotting horse; it appeared to me, therefore, that, if I imitated the action of the body in a brisk trot, I might have no other sensation than what that action usually produces.

I seated myself in a chair upon the deck, and commenced a sharp libration of the body, such as it receives in trotting; and, in a few minutes, the previous nausea abated. In a quarter of an hour I recovered my spirits; in half an hour felt a desire to eat, which I indulged, to the surprize and disgust of those who were vomiting around me; in fine, I kept up the action more or less during the three hours in which we were in rough water, in which time I emptied my pockets of eatables; and, afterwards, I was as well as though I had merely taken my customary morning's ride.

As innumerable speculations have been published on this subject, and as it concerns the convenience and comfort of thousands who undertake sea-voyages, I consider it my duty to submit these facts to the public.

Oct. 1, 1822. COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I AM quite surprized and indignant that you have rejected my sonnet. Know, Mr. Editor, that it is a fearful thing for any one to encounter the scorn of an offended child of genius, and I am determined to make you feel it. You gentlemen who superintend the publication of periodical works are indeed mighty arrogant: you form a conspiracy to crush the fairest flowers and fruits of talent, and wantonly

wantonly reject what (if you had discernment to perceive it) would give your miscellanies a *decided and determined* character. You would insinuate that my productions have no poetic taste or feeling: but, sir, I am a poet, and I will maintain it before the world. Some of the wittiest and severest remarks of editors have been made upon rejected communications: this is a plain proof to me of their great merit; and I will maintain, as I am sure Falstaff would maintain, if he were now alive, that he who excites wit in other men is a wit himself.

I am convinced, however, of the reason of your secret malevolence: you are all, or intend to be, authors yourselves; and, when you receive any thing which is peculiarly valuable, you craftily reserve it for your own use; and, when opportunity offers, with a few alterations, you will publish it as your own, and obtain that renown which ought to have been enjoyed by the real authors. But I am determined, Mr. Editor, I will disappoint you, and many others who have acted unjustly to me. Yes, sir, I have been most cruelly treated: I have laboured, indeed, hard; and must say, that the compositions which you, and many other gentlemen of your profession, have refused to admit in their respective Magazines, possess considerable merit. I, and others in a similar situation with myself, have formed a society. We have very pleasant meetings, and have been for a long time scrutinizing the innumerable new poems daily issuing forth, in order to hold up the plagiarist to the contempt of the world. We have frequent accessions to our numbers; and, although we have not yet had an opportunity of vindicating ourselves, the time will soon arrive when we shall enjoy the fruits of our labour and perseverance.

But, to come to the point, I contend that my "Verses on Moonlight" ought to have been printed the very first amongst your poetical selections. What can be more true to nature and taste than the following commencement:—

Oh Moon! who shinest on this lower world
With beams combin'd of white and yellow hue,
To catch whose rays the curtains are un-
furled
Of love-sick maids, who tell their griefs
to you.

What a most philosophical descrip-

tion of moonshine! Darwin, my favourite poet, describes the formation of the sun's rays; but it was reserved for me to dissect the colours of the moon's rays, and to clothe my description in classic and elegant language. Then how sweetly pathetic, how contentaneously with every feeling of tenderness, have I introduced the effect of the moon's rays upon fair maidens, who, languishing with the tender passion, at length give expression to their woes. I find that, in calling your attention to the beauties of my poetry, my style, which conveys the effusions of modest and genuine talent, assumes a more mellifluous and flowing tone: I confess, however, the powers of language are inadequate to describe my ardent and lofty aspirations. To pass over several other beauties, about the 95th verse I exclaim—

Oh that I were upon some mountain top,
Which rears its lofty head some two
miles high;
Where, free from busy cares of life and shop,
I there might be alone, and only I;
Where, lifting up my wonder-gazing eye,
I there might gaze with venturous intent,
To see the lights that gem the eveningsky,
And deeply wrapt in my own wonderment,
To my strange wild and wayward vision-
ings give vent.

When compared with these sweet lines, how poor and feeble is the exclamation of Lord Byron, in his 4th canto:—

Oh that the desert were my dwelling-
place, &c.

I have now nearly finished. I feel within me the glow of immortality. The burning and inexpressible conceptions which fire my bosom, convince me Nature intended me to be the honour and admiration of the age: I am determined to see something I have composed in print. I have proceeded as far as the 95th stanza of a poem on "Red Hair;" when it is finished you shall have it.—If you do not treat me with more courtesy, I do solemnly vow I will throw down my pen in disdain: I will nurse my talents in secret. No imperishable records shall survive me; my genius shall die with me, and future ages shall, with deploring curiosity, enquire who it was in the year 1821, justly offended with the stupidity of the age, made a most awful resolution not to benefit them with his lucubrations. Think of these things, and behave accordingly.

Your's, &c.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SIMPLE EXPERIMENTS and FACTS, in CORROBORATION of the NEW PRINCIPLES of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, which at different times have been promulgated in the MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

1. **B**OWL a ball in a right line full against another ball, and the moving ball, on striking the other, will stand still; while that which was at rest will move forward in the same direction: proving that the force, momentum, power, and motion, received from the head by the first ball has been transferred to the other ball, such transfer being the cause of one standing still, and of the other moving.

2. Bowl a hard ball against another ball of half-baked clay and sand, and the collision will separate the clay ball into fragments; whilst each fragment will acquire motion according to its form and bulk: proving that the motion of the hard ball has been transferred to the parts of the other, and that breaking in pieces is the transfer and reception of motion, the communicated force being greater than the mechanical adhesion of the mass.

3. Lay a tile on a stone or smith's anvil, and strike it with a hammer, and it will diverge on all sides, the motion of the hammer being transferred to the several parts which exhibit its motion, the impulse of the hammer being at the same time greater than the adhesion of the atoms of the tile.

4. Lay a piece of iron or a nail on an anvil, and strike it with a hammer, and no dispersion will take place, though the motion of the hammer is transferred just as it was to the tile: yet the momentum of the hammer is not lost; on the contrary, it is communicated to the nail, and acquired by certain insensible atoms of the nail, which in consequence radiate with velocities inversely, as the quantities of matter in the atoms moved, and in the hammer; or as the billions, or millions of millions of atoms in the hammer to those moved in the nail. This radiation of atoms affects the animal nerves with the sensation called HEAT; and in their dispersion they involve the atoms of volatile bodies on or near the iron or nail, and expand and raise the thermometer. The excited atoms of the nail radiate therefore with velocities of millions of miles per minute; but, radiating into spaces already filled with atoms, they are deflected again and again, till they are

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turned into circles of individual rotation, and then they will continue revolving till their motions are actually imparted to other atoms, or are divided with them.

5. Strike the same nail five or six blows in quick succession, and the radiating atoms will be so increased in number and accelerated in velocity, as to disperse the moisture of the cuticle of a finger brought in contact, or, in vulgar language, burn it. The same radiating atoms will also disperse the atoms of a drop of water laid on the nail, into gas; and will convert other bodies and fluids into other gases. They will also communicate so intense a motion to the hydrogenous atoms of any unctuous bodies brought in contact, as to disperse them on every side, and produce the phenomena of flame and light; and also decompose the nearest sphere of air, during which dispersion and decomposition, the oxygen of the air is left in combination with the carbon of the unctuous substance, forming an oxide; and a continued fixation of oxygen thus excited will maintain the flame or evolution of hydrogen and nitrogen, as long as the unctuous substance affords a supply or excess of hydrogen, flame and light arising from an intense motion imparted to certain gasses, which in consequence radiate.

6. Bowl a ball on a smooth surface, and it will move a certain distance; bowl it on a rough surface, and it will move over only part of that distance; bowl it over a rougher surface, and the distance will be more diminished: the cause of the diminution is called friction, and has been ascribed to a *quality* or *vibration* of surfaces; but it is truly caused by the parting with motion, for the increased roughness consists merely in increased obstructions, the atoms of which receive the motion, and are diffused around by the transfer, creating heat, &c.

7. Increase the mass of the ball; *i. e.* increase its central momentum, weight, or gravity, as in a waggon-wheel, and the tendency of the wheel to descend, while it is impelled horizontally, will so increase the quantity of motion as by the transfer to render the receiving atoms hot, disperse them, and create decomposition and combustion. Every case of projection includes two impulses; one, that of central momentum, by which, if the body were unsupported, it would fall through sixteen feet in a second, and

the other that of the motion of the power which projected it; and it does not signify whether the projection be made on the ground or in the air; though, when on the ground, the atoms of the matter lying between the action of the forces are sensibly excited as above.

8. Put a cat, dog, or any animal, under a glass-receiver of an air-pump, or any other close vessel, and at the same time put a lighted candle under another close vessel, and the animal will faint, and begin to writhe in agonies, and die, if not humanely relieved, while the candle will go out; proving that animal life and combustion depend on the very same principle. An animal which uses great exertion, and a large light, will respectively expire sooner than an animal which lies still, or than a small candle.

9. Examine, by any proper tests, the chemical qualities of the remaining air under each receiver, and it will be found that in both cases it has been similarly affected, viz. it has lost its elasticity or activity, or, in other words, a considerable part of the gaseous momenta of its atoms has respectively been transferred to the animal and to the candle; consequently, the life of one, and the light of the other, depended on the appropriation of the gaseous momenta of such atoms, and such transferred momenta are the proximate causes of animal life and light, or combustion.

10. Stop the air-hole of a stove, and the fire will go out; re-open it, and the combustion will proceed. Stop the open space or chimney at the bottom of an Argand's lamp, and the lamp will nearly expire; re-open it, and it will revive. Stop the air-hole of the fire which generates the steam of a steam-engine, and the engine, however powerful, will stop; re-open the hole, and the power will return. Vary this experiment with different bulks of air and engines, and it will be found that the motion continues for a time, which is as the quantity of air, and inversely as the size of the fire. All so many proofs that heat, light, fire, and their powers, depend solely on air, while the changed properties of the escaping air, its loss of similar power, the intervening oxydations, and the appropriated power in the steam-engine, prove that the phenomena result from the transfer of the motions, or the fixation of the air.

11. Close the mouth and nostrils of any animal, and he will lose his energy, power, and life; just as in the case of the lamp, steam-engine, &c.: re-open them, and his animal phenomena will return. All the results prove, that the energy, power, and life of animals arise from the air, and that the momenta of its atoms are fixed in the lungs and transferred to the animal, creating animal momenta and energy, perspiration, &c. In a word, they prove *that we live within and amidst a world in motion, as well as upon a world in motion; and that animalization consists in a mere arrangement of parts for appropriating atomic motion.*

12. Fill a glass tube with a tincture of litmus or red cabbage, and bring the knob of a wire from a jar positively charged, within half an inch of the knob of a wire from the opposite side of the jar, so that it may be discharged by successive sparks between the wires; repeat it a few times, and the whole of the liquid will be converted into red, just as it would have been if an acid had been poured into it.

13. Reverse the operation in a contrary manner with a vegetable red, viz. to charge the jar negatively, &c. and the red will be converted into blue, just as though an alkali had been poured into it; proving, in each case respectively, that positive and negative electricity consist merely of the acidulous and the alkaline or anti-acidulous principles in a state of separation, and that there is no electric fluid *sui generis*.

14. Make the prime conductor of an electrical machine of solid gold or tin, take sparks, and measure their length; then make another conductor of paste-board, or glass, or baked wood, covered with gold-leaf or tin-foil, and it will be found that the sparks will be of equal length and force; proving that no fluid permeates the conductor, and that the conductor is only a *conducting surface* to the adjoining plate of air in which the electrical disturbance really exists.

15. Lay a light piece of paper on a table, strike the table with your hand, and the piece of paper will be moved by the transfer of the motion of the hand through the intervening air, as though it had been touched or sharply pushed: proving that air is a *lever*, through which force may be propagated from one body to another.

16. Suspend a piece of down by a single

single thread of silk from the ceiling of a room, and every motion within the room will move it as though it were touched or pushed; proving that atmospheric air or gas is as perfect a conductor of motion or force as a bar of iron or a rod of wood.

17. Lay or suspend several pieces at different distances, and in any manner act on the intervening air, when it will be seen that the pieces will be affected inversely as their distances; or, in truth, that the motions will be *diffused or radiated*, and consequently must at different distances be *inversely as the squares of the distances, and as the quantities of matter concerned*; which is the very law by which the sun, planets, and satellites, are known to act and re-act on each other, and there consequently is no occasion in nature for the composition of such imaginary forces as *universal gravitation* and projectile force acting within a vacuum.

18. Throw a stone into a pond, and its action will also radiate or diverge in circles, the force of each of which is diffused or radiated, or is necessarily in each circle *inversely as the squares of the distances*: proving that all force or motion propagated in gases and fluids is *inversely as the squares of the distances*, and in equal velocities as the quantities of matter; and taking the gas or water lying between two bodies (*i. e.* an agent and patient), as the medium of motion, it may be regarded as a *gaseous or fluid lever*, which acts inversely as the square of the distance, and like a fixed or continuous lever of solid matter; but inversely as the squares, and not, as in the latter case, in the inverse ratio of the simple distances.

19. Let a person who is running or riding on horseback, or in or on a moving coach, throw a ball in a perpendicular direction into the air, and you will see him catch it again as though he had been fixed; but, on looking sideways at the ascent and descent of the ball, you will see it perform a curve, for its motions partook of the actual motions of the projector, and also of the direction of the impulse of his hand, and the two motions acting on the freed ball, occasion the ball to move in a diagonal curve.—Just so it is with any rising or falling projectile, in regard to the earth itself; they do not rise or fall perpendicularly, however much they appear to do so; but,

owing to the simultaneous motions of the earth, their apparently perpendicular rise and fall is always a curve; while, owing to the swiftness of the earth's motions, compared with that of a rising or falling body, in a second of time, the curve is almost a straight line, *i. e.* it rises at the apex but one foot on a base of 6000 feet. All the reasonings founded on the supposed rectilinear rise and fall of bodies are therefore erroneous; the rise on the earth being governed by the joint motions of the earth and the impulse of the projector, and the fall-back being entirely governed by the two motions of the earth. If a spectator could stand at a distance from the earth, and see the rise and fall, he would observe the curve just as in the case of the person riding, or on horseback.

20. Place a parcel of gravel and sand in a vessel like a sieve, make the vessel revolve rapidly, and it will be seen that the larger and densest stones will revolve next the sides, or in the largest circles: because they invariably contain or acquire the greatest part of the *common force* which revolves the sieve.

21. Project a handful of gravel in a right line with force, and the large and dense stones will go the farthest, whilst the small ones and the dust will be left behind, because the large and dense ones partook of the largest share of the common force with which the mass was projected.

22. Cause the sieve, in the last experiment but one, to move also in a right line, with much greater velocity than it revolves, and the order of the gravel will be reversed: for the densest stones will still seek the line of greatest motion, while the revolving motion will affect only the rarer and smaller parts of the mass. These are the circumstances of the earth; it moves in its orbit, or comparatively straight line, sixty-two times faster than it revolves; hence all the dense bodies, as metals and stones, seek the centre, and the light ones, as water and air, the circumference. Central momentum or gravitation is therefore a *local* phenomenon generated in each planet in the same way as in each sieve or vessel; and is not more *universal* in the planets than it would be in the several sieves, in each of which the phenomena results from the particular separated movements.

23. View a meteor and its train in rapid

rapid motion, suppose it to be made to revolve with a smaller velocity, and the dense nucleus would remain in the centre, while the train would be revolved, and form a globe like the earth.

24. Poise a lever of wood or iron on a pivot, with a fixed large ball at one end, and on the other end place a ball, with a hole through it, by which it will readily slide; turn the whole, and it will be found that the sliding ball will soon adjust itself in equilibrio; then put another small sliding ball near it, and the two balls, when the whole is again revolved, will adjust themselves nearer the centre; thus it will be evident, that, if the first ball could have been gradually increased while in motion, it would have described an ellipse round the other. Such is the cause of the elliptical motions of the planets; the earth, for example, acquires greater momentum in one part of its orbit than in another, owing to more water being opposed to the motion of the sun in one hemisphere than in the other; the action of moving waters increasing the momentum of the mass; it then descends towards the centre, as, when the sun opposes the southern hemisphere, the earth is in its perihelion; but, when the sun opposes the northern hemisphere of more land, the re-action of the mass becomes less, and it ascends from the centre or sun, and is in its aphelion.

25. Suspend a silver-paper globe, six inches in diameter, by a thread of silk, from the ceiling of a room, and suspend another, only one inch in diameter, a yard distant; then act on both globes with any broad surface, by transferring the motion of the broad surface through the air to the two globes, and, while both are affected, it will be perceived that the smaller globe will also be affected by the motions of the larger one. The large globe may be considered as the earth, the small one as the moon, the broad surface as the sun, and the intervening air as the medium of space, through which the motions of the sun are radiated to the earth and moon.

26. Take a broad tub of water, and by the mechanism of Busby's Hydraulic Orrery, make a globe in the centre, urge the water with a gentle circular movement, then place four smaller bodies at different distances from the central globe, and it will be found that the four small bodies will perform

revolutions, the square of whose times are as the cubes of their distances; for the force of the central ball being diffused in the fluid, and therefore inversely as the squares of the distances, the resulting proportions will be a necessary consequence. This experiment beautifully exemplifies the phenomena of Jupiter and his satellites, and the intervening water represents the medium of space. Of course the same principle of action applies to the sun and planets.

27. Take a glass tube, with a bulb at one end, half fill the bulb with a coloured liquid, balance the tube on a pivot, then revolve the whole, and it will be seen that the liquid will rise out of the bulb towards the centre of motion, or the pivot. This analogically illustrates the cause of the tides; the earth revolves round a pivot or fulcrum of the earth and moon, and the waters on the earth rise towards the pivot or fulcrum of both.

28. Put two bungs on water, a foot distant, and they will go together, or appear to attract each other; but load them with lead, or use pieces of elm or oak, so that no part of the bulks float *above* the water, and no approach or attraction will be visible: proving that their approach is owing to the action of the unequal columns of the air on their outer and inner sides, and that no attraction existed. This explains all the phenomena of capillary tubes, ascent of fluids on sides of glass, and between glasses, suction, supposed attraction of plummets by mountains (as at Schhallien), of poised leaden balls (as in Cavendish's experiment), of ships on boats, &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

AT the time your 360th number appeared, I was too much occupied to be able to offer those remarks on the geological theory advanced by Mr. Cumberland, in p. 301 of your 52d volume, which I then intended, and still think it proper to request your permission to make. Throughout his paper, Mr. Cumberland contends for the sudden production, by means of the present laws of crystallization, of probably two miles' thickness of the strata, of the south-eastern parts of our island; and, in so doing, appears to me most unfairly to overlook the evident proofs of slow and successive creation,

creation, which are afforded by the organized remains (altogether, I believe, of extinct species), which in such myriads interlay these strata; because, whoever with unprejudiced eyes will extensively examine these remains in their native repositories, and examine also the substance and condition of the strata enveloping them, must see abundant proofs that the beings lived and died where their remains now lie: and that the strata imbedding them, instead of seeming to be the debris or ruins, or much less the crystallized revival, of any previously existing or dissolved rocks, the facts apparent most evidently, as I contend, shew these strata to have been created successively, and intermediately, with the several races of beings which they have successively entombed; each at the termination of a period, of no short duration, in which each one, or sometimes several together of such races of beings, had lived, had taken food, and fulfilled all the intentions of "nature's God" in creating them.

These intentions of the Deity it would be presumptuous in me to understand fully; but perhaps one, and not the least important of these intentions may have been, by these organic remains to enable us to confute those who would, on the one hand, contend for the formation of the earth out of self-existent matter, arranging itself according to necessarily-existing laws, as of crystallization, for instance; and, on the other hand, those who would, chiefly on their own sophistications of the text of Moses, contend for his days of work or his deluge, having been the era or the means of forming the vast series of strata, which, in accordance with these notions, they call secondary formations.

I cannot imagine that Mr. Cumberland would push his crystallization theory so far, as to contend that the present, or any other imaginable law of crystallization, could have supplied the place of creative power and design, infinitely beneficent, in the first giving organization and life to these early races of beings; and, if he be not disposed to go this length, why not admit, with me, the strata themselves to have originated in the same special and unexplainable way: seeing that those undeviating laws of nature which have been appointed by the Deity, and been in action ever since his glorious work of creation ended, with the

placing of mankind upon the earth, whether he may chuse to denominate such laws, "expansion, compression, crystallization, conglomeration, attraction, cohesion, or gravitation," or whether they be called deposition, aggregation, or what not, such never in reality could, either singly or jointly, better account for the formation of the strata, than they could account for the formation and life of the organic beings contemporary with them. If any one, admitting the divine origin of the universe, should, in support of the views in which he may have been educated, object that the matter of the strata was not thus contemporaneously and successively created with the early organic beings, "in the beginning" as Moses has it, I would respectfully ask of such objectors to consider and say when? how? in what state? or for what purpose? the matter of the universe was created? other than, at the times I have indicated, and for the purposes which the same is now seen to answer in the earth. And further to consider, seriously, whether all speculations beyond or antecedent to this, be not idle, and perhaps mischievous?

The recent work of Mr. Mantell, which you have justly commended in p. 446 of your last volume, and the more recent work of Mr. Parkington, contain an admirable body of local facts regarding the organic remains, and their imbedding strata, and such rational deductions from those facts, as I am happy in the opportunity of here recommending to the notice of your readers, in contrast with the rant, for it deserves no better epithet, in which Mr. C. has indulged, towards the end of his letter, regarding "impiety to nature's God," if not only "the whole of the revelation by Moses," but the mistranslations and absurd additions, also, of the inventors of sacred theories, mosaical or bible geologies, &c. are not received "with implicit credit."

Before I conclude, I beg to express my dissent from the doctrine adopted by Mr. Cumberland, as to arcoliths or stones falling from the atmosphere: referring this origin to the imaginary existence of "felspar, mica, and quartz," in the atmosphere; and assuming, that these "rush towards each other with vehement affection," prior to the fall of an arcolith; instead of believing our own eyes, in seeing the stony masses which fall, explosively thrown

off as sparks, from vastly larger satellite bodies, which still continue their course: to which bodies, observation and sound reasoning can assign no other or more recent origin, or principle of motion, than belong to the several other satellites and planetary bodies of the solar system.

The inaugural lecture of professor Buckland, which drew forth Mr. Cumberland's remarks, has appeared to me liable to severe objections, different from those noticed by Mr. C., some of which I have stated in Dr. Tilloch's Phil. Mag. vol. 56, p. 10.

JOHN FAREY.

Howland-street, June 8, 1822.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS ON WALES,

From Griffith Tudor, at Festiniog, to his friend Frank Wilmot at Oxford.

LETTER II.

Welsh Poetry—Its general Peculiarities—Poetical Triads.

MY DEAR FRANK,—As I know your partiality for the Muse, in whatever form she may appear, and from whatever clime she may come,—whether from the Tiber or the Thames,—I shall offer no apology for commencing my proposed plan with some account of this fascinating personage, as she has chosen to exhibit herself amongst our Cambrian hills. And here I must forewarn you not to adopt your notions of our mountain goddess from those you have imbibed of her sisters in other countries, ancient or modern; for there is none of them with whom she can be exactly assimilated. Less majestic than the Greek or Roman, less luxuriant than the Oriental, and more exact than the English muse, her charms are peculiarly her own, but not on that account less worthy of admiration.

Non, si priores Mæonius tenet
Sedes Homerus, Pindaricæ latent,
Cæquæ, &c.

Here then, you see, in order to soothe your prejudices, I have again the modesty to admit* the inferiority of the muse of Cambria to the same lady, when anciently attired in all the simple grandeur of the Mæonian garb. But is it any disparagement to the poetical fame of my country, that it has produced nothing to vie with the strains of that mighty bard,—of whom,

in the words of the author just quoted, we may so justly say—

—Nil majus generatur ipso,
Nec viget quicquam simile aut secundum.

To enable you to form a proper idea of the poetry of Wales, it is necessary I should first inform you, that the *Cymry*† (for such is the name by which the Welsh have ever distinguished themselves,) were formerly in possession of a singular institution, known by the name of Bardism, which appears to have grown out of the still more ancient system of Druidism. The bards, indeed, formed originally one of the orders of the Druidical institution; and when, in process of time, that political fabric had been deprived of its primitive importance, they seem to have established a distinct society among such of the ancient inhabitants of this island as had sought an asylum in Wales. Some memorials of the regulations to which this new establishment was subject, as well as of its singular tenets, still survive; but they are for the most part so intermixed with the metaphysical interpolations of later times, that it has become scarcely possible to distinguish the genuine from the spurious. Of one thing, however, I am enabled to speak with certainty; and this is,—that poetry formed an especial object of the care and cultivation of the bards, whose name has accordingly become synonymous with the sons of song. Hence the art was made subservient to a strict discipline, and a peculiar system of rules; and it cannot be deemed surprising, if the effusions of the ancient Welsh poets were also impregnated with the mystical doctrines of bardism. This was in fact the case, as may be proved by some of our earlier poems still extant, the subjects of which, however intelligible the language, are lost in a hopeless obscurity. But it was not to the themes of the Muse that the influence of bardism was confined; for the bards, considering poetry to form an essential part of their institution, are known to have exerted all the powers of their genius in its artificial embellishments, so as to render it the more appropriate medium of the doctrinal or historical lore which they thus treasured. To this it must be in a great measure ascribed, that Welsh poetry possesses a richer store of metres than was perhaps ever

* See the former Letter.

† Pronounced *Kumry*.

known to that of any other country, ancient or modern, and which have been progressively augmented, by the refinement of successive ages, to the number of twenty-four. These are all dependent on a certain principle of alliteral harmony, called *cynghanedd*, which, being peculiar to Welsh prosody, invests the strains over which it presides with certain strange and singular features, which I must take a more favourable opportunity of explaining.

Another and a material cause of the distinction thus claimed by the Muse of Cambria is to be found in the particular characteristics of the Welsh language itself. Its oriental descent, the copious significance of its simple terms, with the facilities resulting from the combination of these, added to the grammatical structure of the language, have united to enhance this distinction by the various and novel sources of rhythmical harmony, which they have created, as well by a brevity and terseness of expression, of which no other poetry of the present day affords any examples. From this concurrence of circumstances it happens, that the poetry of Wales, and more especially of ancient times, conveys to the ear of a person unacquainted with its characteristics something unintelligible and obscure. And all attempts to explain it through the medium of a literal translation must necessarily prove unsatisfactory, as wanting those aids which give to the original the greatest portion of its beauty and energy. Nor is it possible, even in a poetical version, to preserve all the sententious conciseness, with the sudden transitions and occasional boldness of figurative expression, peculiar to the Muse of the *Cymry*.

You perceive then, my dear Frank, that those who would build their notions of Welsh poetry upon the general poetry of Europe, whether of the present or past times, would be likely to arrive at a very fallacious conclusion. It has, I may almost affirm, nothing in common with the strains of other countries, save that inspiration which must always to a certain degree characterise the effusions of the Muse. Yet even in this particular the poets of Wales appear to possess features peculiarly their own. In vain should we attempt to recognize in them the uniform sublimity which distinguishes

the strains of Homer, the unvarying majesty and propriety of the Virgilian sentiments, or the regular and well-sustained flight of Pope's philosophic genius. The genuine characteristics of Welsh poetry are of a nature essentially different; not that I mean to insinuate, that it is not often pregnant with glowing thought, with dignified sentiment, with tender feeling, and with fine moral sense; but it rarely, if ever, happens, that the Welsh poet holds "the even tenor of his way," in one uninterrupted strain of feeling, whether of sublimity or of pathos. It is the irregular flash, the coruscation, of genius, rather than its full and steady blaze, that imparts a splendor to the *awen** of Wales; and hence it is that my native country is far more likely to supply rivals to Pindar or Gray, than to Milton or Lucretius. And the lyric excellence of some of our bards, especially the more ancient, forms a practical illustration of this hypothesis. In short the poetry of Wales, whatever occasional fire it may exhibit, is less the poetry of thought than of expression, a peculiarity which may be ascribed to the formal strictness of the prosody already alluded to, and to the musical properties of the language, which have from time immemorial created a sort of natural alliance between the songs of the bard and the strains of the minstrel. Hence arose the national practice of singing with the harp, customary among the Welsh from the earliest times, and which appears to have occasioned a certain metrical harmony to be frequently studied at the expense of those loftier aspirations, which confer dignity and immortality on the effusions of the Muse.

But, whatever may be the metrical singularities of the Cambrian Muse, she may lay claim to a more honourable distinction in the scrupulous regard which her votaries anciently paid to the love of truth. "The truth against the world" was a favourite axiom of the bardic institution, on which account it became a predominant principle of the poetical productions, over which, I have already mentioned, it exercised so great an influence. From this cause it has arisen, that in matters of history the early

* Poetical genius: literally, a flow or effusion of mind.

Welsh bards have ever been consulted as the favourite chroniclers of their age; whilst, by a singular contrast, the oldest prose compositions in the language are for the most part the mere vehicles of romance and of fiction. This inversion of the general order of writing, you will agree with me, is perhaps peculiar to Wales.

It is now time, you will think, my dear fellow, that I should bring this dissertation on our mountain minstrelsy to a close. Yet, believe me, I have much more to say before I can hope to make you as well acquainted as I wish to do even with its general character. However, this may be more advantageously reserved for another opportunity. At present I shall detain you no longer than to request your attention to a few of the Poetical Triads, which form part of a larger number, that are supposed to have had some influence formerly on the effusions of the bards. This mode of writing in triads, of which I shall have much to say hereafter, was peculiar to the Welsh, at least to any great extent; and I think you will so far surrender your prejudices as to admit, that the following specimen of the practice embraces much originality of thought with a proportionate share of sound sense and judicious instruction. At any event, I challenge you to produce, from the whole circle of ancient or modern literature, a happier definition of poetical genius than what is comprised in the first of the triads, which I shall now transcribe.

Poetical Triads.

The three primary requisites of poetical genius: an eye that can see nature, a heart that can feel nature, and a resolution that dares follow nature.

The three properties of a just imagination: what may be, what ought to be, and what is seemly to be.

The three indispensabilities of poetical language: purity, copiousness, and ease.

Three things that poetry should thoroughly be: thoroughly learned, thoroughly animated, and thoroughly natural.

Three things that ought to be well understood in poetry: the great, the little, and their correspondencies.

Three things to be avoided in poetry: the mean, the obscure, and the extravagant.

Three things to be chiefly considered in poetical illustration: what is obviously seen, what may be instantly admired, and what is eminently characteristic.

The three dignities of poetry: the true and wonderful united, the union of the beautiful and the wise, and the union of art and nature.

The three purities of poetry: pure truth, pure language, and pure conception.

The three advantages of poetry: the praise of goodness, the record of what is remarkable, and the invigoration of the affections.

The three final intentions of poetry: increase of goodness, increase of understanding, and increase of delight.

Leaving you to digest at your leisure this ancient relic of bardic wisdom, I again bid you farewell, hoping to have your candid sentiments on the purport of this epistle, as soon as you have an hour to bestow on so humble a theme. What I shall make the subject of my next lucubration I am hardly prepared to say, even if I wished to let you into the secret; but you know, my dear Wilmot, the condition of this correspondence, that the arrangement is to be wholly at my disposal. I will only once for all tell you, that variety is my motto: So, in the words of the poet,

To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new.

Your ever faithful

GRIFFITH TUDOR.

Festiniog; July 5, 1822.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS on a PASSAGE in COXE'S MEMOIRS of SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

THERE is no writer of the present day to whom history is more indebted than to the Rev. Archdeacon Coxe, and he is particularly to be applauded for the fairness with which he has published the original papers entrusted to his selection, and which throw so great a light upon the times of which they treat. But the conclusions adduced from the materials thus liberally supplied may frequently admit of question. In his "Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole, vol. iv. p. 113, occurs the following passage:—"On reviewing the conduct of England, from the renewal of the disputes concerning the Spanish depredations in 1737 to the declaration of war, we shall not hesitate to confess, that it was inconsistent, unjust, haughty, and violent. The British nation listened only to one side of the question, gave implicit credit to the exaggerated accounts of the cruelties committed by the Spaniards without due evidence; and

and without noticing the violations of express treaties by the British traders," &c.

But this confession is really an accusation; which, so far from being supported by due evidence, is hazarded in opposition to testimony, admitted as decisive by the minister himself, and denied by none at the time it was given: so that the long endurance of the British nation is much more to be wondered at than its ultimate and eager desire of revenge.

The inextinguishable animosity of the court of Madrid, displaying itself in various forms during a period of more than twenty years, unquestionably originated in the arbitrary and unprovoked interposition of Great Britain by force of arms, in the quarrel between Spain and Austria relative to Sicily, and the consequent destruction (August 1718,) of the Spanish fleet off Messina. This was a contention in which England had no imaginable motive to interfere, but which, on the contrary, was obviously and permanently injurious to her best interests; being calculated wholly and solely to promote the pernicious projects of Hanoverian aggrandisement. The hatred and resentment of Spain were afterwards fostered by the insidious artifices practised upon her, relative to the restitution of Gibraltar, and other causes well known to those conversant with the events of those times, as originating in electoral ambition.

In the speech of King George I. delivered Nov. 11, 1718, we hear for the first time of vessels fitted out in the West Indies against the British commerce, which, under the name of *Guarda Costas*, were in fact privateers, licensed for the purpose of plunder; and whose daring outrages on the high seas, notwithstanding the nominal restoration of peace and amity in 1721, received the strongest countenance from the Spanish government. These violences continued without intermission for a long series of years, in open contempt of treaties, particularly of the Convention of Seville in 1729; and they were followed by innumerable complaints, commissions, memorials, and remonstrances. In the memorable debate which took place March 3, 1738, on the petitions presented by the West India merchants and others, the minister, Sir

Robert Walpole, acknowledged "that the British merchants and seamen had been often treated most unjustly and inhumanly by the Spanish *Guarda Costas*, and that both the honour and interest of the nation were concerned in obtaining reparation for such injuries, and a proper security for the future."

On the 30th of the same month, Sir Robert Walpole said, on the subject of the resolutions moved by Mr. Pulteney, "I shall most readily agree to any motion that can be proposed for showing it to be our opinion, that our merchants have fully proved their losses; and that the depredations which have been committed are contrary to the treaties subsisting between the two crowns, and without the least pretence or colour of justice;" and in his consequent amendment to the resolutions, it is asserted, "that before and since the treaty of Seville many unjust seizures and captures have been made, and great depredations committed by the Spaniards, which have been attended with many instances of unheard-of cruelty and barbarity; that the frequent applications made to the court of Spain have proved vain and ineffectual; and the several orders or cedulas granted by the King of Spain have been disobeyed, or totally evaded."

During the month of March numerous petitions had been presented to the House of Commons relative to the inhumanities, as well as depredations, committed by the Spaniards. Several captains and others, whose characters were unimpeached, being examined at the bar of the House, gave the clearest and most impressive evidence of these horrid outrages. Among these witnesses was the famous Robert Jenkins, the captain of a West India trader, who was called to the bar on the 16th and 21st of March (1738). The report of the committee to whom the petitions had been referred, was brought up March 30th, by Alderman Pery, one of the members for London. It was calculated to excite indignation as well as compassion. Mr. Murray (afterwards the celebrated Earl of Mansfield,) was heard as counsel for the petitioners, and supported with irresistible eloquence the justice of their complaint. The remarkable case of Jenkins, in particular, so highly inflamed the public mind,

mind, that Mr. Pulteney declared, "his very name would suffice to raise volunteers."

Also, in the grand debate which took place March 8, 1739, on the Convention of the Prado, Sir Thomas Sanderson denounced the same atrocious act in the following language:—"Even the Spanish pirate who cut off Capt. Jenkins's ear,—making use, at the same time, of the most insulting expression towards the person of our king, an expression which no British subject can decently repeat,—even this fellow is suffered to enjoy the fruits of his rapine, and remain a living testimony of the tameness of Britain, and the triumphant pride of Spain."

More than half a century subsequent to these transactions, Mr. Edmund Burke, in that bold and assuming tone which characterised all the effusions of his licentious style of eloquence, without the least attempt to disprove the evidence, thought proper to speak of "the fable of Jenkins's ears." Regicide peace! This apparently encouraged Mr. Archdeacon Coxe to make a farther advance. "I am inclined (says this writer, *Memoirs* iv. p. 43.) to give credit to the suggestion of Tindal, that Jenkins lost his ear, or part of his ear, on another occasion, and pretended it had been cut off by the crew of a Spanish *Guarda Costa*." Of Mr. Coxe's inclination there can be no question; but this makes no part of the evidence. The words of Tindal are as follow:—"The case which made the greatest noise was that of one Jenkins, master of an English ship, who had, it seems, lost his ear, or part of his ear; and he pretended it had been cut off by the crew of a Spanish *Guarda Costa*, with circumstances of the utmost insolence against the person of his Majesty and his subjects." If the term pretended in this passage means falsely affirmed, the ground of the accusation ought to have been fully and fairly stated; otherwise it must pass for a mere calumny. There exists not the least colour for the gratuitous insertion, "that Jenkins lost his ear on another occasion;" and Tindal admits, "that the evidence of Jenkins had an incredible effect both upon Parliament and the public."

"The effect of this ridiculous story (says Mr. Coxe; again improving upon his author,) on the nation at large was

proportionate to the sentiments of horror and vengeance it excited in the House of Commons." But how could such sentiments be excited in that House by a ridiculous fiction? Assuredly there were in that Assembly persons not less inclined than Mr. Coxe, and, having heard the evidence, far more able to detect the imposture, had imposture been attempted. Upon this topic the authority of Tindal can bear no comparison with that of Smollet, who was himself professionally employed in the West Indies at the period in question; and this historian informs us, "that Jenkins was master of a Scottish merchant ship; that he was treated in a most barbarous manner by the captain of a Spanish *Guarda Costa*, who, after a vain search for contraband commodities, tore off one of his ears, bidding him carry it to his king, with other opprobrious expressions, filling the House of Commons with indignation." He farther relates, "that Jenkins was afterwards engaged in the service of the East India Company; and, in an engagement with the pirate Angria, he distinguished himself by his extraordinary courage and conduct, by which he saved his own ship, with three others that were under his convoy." Surely the name of such a man merits to be rescued from the implied charge of perjury and imposture. History, though ought religiously to guard against the slightest deviation from her charter.

As to the main question at issue between Great Britain and Spain at the period alluded to, it is now sufficiently obvious, that to insist upon a direct renunciation of the "right of search," as it was styled by the latter of the contending powers, was the extravagance of opposition, as Mr. Pitt himself subsequently and generously acknowledged in Parliament. On the other hand, for England to admit that this problematic right extended to the privateers, or *Guarda Costas*, fitted out from the Spanish-American ports for promiscuous plunder, and existing only by depredations, for which no redress could ever be obtained; was a concession equally compatible with national honour, and the principles of public justice. Nor would France, at any period of Cardinal Fleury's equitable administration, have armed in support of so unwarrantable and exorbitant a pretension. The war was indeed

deed at the last, when Spain seemed most disposed to conciliation and concession, caused by the violence of the British government, which, no longer guided by the counsels of Walpole, had by a sudden transition passed from one extreme to another; refusing the repeated offers of the mediation of France, and accompanying her imperious demands by the menacing appearance of a fleet off Cadiz, during the continuance of which, as the King of Spain himself told the ambassador Keene, "no grace or facilities were to be expected." The same error in negotiation characterised the imbecile administration, which presided over the counsels of Great Britain in the memorable years 1802 and 3. Pusillanimity was atoned for by passion and precipitancy; and the superior sagacity and address of the then ambassador at Paris, Lord Whitworth, was rendered of no avail by the peremptory nature of his instructions; and, when a fair prospect of accommodation seemed to open, the ambassador in vain ventured to remark, "that, were the necessity of expedition less urgent, he might perhaps hope to bring the discussion to even a more favourable issue." But how frequently does the observation of the famous Swedish Chancellor Oxenstiern force itself upon us,— "that it is wonderful to see by how small a portion of wisdom the world is governed!" M. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

I WAS much pleased, in your Number for September, to meet the notice of the Miller's Tomb, by your correspondent J. J. as it called to my remembrance a very pleasant tour I made round the coast in the year he names (1815), or the year preceding; I do not exactly know which, as the memorandums I made of my journey are deficient in that particular.

In the course of my round I visited Worthing; and, accompanied by a friend, strolled one afternoon to the Miller's Tomb, where, making a desk of my friend's back, I copied off, I believe, all the inscriptions, &c. on and about it.

On the doors of the arbour I found the three following inscriptions, which J. J. does not notice; probably he did not espy them, or his time might not admit of his copying them, for, at a

place so little calculated for writing, this is no trifling task. Limbrick, the owner of which, in the year 1788, sent the last of the three, is a seat just below the hill.

My Friend,

Let us secure an int'rest in the other world,

Let this be as it list, be toss'd, and hurl'd;
He's great and rich enough who well to die,

And can with joy expect eternity.

Friend! this is the best counsel I can tell:
Think on't, and practise it,—and so farewell!

When Time and Death their work fulfil,
Then adieu to Greendown Hill;
When my remains lie here at rest,
I hope my soul will live among the just.

Sent by the Owner of Limbrick, 1788.

Busied no more with worldly hopes and fears,

But safely landed in the vale of years,
Fain would my mind calm and contented dwell,

With health and letter'd ease in Limbrick cell;

Whence, though contracted, still the view commands

Fair rising woods beyond the falling lands,
And slightly glances at the velvet green,
Which justly boasts the sweet enchanting scene,

More famous for the living miller's tomb,
Who thinks upon the better scenes to come.
Long may his portion of good works encrease,

Ere he exchange it for eternal peace;
Whilst Time and Death consent, in turn, to lend

The rich a pleasure, and the poor a friend!

My memorandums, made at the time I was at Worthing, do not state that the miller himself left any thing to keep the tomb in repair, though I think it is very likely he should have done so; but run thus, "A gentleman in the parish left ten pounds a-year for the keeping-up of the tomb; but the person who now receives it neglects to perform his office as he ought, though it is still in excellent order; and, to the best of my recollection, I picked up this intelligence at the cottage mentioned by J. J. but I cannot vouch for its correctness. J. J. mentions the miller's coffin on castors, but does not mention a last request of the old man, which was that he might be wheeled in it round the field in which the tomb is situated, previous to his interment; which was punctually complied with.

J. M. LACEY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your number for August you have given us an account of an overflowing well at Tottenham; and in your Notices to Correspondents for the month of September, you have mentioned the "intense interest" which the subject has excited. If you will refer to the Transactions of the Royal Society, it appears that in the year 1794 Mr. BENJAMIN VULLIAMY sunk a well at Norland-house, belonging to a relative of his, four feet in diameter, and 236 feet deep, taking the usual precautions of keeping out the land-springs, as fast as they appeared. When they had proceeded to this depth, they had reason to suppose that a current of water was running not very far beneath them; they then employed a borer of five inches and a half in diameter, and, after proceeding with it twenty-four feet further, and driving a copper pipe of the same diameter into the bore hole, a mixture of water and sand rushed through the pipe, which in an hour and twenty minutes filled the well, and overflowed its mouth. But their difficulties were not at an end: for the sand subsiding in the well, overcame in a very great degree the power of the water, and it occasioned many days' labour, and a consequent heavy expense, to remove the sand as fast as it rose. However, at length they were amply repaid for their trouble, for the well continued regularly to discharge forty-six gallons of water per minute.

This is a very slight sketch of the manner in which Mr. Vulliamy proceeded in prosecuting his object; those of your readers who feel the degree of interest which you mention, will no doubt obtain a sight of the paper itself, which is very explicit, and occupies eight pages. A plate is annexed, which completely removes any difficulty that may occur.

Sherborne, Dorset; J. GOUGER.

Sept. 24, 1822.

For the Monthly Magazine.

GREECE in its RELATIONS with EUROPE;
by MONS. DE PRADT, ancien Archevêque de Malines.

O! CRADLE of the sciences and the arts. O! thou Mnemosyne, who, in giving birth to the Muses, spread that dawn of day over the universe which illuminated and inspired

thy illustrious sons,—how hast thou since been trodden under the foot of man! Thy gods had abandoned thee: thy models of ancient glory and virtue had become a dead letter to the barbarous tribes, when they sacrilegiously place a stone upon thy tomb, to close it for ever.

But darkness is no longer visible; the spark of liberty rekindles round the shades of thy fathers; and is there any where to be found a soul in this earthly tabernacle, who, having shed tears over thy misfortunes, would not cheerfully contribute its ingenuous promises of support?

Although the principles of a narrow policy,—parching as the south winds,—had dried up in our hearts a genuine spirit of loyalty, partaking of the tender feelings which grow out of the sacred fire of humanity; let me aspire with a trembling hand, in the decline of life, to promulgate to the universe an important truth, that all pity is not extinguished among us. Let me also endeavour feebly, though faithfully, to exhibit an outline of thy ancient glory and portentous fall, accompanied by a distant view of the new destinies which the hand of time has prepared for thee.

There have been revolving ages since, gifted by Heaven, thy towering genius ruled among the sons of men. The heathen mythology was thy workmanship, destined to embellish a code of laws, emanating from thy councils, to which the whole world submitted in its turn. Its inhabitants knew only thee, and held no intercourse but with thee. It was thee who peopled the confines of Asia, Sicily entire, and part of Italy.

The courage of thy children spared Carthage from the arms of Regulus, and paved the way for the great work reserved for the Scipio's to accomplish; a handful of thy veterans crossed the states of the successor of Xerxes, and the great king humiliated himself before thy people. Soon we arrived at an important era, when the enjoyment of peace preserved for a time the splendor of those crowns, which Apollo and Mars had united on thy brow.

What besides was the spectacle of these times? Immortal names among thy citizens attracted the admiration of gods and men. Neighbouring nations, wherever thy boundaries were within reach, associated in thy games; harkened

harkened with attention to the oracles of Athens, to the precepts of Socrates and Plato. Sometimes they were affected by the scenes of Sophocles and Euripides; at others were they pressing round the tribune where Demosthenes thundered. Then Corinth was the centre of the universe, while thou wast seated in the zenith of thy power.

But *vide mi fili quam leve discrimen palibulum inter et statuum*. Alas! when thou wast slumbering in the peaceful security of all thy acquired glory, the deceitful King of Macedon, availing himself of an unwary hour, bewildered thee in the windings of his politics. Sword and sceptre in hand, he dared break down thy ramparts, under the specious pretence of subduing the Persian empire; as Russia might cross France to make the conquest of Spain, while the arts are spared to the professors: so were thy children flattered by the respect shown for the tomb of Pindar, and thereby consoled for thy lost liberty. Then set the sun of thy glory,—as it would be with France; the splendor of thy power could not establish itself, after the mortal wounds which the hand of Alexander of that day soon found pretexts to inflict upon thee in the unguarded hour of repose.

Can it be believed that Italy, become so powerful a state, authorised Rome to rank thee in the number of its provinces; the catalogue of which presented nearly all the cities in the known world. And as she had submitted herself to pro-consuls, by whose tyranny she was enchained, so were the Greeks, in their turn, the slaves of her will; and it was her severity and extortion that accustomed them, in the end, to humiliating concessions of every kind; and, above all, to those fulsome adulations they were soon forced to lavish at the feet of the successors of Constantine, and which afterwards even the ferocious children of Mahomet had prepared for them.

Thus under the Crescent, as under the Cross, thy immediate destiny was irrevocably fixed. To weep,—to bleed,—and to tremble for the consequences of thy disgrace. The immortal spirit of Greece being broken, her porticoes were deserted and her cloisters opened,—those narrow avenues where in every niche superstition and igno-

rance are enthroned. The public mind, deprived of those strong emotions which the love of liberty inspires, fails in those noble objects of pursuit which keeps alive watchfulness, and presages the true interest of the public weal. A thousand vain disputes lost thee thy pre-eminence, and widened the passage to the oppressors of mankind.

Oh! religion, we invoke thy sacred character to an open avowal of thy principles; thou who hast reddened the earth and the sea with the blood of humanity: still more tears have been shed on thy account. How many hearts hast thou broken? How many followers hast thou blinded, and turned out of the road of their duty?

While all the nerves of public spirit have been enfeebled by a long interval, without glory or grandeur for its object, it fails to every good purpose; becomes a victim to the sabre, and a fearful and ignominious bigotry cedes very soon to an audacious and ferocious fanaticism.

Unhappily, it is through all these afflicting stages that Greece has been gradually sinking, for so many ages, at the feet of monuments, which, under a better state of feeling, would have reminded her of her lost happiness; and, trodden under the stupid feet of their ignorant oppressors,—it has borne five hundred years the dominion of Turkey over it; a situation very much resembling what Spain was as to its power in America, and what England's is in India: however, with this difference as to the former, —Spain, to its eternal disgrace, obliged the vanquished to renounce the religion of their fathers; while Turkey left Greece to follow its own, as England has done in India. Thus we have attempted briefly to describe all that has happened to Greece.

In the nature of things; the humiliating condition to which she had fallen could not continue; and as to the germs of improvement, the present propitious period may have brought them to light. Confined they were in a multitude of molecules, which the often slow, but infallible hand of time could not fail to develope; and it is of the highest importance to acknowledge, that it may serve essentially to direct us in approaching the new scene which opens itself on the side of the East; the influence of which on the destinies

destinies of the world cannot fail to be manifest: a subject so complicated and interesting, that it becomes us to discuss it methodically.

For the Monthly Magazine.
THE GERMAN STUDENT.

NO. XXV.

WIELAND.

AT Biberach, in Swabia, Christopher Martin Wieland was born on the 5th of September, 1733, in a parsonage-house, called Holzheim, which his father inhabited, near the little river Riess. Biberach is a free municipal city, in which Catholics and Lutherans have equal civic rights, and use the same church alternately. Wieland's father was the Lutheran minister, and had studied at Halle. He undertook the entire education of his son, and, with the usual solicitude of parental affection, bestowed too much toil on the pupil; began his lessons when the child was hardly three years old, and forced, by this hothouse confinement, a premature growth of knowledge.

The boy was admired as a prodigy; in his seventh year he was reading *Nepos*; but had incurred the oppressed feeling of those who are not allowed to expand, had contracted a shy lonesomeness of disposition, and apparently wanted the activity, the readiness, the emulation, of boys accustomed to bustle through a crowd. In his thirteenth year *Virgil* and *Homer* were his pocket companions, and he was already familiar with *Cicero*. He had not only begun to make German verses, especially hymns, but had planned an epic poem on the "Destruction of Jerusalem;" the mystically pious turn of his father was giving to all his ideas a religious direction.

At the age of fourteen he was first exposed to the conflicts of public and social education; being then sent to the high school at *Klosterbergen*, near *Magdeburg*, which at that time was superintended by the *Abbot Steinmetz*, whose reputation as a teacher was great, and whose evangelical tone accorded with the sentiments of *Wieland's* father. In consequence of the popularity of this institution, the school-house had been lately enlarged, the discipline had become unremitting, and devotional exercises formed a laborious part of the employment of the numerous pupils; they were always

praying to be quit of prayers. The young *Wieland*, however, made here a rapid progress in Greek, and grew remarkably fond of *Xenophon*, whose *Cyropædia* was the study of his class; but he took less part than others in the sports of his schoolfellows, their playground being to him rather a show than an arena. During his leisure-hours he applied to English literature, and read attentively *Shaftesbury's* "Characteristics." All-curious, he at this time peeped also into some libertine books, but felt compunction after the indulgence; indeed his conscientiousness was extremely sensible, whatever were his topics of self-reproach:—"How often (says he,) I almost bathed in tears of contrition, and wrung my hands sore; I would fain, but could not fashion myself into a saint."

Adelung, afterwards the celebrated glossologist, was one of the scholars with whom *Wieland* formed at *Klosterbergen* a permanent friendship; they separated at seventeen, but they long corresponded. *Wieland* was next removed to the house of a relation at *Erfurt*, named *Baumer*, who advised him, as his lungs were weak, to give up the intention of taking orders, and to study the law. The year following he returned home, and obtained the reluctant permission of his father to prepare for college on this new plan. *Sophia von Gutterman*, the daughter of a physician at *Augsburg*, a young lady of beauty and intellect, was now staying at *Biberach*, and visited at the house of *Wieland's* father, to whose wife she was distantly related. Three or four years older than her cousin, who was still treated as a schoolboy, she saw neither danger nor impropriety in walking out frequently with a lad, whose talents and accomplishments she could discern and appreciate; but *Wieland* fell enthusiastically in love with her. One Sunday, when his father had been preaching from the text, "God is love," he accompanied *Sophia* after service into the fields; said that he thought a warmer discourse might have been inspired by the topic; and began to declaim in a rhapsodical phraseology, recollected or modified from *Plato's* *Dialogues*:—"You may imagine, (says *Wieland's* own narrative,) whether I spoke coldly when I gazed in her eyes, and whether the gentle *Sophia*

phia heard unpersuaded, when she looked benignly at me. In short, neither of us doubted the rectitude of my system; but Sophia expressed a wish, probably because she thought my delivery too lyrical, that I would put down my ideas in writing. As soon as I left her, I was at my desk, and endeavoured to versify my theory." The fruits of this enthusiastic stroll were the lines entitled, "the Nature of Things," which form a conspicuous part of Wieland's first publication.

Sophia was now returning to her friends; terrin drew nigh; and the Platonic lovers separated. Wieland proceeded in 1751 to the college at Tubingen, a cheap, not a celebrated university; and the professors attracting but feebly his attention, he shut himself up in his room, and wrote verses. While a student there, in 1752, he printed his earliest volume of poems, which are chiefly didactic, and contain, beside "the Nature of Things," an "Anti-Ovid," the "Moral Epistles," and some "Sacred Stories."

At Tubingen, Wieland also began an epic poem in Ossianic prose, entitled "Arminius, or Germany freed," which has been translated into English. He sent the manuscript first five cantos of this poem, anonymously, to Bodmer, the editor of an eminent Swiss review, soliciting the critical opinion of this literary patriarch, who thought well of the specimen, and printed a complimentary acknowledgment to his unknown correspondent. Wieland now named himself; and Bodmer invited the young genius to pass the vacation at his house near Zurich. He complied with the proposal in October 1752. The dwelling of Bodmer was adapted for a temple of the Muses; situate at the foot of a hill between the town and the country, it was retired without being lonely; a vineyard, bounded at top by fig-trees, rose at the back of the garden; the Uto glittered in front, and a magnificent landscape of city, lake, and mountain, embosomed the modest residence.

To Wieland was assigned an apartment which Klopstock, already known to fame, had occupied the summer before. Within view or walk were to be seen traces or ruins of the dwellings of Owe, Warte, Husen, and other poets of the Swabian period, who had founded the romantic literature of Germany; and whose manuscript re-

mains, collected and preserved by the care of Rudiger Maness of Zurich, were now about to be edited by Bodmer. And here, in this congenial spot, his mind took that bent for chivalrous romance, which has determined the character of the greater part of his poetry.

Visits to and from the literary men of the neighbourhood varied the domestic circle, of which Gesner, the author of the Idyls, often formed a part; but Breitinger, a canon of Zurich, was the one of Bodmer's friends who showed the most attention to Wieland, and has accordingly been named by him in a dedication.

Bodmer, who had lost a wife and children, was glad of an habitual companion; and he could employ the labour of Wieland profitably in critical animadversion, and in contributions to periodic publications. Insensibly this stay was prolonged, and arranged on a footing of mutual advantage. Wieland, quite in his element, and delighted with his new independence, dropped the project of returning to college, devoted himself wholly to the cares of authorship, and managed an extensive literary correspondence,—which included the conspicuous names of Haller, Gleim, Hagedorn, Gellert, Klopstock, and Sulzer.

An agreeable specimen of his romantic poetry will be the introduction to a *fabliau*, entitled "Giron le Courtois."

Arthur, before his hall at Cramulot,
Begirt with thirty knights, was holding court,
Under a dase of velvet, fring'd with gold.
Between him, and her Lancelot, the queen
Guenara sat. Twelve mailens, couth to give
The sweetest meed of love to whoso earns it,
Stood bashfully the royal dame beside;
And round about, on the tall brauchy oaks,
Hung glittering in the sun-shine shields and spears,
While thirty lads held in the shade hard by
As many horses, well caparison'd.
When lo! from forth the forest a black knight
Alone came riding. He drew near, alighted
On his right knee, made to the queen obeisance,
Then rose, and stood before King Arthur, taller
By head and shoulders than the other knights.
He bowed, and said, "King, wilt thou grant a boon,
Such as one knight may of another ask?"

The king with wonder look'd upon the stranger,
And all with wonder view'd his stately form,
And heard his speech, and silently awaited
What boon he was to sue for. Arthur spake:
"Sir knight, make known thy wish; I grant thy
prayer."

The stranger bowed a second time, and said,
"To you, puissant sir, and to these knights
Beside you, let it not unwelcome prove,
In honour of all lovely wives and maids,
As well as to make known, whether the prize
Of knighthood appertains to the new knights,
Or to the old, with me, one after the other,
Here in the open green to try a joust."

King Arthur, and his band of thirty knights,
Fellows of the Round Table all of them,
Were not the men to let a boon like this
Be asked a second time. Instead of answer,
Toward the trees whereon their lances leaned,

And where, beside their steeds, the pages stood,
They severally ran with cheerful speed.
Now Arthur and his thirty famous peers,
With bucklers on their arms, the horses mounted,
And rode with level'd shafts on to the plain,
Where the strange knight had taken stand already.
Foremost King Arthur rode. Both couch'd their
spears,
And, covered with their shields, their vizors louted,
Spurring their horses, at each other ran
So forcibly, the ground beneath them shook;
When, as they were about to meet in onset,
The stranger held his spear aloof, received
On his firm shield the stiff thrust of the king,
So that the spear shivered in many splinters,
And Arthur scarcely could with effort keep
Firm in his stirrups. But unshaken sat
The sable knight, and, soon as his warm steed
Had spent his spring, he turn'd, rode to the king,
And courteously addressed him: "God forbid
That I should use against you, noble sire,
My arm or weapon; order me, as one
Bound to your service both by choice and duty."
The lofty Arthur looked on him amazed,
And to the tent return'd. Then Galaric,
His nephew, second son to Lot of Orcan,
Steps rashly forth, for combat eager. Sure
Of victory, he swings the quivering spear,
And couches it, against his broad breast clanks
The golden-eagled shield. Now, with fierce thrust,
He rushes on, but by a gentle bend
Avoided, harmless slid his weapon's point
'Neath the Black Knight's left arm, whose surer
shaft
Just then smote him a stunning blow, so home
His senses quell, his tottering knees unknit,
He drops, and covers with his length the ground.
To avenge his brother's fall, Sir Galban came,
The elder son of Lot, his name is heard
When of invincibles discourse is held;
But this time to his lady he forgot
To recommend himself, or fortune mock'd him;
For the black knight served him like Galaric.
An equal fate fell on the other nephews
Of Arthur, Egewin and Galheret,
And on Bliomberis, and Lionel,
The noble sons of King Boort of Gannes,
Eke on the never weary, ever merry,
Sir Dinadel of Strangor. All of these
Had often stretched a brave man on the earth;
Now came their turn to be for once o'erthrown.
"Heigh!" says Sir Gries, King Arthur's seneschal,
In words the courtier, but in deeds the knight,
"Ne'er be it said or sung, in foreign lauds,
That Arthur's messmates, like as many nine-pins,
By the first strolling champion were knock'd down;
Black as he is, the stranger is no devil."
Half jesting, half in earnest, with these words
He spur'd his courser. He had carefully,
Out of a heap of spears beside the tent,
Chosen the heaviest; but him nought avail'd
His foresight, his rash courage, or the gibbous
Of his keen tongue. The black knight lifted him
High in the air, and let him fall again.
His squire soon helped on his legs again;
Back to the tent with muttering limp'd Sir Gries.
The others followed in their turns, bold knights,
Unwent to turn their backs on any adventure,
Howe'er unpromising, or yield to man:
To break a lance was but a sport to them,
They would have stripped a forest of its wood;
Yet of them all not one, not one withstood
The forceful onset of the unknown knight;
Each in his turn was from the saddle hurl'd.
Thus to behold the whole Round Table foil'd,
Grieved to the heart Sir Lancelot of the Lake,
The only one of all the thirty who
Remain'd unconquer'd. This Sir Lancelot
Was the fair queen's own knight; for love to her
He had done many deeds, and in repayment
Many a sweet kiss, and many a glowing clasp,
Had been vouchsafed in secret. No one messmate
Of the Round Table was than him more fraught
With manliness and beauty. In the presence
Of his fair mistress, nothing seems so easy
As to unhorse the stoutest javelin-splitter
On the wide earth. And yet he look'd astonished
At the black knight; for what had newly chanc'd,
Ne'er chanc'd before, since the Round Table stood.
"If the black art it be which shields this
heathen,"

Says Lancelot softly to the queen, "Fair lady,
I pray thee don't forsake thy faithful knight;
Tho' hell for the black champion strive united,

If but your eye smile on me, on my side
Is heaven." When he thus had said, the queen
Allowed him in her lovely eyes to read
(For seemliness before so many hearers
Closed up her lips) an answer, which upswell'd
The big heart in his bosom. With loose rein,
His shield aloof, his lance press'd to his side,
He ran, and both the knights so forcibly
Jostled against each other, horse and man,
That the snapt shafts were shivered in their fists,
And shield and helmet met together clanging.
But nought avail'd to Lancelot his lady's
Kind glances; him the black knight's force out-
weighs,

He totters, drops the rein, grows giddy, sinks,
And lies where lay before him all his messmates.

Calmly the stranger from his horse alights,
Coaxes with friendly hand his reeking back,
And his warm chest, takes off the foamy bit,
Ungirds the saddle, and dismisses him,
With a kind pat, to graze about the green;
Then turns, as came he from an airing merely,
Cheerful and unreserv'd, with his accustomed
Grave elderly slow step, back to the tent.

With eyes askance the knights avoid his gaze,
And look at one another, as if asking
Can you bear this? but Arthur from the tent
Advanc'd with dignity, held out his hand,
And thus address'd the stranger: "Noble knight,
We have, I think, bought of you dear enough
The right to see the face of one, who thus
Can leave my thirty comrades from the saddle."
No sooner had the king vouchsafed these words,
Than the strange knight unhasp'd his helm, and
rais'd it;

When lo! the curls were white as snow that hung
About his skull; in all the majesty
Of unenfeebled age the hero stood,
A stately handsome man, though manifold
The wrinkles were that furrow'd his high forehead,
And though his shoulders, still unstooping, bore
The burden of a hundred years of toil.

On seeing him, King Arthur and his knights
Again grew warm about the heart, they throng'd
Wondering around the stranger, clasp'd his hand,
While on his countenance their looks restor'd
Kindly, like sons who meet unhop'd a father.
"My name is Branor, (said the ancient knight,)
Branor the Brown. Thy father, royal Arthur,
The far-renowned Pendragon Uther, still
Trotted his horse of stick about the court,
When Branor sallied forth o'er hill and dale.
In quest of ventures. These old mossy oaks
I recollect no taller than a spear.

Thy father was to me an honour'd master,
And a kind friend. We often rode together,
And broke, in jest and earnest, many a lance.
May blessings light upon his noble son!
It does my old eyes good to see young men
Not yet quite fallen off from their forefathers."

While thus they spake, the sun was setting.
Arthur,

His queen, the ladies, and the thirty knights,
With Branor in the midst, now turn'd their steps
Toward the castle-gate at Cranalot,
Where a repast stood waiting in the hall.

A purified canopy o'erhUNG the seat
Of Arthur and his queen; an ivory stool
Was placed between them for the worthy Branor.
When these were seated, others took their places,
In order due, beside the spiculous board.
Now twenty youths in pewter dishes brought
The steaming food, and twenty others wait'd
At the rich side-board, where from silver ewers
Stream'd ale, mead, wine, and trumpets shook the
hall.

As often as the two-eared cup went round.

When appetite was sated, lofty talk
Of deeds, of champions, and of court-empire,
Prolong'd their stay till midnight, and all eyes
Fasten'd upon the stranger; whensoever
He open'd his lips to parley, one might then
Have heard a spider on the cornish spin.

King Arthur took the old man's hand, and said:
"Until to-day my eyes have ne'er beheld,
Sir Branor, one so stout and merciful;
God help me, but I should have liked to know
The fathers who begot such sons as these."

Him the old knight replied to in this wise:
"Sire king, I've lived a hundred years and more,
Many a good man upon his nurse's lap
I've seen, and many a better help'd to bury.
As yet there is no lack of doughty knights,
Or lovely ladies worthy of their service;

But men, like those of yore, I see not now,
So full of manhood, firmness, frankness, sense,
To honour, right, and truth, so tied, and steadfast,
With hand and heart, and countenance, so open,
So without guile, as were King Meliad,
Hector the Brown, and Danay's the Red,
And my friend Geron, still surnamed the Cour-
teous,

Such men, by God! I ne'er shall see again."
Here the old man's voice faltered, and he bowed
His head, and paused. "And all were silent too
For a long time: none dared to interrupt
The holy stillness, till at length Guenara
Winked to Sir Lancelot, who understood her,
And thus to Branor said: "We, antient sir,
Are all too young to have known the knights you
mention;

Only in you, who knew them, they still live.
'Twould be some solace to us, from the one
Spared to our times, to hear of them and their's."
King Arthur and the queen, and all the knights,
Chimed in with Lancelot's prayer: not aloud,
Yet not unheeded, the young ladies plead,
And by the stooping eye, and colour'd cheek,
Bewray a bashful curiosity.

Then Branor, nodding friendly, look'd at them,
And said, "Your very prayer is courtesy;
Old age prates willingly, as well you know,
And loves to talk about the good old times
That are no more; in which, as in a dream
Of bliss, it still can linger stray delighted.
I'll tell you of the noblest man I knew,
Of Geron,—'tis full seventy years and more
Since a strange accident brought us together.

I was on horseback, strolling through the forest
In quest of some adventure, when a storm
Assail'd me suddenly; I sought for shelter
Under a cavern, where I soon perceiv'd
A narrow path, which led into the mountain.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHERE is a curious fact in zoology, which is not noticed by any writer upon the subject that I have met with, but of which I was once an eye-witness; namely, that bats sometimes carry their young ones upon their back. When I was a few years since rambling with some others among the trees in Ackworth-park, near Pontefract, in Yorkshire, in the middle of the day, I perceived a bat flying near me, which was followed in a little time by another, and, in a few minutes after, by a third. So unusual a circumstance engaged my attention, particularly as they all flew in the same straight direction, without returning. It also excited my curiosity to discover from whence they came. I accordingly walked in the contrary direction, and soon came to a tree in which was a hole, made by a woodpecker, about ten or twelve feet from the ground, from which I saw several bats take their flight. My companions climbed into the tree, and stationed themselves on each side of the hole, and soon informed me that the bats carried their young upon their backs; and endeavoured to knock them down with their hats, as they issued from the hole. They struck to the ground

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two young ones, which I picked up, and an old one. I then climbed into the tree; my companions made room for me; and in a short time a bat appeared at the edge of the hole, when I very plainly saw a young one upon its back: it remained there a few seconds, and then took its flight. We then descended, and went in their direction; and at the distance of about an hundred yards we came to another tree, in which also was a woodpecker's hole, into which we saw several enter. The hole from which they issued stank most offensively, which was probably occasioned by the death of some of the family, and was the cause of the emigration of the rest.

Sept. 10, 1822. R. G. ROBINSON.
Chesterton, near Cambridge.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I READ with interest a letter from Mr. Graham in your last number, calling the attention of your readers to the lime-water procured from the gas-works, as an effectual remedy for that troublesome and disagreeable disease—the ring-worm. I have for a considerable period used what is called in the London Pharmacopœia the *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratæ*, mixed with an equal portion of lard, or wax cerate, as an external application; giving, at the same time, gentle purgatives twice in the day. I can truly say, that I have never known the above remedies to fail.

My object in this letter is not to depreciate the value of Mr. Graham's remedy, but merely to point out a more attainable and less disagreeable method than the one noticed by that gentleman. I fully concur with him in recommending perfect cleanliness, and washing the head with soap and water.

MEDICUS.

Sept. 13, 1822.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE already given the public some insight into the deteriorating practices of paper-makers, as productive of the general bad qualities both of printing and writing papers. I therein traced its origin to the inquisitorial heavy pressure of the excise, operating upon an article which cannot fairly bear so grievous an impost. To remunerate themselves in the only

S s way

way they can, the manufacturers have resorted to contrivances to avert the pressure of this coercive branch of money-levying; and the result is the same as in all cases of financial oppression,—trickery attempting to counteract the invasions of legislative requisitions, leaving the public as gulls of such a desperate game, viz. by forcing articles of bad quality upon them, instead of (as heretofore) good ones.

As I have laid part of this gross system bare, I will finish it by saying, that the same species of legalized adulteration in paper-making exists in the (second class) inferior papers as those manufactured by the “white class makers.” Retail shopkeepers are continually complaining of the rottenness and imperfection of the species called whity-brown; and no wonder: the article is often so stuffed with chalk, and other vile trash, that on applying it to the fire it actually moulders, and refuses to burn. The large brown packing-paper, used in warehouses, &c. which used to be formerly of a strong firm texture, when it was the unalloyed produce of old tarred rope, is now fabricated in such a way as to contain nearly as much clay or marle as it does of the refuse of hemp; and the consequence is, a weak paltry article, which will hardly bear handling, or the characters of the ink, instead of a good sound, tar-smelling, paper,—being foisted upon all classes of tradesmen, who have occasion to use it.

Well might Burns apply the abusive epithet he did to the Excise: to speak with concise condemnation of it, I must say it is the stamp of an oppressive poverty-sinking government, and the greatest drawback which ever existed on the free exercise of honest labour and manual industry.

Cullum street. ENORT SMITH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE new Marriage Act has been regularly debated and passed in Parliament, to the no small gratification of some high personages, and is regularly disregarded, and in progress to be forgotten, by most of the married part of the community; like many other *wise* laws, with which they think they have at present nothing to do. A caustic old gentleman of my acquaintance, to whom a copy of the new Act

was given the other day, threw it by with great composure, without troubling himself to open it; only observing, that by the time Providence in its kindness might send him a *change* in his old day, and he undertook again to go before the altar with a new companion, (it being then the fourth time,) there would without doubt be a *still newer* Marriage Act, or an amendment and new modelling of the present, which he then might consult; for, said he, the newly made law will shortly be declared null and void, to make room for a wiser; when the purposes of the present are served, as applying to some dignified personages, to whom all things in heaven and earth are of course subservient.

But, sir, there is a great portion of the community who are still unmarried, although the 1st of September is gone past; a great many who are thinking of marriage; a great many who have long been plotting and planning for it; and not a few, particularly of the female sex, who are only hoping for it; among all of whom the Marriage Act has produced what is commonly called a *sensation*.

But, delays being dangerous, no small number have been frightened by the portentous 1st of September, to plunge into the holy state of wedlock, to whom the said Marriage Act has also, without doubt, been the means of producing a considerable amount of sensation. There is a great sensation felt at the Stock Exchange when a great man cuts his throat, or an eastern pacha happens to lose his head; there is a sensation in the city when a “good man” becomes bankrupt, or a fat citizen turns Highlander; there is a sensation among the Scotch clergy when they have an “*effulgent*” address to write to the “bulwark of their church;” and there is a sensation among the bishops when one of their members is found out to be—not so good as he ought to be.

But there are a great many who have other things to think of besides “the kirk of Scotland,” and the city baronet without breeches; who are neither careful about Ali Pacha nor the Vice Society; who nevertheless have their feelings, and to whom the Marriage Act is of no little importance. I have had some opportunity of observing how this terrible Act has affected many, particularly among the lower orders, about whom the Act-makers

never

never concerned themselves. Many a thoughtless young woman has been forced to think by it, and many a foolish young man it has almost made prudent.

There are so many certified and signed matters, and oaths, and extracts required, that many women who thought themselves secure of husbands are entirely disconcerted, most awkwardly situated, and sorely disappointed. I assure you, sir, it has made many think who otherwise would have married, as is customary, without thinking at all; and has given opportunity for the advice-givers and teachers of wisdom,—which nobody about to get married has leisure to be troubled with,—to shake their heads, and deliver their lectures.

But those most to be pitied are such ladies whose charms have remained too long untasted, and whose beauty,—little as there may be of it,—is beginning to be on the wane; who now, for lack of some unlucky consent or certificate, on the part of those whom they may, with much art and painstaking, have brought fairly to commit themselves; may now find all their labour lost, and all their tender hopes disappointed. What anticipations may now be frustrated! What pleasing dreams may, since the 1st of September, never be destined to be answered by any substantial reality. I am myself acquainted with a lady, in the doubtful time of life, between a young woman and an old maid, who had waited, and watched, and wished, and longed, and survived two or three disappointments, until Patience was just ready to be sent about his business; when, lo! a lover appeared,—and a desirable lover, too; whom proper attentions on her part soon brought to name the time,—the month of October; it could not be sooner, but it should not be later.

Drive away thou drone, Time,
And bring about our bridal day.

But, in the mean time, out comes the Marriage Act, with its certificates, its affidavits, and its church-door labels; and the cruel man begins to edge off, and the constant fair must only sigh and wring "her lily hand." Her very look is completely changed. She seems, instead of thinking of the caresses of a husband, and the dear name of Mrs. B. to be pondering on the rueful prospect of withered charms;

and, in the place of husband and children, the companionship and intimacy of a monkey, a parrot, and a cat.

Seriously, however, whatever opinions may be entertained upon the wisdom of the new Act as a whole, it unquestionably corrects an error in legislation of serious importance, which declares marriages by minors, &c. null and void; a law pregnant with much mischief and confusion. And the general principle is certainly wise and rational, in every point of view; which puts whatever circumstances collective experience induces the legislature to declare illegal, with regard to marriage, in the form of obstructions to its taking place; instead of ordaining them to dissolve it after, and after perhaps years of time, alterations of circumstances, transfer of property, the birth of children, and a thousand important occurrences. Whatever tends to make a marriage objectionable in the eye of the law, ought undoubtedly to stand in the way of its taking place at first; but, after a marriage has been solemnized, it should remain sacred and unobjectionable; and, except in cases of proved infidelity, indissoluble.

The new law will also have a good effect in preventing many premature and improvident marriages; and, upon the theory of population, will operate as a preventative check, perhaps of some importance to the prosperity of our country, and the thinning of our workhouses. Whether the obstructions to it by the operation of the new Act are not too numerous, and put in forms vexatious and embarrassing to many, is another question.

"They order this matter better in France," says Mr. Sterne, setting out on his *Sentimental Journey*. We may say, perhaps, with some truth, "they order this matter better in Scotland;" in one respect at least, for there marriages are indissoluble; while the necessary forms previous to the ceremony are simple, and free from oaths and technical intricacies. There the original law is, that marriage is not an ecclesiastical, but a civil institution; and the original officiating person is not a clergyman, but a magistrate or justice of the peace. Hence a marriage by the latter is perfectly indissoluble in law; but the parties are refused what is called church privileges, without payment of a certain sum at marriage to the church funds, most

of which, however, goes to the parochial poor. On this account, most persons who marry by a magistrate are married afterwards also by their minister, as it is a work of supererogation, which is satisfactory to the kirk, and costs no additional expense. A license for marriage is unknown in the Scotch law. Clerical marriages require that the parties shall be proclaimed three times in the kirk, which may be done in one day, if the parties choose to pay for it; but in all cases of marriage, either by a clergyman or magistrate, no oath is taken, nor is there any formality necessary; but a third person attends,—the letter of the law requires two,—to say that, to the best of their belief, neither of the parties are at the time married to any other person now alive.

But the facility afforded to young persons for becoming “one flesh” is not greater in Scotland than in Ireland, where they are buckled by the priest often before they are full grown, and breed in the face of poverty and misery. Whether the new law, preventing the marriages of minors, will operate as a preventative check on them, otherwise than if they are very eager, may perhaps be doubtful. It however has not failed to make a greater impression on some classes of the people than any piece of news they have for a long time heard, as any one who chooses may convince themselves. It is quite amusing to hear the sentiments of different persons on a question which is purely one of individual happiness, and is neither connected much with religion nor politics.

P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

KNOWING that your pages are always filled with some practical hints for the extension of knowledge, and exposing tyranny and corruption to the view of your intelligent readers, I have ventured to lay before you a subject, which I trust you and your able correspondents will thoroughly investigate; namely, that of Select Vestry Bills, which, if they are not opposed, are likely to lead to the most injurious consequences.

In the House of Commons, on the 10th of July last, Mr. Nolan gave notice that he intended to bring in a Bill to amend the Poor Laws, and to introduce the general practice of Se-

lect Vestry Bills; I quote his own words:—“But the greatest and most beneficial alteration was that of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Sturges Bourne), whose Bill introduced Select Vestries, and the appointment of assistant overseers, whose business it was to look after the condition of the poor in their districts, and to ascertain what were their real wants. The first object of his (Mr. Nolan’s) Bill, would be to improve the condition of the assistant overseers, and render them more effective in their respective districts, by a different arrangement of the duties which they had to discharge, and a proportionate increase of their salary. He also wished that, instead of being appointed, as at present, by the Vestry at large, they should be nominated by the Select Vestry, who were also to have the arrangement of the sums of money at the assistant overseer’s disposal.”

This, sir, strikes at freedom boldly. It has been said that “taxation without representation is tyranny;”—what else can this be,—for the assistant overseers and Select Vestry, by whom they are appointed, to levy rates on parishioners, and deny them the control over the money so raised? As the Select Vestry are to have the arrangement of the sums of money, what sort of an arrangement it may be, we cannot tell; but we cannot form a very favourable opinion of the proceedings of those who would stifle honest inquiry, crush all true principles into the earth, and substitute the wild theories of blundering economists. JULIUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AN IRISHMAN’S NOTES during a VISIT to PARIS.

NO. I.

HERE we are: three cheers for old Ireland, and away,” was my cry, as I ran up stairs at six on the morn fixed for our sail; and the exclamation brought me to my gran’s dressing-room. The first glimpse of it reduced my floating spirits: there began the trouble of the business, as I endeavoured to make my way, harmless and unharmed, through boxes on boxes, trunks upon trunks, packages beside packages, writing-desks and dressing-desks, and many more boxes, and trunks, and desks, than I had before seen together. “But we’re going to France,” thought I. Then inside all was cold and comfortless:

the

the very reverse of that snug nicety, the apartment for a lady's leisure usually presents. A peep through the open doors showed the bedsteads in the adjoining chambers without beds; hence a glass was removed, and wrapped in an old cloth, that moth might not eat nor dust destroy its golden borders. Three chairs stood in the room, and of these two were without backs. Embers of a fire gleamed through the two lower bars of an unpolished grate; and over them a kettle, in all the respectability of sooty service, hummed lazily.

"There," cries my gran, in answer to my 'good day, ma'am,' "the wind is against us, directly in our teeth: I knew 'twould be so,—we shall never get off."—"I thought it a fine windless morn as I walked here, ma'am."—"Oh! that can't be, Edward: the storm blew against the window there all night; I didn't sleep a wink."—"What a pity: night's not morning," said I, for the sake of reason; 'however, our births are paid for.' My eyes here caught a smoking bowl of tea, and I seated myself before it. The table was an oaken one, which had been expedited from the kitchen to hold this parting meal, and had been washed, as the maid whispered in assurance to the inquisitive look I gave it, clean for the purpose at twelve the previous night. My cup had lost its handle; but my gentle Louisa was by my side, pressed my hand, and smiled; and I soon forgot that the cream-ewer leaked: the spout of the earthen tea-pot stood abridged, and our lumps of sugar were unceremoniously scattered, for the service of each desirous finger, over the surface of the table.

Going to France, almost every article in the house, I believe, had been packed up by noon on the preceding day: some chosen things, however,—of which we then enjoyed a few,—were left out for the service of the women who were to be in charge of the house. Gran had dined out with a friend, for convenience, the day before, and heartily enough I wished she had broken her fast out that day too: one only cup of tea could I drink out of the kitchen-maid's equipage.

The door now opened, and the old cook entered, bedizened in her best cottons, for transportation to Paris; there, at the savoury age of sixty, to suit the palate of a mistress at seventy-two with beef-steaks and mutton-

chops. I fancied it time to dispel the gloom over us. "I was very odd," I began, "but the first sound I heard this morning was the chirrup of a cock-sparrow." The words were spoken at random; but the good heart of my worthy friend of the steakery generally attempted to make something of all I did or uttered: 'And is'nt it,' she cries, 'the surest sign of a fine day in all Ireland: if 'twas a hen-sparrow, indeed, that would be nothing. Oh! I would'nt doubt you but to bring good news to Miss Louisa: God bless the pair of you.' Pretty well, thought I, but we're not paired yet. Here gran was about to ejaculate, but a horn was heard, and I blessed the blast: already the coach rattled at the door, and for awhile all was bustle going to France.

Oh! come to me when day-light sets

O'er the moonlight sea;

For then's the hour for those who love,

Sweet, like you and me.

Moore's Melodies.

Oh, Mr. Moore, false and faithless, fie! how many and how delightful were the anticipations your poesies had excited in the mind of Louisa, and how deep was the disappointment, not mental only, but bodily also, that followed the impression. For the first time she was about to be borne upon the sea-blue waves; an azure sky, a soft undulation, and a sunny surface,—the very domain of love, in imagination, spread before us. "'Tis like marriage, (I said,) is the sea: one little wave, gilt by the sun, joins another, and both unite to form a third, brighter and more crested." Well, we reach the harbour, and behold dark and dirty mounds of water, grumbling at their confinement against the pier of Dunleary: the sky was clouded,—not a single gleam peeped from the sun,—and the women's cloaks floated back from a cold breeze that made my teeth chatter. However we got into the packet, and Louisa and I clung to one another, or tried to hang from the rails, now as we bolted on one side, now jolted to the other, and now fell forwards. I cursed poetry from the bottom of my soul, while Louisa rejected the goddess for a fibbing jade. "If there be an offence," she faintly observed, "it is to deceive the easy mind of youth, and mislead the confiding expectations of early love." Then would the dear suffering girl hope, perhaps when we got farther out,—besides, we went by steam,—there might

might be a difference. Alas! there was, indeed.

My precognoscent gran now called Louisa to the cabin, to prove other scenes without my care. I soon tottered after, hid the odious view from my eyes in a musty birth, and sought in sleep to forget disgust.

Decidedly, then, lovers should not take a voyage by sea: it is, indeed, a space ample enough for sympathy, but each one has too much to suffer on it, for selfishness to allow pity. Matrimony may be, as it is termed, a damper of extacy, but the ocean is a perfect obliterator of grace, of charm, of decency. Wretchedly sick myself, I must have looked somewhat as I felt; but Louisa, she whom I never had contemplated but as an angel; what an object was she when I went to hand her from the lady's cabin! She reeled into my arms, with a pale cheek, sunken eyes, the tremor of sickness through every limb; while my gran,—oh! my poor gran!

Thus, upon the night I arrived, did my Irish friend O'Tallan, whom I had not seen since we left college together, describe to me, over a bottle of Burgundy at Calais, his debarkation from Dublin. He has all the warmth and impetuosity of his country; some talent, not the better for the master's inconsideration, and far too much eccentricity for it. I liked him a boy, and value him a man. We toasted the days gone by, and drank to us happy a futurity. And now, he added, before we go to bed, take from me one word of advice. Put patience in your pocket; you'll want her company at every turn. Expect nothing; unless, like me, it be to be disappointed! You're in a fortress, and you'll see in the morning what a narrow dirty place it is. You sit upon velvet, lie under silk, and, up stairs and down stairs, have your feet frozen on a tiled floor. Gran's got the rheumatism already, and Louisa's getting it for the first time. They serve us for dinner half a dozen small dishes of stewed and fricaseed morsels,—not so bad to taste, but the look—I can't bear it; the sight of plenty is itself a meal, and, when I sit down here to eat, I always fear I shall not have enough. And there is the noise of that waiter,—words, and manner,—is it endurable?—talk of politeness here! I've to call the rascal a dozen times before he'll come to listen to my

orders; and then the fellow does half a dozen other things under my nose before he proceeds to what I want. But, worse than all, is a new and peculiar sort of peevishness I feel, as I only half understand what the strange people about me utter; but good night,—you'll soon complain, and regret with me, that French, as we studied it at school in a book is one language, and French here in conversation another.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCEUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.
NO. XXXVI.

MARTIAL.

IN commencing our notice of this most extensive, and, in some respects, most celebrated writer of epigrams among the ancients, it appears proper to make some remarks upon that species of composition by which he has distinguished himself. It is not our intention to enter at length into every thing relating to the epigram; its celebrity, construction, and variety; such a discussion is too tedious for our plan, although to be wholly silent as to its origin and nature, when speaking of the works of Martial, would be an unjustifiable omission. We shall therefore briefly notice the first introduction of the epigram; shewing, at the same time, in what it consists, and the principal requisites for its successful composition.

The literal meaning of the word epigram is simply an inscription or title. Accordingly, in its primitive and true signification, the term was applied to any inscription on a monument, statue, trophy, or image, though sometimes consisting of a single word only. It was afterwards employed in a more extended meaning; and those inscriptions, to which we have alluded, often became themselves the titles or subjects of short poems, which continued to receive the name of epigrams, till, by degrees, this kind of composition began to be applied indifferently to a variety of subjects, and the term epigram acquired the meaning which has long been attached to it, namely, a short poem, sometimes of a simple nature, containing merely the mention of a thing, a person, or circumstance; and sometimes complex, where a conclusion is deduced from some previous statement.

The first of these, though hardly considered as an epigram in our time, was

was much in use among the ancients; and Martial, though he evidently delighted more in the opposite style, has yet a great number of this description. The epigrams in the Greek Anthology are chiefly simple ones; and it is indeed in this class that we generally meet with the greatest poetical beauty and elegance of composition. Perhaps no example will convey a more correct idea of the nature of the simple epigram than the following, written by Gellius:*

Adolescens tametsi properas, hoc te saxum
rogat,
Ut se aspicias: deinde quod scriptum
est legas,
Hic sunt poetæ Pacuvii Marci sita
Ossa; hoc volebam nescius ne esses:
Vale.

The line in the *Æneid*, "*Æneas hæc de Danaïis victoribus arma;*" and the distich said to have been written by Virgil upon himself, "*Mantua me genuit,*" &c. may be considered as examples of the same kind.

The complex epigram admits of the introduction of an endless variety of ideas, and deductions from premises of every kind. The works of Martial furnish specimens of every imaginable description of this composition. It may not be uninteresting to give some examples of the very different manner in which his various conclusions are deduced. Sometimes a greater conclusion is obtained from smaller premises; as in his eulogium on the amphitheatre of Titus, in which he places that edifice above all the wonders of the world:—

Barbara pyramidum sileat miracula Mem-
phis;
Assiduus jactet nec Babylona labor;
Nec Triviæ templo molles laudentur ho-
nores,
Dissimuletque Deum cornibus ara fre-
quens;
Aëre nec vacuo pendentia mausolea
Laudibus immodicis Cares in astra ferant;
Omnis Cæsareo cedat labor amphitheatro;
Unum pro cunctis fama loquatur opus.†

In other instances he adopts a contrary method, as in lib. 9, ep. 4, where he demonstrates Jupiter to be poorer than Cæsar; and that the merits of the latter are too great for Jove to be able sufficiently to compensate them. Again, he occasionally makes his deductions from comparing things really

or apparently equal, as in that well-known epigram—

Cum sitis similes, paresque vitæ
Uxor pessima, pessimus maritus,
Miror, non bene convenire vobis.*

And in the ingenious conclusion of his epigram to Flaccus, in which, after attributing the want of poetical excellence to the deficiency of proper patronage, he adds—

Ergo ero Virgilius, si munera Mæcenates
Des mihi? Virgilius non ero: Marsus ero.†

Sometimes he makes the point of his epigrams turn upon the bringing together ideas of a different, and even of a contrary nature. Of the first we have an example in the 47th of his eighth book:—

Pars maxillarum tonsa est tibi, pars tibi
pusa est,
Pars vulsa est: unum quis putet esse caput?

Of the effect which he produces from contrarieties, we have a fine example in his admirable distich to a person of capricious character:—

Difficilis, facilis, jucundus, acerbus es
idem;
Nec tecum possum vivere, nec sine te.

He not unfrequently terminates an epigram with a happy ambiguity, as in that to Scæzon, where, after describing the object of his satire in a manner too plain to admit of any misapplication, he concludes by saying—

Quæris quis hic set? excidit mihi nomen.‡

Examples might be given from Martial of many other varieties equally ingenious, but those we have selected are sufficient for our present purpose. His writings, besides numerous simple epigrams, embrace every variety of the complex kind; and, in the composition of the latter, (the only description which modern taste appears to recognise,) he has served more or less as a model to all succeeding writers.

The life of this author was not marked by any very remarkable or eventful circumstances. He was born at Bilbilis, in Celtiberia; the name of his father was Fronto, that of his mother Flaccilla. His ancestry, indeed, was altogether obscure, though the celebrity of his genius afterwards made him illustrious. Concerning the name of the poet himself, no controversy exists, all the existing manuscripts agreeing in calling him Marcus Vale-

* Lib. 1, c. 24. † Lib. 1, ep. 1.

* Lib. 8, ep. 35. † Lib. 8, ep. 56.
‡ Lib. 1, ep. 97.

rius Martialis; but whether he assumed those names himself, or derived them from his parents, is a matter of uncertainty. The circumstance, however, of Marcus and Valerius being both Roman names would appear to favour the supposition of his having first taken them at Rome. That he was a Roman citizen there can be no doubt, since the citizenship was granted to others at his request,—a circumstance of which he boasts not a little in his epigram to Nævulus.* It is most likely, too, that he was a citizen by birth; since, had he obtained that privilege in any other manner, we should probably have found some tribute to his patron in his writings. But the right of citizenship was then easily procured; Claudius having rendered it of so little value, that it was vulgarly said to be purchaseable even with broken glass. The native place of our author appears moreover to have been an Augustan colony; he himself calls it *Augusta Bilbilis*, in one of his epigrams.†

He came to Rome in his twenty-first year; he passed more than thirty-five years in that city, as appears from his own account;‡ and quitted it when he was about fifty-six years of age. He therefore lived at Rome under Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan. In the first or second year of Trajan's reign, finding himself neglected by that emperor, he returned into his own country, where he ended his days, about four, or at most five years after quitting Rome; being about sixty years old at the time of his death.

He enjoyed in a high degree the regard of Domitian and Titus, both of whom loaded him with honours and presents. He received the *jus trium liberorum*, a privilege which the emperor alone could confer, and which was considered as the strongest proof of his favour. The poet boasts repeatedly in his writings of this mark of distinction.¶ He was likewise created a tribune,§ and raised to the equestrian dignity;¶ to both of which promotions

he has alluded. A house was also assigned to him in the city, and a country-house in the suburbs, as he himself informs us.*

During his absence from his own country, he appears to have visited most of the principal cities in Italy, as well as the capital of the empire. Besides the patronage of the emperors, he seems to have enjoyed the friendship of the most illustrious of his contemporaries. He numbered in his list of friends—Licinianus, Pliny the Younger, Cornelius Priscus, Regulus the Orator, Quinctilian, Juvenal, Valerius Flaccus, and many others, whom he has immortalized in his writings.

His general health was good; but, during his stay at Rome, he was once attacked with a very dangerous illness.† He was of the middle stature; his body rough and athletic, and his voice and countenance manly. After the death of Domitian, his friend Parthenius, who possessed great power at court, having been slain in a tumult of the soldiers, Martial, finding that he had little influence with Nerva, and none with Trajan, returned to his native country, where he died; having, during the last three years of his life, completed the twelfth book of his epigrams. Unfortunately, he did not find that calm and undisturbed retreat which he had hoped to enjoy in the bosom of his country; his declining days were embittered by the envy and ill-will of many of his countrymen, who, meanly jealous of his prosperity and reputation, exerted themselves to wound his feelings, and disturb his repose; and there is reason to believe that the grief and uneasiness which their conduct occasioned him, was the immediate cause of the disorder that terminated his existence.

[On account of the length to which this article has extended, we shall defer our strictures on the writings and character of Martial to a future Number.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

THE method of obtaining fresh water upon the sea-coast, described page 122, has been known,

* Lib. 9, ep. 99; lib. 10, ep. 58; lib. 8, ep. 51.

† Lib. 8, ep. 25.

* Lib. 3, ep. 94.

† Lib. 10, ep. 103.

‡ Lib. 12, ep. 31; lib. 10, ep. 104.

¶ Lib. 3, ep. 94; lib. 2, ep. 92; lib. 9, ep. 99.

§ Lib. 3, ep. 94.

¶ Lib. 3, ep. 94; lib. 5, ep. 13.

according to the celebrated Lord Bacon, nearly two thousand years; but, as it does not appear that it has been generally known, your correspondent Capt. Layman has conferred a benefit upon society by reverting to the subject. It is probable that Bacon's account of the process, as given in his *Sylva Sylvarum*, may not be uninteresting to some of your readers.

"Dig a pit upon the sea-shore, somewhat above the high-water mark, and sink it as deep as the low-water mark; and, as the tide cometh in, it will fill with water fresh and potable. This is commonly practised on the coast of Barbary, where other fresh water is wanting. And Cæsar knew this well, when he was besieged in Alexandria; for, by digging of pits in the sea-shore, he did frustrate the laborious works of the enemy, who had turned the sea-water upon the wells of Alexandria; and so saved his army, being then in desperation. But Cæsar mistook the cause; for he thought that all sea-sands had natural springs of fresh water. But it is plain that it is sea-water, because the pit filleth according to the measure of the tide; and the sea-water, passing or straining through the sands, leaveth the saltness."—*Sylva Sylvarum*, Century 1.

But there is another process of purifying water by percolation, which may be as useful, under certain circumstances, as the foregoing. To obtain pure water from a muddy pond, or river, or cistern, take a tub, bore the bottom full of holes, and, after half filling it with sand, or sand and gravel, place it in a shallow part of the pond or river, so that its edge remain above the surface; and the water will rise through the sand and gravel perfectly clear and pure.

This simple process, I conceive, might be rendered highly useful, both in families and on ship-board, by merely substituting an outer tub for the pond or cistern, and letting the foul water fall between the outer and inner tubs. Thus a constant supply of pure water may be obtained, wherever foul water and two old tubs are to be had.

J. FIRCH.

Stepney; Sept. 10.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE observed that in the literary world popularity is generally taken as the criterion of superior merit.

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rit, and fame as the natural consequence resulting from the development and exertion of extraordinary talent; in short, the individual who has acquired distinction is admitted gratuitously to have deserved it; while obscurity, on the other hand, is uniformly looked on as the invariable reward of ambitious dullness; and neglect as the necessary but unenviable appendage of ignorance, or at least of mediocrity. Can we tell

How many a soul sublime
Hath felt the influence of malignant star?

And the rest of this sweet stanza is highly applicable:—

Or wag'd with fortune an eternal war;
Check'd by the scoff of scorn, or envy's frown,
Or poverty's unconquerable bar.

Who, for instance, among the great bulk of the present generation of readers knew anything of the existence of many of the "American Poets," until the Monthly Magazine, some time ago, brought the subject into notice. What has been done so ably and so judiciously for the Americans, I am now anxious to see done for my neglected countrymen: the rewards of genius are few, and frail and uncertain. They whom a want of celebrity is likely to deprive of pecuniary compensation, have nothing to excite them to higher undertakings but the inherent love of song, and the applause of the judicious few to whom chance may render their merits known; the latter excitement may be administered without seeming a sacrifice on the part of him who confers it; and, when given with a feeling of temperate indulgence, will produce the best effect. Acting under this impression, I shall venture to trespass on your pages by a few observations on the writings of some of our authors residing here, and probably not generally known in England.

I should begin with Anster, the author of a volume of poems published in Edinburgh: I have been told, however, that he has gone but recently to the Continent; and, as Blackwood and the New Monthly have noticed his productions, he can hardly be classed among the neglected.

Mr. John Banim, one of the authors of "Damon and Pythias," is a young writer of great promise. To his tragedy ample justice has been done; but why has his "Celts Paradise" been passed over in silence by all the re-

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views?

views? In fact that poem dropped almost still-born from the press, for want of exertion on the part of the publisher or the author: yet he who reads it will confess freely, that the author is really a poet. The entire of Ossian's flight from this world to the next—

Until they came to the last cold shore
Which our aged sun is shining o'er,—

Is happily imagined, and described with great spirit and brilliancy. In my next letter I shall give some extracts from Mr. B.'s poem; for the present I have only to observe, that the work displays throughout a delicacy of sentiment and a wildness of imagination that stamps it as the production of a man of genius.

Mr. Thomas Furlong, the author of "the Misanthrope," is another young writer whose name, it is possible, is but little known "beyond the Channel." His volume of poems, I believe, has had no great sale here, although praised by the most of our newspapers and magazines; in short, nothing is read here but what comes from London, and he was simple enough to publish at home. I have turned over his book in search of some short piece, that may give an idea of his style and manner; but I could find nothing detached except the following, entitled "A Character:"—

The years wore fast away, and still she rose
In stature and in beauty; the soft winds
Of twenty changing springs had cross'd her cheek,
And made its hue more lovely. In her shape
Was all the lightness of the fairest ozier,
And all its ease, and all its flexibility.
Her eye when resting had a cast of gentleness;
But, when in mirth it mov'd, in its gay glance
Centred a liveliness, thro' which the spirit
Beam'd in bewildering brightness.

In my next I shall give some further extracts, with remarks on the writings of Mr. J. B. Clarke, author of the tragedy of "Ramiro." G. W. H.

Trinity College, Dublin.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XXVI.

Edinburgh Review, No. 73. June 1822.

IN the prosecution of the task which we have prescribed to ourselves, of sketching, for the information and amusement of our readers, an outline of the principal critical publications of the day, it must not unfrequently happen to us to tread upon beaten ground; and, after pursuing the doublings of an unfortunate author through magazines and literary gazettes without

number, to witness the final consummation of his fate, whether received into the sheltering arms of the Edinburgh; or doomed to the fangs of "the rout who make the hideous roar" in the Quarterly. To these two great champions we must necessarily confine our principal attention, and suffer the inferior war of monthly, weekly, and almost daily criticism, to rage unmarked; but the result of this state of things is, that a publication in these days, submitted to so many and such different judges, and so frequently analyzed with various degrees of talent and judgment, is sure to be placed in every possible light, and to have a speedy and just estimate formed of its merits and imperfections. Given so many grave pages of Edinburgh praise, so many, from the Quarterly, of caustic ridicule; as many, from the Monthly Review, of very sober prose; and ten times the quantity of common-place and quotation from twenty other periodicals, to find the value of a certain work; and, though we grant the process may be dull, the result would not be erroneous.

As the first article in the present number of the Edinburgh Review, we are again introduced to the Memoirs of Horace Walpole, on which we had occasion to remark in our No. xxiv. p. 131. They are here considered in conjunction with Lord Waldegrave's Memoirs; and from these, as well as other sources, printed and manuscript, the reviewer has compiled a succinct account of the spirit and fluctuations of parties since the accession of the house of Hanover. These details relate, for the most part, to petty and contemptible struggles for place and power, in which the people, with the exception of their enthusiastic and triumphant support of Lord Chatham, had little concern. Such works as the Memoirs in question, in addition to the amusement afforded by their personal and historical anecdotes, have a further precious use. We may here read and be convinced in what manner, and with what motives, public affairs are administered by an oligarchy, who are identified neither in feeling nor in interest with the body of the people; and we see, at once, how necessary it becomes for the welfare of a nation to take, through the medium of honest and genuine representatives, the management of its business into its own hands. These volumes may truly be called, practical lessons of reform; and

and it is in this sense, and not a amusing depositories of court scandal and frivolous intrigue, that they may be read with much advantage.

The writer of the next paper seems to possess every requisite for rendering the dry and uninviting parts of science palatable to the public taste. His hard and indigestible materials are served up with such savoury sauces, that we dispose of them with infinite promptitude. The work of M. de Blainville, *Sur les Ichthyolites, ou les poissons fossiles*, does not seem to promise room for such a comical commentary as the reviewer has contrived to fasten upon it; but, amidst all his facetiousness, there is a great deal of good sense apparent, and it is in a few instances only that his well-supported gaiety degenerates into slippancy. His jocose reasoning is principally intended to prove, that it cannot be determined from the fossil remains of fishes, whether they were marine or fresh-water inhabitants; and the results he seeks to establish, are, that whenever such remains are discovered in elevated sites, they are either deposits left by lakes which formerly existed there, or are connected with appearances which plainly indicate their extrusion from the sea by volcanic agency. After exhausting on M. de Blainville his copious stores of witticisms, the reviewer does justice to the merits of his present work, and to his capacities for future undertakings, which, we suppose, is not intended as a further jest on this unfortunate foreigner, but to bear a literal and serious construction.

We next arrive at the best and most important article of this number, consisting of a very sensible, comprehensive, and well-digested tract on the affairs of Ireland; which, at this moment, involving almost every consideration which can call for the sympathy of the humane, the sagacity of political economists, and the wisdom and vigour of enlightened statesmen. There is no longer a moment to lose. The frame of civilized society, in that wretched land, is sapped to its foundations, and threatens immediate and irretrievable ruin. Violence and force have laid their coercive hands upon it in vain, and nothing but a speedy and total change of measures can prevent a dreadful re-action. But, seeing this, we despair, under the present system, of finding a minister with honesty and energy sufficient to apply the needful remedy; to restore their political rights

to the great majority of the nation; to remodel and retrench the unwieldy and oppressive system of church government and church exactions; to divest the local administration, both executive and magisterial, of its narrow party character; to carry rational education into the bosom of the population; to strike at the roots of those penurious and wicked excise-laws, which, whilst they defeat their own purpose, contribute most largely to starve the victims whom English charity is called upon to feed; these are the great heads on which the reviewer dwells with feeling and eloquence honourable to himself, and with force of argument and evidence of fact which admit of no refutation. On one point alone we feel inclined to differ from his conclusions; and this is, when he ascribes part of the difficulties of Ireland to her increase of population, which, says he, has brought an excessive supply of labour into the market. But the additional individuals who bring the labour, bring with them also a consumption which demands that labour. The increase of population is a blessing in any country. It is the fatal state of things, of which a summary is given above, which, in Ireland, converts it into a curse. What, we ask, with fear and trembling, is the conduct that will be pursued? Is the system of terror to be pushed still further, and are our peace-makers to be still the bayonet and the cord? Or will common-sense, just policy, or, what is far more likely, paramount necessity, prevail, and the work of reconciliation and reform be heartily and effectually begun? This, we do not hesitate to say, from the present parliament and the present ministers we do not expect; "they will not hear the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely;" but they must hear the thunder and see the tempest, and witness the devastation and ruin which has even now begun, and to the consummation of which we look forward with melancholy and awful forebodings.

The fourth article, after a rapid sketch of the state of the political press, since the well-remembered attorney-generalship of Sir Vicary Gibbs, makes a general and well-directed charge on the already discomfited ranks of the Bridge-street Association, or rather upon the scanty and dejected remains of that once numerous and imposing body, who are not yet thoroughly ashamed of their cause, and

and of the general under whose conduct they fight for it. So happy, indeed, did this association prove in the selection of their leader, that, from beginning to end, not a step has been taken which has not exposed him and his supporters often to defeat, and always to ridicule and contempt. The conduct pursued at the last Lancaster assizes towards one of their unhappy victims, excited feelings of a deeper nature in the breast of the judge, the audience, and even of their own counsel. When the trial of the wretched man was called on, and it appeared that he had been enabled to collect a large number of witnesses in his defence, the contemptible prosecutor produced his writ of certiorari, by which the indictment was removed at once into the King's Bench, and the defendant was subjected to six months' further suspense and confinement, and to double expence and trouble in the production of his evidence. This measure fell heavily on the head of the defendant, but heavier still, we undertake to say, on those of his merciless prosecutors. We watch anxiously to catch the last breath of this execrable conspiracy; maimed and trampled upon as it is, it yet moves and wounds. We rejoice at the well-timed and forcible demonstration of its mischievous nature which this article contains; and, by which, it gives us pleasure to believe, its dissolution must be accelerated. With the liberal and just views of the writer on the prosecution of political libels, we fully coincide. A great and successful experiment has been made, on this head, by the government of the United States, which has uniformly abstained from prosecuting libels of this description; and, in giving the utmost latitude to observations on public men and measures, has only strengthened its hold upon the esteem and respect of the nation, and proved, that an administration which exists but for the benefit of the people, has no reason to fear any injury from the expression of the popular opinion.

An amusing notice of *The Elements of the Natural History of Insects*, by Mr. Kirby and Mr. Spence, conveys a great deal of information, mixed with much curious speculation respecting the habits and peculiarities of this branch of the animal creation. Perhaps their wonderful vitality is the most striking phenomenon which they present. They live when deprived of

their heads or intestines; some will exist in alcohol; others will bear to be frozen as hard as stone, and yet revive. One species is found to inhabit boiling springs. These marvels, cited by the reviewer, may induce us not to reject too hastily the account recently given by Mr. Beddome, a chemist in Tooley-street, of the revivification of a number of bees, which had been mixed with honey for more than a year, and afterwards boiled for a considerable time in water. Such a miraculous suspension of the faculties of life entirely baffles our philosophy, and leaves us only room to admire that hidden economy of nature in her most minute productions, which we must despair ever to understand.

The politics of Switzerland are considered at some length in the sixth article, which discusses several continental publications, occasioned by a declaration of General Sebastiani, that, in case of a war with Germany, France must, of necessity, take military possession of Switzerland. As that country has been proved too weak to debate this point by force of arms, her politicians have wisely taken the field beforehand, to prove that this is exactly the thing which France should avoid doing. A large proportion of the Review is occupied by an examination of the military part of the question, and a detail of operations, which do not excite much interest; but, in reprehending the wavering and selfish line of policy which the cantons have hitherto pursued, and in exhorting them to the adoption of a more determined and liberal system, the reviewer has taken a sagacious and extensive view of his subject, and clearly pointed out to these republics the only sure path to honour and to safety. Existing only by the guarantee of the holy alliance; liable to become, at any moment, the joint prey of all by compact, or of one by violence, Switzerland has everything to dread from the gigantic despotisms that surround her. Her best safeguard against these is suggested to lie in the renovation and independence of Italy, and in the establishment of a comprehensive and efficient federative government, which might control the oligarchies of the cantons. Pushing this subject still further, "we could dream," says the writer, "that Greece might still be free; and, being so, that a belt of mountain republics, worthy of their ancient glory, might extend from

Basle to Byzantium, from the Rhine to the Hellespont, supported by England, the power most interested in their welfare, and most able to assist them in the maintenance of their freedom." This is a splendid dream, at which, however, we might be inclined to smile or to sigh, if we did not know that a spirit of freedom is working in every vein of Europe, whose effects are beyond the power of calculation, and whose energies will enable her to burst asunder the bonds with which infatuated and alarmed despots are attempting to bind her, "as a thread of tow is broken, when it toucheth the fire."

The very extended circulation which Mr. O'Meara's *Voice from St. Helena* has obtained, the highly respectable character of its author, and the admitted authenticity of its contents, have raised it above the want of extrinsic recommendation, even from the great authority which attends the decisions of this Review. Ten thousand copies have already issued from the press without satiating the public appetite. That a work, in which Mr. O'Meara has performed the same good offices for Napoleon which James Boswell so amusingly rendered to Dr. Johnson, should have infinite power of fascination, cannot be wondered at. It is in this way alone that we arrive at an acquaintance with the character and feelings of Napoleon, which even his own compositions must have failed to convey. The clear result of this work is to impress the world with a much more favourable, and, we sincerely believe, a much more correct opinion of the fallen emperor, than in England, at least, was before entertained. Over the unworthy and disgraceful course of petty persecutions by which his existence was finally embittered and shortened, we wish that a veil, for the honour of our country, might be for ever drawn; or that the mean, malignant, and cowardly conduct ascribed to our agents in St. Helena may be repelled as untrue, or disavowed as unauthorized. A fallen enemy is as much an object of magnanimous forbearance as a defenceless woman. History will record in what proportion that noble quality was evinced in both these illustrious instances. The conclusions of the reviewer are in every respect favourable to Mr. O'Meara's performance; and, where he finds occasion to question the exactness of a statement, there is no

impeachment either of the veracity of Napoleon, or of the accuracy and fidelity of his historian.

We next find our Scottish Rhadamanthus sitting in judgment on the ghosts of half a dozen of the departed progeny of Sir Walter Scott, even to the fourth and fifth generation, the major part of which have received sentence long ago, and might have been left to their long repose. Here, however, stand again at the bar, the Monastery, the Abbot, Kenilworth, the Pirate, and Nigel, to receive the penalty of their long-neglected blemishes and errors, and to have those wounds, inflicted by less formidable critics, and which time had almost healed, torn open by stronger hands. The first four upon the list are apprized of their fate in a very summary and business-like way; and, if an appeal lay from the decisions, we do not think there would be any ground for reversing them. On Nigel, although the last, not least, a more elaborate attention has been bestowed; the evidence on both sides is summed up with great fairness; and it is pronounced, we think, with justice, to be inferior only to the very best of its numerous predecessors.

A portion of the first number of the *Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society* undergoes investigation in the ninth article; and, as well as the general objects of the association, and the talents already displayed by many of its members, is spoken of in very high terms. We next arrive at Howison's *Sketches of Upper Canada*; on which, as presenting another publication whose merits have been already very extensively canvassed and justly appreciated, we shall confine ourselves to saying, that its most valuable character is the copious and correct information which it imparts on topics connected with emigration, and that the reviewer has treated it accordingly. With the great influx of emigrants into that colony, and its advancing prosperity and strength before his eyes, he cannot but anticipate its independence at no very distant period. On this point, however, he touches very tenderly, appearing to consider this event, however favourable it might be to the interests of the colony, as injurious to the mother country. We are of opinion, on the contrary, and the precedent of the United States is decisive of the question, that such a con-

summation

summation is alike beneficial to both parties; and that a mother state, well understanding her true welfare, will never attempt to impose the yoke of a master, when the fostering hand of the parent is no longer needed, but admit her full-grown offspring to the privileges of equal friendship, and draw those benefits from their gratitude and affection which can never be extracted from jealous interference on the one part, and forced obedience on the other. Instead of shrinking from the contemplation of this result, we consider it as one to which the country should look boldly forward, not with apprehension, but confidence and satisfaction.

This number winds up with a short, but severe and contemptuous, notice of the Abbé de Pradt's recent work, entitled, *Europe and America in 1821*. It deals forth its unmixed censures in a very sweeping and peremptory style, and makes by no means a fair exposition of the abbé's merits. That there is a good deal of speculation and a disposition in the abbé "to go on refining," is true enough; but the reviewer would only have told the truth if he had added, that his pages abound with ingenious disquisitions and with eloquent displays of enlarged and liberal views. Nor is it handsome in the reviewer, at a time when de Pradt, notwithstanding he conceived he had reason to complain of Napoleon, was employed in defending his memory, to east in his teeth the sarcastic jocularities of which the emperor is known to have been by no means sparing, even towards persons whom he really esteemed.

Such are the contents of the present number, which, it will be seen, is of a very miscellaneous character, and which may be considered as of fair average merit. The most valuable contribution, by far, is the tract on Irish

affairs; and, as an efficient and candid review, the last article is the most defective and unsatisfactory.

SUNDRY QUERIES.

SIR,—The French burn linsed and other vegetable oils in their vivid lamps; but the same oils purchased in London extinguish, instead of supporting, flame. Why is this? Can any of your readers apprise the enquirer whether and where vegetable oils can be purchased in London in a state adapted to the Argand lamp? Z.

Oct. 3.

SIR,—In the notice of the celebrated Orator Henley, in the English Encyclopædia, there is mention that, during his residence at Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire, he "began his Universal Grammar, and finished ten languages, with dissertations prefixed, as the most ready introduction to any tongue whatever." Can any of your correspondents inform me whether this work has been published; and, also, what is the intrinsic merit thereof, if published? The motive for this enquiry originates in want of sources of information on one hand, and in the remarkable eccentricity of the person himself on the other; as it would be great disappointment for a book to be purchased, supposing that it is published, and afterwards prove a repository of such facts as that of teaching the sons of Crispin to make shoes very speedily by cutting off the tops of ready-made boots.

SCHOLASTICUS.

SIR,—In the year 1817, Georges Petrovick, or Czerny Georges, (black George,) who was a prototype of Timour the Tartar, was executed at Belgrade, being the leader of a band of conspirators who endeavoured to wrest Servia, (his native country,) from the yoke of the Turks.

If any of your numerous correspondents, or yourself, can give me any account (or refer me to any book or paper where I might meet with it,) of his actions and adventures, and the names of his family, military or political connections, they would extremely oblige me.

H.W.

Bath, Sept. 22, 1822.

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE NEAPOLITAN PATRIOTS,
Including Original Details of the late
Revolutions at Naples.

VINCENT PISA was born of a respectable, though not affluent, family in Terra di Lavoro. His uncle, Marquess Vanni, was much renowned, in an unfavourable sense, for being the basest and most cruel instrument of Acton, who was at that time prime-minister at Naples. Vanni, after hav-

ing blindly served the fury of the court against the rising republican party, shot himself on the approach of General Championnet with a French army to the frontiers of the kingdom, December 1798. Vanni had earnestly solicited Queen Caroline to be allowed to accompany her into Sicily, in order to escape from public vengeance, but had been refused. Young Pisa was bred in one of the best colleges in the capital.

capital. Being endowed by nature with great penetration of mind, and a bold character, he early became ambitious of fame, and zealously embraced the principles of political liberty, which may be said to have been for many years the creed of the youth all over the continent. One day at dinner, and in presence of his uncle, young Pisa having happened to mention with seditious admiration the deeds of Brutus, Cassius, and such like classic rebels, Vanni caused him to be apprehended the following night by an officer of the state-inquisition, shut up in a coach, and removed to Rome, where he was to remain confined. But soon after young Pisa returned to his native country with the French army. Subsequently he enrolled himself in a national regiment, and served the republic of the seven months; and, under the command of the gallant chiefs Matera and Schipani, he often encountered, with more bravery than success, the numerous counter-revolutionary bands led by General Cardinal Ruffo. Being made prisoner at Portici on the bloody fall of that republic, on the 13th of June, 1799, a personage, then of some interest with the royalist party, interfered in favour of the nephew of Vanni, and saved him from the scaffold—the common fate incurred or braved by all Neapolitans who chivalrously overvalue the character of their own country. After some months of imprisonment young Pisa was banished to France. There he served in the French armies as a simple volunteer; till, by his gallantry alone, he made himself way to a lieutenancy in the dragoons of the Italic kingdom. We will scarcely mention his military achievements, which, though honourable, must give place to his civic actions. Pisa served in all the campaigns made by the Italian dragoons. When the French occupied for a second time the kingdom of Naples under Joseph Bonaparte, February 1806, and organized a new Neapolitan army, Pisa was called back from Upper Italy, and preferred to the rank of captain of horse. In this capacity he went over to Spain with the Neapolitan troops, which served as auxiliaries to the French armies in Arragon, Catalonia, and Valencia. Having there much distinguished himself by many hazardous deeds, and received several wounds, he was rewarded with the order of the Two Sicilies. Afterwards he joined the

grande armée in Germany with his regiment the 2d horse-chasseurs, and fought at the battle of Lutzen, was wounded again at that of Dresden, and graced with the order of *legion d'honneur*. Afterwards his regiment behaved so brilliantly at the battle of Leipzig, as to recommend itself to the notice and eulogy of Bonaparte himself. Pisa obtained then the post of major of horse. In the short campaign of the Austro-Neapolitans against the Viceroy Eugenius in 1814, Pisa well supported his military reputation, though now for the first time he felt reluctant to take the field against enemies by whose side he had heretofore fought in friendship, and with whom he had been trained to arms. Even better did he support it a few months afterwards in the rash attempt of King Murat in favour of Italian independence.

At last the French empire and King Murat yielded to fortune, which they had so often abused. Now had vanished the phantom of military glory that had so long seduced the armies both in France and Italy from the public cause; and, all that remained for so many aspiring characters, was, either to seek real fame through political liberty, or to serve as instruments to an obscure despotism. These, and less noble considerations, produced strong discontent in the Neapolitan troops soon after the restoration, and with them Carbonari principles began to creep in. Thus the enemy seized the very palladium of despotism! The greater part of the army having been formed by the French, they knew how much they were mistrusted by the prince, and that they were suffered to exist only through policy. Veteran officers found themselves neglected, while inexperienced young noblemen, or impotent old military returned from Sicily, were placed over their heads; this was an invidious partiality, for which half of the army loudly complained against the other. At the restoration, indeed, it was decreed, that the new army should consist of sixty thousand men, and be organized on equal principles. But Italian forces were, and ever will be, suspected by the Austrians, who derive their main strength in Italy from her weakness alone. This military apparatus, therefore, displeased her new masters. The penury of the finance, added to the foreign jealousy, and the

malversation

malversation of the minister-of-war (himself an Austrian), accompanied the rest: so that every thing was altered, weakened, and disorganized in the war department. Yet even these causes did not prove sufficiently strong to excite the army to a revolution; who, as it happens, would not have engaged in the enterprise had they not been disposed to it by leaders of interest and authority. Now the officers who led the revolution had no personal grounds of discontent. Continued as they were in the highest military commissions, and rather caressed than neglected by the new government, their only grievances were of a public nature. Several among them had even attempted to force a free constitution upon King Murat about the end of his reign, and only by the lukewarmness of some privy to the plot had failed of success. But now, more than ever, they were reminded of patriotism by the general example of Europe. The news of the Spanish revolution warned them how a mutinous disposition of a standing army may be turned by patriotic chiefs to the advantage of liberty. This news was more than sufficient to inflame with emulation the minds of General Pepe, as well as of Colonels Pisa and Deconcilj. Pisa was then with his regiment of horse in garrison at Foggia. General Pepe, who resided at Avellino, the head-quarters of his military division, communicated to him his design, and found in him a zealous supporter. According to the first plan, the movement ought to have begun at Avellino on the 29th of June, when different regiments of cavalry were to be "led by their officers from different places to the head-quarters of the general." But that irresolution so natural to mankind, whenever fortune and life are to be hazarded, prevented a colonel, upon whose gallantry much reliance was placed, from marching his regiment to Avellino when he was called upon. So that the enterprize failed for the moment. General Pepe then thought he could not longer delay complying with the orders of the government, which had repeatedly called him to Naples. Indeed, had he still declined, he ought to have openly disobeyed, and declared himself; which he thought he could not yet do, after the first attempt had failed, without rashly hurrying on the revolution, and perhaps destroying before-hand its success. Accordingly he went to the

capital. But all these cautions were defeated by a young lieutenant, Morelli,* who, on the night of the first of July, 1820, unexpectedly departed from his quarters at Nola with only a hundred and twenty horse of the Bourbon regiment, and marched to Avellino. At the first intelligence of his march, the town of Foggia was raised by Pisa, and that of Avellino by Deconcilj. On the 3d of July, Pisa, supporting with a part of his regiment, and some militia, the patriotic party in Foggia, caused a provisional junta of government to be chosen by the principal citizens, and the constitution of the Cortes to be proclaimed as the fundamental law of the state. This first constitutional shout was afterwards echoed throughout the kingdom. But the military governor of the province, who never had expressly consented to the revolution, perceiving that till

* This high-minded noble young man is now no more! He dared alone to begin that revolution which gave freedom to his country but for too short a period. Few public characters were ever more attached to their country or more disinterested than Morelli was. He began the revolution as a sous-lieutenant with only eighteen ducats a-month of pay (a little less than three pounds); he gallantly served in Sicily against the revolted Palermitans as a sous-lieutenant; and, when Naples was subdued, far more by fraud than open force, he was still a sous-lieutenant. Being little aware of the necessary fury of a restored tyranny, and trusting in the uprightness of his actions, as well as in the solemn sanction given by the king to the product of the revolution during seven months together, he thought it unnecessary to fly from his country. Yet, after near twenty months of imprisonment, he was most shamefully put to death on the 11th of September last, with his young friend Silvati, another lieutenant who accompanied him to Monteforte. To twenty-eight other persons, who, like them, had attempted to free their country from despotism; the punishment of death has been commuted into that of hard labour for thirty years; thirteen others have been sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment. Could we believe, were the fact not too certain, that these unhappy victims were the same men who had established in their country a free constitution, which was twice solemnly sworn to by the king, and existed for no less than nine months? The Neapolitans, however, have endured to see Morelli die on the scaffold! Eternal shame for them! Let the generous friends of liberty shed a tear for his unmerited fate.

then only Deconcilj led the movement at Avellino, and even in a covert manner, whilst General Pepe was obstructed in the capital, hesitated more than ever to take any part in those dangerous attempts at Foggia. Nay, marching the rest of the regiment of horse out of the town, he took a military position in the fields. These hostile demonstrations occasioned no small suspicion and alarm among the patriots at Foggia. But Pisa, an undaunted character both in civil and military dangers, knowing that the perplexity of the governor proceeded only from a doubt of success, hastened alone to Avellino to cut short all the delays of Deconcilj. Half way he met three officers of the staff, who, coming from Naples, had been discovered and arrested by the country-people that occupied in arms the roads from the capital into Apulia. There were bearers of dispatches from the government to the military governors of the three provinces, Foggia, Bari, and Basilicata, whereby, a dictatorial power being conferred upon them, they were ordered to repel by the sword all popular movements. The militia, incensed at the discovery, were ready to fall upon those messengers of tyranny; but Pisa saved them from the popular fury, and sent them back to Avellino under escort. The constitution had been already proclaimed at this last place. Pisa had scarcely arrived there, when, from the opposite side, a herald from the camp of General Carascosa presented himself, bearing a proclamation of the king, by which a constitution to be settled in eight days was promised to the nation. That vague, and, in some respect, ridiculous promise, bore too much the appearance of an expedient of state to be credited; so no answer was returned, except the proclamation itself torn into pieces. Soon after intelligence was brought, that General Pepe led to the constitutional camp two regiments of horse and a battalion of infantry, with several superior officers. Pisa then hastened back to Foggia, and prevailed at last upon the governor to join the constitutionalists at Monteforte. But, on their arrival with the regiment of horse, they found that the general, having been officially apprized that the constitution wished for was granted by the king, had raised the camp and marched to the capital.

After the revolution was accom-

plished, Pisa did not cease labouring for his country, and giving her proofs of his civic virtue. The great military shame incurred by the Neapolitans in making no defence for the best of causes, may be safely ascribed to the dissension of their military leaders. Private envy, as much as public perfidy, has blasted the cause of that unhappy people. There was a minister at Naples, who eagerly contended in the cabinet, that all the troops, who had retired to the camp of Monteforte for the public cause, ought to be peculiarly rewarded with promotions, extra-pay, and decorations. Whilst this measure was urged upon both the regent and General Pepe himself, as highly expedient to the state, a spirit of discontent was insidiously promoted among that part of the army which was not entitled to any reward. These practices were carried on to create enemies in the army against Pepe; who, being then captain-general, was prevailed upon to appear in public as the instigator of such partial rewards, and was represented to the disaffected officers as willing to trample upon the rights of service to gratify his private ambition. In effect, about six hundred officers, who felt themselves injured by the measure, met in arms one morning in a field near the capital, and, violently protesting against such partiality, had nearly raised a military sedition. But Pisa, who had been preferred, had already set the example of civic disinterestedness, by renouncing his own promotion and persuading his comrades to imitate him, which they all did. The army, however, from that moment, conceived a strong aversion against Pepe, though he was the only trust-worthy general among the patriots; and it was not now difficult for the agents of the court wholly to divert the military from the public cause.

Naples could not have been free and the rest of Italy remain under despotism. The liberty of Naples was either to bring about, within a short time, the independence of the whole peninsula, or perish itself for want of that independence. The leaders of the revolution seemed not to be so well aware of this truth as the Austrian cabinet itself. Yet it being resolved by the provisional junta to send into Upper Italy an explorer, both of the disposition of the inhabitants, and of the number of Austrian forces then in Lombardy, Pisa boldly offered himself

for this dangerous errand. He set out in the middle of August, and traversed all Italy as a courier dispatched to Turin. At Ferrara he learned, that the Austrians already amounted to fifty thousand men in Lombardy, whilst some more troops were stationed on the Alps. So that a chance of revolutionizing all Italy by surprise seemed already to be over. Coming back to Florence, he was informed that two Tuscan regiments at Leghorn, having shown symptoms of a revolutionary spirit, had been separated and sent to distant places. But at Modena he was in the greatest danger of detection. Being stopped there, they were going to unseal his dispatches, when he boldly asking the Austrian commissary whether the emperor was at war with the King of Naples, and, loudly protesting against the violence offered to his character, recovered his papers, and was allowed to proceed. The national formality of the Germans, no less than his own presence of mind, extricated Pisa from that dangerous predicament. Throughout Lombardy he found the public mind better disposed to an Italian revolution than that of any other country of Italy, as the people had a double yoke to shake off; but they were totally disarmed. Besides the patriotic associations (a double edged tool, indeed, for working out of liberty, but sufficiently justified by necessity,) were little spread among them. They were equally weak in Romagna and Tuscany; where, moreover, a strong aversion prevailed towards the Neapolitan name, occasioned in some respect by the undisciplined excesses of the troops of Murat on a former occasion, and the bad success of his last enterprise upon Italy. These petty rancours among the Italians, which afford to their very oppressors a good ground for laughing at them, are a main cause of their miseries. At Turin, Pisa was told that the Piedmontese army, though it intensely abhorred the Austrians out of a military jealousy, was little disposed to promote a revolution in the state. This error, whether arising from the bad information of Pisa, or from a misconceived idea of the Piedmontese patriots themselves, proved fatal to Italy; for, had the revolution broken out in Piedmont only a few weeks sooner, or had the Neapolitan leaders but been aware of the imminency of that event, when an Austrian army advanced towards their

frontiers, affairs could have taken quite a different turn. Be that as it may, from all such particulars reported at home by Pisa, they seem to have concluded, that, by pouring the few Neapolitan troops into Upper Italy, even at the first stage of the revolution, Naples would only have incurred the blame of an unprovoked aggression, and hastened her own ruin.

When the executive government attempted to put down the constitution at one blow, on the 7th of December, Pisa did not desert his country. Though hardly recovered from a dangerous illness, he hastened on that night to his regiment; and, haranguing his comrades, exhorted them to remain firm in the cause of the nation, by whom they were paid, and be ready to support the parliament were it found necessary. [Then, galloping throughout the capital, he endeavoured to prevent any tumults from arising among the patriots. He so far succeeded in this, that many thousands of them kept in arms within their places of rendezvous a night and day together, almost completely out of public observation. To maintain public order was then considered at Naples as a principal means of disproving all the imputations of anarchy poured down upon the revolution by the pamphleteers of the holy alliance; as if such imputations were sincerely made, and successfully to give them the lie were tantamount to the preservation of the newly acquired liberties! Let the event speak for itself. At break of day, Pisa went into the lobby of the parliament, where some deputies began already to meet; and, to encourage them to reject the message of the government, he said to them—"You never saw me here before, for this is not a place where a soldier ought often to show himself. But now the public danger draws me here. What do you fear? The army feels with you. Do you deliberate freely, then, and remember, that liberty cannot be compromised without being annihilated."

War being declared against Naples, Pisa was attached to the staff of the second corps commanded by General Pepe in the Abruzzi. He was posted at Arquata with two battalions of militia, which were to throw themselves as a flying column into Serravalle; to harass the enemy on his flank, and to raise the country. But that collectitious militia, being for the most part

part composed of substitutes, badly armed, worse trained, and unaccustomed to military hardships, easily yielded to the suggestions of emissaries, who spread among them the menacing proclamations of the king. Both the battalions unexpectedly disbanded the day previous to the affair of Nieti. Pisa, having spent the whole day in useless efforts to rally them, rejoined Pepe's main body at the moment when, after a brisk engagement of seven hours with all the enemy's forces, it was caught by a panic in retreat, and dispersed itself. Pisa then retired to Capua, where he was most perfidiously stopped by superior orders, together with many more officers who were to rejoin Pepe at Salerno. In this place it had been apparently resolved by the executive government, that the second corps should be re-organized in a second line. But soon after, the first corps having been disbanded with the assistance of the royal guards, Pisa was left at liberty to come to Naples. There he found every thing in confusion and dismay. Whilst many a murderer was here and there loosed upon the most determined among the patriots, to prevent them from any attempt towards a re-establishment of popular courage and public affairs; Pisa, scarcely escaping such snares, remained in the capital

until it was occupied by the Austrians on the 24th of March, 1821. Then disguised like a Spanish soldier, he sheltered on-board a Spanish squadron just moored in the bay of Naples. Often from the deck of his ship did he look with tears upon those delightful shores, which were about to be desolated by the fury of re-established tyranny! Often blinded with despair, he attempted to come ashore, there to make an end of his life! Having landed again, he was soon warned that the police had been to his house a little before to arrest him. All was fatally, shamefully, lost at Naples, chiefly by the fault of an executive government, which never intended to defend the state from an enemy itself had invited. Pisa was obliged to re-embark, to escape from the satellites of the police who hunted him in every direction; and, the squadron sailing some days after, he abandoned his country and went to Spain. Thence he came over to England with General Pepe. Lately, having returned to Madrid, on the 7th of July last he made a party, with a few of his countrymen; and they gallantly fought against the mutinous guards and took several prisoners. The field has no braver soldier than Pisa, and the cause of liberty no more zealous supporter.

STEPHENSIANA.

No. XIII.

The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in the collection of Anecdotes of his contemporaries, and generally entered in a book the collections of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the Annual Obituary, and many other biographical works, the Author may probably have incorporated many of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and all stand alone as cabinet pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.

LORD PELHAM.

LORD Pelham, while a commoner, represented the county of Sussex, as the Hon. Thomas Pelham. In 1785 we find him taking an active part relative to the Irish propositions; but he did not vote, in 1783, on Mr. Fox's India Bill, being included among the absentees. In 1788 he sided with the opposition, on the grand question relative to the Regency. On the impeachment of Mr. Hastings, this gentleman was nominated one of the managers, Dec. 5, 1787; and on Wednesday, April 16, 1788, he opened the second charge. In 1791 he spoke on the

Corn-bill, and signified a wish that the price in the table might be raised to fifty-two shillings. In 1803 his lordship moved the Bank Restriction Bill, the consideration of his Majesty's message relative to the establishment of the Prince of Wales, the Bank Restriction Bill, &c. as Secretary of State.

LAMPS PERPETUAL.

Lamps, fed by means of inflammable air, were invented by M. Furstenbergen, a citizen of Basle, in Switzerland. They were greatly improved upon, and, among others, by Dr. Ingenhousz. But the detonating and explosive

explosive powers of inflammable air, when mingled with a certain portion of common air, made them dangerous, and not fit to be entrusted to children or domestics; in scientific hands, they were innocent. They would be very useful to burn during the night; for, besides the sparing of expense, the air of the chamber would not be impregnated with the phlogiston, and it would be without that brightness which proves an inconvenience to some persons.

THE ST. LAWRENCE.

There are not less than 2500 islands in the navigable waters between St. Regis, on the St. Lawrence, and Lake Superior: some of them contain from 10 to 100,000 acres.

SINGULAR INCIDENT.

The following remark offered itself to me when on a visit in Kent: I was contemplating part of its scenery. Some of the hills,—although far inferior in point of height to Snowdon and Plinlimon, in Wales, or to the Cheviot range in Scotland,—possess the appearance of an Alpine region. Nor do they seem to have lost the character and expression of such, if we may judge from one particular, that I have seen more birds of prey there than in any other part of England, Cornwall excepted. If I wanted materials for the amplification of this subject, one might be found in an incident that occurred at Wychling, at a little summer residence appertaining to Samuel Lewin, esq. A goldfinch was placed on the outside of a window, in a mahogany cage, with brass wires. There was nothing new or striking in this; but while the little songster was hopping about, or singing, in its familiar, agreeable, and simple way, a frightful form of a different kind, that was flitting about in the air, descended with great velocity, pierced the skull of its little victim through the wires, and laid it breathless at the bottom of the cage. I never knew before such an instance of the daring of that inferior bird, the kite.

NOTES TAKEN AT SEVE OR SEVRES.

A single plate is valued at twenty guineas. The white clay (*kaolin*) is brought from both Limoges and Penfense, two silspars; and being ground by means of water-mills, and pounded and sifted, to get rid of impurities, is submitted to the labours of the modeller. Painters have attained such ex-

cellence in their art, as renders them worthy of being academicians. The best artists are employed here. One is selected for his excellence in figures; another excels in battles; and the third in landscapes. The gilding is performed with wonderful art; and, in the distribution of this metal, the French must be allowed to excel. The famous Sevres blue is produced by means of cobalt; and all the other colours are vivid and rich in the extreme.

LAST QUEEN OF FRANCE.

Madame, the wife of Monsieur, (Louis XVIII.) was called by Camille, a French wit, and others, in terms very properly considered as rather familiar, if not coarse:—“*La grosse femme du gros frere du Roi Louis.*”

LAW SAYINGS.

“*Optima est lex quæ minimum relinquit judici; optimus judex qui minimum sibi.*”—That law should be recorded and preserved as the best which leaves the least to the judge; and that judge is the best, the greatest master of his business, who leaves the least to himself.

Intolerance only sours the breast,—for it addresses itself to hostile feelings and sympathies. It procures enemies to religion, without gaining it one friend; for, to use the conspiring testimony of another, “it is impossible to subdue the mind by laws as it is to destroy a fortress by syllogisms.” Truth will support itself, and what is false cannot be bolstered up by authority. I find, though I pretend not to account for it, that the French clergy expressed the same, or an equivalent meaning, when the Bishop of Rennes, in their name, said to Louis XIII. “We do not presume to root out the errors of the Protestants by force and violence.”—*Memoires du Clergé, &c.*

THOMAS HOLLIS.

Mr. Hollis says (vol. i. p. 102.) that Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Temple, who appears to so great advantage in his compositions as an author, being both a man of business, and of letters, acted originally in the capacity of a page to Oliver Cromwell. Mr. H. elsewhere justly remarks, that the remaining stream of an ancient and wholesome revolution-principle, began to be diverted into quite a different channel, in a very few months after the death of the second George. This assertion is founded in truth; for from that epoch a deluge of Tory sentiments has

has given an heterogeneous appearance, a romantic cast, to the whole groundwork of our Constitution, as previously exhibited. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*

SUGAR.

“Saccharum Arabia fert, sed laudatius India; est autem mel in harundinibus collectum gummium modo candidum, dentibus fragile, amplissimum nucis avellanæ magnitudine, ad *medicinæ tantum usum.*”—*Plin. Nat. Hist.* xii. 8. During the Crusades, it appears to have been first used as food, during a scarcity, by Baldwin, second King of Jerusalem, on his march between that city and Laodicea:—“At vero famem nonnihil levabant, arundines *Melitas* continuè dentibus tenentes quas *Cannamellas* composito ex cannâ et melle nomine, vocant: sic hi, omninò a Tripolitanis et Cæsariensibus immenso ære necessariâ nacti Jerosolymam venire.”—*Malmesb.* 81.

MRS. ARMSTEAD, afterwards MRS. FOX, was originally an orange-girl, and lived in or near Bishopsgate-street; she was seen and taken into keeping by Lord Bolingbroke, with whom she lived at Brooklands, and has been on the stage. My informant was a female, who had been much in her company, and was well acquainted with her history. From her I learned that Mrs. A. was very humble and becoming in her behaviour, in her family, and private societies, as well as in the world at large: has been seen to go to Chertsey in a post-chaise, and take in a sack of flour with her. According to my information, she had a cultivated mind; and it was added, “that she had got money by strange ways, but always laid it out with discretion.” Mrs. A. was very charitable to the poor; to any that had lost a pig or a cow always gave a guinea; gives away coals during the winter. She lived at one time with Lord John Cavendish.

FAMILY OF MANNERS.

Old Manners, brother to the late Duke of Rutland's father, amassed a large fortune by well and truly performing the character of a gamester. To him the old Duke of Devonshire lost the great estate of Leicester Abbey. He is represented as an usurer in the “*Rake's Progress.*”

DEAN SWIFT

Happening to dine for the first time in company with Lady Burlington, and his gown being rather rusty, she sup-

posed him to be some clergyman of inferior note, and mortified him greatly by taking no notice of him whatsoever. After dinner the Dean said, “Lady Burlington, I hear you can sing; come, sing me a song.” The lady, being out of her turn, of course peremptorily refused; but, after telling her that he supposed he was taken “for some poor paltry English hedge-parson,” he actually drove her from the table in tears. On seeing her ladyship next time, he said, “Pray, madam, are you as proud and ill-natured as when I saw you last?” To which she replied, with the greatest good-humour, “No, Mr. Dean; I will sing for you now, if you please:” and from that moment he treated her with the utmost respect.

SIR G. SONDES.

Sir George Sondes, bart. had two sons, arrived almost at the age of manhood. Each had a suit of new clothes, made of the same cloth, and trimmed alike in every thing, except that, for distinction sake, and by way of pre-eminence, the elder had gold buttons, and the younger silver; for which the latter bore his brother such a grudge, that he barbarously murdered him in bed, by using first a cleaver, with which he split his skull, and then a stiletto, with which he stabbed him seven or eight times to the heart. After this bloody tragedy, he repaired to his father's bed-side, and narrated all the circumstances. He was immediately apprehended, committed to Maidstone gaol, and executed soon after. The unhappy father published a narrative of the melancholy transaction.

HOLLAND

Was originally an island, known by the name of Batavia. The rivers are much the same now as in the time of Tacitus:—“*Rhenus apud principium agri Batavi, velut in duos amnes dividitur, ad Gallicam ripam latior et placidior; verso cognomento, Vahalem accolæ dicunt. Mox id quæque vocabulum ornetat Mosa flumine ejusque immensi ore eundem in oceanum effunditur.*”—How changed by commerce!

KALMUCKS.

Stewart, the walking traveller, told me that the Kalmucks extract from the milk of their mares two sorts of liquors; the former bears the name of *koumiss*, and the other is a kind of milk brandy. This latter they distil from

from the milk, after the cream is taken off. The alembic used in the process they heat with the dung of cattle, and especially of the dromedary; it gives a bright and clear fire, like turf.

These liquors are very different, though prepared with the same materials. The koumiss is a sour milk, that has undergone a degree of vinous fermentation; it is precisely the same as the *pinna*, a favourite beverage with the Laplanders. The milk brandy is an ardent spirit, obtained from the koumiss by distillation.

Sometimes the Kalmucks use cow's milk for preparing the koumiss; but mare's milk is preferred, as yielding three times the quantity of brandy. In making the koumiss, a portion of hot water is mixed with six times as much mare's milk, equally hot. For leaven, they throw into it a small quantity of old koumiss, and the whole is shaken together till the fermentation takes place. To render the same complete, artificial heat and shaking are indispensable.

To the brandy extracted by distillation, the Kalmucks give the name of *rack* or *rachy*. The word doubtless comes from arrack, a term used in India for fermented liquors. The rack of the Kalmucks, however, as a brandy, is both weak and ill tasted. These liquors (says Mr. S.) are prepared by the women, and, from the simplicity of their apparatus, we may infer the antiquity of the invention.

The alembic is made of earth or coarse clay; a reed serves for the neck of the retort, and the receiver is coated over with wet clay, that the vapour may cool the sooner.

MRS. WOLSTONECRAFT AND MISS BLOOD.

These two ladies were not of feelings to sit in green and yellow melancholy, "a worm i' th' bud, feeding on their damask checks;" nor yet quite ready to exclaim, with one of Dryden's heroines,

—again I stand
The jolliest spinster in the land.

But conceiving that they had a right to procure husbands if they could; it so happened that they were both in love, at the same time, with Mr. Curtis, the botanist. They kept a school at Walham-green, while he lived about a mile nearer London, at Queen's Elm. Prompted by the affections of nature, the current of which it is hard to check, they were accustomed to visit him rather oftener than he could wish; the character and style of his avocations, as he was celebrated in his line, requiring all his time. This induced him to be frequently denied to them, though it was touching, tenderly, a sore part, for he liked their company very much, if his time would have permitted. But it seems they could not mould his feelings to their purpose. One day they happened to get access to him by means of a stratagem, indicative of attachment; but their male friend, on this occasion, might know too much,—as, after half an hour's intercourse, he observed, on their retiring, to a young artist then present, "These are two clever young women, and I acknowledge myself very much gratified with their company; but it is a pity they do not mend the holes in their stockings!"

ORIGINAL POETRY.

A DOMESTIC SKETCH:

BY J. R. PRIOR.

EVENING the time. The labours of the field
And busy day are closed. The father smiles,
And with his son returns to greet his wife
And fine young nestlings to their heart. The cot
Is cover'd o'er with briars, and roses full
In blossom, and rich cluster'd grapes suspend
About the lattice-window; at the door
The glad some offspring play, and court the hour
That comes, before their lids are press'd by health
Into delicious sleep. Kisses exchange;
The supper-cloth is spread upon the bench,
And viands are prepared. Content surveys
The wholesome meal, and appetite is fresh
And sweeter for industrious care. The sky
Draws round the hemisphere a raven cloud;
The wind blows loudly through the welkin; eve
Retires: it lightens. Hark! it thunders; rain
Is forming drops from the recumbent sluice,
And drawing down a their lengthening liquid wires,
Through which the sonorous breeze conveys his
voice

With many a plaintive chord, struck in the harp
Of Nature's sweet contriving,—warns the tribe
To bosom in their nest from danger. Hark!
Again the flash describes the arch'd declivity
Of rock and mountain. Thunder still attacks
The ear. The father rises from his seat,
Glancing his love upon the love that gives
His heart and speech a fonder feeling:—rise
His offspring too, and fondly round his strength
And tree-like form the younger branches curl;
Fear waves their palpitations,—for their hope
Is tutor'd from their thought of his secure
And happy state. The matron, like a hen,
Invites her train of dear and anxious growth
Into their safer dwelling. Louder drums
The spreading thunder; swifter flies the keen
And scorching fire: the torrent falls; the earth
Casts up a hissing smoke. A moment breathes.
Heaven's combat is renew'd with fiercer ire:
Silence pervades the cottage; in a chair
The father sits and reads, to charm the scene
So grand and awful; but a sudden flash
Electrical, selects him for the grave.
How soon the fatherless and widow mourn

When

When death intrudes on earthly bliss! O come
Thou nurse of pity, Love! and draw thy veil
Around the peace-invading sight! O come,
Thou soft-eyed sister of Despair, and teach
How soon a rose-tree in its buds is broken!
Islington.

EPIGRAMMA.

Riccho, Inglese, vostra vita
E appunto un festino
Dolce cosa, ma vicino
A quel pranzare e il dormir.

INCUBUS BOTANICUS;

OR, THE NIGHT-MARE OF LINNÆUS.

*Translated from the Swedish,
By Ph. C. DESSAULS.*

I dreamt that I died, but that after my death
I still was percipient clay!
The Earth was my body, the Air was my breath,
And my blood flow'd in rivers away.
Then Flora, who trampled me under her feet,
In gay colours danc'd over the ground;
And what's more, my olfactory senses to greet,
Shed the balm of sweet odours around!
And she call'd the gay Nymphs that attend in her
train,
In colours so variously drest,
And, doffing the white shroud wherein I was laid,
They danc'd a quadrille on my breast!
And they took it in turn to figure away,
As their shewing-off season came round;
While lady Arundo soft music did play,
And Diana beat time on the ground!
But Diana was taller than all the rest,
And her weight I with agony bore;
When she stamp'd, the blood flow'd up in my chest,
As the tide rises up on the shore;
But my heart was of rock in a mountain dell,
Whence torrents of liquid did flow;
And the Nymphs as they danc'd, and sipp'd at the
well,
More blooming and fresher did grow.
Galanthis the fair, in a robe of white,
More modest than colourless snow,
Was the first who footed, left hand and right,
On the frolic fantastical toe:
Daffodilla, the next, was a gaudy Miss,
With a yellow vest and a green gown;
She stoop'd and she gave me a jealousy kiss,
And nodded her head with a frown!
For she view'd her fair rival step up by her side,
Scylla, gracefully vested in blue,
Whom Narcissus would surely have pick'd for his
bride,
When bath'd in the morning dew;
But she gave place, in the wav'ing round,
To a Nymph of great power to lure,
Amaryllis, whom all the fresh vallies resound
With her tinges of crimson pure!

Then Tulipa, gaudy coquette, kept rule,
Who sets such a price on her features,
And dresses for ev'ry holiday fool,
Who capriciously pays for such creatures.
Chaste Viola next, so sweetly perfum'd,
Stole lightly my bosom along;
And was follow'd by Rosa, who blushing assum'd
Pre-eminence over the throng!

Now, all on a sudden, in a painted scarf,
Came Iris, so gaudy and smart,
Introducing a fierce-looking, fiery maid,
Who pierc'd my heart with a dart,—
'Twas the goddess Electra,* with auburn hair,
To whom attic dwellings are giv'n;
Who, follow'd by thund'ring Bailiffs there,
Leap'd out of the window of Heav'n!

The concussion was sharp, and great was the smart,
And then to my great surprise,
I first dreamt I was dreaming, and then with a start
I awoke, and I rubb'd my eyes.
I had doz'd, dear Selina, with thee on my breast,
In one of the Paphian bowers,
And thy fragrant breath, as we both caress'd,
Had set me a dreaming on flowers!

EPITHALAMIUM;

FOR DOCTER T. FORSTER.

*In Imitation of Catullus's "Epithalamium of
Pelcus and Thetis."*

SALVE, grado Himeno,
Ya Hespero en el cielo
Enciende, fiel consuelo,
La vela del Amor.

Llega, alla, Selina
A su caro marido,
Roxeante en el vestido
De cariñoso ardor.

Como en las florestas,
Temprana y dichosa
Es la sagrada rosa
Pintada por Amor.

O Musas de Helicone,
Euterpe y Clio amada,
Con vuestra voz sagrada
Centais en su honor.

Las Dias de verano,
Maia, y pintada Flora,
Pingan la terra ahora
Con vario color.

Feliz feliz marido,
A te echa sus brazos,
En amorosos lazos,
Objeto del amor.

* The Electricity or Lightning.

NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

IT is gratifying to observe the literary spirit of Italy still asserting its claims to distinction, in spite of the withering influence of a foreign despotism, more illiberal and arbitrary than any known among the ancients, extending its unhallowed authority over the press, and into the recesses of learning and the arts. From such works, however, as have been suffered to appear, very convincing proofs may be collected of that unsubdued character of literary and philosophical research, and the existence of that stilled

love of liberty, which, "working together for good," will, we doubt not, ere long accomplish the emancipation of the finest country in the world. In addition to many original productions of very superior merit, which have frequently come under our notice, we have the pleasure to meet with an excellent translation of the works of our immortal bard, rendered in a tone of freedom and of power, calculated to give the Italians a noble opinion of the surpassing genius and worth of Shakespeare. It is from the hand of Signor Michele

Michele Leoni, who appears to have brought very high qualifications to the accomplishment of the great and laborious task in which he has been long and strenuously engaged. Sensible that he was encountering an author who was without a model, or an equal in any times, he appears to have felt the importance and grandeur of the labours and of the difficulties which he had to surmount. To meet these, he endeavoured to enter into the peculiar nature and character of the author's writings; and, like the Schlegels, to appreciate the leading features and the spirit of the age in which he lived. Despising, on such a subject, the shackles imposed at the dictation of the French, and the old Aristotelian schools, the translator, following the example of his great master, has dared to give free and full scope to the impulses of feeling and imagination, attaining something of the noble enthusiasm and magnificence of imagery, of language and versification, so characteristic of the original, instead of servilely following and rendering the text in the submissive strain of a tame interpreter. Did our limits here permit, it would be easy to give specimens that would perfectly justify the full measure of our praise; but these, with minute critical observations on their deserts, for which we entertain a hearty abhorrence, would serve to convey a very inadequate idea of the character and power of the entire version. Though the undertaking be as yet incomplete, sufficient earnest has been given, in the present volumes, that Signor Leoni will not disappoint the expectations already raised among the living poets and scholars of Italy.

We are happy to observe, that a new edition of the Life and Actions of Guidobaldo da Montefeltro, Duke of Urbino, has been newly undertaken at Milan, founded on a former publication in twelve volumes, from the pen of Bernardino Baldi da Urbino. We are already indebted for two volumes of the life of this celebrated statesman and commander, which had been allowed since its first appearance, more than two centuries ago, to fall into comparative neglect, to the assiduous labours of Signor Perticari, though we are at the same time sorry to perceive that, together with the original work, they do not meet with that degree of approbation we might have expected from the Italian reviewers. According

to their fiat, from which we dare not presume to appeal, it would appear that no historian adequate to the task has yet been found; no one at all capable of doing complete justice to the distinguished merits of their great countryman: "As few princes had ever the good fortune to acquire the reputation of a Montefeltro, who united successful valour to true greatness of mind, and thus accomplished many noble and surprizing undertakings." The editor of this work, however, openly maintains the value of those labours which have brought to light the very rare and neglected life of a distinguished character, whose genius and actions had such a marked influence on the age in which he lived. And, certainly, though very imperfectly executed, and abounding in all the blemishes of a weak and prejudiced writer, the voluminous production of Baldi, thus re-edited, must, nevertheless, possess powerful attractions to southern readers, from the very interesting nature and importance of the events which it commemorates. To judge, indeed, from its intrinsic qualities, and the merit of the execution, both on the part of the editor and the biographer, we are inclined to coincide in opinion with the Italian critic, that the life and actions of so distinguished a character have never yet been adequately treated, and that it still remains a desideratum to the Italians, which we trust the abundance of modern genius will ere long find occasion to supply.

Another very interesting publication has lately appeared at Milan, from the pen of the able and learned Melchiorre Gioja, an author whose writings have acquired a high reputation, having been wholly devoted to the elucidation of subjects connected with the public interests, and the information and prosperity of his fellow-countrymen. As a proof of the progress and triumph of modern science, as well as of literature in Italy, over the despotic principles every where attempted to be established, it will be enough to mention even the titles of those works, which, within a few years, Signor G. has himself presented to the public: these are, "1. A New View of the Sciences termed Economical." "2. A Treatise on Rewards and Recompences." "3. The Elements of Philosophy." "4. Il Nuovo Galateo." "5. A Treatise on National Manufactures." "6. On the Means

Means of relieving the Sufferings of the People during Times of Scarcity:" and, lastly, the very able and learned work before us, consisting of a "Disquisition on the Nature of Injuries, of Losses, of Reparation, and the relative bases of Estimation before Civil Tribunals." It would be difficult to point out subjects of a more deep and pervading interest, or more ably and argumentatively treated, than those to which Signor Gioja has uniformly devoted his talents, comprehending no less than sixteen volumes within a period of seven years, eight in 4to. and eight in 8vo. the whole relating to the useful arts and sciences, and of very general application to the wants and interests of his country. The genius and character of his writings seem to have been formed in the great school of Galileo, displaying throughout the same characteristics of style and method, pursuing his researches solely by the light of rational observation and experience. His opinions are always consistent with each other, distrustful of all analogy and vague comparisons; and his arguments are never advanced in the shape of hypothetical suppositions. Deducing information from facts, he proceeds in a regular series of analytical reasoning on the theory and practice of laws, in such a manner as to convince his readers of the truths which he advances, with almost the weight of demonstration. "To remove every doubt and misconception, as far as in my power, from the reader's mind," observes Signor G. "I have attempted to bring forward such facts, in the discussion of disputed points, and questions of equity, observing the method adopted in the physical sciences, as shall require no concession of faith, no admission for argument's sake on his part."

To satisfy ourselves that the last work of Signor G. now before the public, possesses the same high qualifications of profound thought, and the same extent and depth of research, as most of his former productions, we ought to consider, did our limits permit, the state of those branches of legal science before he entered on the discussion, and at the period when he concluded his valuable labours. To say that he has reduced the very imperfect mass of ancient and modern civil law into the clearest order, and established scales of crime and punishments more applicable than theoretic-

cal, digesting what is most just and liberal out of different conflicting codes, would be only giving an idea of one portion of his researches. Of these the juriconsult, the advocate, and the judge, may equally avail themselves, and found their calculations upon fixed and secure bases, by estimating science, legal counsels and judgments, by the force of reason.

The Baron Gabriel Judica has recently given to the world the result of his very learned researches in the island of Sicily, in a work entitled "The Antiquities of Acre explored, &c." illustrated with thirty-four grand plates in folio, exhibiting views of the most striking monuments and ruins, still indicative of the site of the old Syracusean city. According to the testimony of Thucydides, further confirmed by the very ingenious calculations made by Larcher, Acre was built by the people of Syracuse as early as 688 years B.C., and sixty-six years before the existence of ancient Rome. We have the several accounts, also, of Diodorus Siculus, Plutarch in his Life of Dion, as well as Livy and the elder Pliny. These authorities are strengthened by the discovery of some ancient medals of Acre, already mentioned by Hagen, Torremuzza, and by Pellerin, to which Baron J.'s successful researches have now added a corresponding one, an engraving of which is given. On one side, there is represented a head of Ceres crowned with the wreath; and, on the reverse, the same divinity is seen standing erect with the attached inscription of AKPAION, where the K and the P are connected in the form of a monogram. Baron J. in his first excavations, had the good fortune to open upon several vaulted tombs cut in solid rock, containing, among other reliques, many of those ancient vases so frequently imitated under the name of Etruscan, together with an engraved plate of brass, and a leaden casket, in which were deposited human bones. In another cave were discovered two medals, in good preservation, of the Emperors Vespasian and Trajan, with a Greek inscription, given as follows in Latin:

"*Eumache Zopiri filii salve.*"

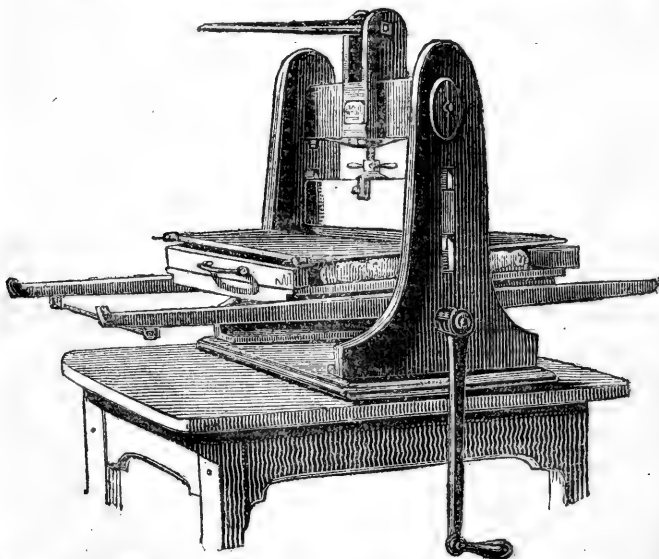
Not far from Colle-orbo, where these were found, appears a magnificent rock, adorned with very ancient figures, in basso-relievo, carved in the solid stone, representing men, women, and children, and even horses, as large as life.

with others of still greater proportion. The work contains many other curious particulars, with a relation of researches and discoveries which exhibit the author's abilities and perseverance in a very favourable point of view. His indefatigable exertions in other places seem to have been crowned with equal success, the results of which, however, we are sorry we have not space to give. His observations display as much learning as ability, while his proposed interpretations of inscriptions, monuments, and other reliques of past ages, are advanced with singular modesty and felicity. The accompanying plates, by which these discoveries are illustrated, will enable

archeologists to form their own opinions respecting the probable truth of the author's conjectures. In our own view, the Greek inscriptions are certainly susceptible of further illustrations, being indebted for those which he has hazarded rather to his friends than to his own acquaintance with the language. The three last chapters consist, for the most part, of appendices. The first contains an explanation of the figured Greco-Sicilian vases; and these, from their high preservation and exquisite colouring, are the chief ornament of the collection: the second contains the gems; the third, a dissertation on the medals discovered in the ruins of Acre.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

TAYLOR AND MARTINEAU'S LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.



IN consequence of the great encouragement given to lithographic printing, various attempts have been made to improve lithographic presses. We have, from time to time, laid before our readers the progress of this art, and we now have to call their attention to the most recent improvement, a sketch of which we have procured and inserted above. This machine has

been manufactured by Messrs. Taylor and Martineau, engineers. It appears to combine every necessary qualification of a perfect lithographic press. The workmanship is extremely good; but, in consequence of its simplicity, the price has been reduced nearly one half. The pressure upon the surface of the stone is produced by depressing the lever in the centre, and the motion

is given to the carriage by the winch handle. There is a regulating screw in the centre, by which the pressure is adjusted with the greatest accuracy; and the tendency which all wood has to alter its bulk with the atmosphere, has been remedied by a very simple contrivance in the carriage upon which the stone is placed.

It may be inspected at the office of Mr. Charles M. Willich, No. 8, Pickett-street, Strand, where it is worked.

It has excited some surprise, that lithography, though so much used in London, should still be almost unknown in the county-towns of England. It is an art, applied with so much facility to so many different objects, that we anticipate, at no distant period, its general introduction.

To MR. AUGUSTUS APPLGARTH, of Duke-street, Christ Church, Surrey, for certain Improvements in Printing Machines.—May 1822.

The first improvement consists in supplying the printing-ink to the types, stereotype plates, or blocks, by two sets of inking rollers, acting partly on one side of the pressing cylinder, and partly on the other; by which means, as the form passes to and fro, it receives its supply of ink without being carried out to a considerable distance, as is the case in other printing machines, where the form is inked entirely on one side of the pressing cylinder, and where it must be made to travel with considerable speed in order to pass entirely under the inking rollers. By this improvement, the form traverses a shorter distance than usual, and, hence, the number of impressions, produced in any given time, may be increased in the same ratio as the traversing distance of the form is diminished, by which a saving of time will be effected in the operation of printing.

The second improvement consists in the adapting and combining two paper-feeders with a printing cylinder, which revolves and prints in one direction only. By this second invention, the printing cylinder can be supplied with more sheets of paper, in any given time, than when one feeder only is used; and thus advantage may be taken of the increased rate of printing, which is obtained by means of the first improvement. Mr. A. claims as his invention the inking the form of types, plates, or blocks, partly on one side and partly on the other side of the

pressing or printing cylinder; and the combination of two paper-feeders with a printing cylinder which prints in one direction only.

To MR. JAS. HOLLINGRAKE, of Manchester, for making and working a Manufacture for applying a Method of casting and forming metallic Substances into various Forms and Shapes, with improved Closeness and Soundness in Texture.

This invention consists in making and working a manufacture for applying a method of casting and forming metallic substances into various forms and shapes, with improved closeness and soundness in texture, and which Mr. H. produces by making moulds of iron, or other suitable materials, adapted to the form and dimensions of the article required to be made, and into which iron or other mould he introduces iron or other suitable pistons or moving-plugs, properly fitted in the moulds, and each piston of such an area as shall at least be equal to each of the same ends of any required casting or body to be made; and which pistons or moving-plugs must be brought, either simultaneously or separately, to press upon the lower and upper surfaces of any quantity of fluid metallic substance, that is intended to be formed into one body; before which he places a sufficient quantity of metal in any proper furnace, pot, or crucible, to be melted; and, when it is so reduced into a proper fluid state, he then pours or introduces into a suitable mould, placed in a vertical position, a sufficient quantity of such fluid metal; and, when it is so introduced into the mould, and then by means of a rapid, continued, and adequate, mechanical pressure, acting on the lower and upper pistons or moving plugs, he causes the fluid metal to be compressed into a much less compass or space than it would have naturally assumed by its own gravitation, under any state of ordinary contraction; and thus he produces a peculiar soundness of external surface, and an uniform closeness of texture, commensurate to the force or power applied and conveyed to such pistons or moving-plugs, and which pressure may be continued until the fluid metal is sufficiently fixed, and fully set into its required form, or to any stage of desired contraction. Various methods, machines, and contrivances, familiar to any competent workman,

workman, may be used for this object of compressing metal from a fluid state into any practicable degree of consistency, closeness, or solidity, in suitable moulds with their pistons and moving-plugs, with more or less effect as the nature and extent of the operation requires. The application of any of the well-known mechanical powers, the screw, the wedge, the lever, the rack and pinion, the hydro-mechanical press, or simple weights, may be brought to act either separately or unitedly on the pistons or moving-plugs, in the iron or other suitable moulds; and one or more of which powers must, however, be either jointly or separately applied to the pistons or plugs of every mould, before my improved method and process of casting can be effectually used and employed. Founders and others who are engaged in the making and working metallic substances, which are to be cast into

forms or bodies by the ordinary means of casting metallic substances, know the great difficulty and uncertainty constantly experienced in procuring sound bodies on their external surfaces, much less through the whole material or mass of which any cast body may be composed. His improvement in the method of casting metallic substances not only obviates and removes these great general imperfections in metal casting, but insures soundness of surface and closeness of texture; and it will be found to be of great value and advantage in the making of cannon and ordnance, of plates and ingots, for rolling or otherwise, of cylinders, cones, bars, and various other articles; and of such shapes and dimensions, and of such metallic substances, as can advantageously be constructed and made, by the application and use of this improved method of casting metals.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

REPORT of the SELECT COMMITTEE of the HOUSE of COMMONS, appointed to inquire into the State of the Roads from London to Holyhead, &c. and into the Regulations for conveying his Majesty's Mail between London and Dublin, &c. &c.

1. FORM OF STEAM-VESSELS.

CAPTAIN ROGERS says, "In building a steam-boat, she ought to have a fine entrance, and her bow to clear off, not to shove any water before her; she should have a good line of bearing, and her transom pretty square, and not too high; the transom being square and low, and fine under, so as to give her a right line of bearing, will stop her pitching and rolling, and make her easy on the sea, and add to her speed." Captain Townley, who has been commanding steam-boats, since 1819, between Dublin and Liverpool, says, "As to form, a steam-vessel should have an extreme fine entrance below, rise well forward, and flap off, so as to let her fall easy into the sea, and throw it off when steaming head to wind; she should have but little rise of floor, so as to be pretty flat under the engines, and run off as clean as possible abaft; I approve of giving them a good deal of rake forward." Captain J. Hamilton, of the Arrow Post-office Dover packet, recommends for wet harbours

"a vessel with a rising floor about three inches hollow, to prevent her rolling; fair and easy curved water-lines; the stem to rake well, which makes her easy going head to sea; the stern-post to stand square to the keel, and to draw from seven feet nine inches to eight feet water." Mr. John Scott, ship-builder at Greenock, says, "I have continued to make the fore body of my vessels very fine, with a good entry, which I have always found made the vessel sail faster, and easier impelled." Messrs. Maudslay and Field say, "The form of a steam-vessel under water should be that of the fastest schooner, bold at the bows, the whole vessel rising but little out of the water; the sponcings, or projecting work on the sides, added to the proper body of the vessel, and rising from the water-line at an angle no where exceeding forty degrees from the perpendicular of the side; the bulwarks, wheel-cases, and all the exterior of the vessel, smooth and free from projections that would hold the wind." Messrs. J. and C. Wood, say, "The vessel should be formed with a fine entrance and run; sharp raking bow, both below and above; a broad transom not too high placed; a good rise in the floor, limited by the draught of water, and the occasion of taking the ground."

2. Strength of the Vessel.

The regularity, speed, and safety, with which the Holyhead steam-boats crossed the Irish channel, throughout the whole of last winter, are the best evidence of the vast importance of great strength in the construction of this description of vessels. Captain Rogers says, that he would rather be in a steam-boat, in the heaviest gale that could blow, than in a sailing-*packet*, if constructed like the Holyhead steam-boats; and it is evident, from his whole testimony, that the great confidence he places in them is on account of their prodigious strength. He says, "Their strength is owing to their being filled up solid to the floor-head; to the timbers being put together and diagonally fastened on Sir Robert Seppings's plan; to their being caulked inside and out, having no treenails, but bolted, and copper fastened; the bolts being driven on a ring clinched at both ends."

Mr. J. Cook, of Glasgow, recommends that a steam-vessel of one hundred and eighty tons should be built with a scantling for a sailing-vessel of twice that tonnage. Mr. Roger Fisher says, "There has been, in my opinion, a great improvement made in the strength of steam-vessels built here (Liverpool) lately; that is, by carrying the frame-timbers up so as to form the projection of the sides, and then regularly planked up solid as any other part of the vessel, by which means they are much safer." Mr. Brunel, when asked whether he would recommend a steam-boat to be built much stronger than usual for sailing vessels, gave the committee to understand, that great weight would be injurious, by lessening the buoyancy of the vessel; but Captain Rogers's evidence corroborates the opinions of the other witnesses, and seems to shew that this inconvenience does not follow.

3. Machinery.

The steam-engine, employed on-board ships, is as yet a much less perfect machine than when it is used on land; the height of the cylinder is nearly one half less; the power is thereby cramped by short strokes, which are incalculably bad. In this way there is a great loss of power, as the *vis inertia* is to be overcome on every stroke; more frequent alternations are necessary of the beam, the piston, and the valves, which occasion more wear and more friction than

where the cylinders are made longer. There is also a considerable loss of power in converting the alternate motion of the piston into the rotary motion of the paddles.

The great size of the boilers, as now made, is very disadvantageous. They occupy a very inconvenient portion of the space within a vessel.

The method of fixing the paddles is a very defective part of the machinery; the oblique action of them in entering and departing from the water, produces that tremulous jarring which serves to loosen the seams and the bolting of the knees and beams of the vessel; it also occasions a very great loss of the steaming power.

In respect to the degree of strength proper to be given to the machinery, almost all the engineers, who have been examined, concur in the opinion that it ought to be very considerable. Messrs. Wood say, "all the connecting machinery should be twice the strength for ordinary work on-shore. Mr. Donkin says, that every part of the engine should be made at least of three times the strength, which, by estimation, would be required for any force to which it might be exposed. "Accidents," he observes, "are most likely to happen at a time when the suspension of the power of the engine would be most fatal."

Wrought-iron is strongly recommended to be used in place of cast-iron; and, though some of the witnesses have expressed doubts of the practicability of making largeshafes of wrought-iron, Mr. Donkin does not hesitate to say, that "they can always be got quite perfect, if a sufficient price is given for them."

As so much of the safety of the vessel depends upon the workmanship of the materials, they should be proved before they are used, by a proper proving engine for trying their strength, as well by a force acting in a twisting direction, as by a strain in the direction of their length.

It may be collected from the evidence, that the greater part of the breakages which have occurred of different parts of the machinery in steam-boats, has been owing to the negligence of the engine-keepers. Starting the engine without clearing off the water which is formed on the top of the piston, from condensed steam, is one cause of fractures; other accidents have arisen from suffering

the bearings upon which the shafts work, and the links connecting the piston with the beam, to get loose; and in some cases from making them so tight, that the bearings heat; and also from not attending carefully to the steam-valve when the vessel is exposed to a heavy sea. Mr. Watt says, "with the experience now obtained, we make no doubt but that we shall be able to construct machinery less liable to accident; but much must always depend upon the vigilance and experience of the men who work the engines." Mr. James Brown, being asked what were the causes of accidents to the machinery, replied, "they depended more on the engine-keepers than any thing else."

Mr. Donkin says, "I have reason to believe that some of the steam-boat companies have suffered severely from a want of regular professional inspection;" and being asked, "Do you conceive that the injury to engines from neglect is greater than the injury arising from the actual working of them?" replied, "Yes, I do;" and being further asked, "Has that been a constant defect in the management of steam-boats up to this period?" replied, "Yes, I conceive so."

All the evidence is so decidedly in favour of making boilers of copper, that it is necessary only generally to refer to it. Messrs. Fenton and Murray, of Leeds, say, "The boiler ought to be what we call a combined boiler, viz. three distinct boilers put together to form one boiler, with the fire passing three times through each, and so constructed as to be taken up and down a hatchway without pulling up or destroying the decks."

All the witnesses agree in opinion as to the necessity of keeping the machinery as low as possible in the vessel: Mr. Watt says, "this will diminish the top weight, make the vessel more steady at sea, improve the action of the machinery, and add to the safety of the vessel." Messrs. Maudslay and Field say, "The best arrangement of the machinery, and in which engineers are most agreed, is to place the boiler or boilers a few feet abaft the centre of buoyancy of the vessel; the two engines on each side a few feet forward of this point; and the coals on the centre of buoyancy: this arrangement brings the fuel, which is constantly variable, on a point that will not affect the trim of the vessel; it also brings the wheel-shaft,

which is at the foremost end of the engine, to its best position, as regards the length of the vessel, viz. at about one-third from the head: the weight of the boiler, engine, and coal, is thus spread pretty equally over the space allotted for them, and partial and intense weight on any one part is thus avoided."

Messrs. Maudslay and Field state, that the fire-places and boilers are frequently burned and injured from the incrustations made by deposited salts in the boilers, through neglect to change the water and clean the boilers; and Mr. Donkin says he has known great inconvenience from the same cause. In one instance, going to Margate, one out of three boilers in the vessel produced very little steam, in consequence of the incrustations on the bottom, a circumstance that was discovered by its requiring very little water to be introduced into it. Mr. Donkin further says, that he knows only of two methods by which the deposition of salt can be prevented. "In the Regent steam-boat they employed a method very successfully, that of pumping hot water through the boiler, and allowing a certain quantity constantly to be discharged from it into the sea; by these means the water was always kept in a sufficiently diluted state, so as to prevent its becoming saturated with salt, and consequently none could be deposited. No other inconvenient effect was produced than a greater consumption of fuel. The other mode is the common and ordinary one of taking out the whole of the water when the vessel arrives at the place of destination, and, if there is any deposit of salt, taking that out also."

Mr. T. Bramah says, "you cannot have too much power; indeed it is always of advantage to have as much power as can be obtained." Messrs. Maudslay and Field say, "with regard to the quantity of power proper to put into a sea-vessel, the only limit should be the weight of the engine and fuel the vessel will carry and contain; no vessel ever had too much power, even in still water, much less when contending against a heavy head-wind." "Two engines," they go on to say, "of half the power each, are more manageable, and possess many advantages over one of the whole power; they produce a perfectly uniform rotation in the wheels, and are not subject, like single engines, to be stopped on the centre in heavy

heavy seas; and in case of injury to one engine, the other is available."

It appears from Mr. Brown's evidence, that two fifty-horse engines will weigh from twenty to twenty-five tons more than two forty-horse engines; the weight of the latter, with coal and water complete, being one hundred tons. The additional expense would be about 1,000*l.* the expense of two forty-horse engines being about 6,000*l.* According, therefore, to the opinions already stated, when a vessel will contain two fifty-horse engines, it will be decidedly better to have them of this power than two of forty-horse power.

It appears from the evidence, that attempts are now making, by very ingenious individuals, to remove some of those defects which have been described to belong to the engines now in use.

Mr. Brunel is engaged on a plan for making the engine more compact and more simple, and at the same time stronger; and to enable it, by certain mechanical combinations, to adapt and accommodate itself to all the exigencies, and to all the perturbations incident to its peculiar services.

Mr. Galloway and Mr. Perkins feel confident, that high-pressure boilers may be so contrived as to be used with the greatest advantage. Mr. Perkins, in his answers to the circular queries, gives such strong evidence in favour of them, from the actual use of them in 150 American steam-boats, as to go far towards removing the prevailing objections to them.

Mr. Donkin is of opinion, that a rotary furnace, on Mr. Brunton's principle, may be applied to steam-vessels.

Mr. Oldham, of the Bank of England, has invented a plan of revolving paddles, to avoid the defects of the fixed paddles, as now used. He states, that the violent action of the paddles of common wheels, in striking the water in a rough sea, is entirely removed by the use of the revolving paddles, as they enter and rise out of the water with a peculiarly soft and easy motion. The precise merits of this invention will soon be ascertained, as these new paddles are now fitted to the Waterloo packet, which plies regularly between Dublin and Liverpool, and to the Aaron Manby, iron steam-boat, lately sent from England to Havre-de-Grace, to be used on the Seine.

Mr. John Gladstone, of Castle Douglas, has invented another plan of paddles. He employs a pair of

wheels at each side of the vessel, having two endless chains acting on them, with paddles fixed on these chains; and, so far as the plan has been tried, on a very small scale, it has been successful. Several attempts have been made to get rid of the use of external wheels, but hitherto without success.

Mr. Field has invented a flexible metallic piston, which has proved of great utility.

The merit of first applying steam-engines to sea-navigation is certainly due to the skill and enterprise of the engineers and shipbuilders of the Clyde; for it was, unquestionably, the success of their steam-boats on the Holyhead station which led the Post-office to establish their boats for keeping up the communication between the two countries. At the same time it is but justice to say, that the public are greatly indebted to the Post-office for having exercised such a sound judgment, in directing their vessels to be built of that great strength, which has been so often mentioned in this Report; and which, at the same time that it has been the cause of their complete success, has also established a new principle of certainty and security in the system of steam-navigation.

4. Sails.

Captain Rogers says, "they assist a vessel very much; that they can be used at all times, except within four points of the wind, and that they serve to keep the vessel steady." He recommends a large lug-sail forward, a jib, and fore and aft main-sail; to have a square top-sail on-board, and a gaff top-sail aft; with means of setting a top-mast, but not to use it unless the engine was out of order. Several plans have been tried for getting the wheels out of gear, and for moving the paddle-boards from the extremity of the wheels towards the centre, and some of them successfully. By these means a vessel, in case the engine cannot be used, may be sufficiently well managed with the sails, as to carry her safely into port. The evidence of all the other witnesses goes to show, that any attempt to carry canvass beyond a certain moderate quantity will be attended with a great impediment to the steaming power.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

Method of Ventilating Coal Mines, by
MR. JAMES RYAN.

The present mode of ventilation

consists

consists in carrying currents of atmospheric air through every possible cutting, and of directing the profuse issue of gas into the line of draft, by what are called stoppings; that is, by turning the gaseous course by doors, or brick-work, so as to facilitate its passage by the most easy, and least dangerous, channel, towards its aperture of issue, the upcast shaft. The course of an atmospheric current through the windings of a working, about 600 yards square, is estimated at twenty-seven miles.

The *Sunderland Society* for preventing accidents in coal-mines, in their first Report, say, "The only method we are at present acquainted with, for preventing accidents by fire, is a mechanical application of the atmospheric air to the removing, or sweeping away, the inflammable gas, as it issues from the several fissures which the workings intersect in their progress."

One method is, that of forcing air down the shaft, and along the courses; but this is deficient in power for the removal of so large a volume as they contain.

A second is, by falls of water, carrying with them a current of air. This is not only subject to the objection against the former, but also to that of the expense and labour in again raising the water out of the mine.

A third is, the use of the air-pump; which is not only unequal to the desired effect, but also, while acting, renders the upcast shaft useless to the miner.

A fourth is, that of a furnace, near the bottom of the upcast shaft; in order to rarefy the current passing up to it, and draw, along with it, the air of the courses. This method is highly dangerous; for, if an extraordinary issue of gas should rush from a line of working, and come in contact with the fire, destruction would be certain.

A fifth is, the diluting method; whereby so much air is carried, or forced, through the workings, as shall dilute the generated gases below the point of combustion. This means will succeed, where the coal-seam is thin, and the gases not abundant: and has been effectually adopted in some of the Staffordshire collieries.

The last method to be mentioned is, that of the firing line, as it is termed. This is done by men accustomed to the process, who, having prepared a light under the gaseous accumulation, or as near to it as possible, retire into a

stable, well secured; and, by pulling a properly-directed wire, bring the light into contact with the gas, when an immediate combustion and explosion take place. In some mines, where the accumulations are profuse, it is necessary to fire them three times daily; and, as the miners are all obliged to retire during each firing, there is a great loss of time. Besides, there must be immense pillars of coal left uncut, or the firing process would tear them down, and involve the whole works in destruction. Sometimes, too, the ignited gases set fire to the coal-seam itself, and it becomes necessary to stop up the shafts, until the extinction be accomplished.

Mr. Ryan considers that the carrying a traverse all round the working is essential to security, so that the head-ways may all terminate in this surrounding channel, and therein pour the collections of the respective cuttings and head-ways; these are, in course of current, from the inferior to the superior level of the mine, and terminating in an enclosure, from which is carried a gas-way, running upwards, like a chimney, into the upcast shaft, a few yards above its bottom, so as to secure the gaseous current from contact with the lights necessary in use near to the floor of the shaft.

When the horizontal line of the seam is broken by perpendicular fissures, filled with foreign matter, and the angular inclinations of the bed are reversed; he would carry a boring from the upper part of the lower leg of the angle to a point of the superior leg, on a higher level than that from whence the boring commenced; and render the whole as effectually drained of gas, as if the stratum were one unbroken and oblong plane of working. By carrying collateral cuttings from gaseous accumulations, whether produced by basins in the roof, or fallings-in of earth, into the surrounding head-way, or gas-channel, he provides against local evils. And, in some instances, where the gas issued from vents, not easily connected with the head-way, he closed the cavity in, leaving only a small aperture for its egress, to which he set fire as a jet, and thereby converted into a useful light, for the miners without to work by, what, if lighted when freely expansible, would have exploded, to their destruction. Perhaps this is as beautiful an instance of skilful application in science as can

be produced: the very instrument of terror being converted into an auxiliary of operation.

It is not the lighter gases only, that are objects of alarm to the miner; for the choke-damp, as it is called, is also as certainly destructive. This consists principally of carbonic acid gas, or fixed air, which being of greater specific gravity than atmospheric air, necessarily lies in a stratum on the floor of the mine; and, if accumulated to

such a depth as to equal the greatest possible height of the miner's head, must be inhaled by him; when almost instant death would ensue. In order, then, to draw off this ponderous gas, Mr. Ryan bores apertures level with the floor of the workings, and carried into the surrounding head-way, so that both that on the floor level, and the carburetted hydrogen in contact with the line of roof, are carried off by the same general outlet.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

DR. SIMEON SHAW, master of the Grammar School at Hanley, in Staffordshire, will publish about Christmas a work in three volumes, rich in engravings, under the title of *Nature Displayed*. The once-popular work of La Pluche, of which at least twenty editions, under this title, were printed in England between the years 1730 and 1760, being out of date, and superseded by new discoveries, a renovated work, having the same title and objects, has long been a desideratum. The former work was in four volumes, but it contained many superfluities; and an English supplement was added, in three volumes, altogether foreign to the title; and these brought the work into discredit. No work, however, effected more for the diffusion of knowledge; and we trust Dr. Shaw's work will prove as successful and useful.

We have already noticed in the Monthly Magazine the importation of a creature generally regarded as fabulous, from the Cape of Good Hope, where it is said to have been brought from the coast of Japan. It possesses, therefore, one of the characteristics which frequently distinguish imposture, in regard to the *remoteness* of its origin. The animal has, however, been exhibited in London; and, as might be expected, has excited considerable curiosity, particularly among naturalists. As it has not been dissected, nor indeed handled, by any scientific authorities, (being exhibited under a glass case,) many persons are still sceptical with respect to its being an entire animal. Some boldly assert that it consists of the body of a monkey, ingenuously united to the tail of a fish; at the same time no evidence of such union is visible, and it may be what is professed by its owner. See-

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ticism will doubtless lead to a permission to examine it by accredited



persons, and in that case we shall have pleasure in laying their report before our readers. About half a century since, a similar discovery is reported to have been made by some fishermen at Plymouth; and a mermaid is recorded to have been exhibited at that port, but no authenticated account of it exists. About fifteen years since, Sir John Sinclair also published some documents on the same subject in this Magazine; and, a few years since, the newspapers were filled with affidavits relative to a mermaid seen on the north-west coast of Ireland; but, on our writing to the place

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mentioned

mentioned for further particulars, it appeared that neither the attesting magistrate nor the pretended witnesses were in existence. For the present, we have respected the curiosity of our readers, by submitting to them two sketches of the subject now exhibiting in St. James's street.*

Notwithstanding its obvious advantages, the great *Encyclopedie Methodique* has never been imitated in England. We have Cyclopedia upon Cyclopedia, but they all suffer the disadvantage of being in one alphabet, by which they are troublesome to consult, and new discoveries in any one branch of science renders the whole obsolete. Besides, as few men aim at universal science, students in particular sciences can derive no benefit from these works without making an extensive and expensive purchase. It has, therefore, been determined to bring out in London a **METHODICAL CYCLOPEDIA**, or series of separate Dictionaries, forming, together, a complete circle of the sciences. But, as dictionaries are auxiliaries of other books, and do not supersede them, the work is not proposed to be of great cost or unwieldy bulk. It will be completed in twelve portable volumes, including the several great departments of knowledge in each, so that the purchaser may possess himself of either, or the whole; and, by economy in printing, every purpose for which any dictionary is usually consulted will be effected. Mr. JAMES MITCHELL, A.M. of the University of Aberdeen, has undertaken the supervision of the whole; and the first volume, containing **HISTORY**, will appear on the first of January. A volume will follow on the first of every month; till the series of twelve volumes are completed. The engravings will be numerous, and of the first order in execution.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL is about to enrol himself among our tragic poets, by publishing *Don Carlos*, a tragedy.

Three more Cantos of *Don Juan*, by LORD BYRON, are in his publisher's hands. The Noble Lord has also in London, a poem called the *Deluge*; and another piece, called *Heaven and Earth*, is to appear in the same volume.

On the 1st of December will be published, the *Loves of the Angels*, a poem, by THOMAS MOORE.

Mr. ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, author of "Sir Marmaduke Maxwell," &c. is preparing for the press, the *Adventures of Mark Macrabin, the Cameronian*, a work intended to exhibit a faithful picture of the opinions, beliefs, superstitions, poetical enthusiasm, and devotional and national character, of the people of the Scottish Lowlands.

Mr. J. P. NEALE is about to commence the publication of a work illustrative of the ecclesiastical architecture of this country, exhibiting every variety of style. The publication will be similar in form to his "Views of Seats," and each number will contain five engravings, executed in the line-manner by the best artists. It will be entitled, *Original Views of the most interesting Collegiate and Parochial Churches in England*, with historical notices and architectural descriptions.

Some curious *Memoirs of the French Court* will shortly appear, from the pen of the late Madame de CAMPAN, first Lady of the Bedchamber to the late Queen Marie Antoinette.

Mr. T. DALE is preparing a translation of the *Tragedies of Sophocles*, in which the various metres of the original will be attempted as near as the English language will admit.

The work of general *Cotemporary Biography*, which has been several years in preparation, will appear in a few days, under the title of *Public Characters of all Nations*. It will contain nearly 3000 articles, and 150 engraved portraits, forming three volumes like *Debrett's Peerage and Baronetage*.

Bibliotheca Gloucestrensis, is preparing for publication by subscription, being a reprint of scarce and curious tracts relative to the county and city of Gloucester, illustrative of and published during the Civil War, with biographical and historical remarks.—The first part will contain Corbet's "Historical Relation of the Military Government of Gloucester, from the beginning of the Civil Warre betweene King and Parliament, to the Removall of Colonel Massie from that Government to the Command of the Western Forces." London, 1645.—Embellished with a fine portrait of Colonel Massie, and a plan of the city as it then stood, with the lines of the ancient fortifications,

Messrs. BOYD and MITCHELL, of Kennington-

* A further description has been handed to us in manuscript, as the opinion of Dr. RIES PRICE, to which we will give place in our next.

Kennington-lane, have invented an Antiseptic Mineral Black Paint, which on our own view we can recommend to public notice and patronage. It is an effectual preservative of wood, iron, canvas, and cordage; and is particularly adapted to ships' bottoms, bows, and bends; barges, boats, weather boarding, gates and posts, fences, hop poles, and all kinds of timber; and for iron work, brick walls, and every other surface in exposed or damp situations,—its properties remaining uninjured from the effects of salt or fresh water. One of its important qualities is the preservation of timber against dry-rot; and it is also applicable in the preparation of cordage to form the trellis-work of inclosures for poultry, pheasantries, &c. which will be then found as durable as iron wire, at one-fifth part of the expense.

Sir Richard Phillips, during a late visit to Paris, found one of the most splendid works of CANOVA under a double proscription. It happened to be a colossal bust of Napoleon, who, though dead, still scares the coward-souls of certain imbeciles; and, moreover, it belonged to a very renowned friend of liberty. He therefore determined to remove it from its hiding-place to London, for the benefit of the owner, and it may be viewed by the curious at his house in Bridge-street. The price fixed upon it is 250 guineas.

Sketches of Field Sports, as followed by the natives of India, are preparing for publication, with observations on the animals. Also an account of many of the customs of the inhabitants and natural productions, with anecdotes; a description of snake-catchers, and their method of curing themselves when bitten; with remarks on hydrophobia and rabid animals; by Dr. JOHNSON, surgeon to the Hon. East India Company, and many years resident at Chittra, in Rangpore.

Some Remarks on Southey's Life of Wesley will appear in the course of next month.

During the two past months the amateurs of the arts, architecture, and picturesque gardening, have been drawn in thousands to view Fonthill Abbey, the furniture and appurtenances of which had been announced for public sale. Upon this place Mr. Beckford had lavished the produce of his great Jamaica estates; and, being a man of taste, it had become one of the wonders of Britain; but, owing to

his retired character, had been little viewed. We must refer our readers to Mr. Britton's announced work, and to other publications in which this enchanted palace are described. But in the expected sale the public were disappointed, as the whole estate was bought by private contract, as it stood, in one lot, by Mr. FARQUHAR, a gentleman who has accumulated a large fortune in the East Indies, for 330,000*l.*

We have pleasure in recording, that a public tribute of respect has been bestowed on CHARLES HUTTON, LL.D. F.R.S. &c. by the presentation of his bust in marble. In the latter part of the year 1821, a meeting was held by several scientific friends of Dr. Hutton, with the intention of obtaining a correct likeness of that celebrated mathematician. They accordingly appointed a committee, who agreed to employ a sculptor of the first eminence to execute a bust in marble, from which casts or copies could be taken in any number that might be required. "This bust was intended (say the committee,) as a mark of respect and veneration for the character of Dr. Hutton, and as a tribute of gratitude for his important labours in the advancement and diffusion of mathematical learning, during the long period of sixty years,—a period which will be memorable in the history of science, on account of his meritorious services both as an author and teacher.—As an author, it is well known that his numerous publications have been uniformly held in the highest estimation, and that even his earliest productions continue to be standard works of increasing popularity in every country where the English language is known. His persevering exertions, also, as the conductor of scientific journals during the above period, have had the most powerful effect, in exciting emulation, increasing the number of eminent mathematicians, and thus greatly enlarging the boundaries of useful science.—As a teacher, his labours have likewise been singularly successful, especially as Professor of Mathematics for nearly forty years in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich; an institution which, by his judicious plans and unremitting care, he raised to the highest degree of eminence and national utility. To his instructions, indeed, and his improvements in military science, his country is deeply indebted for the celebrity and success of the

British

British Artillery and Engineers for the last half century."—On the 21st of September, 1822, the committee for conducting the subscription waited on Dr. Hutton, at his house in Bedford-row, in order to present him with the bust, according to the original intention. The committee then proceeded to examine the difference between the receipts of the subscriptions and the disbursements, when they found a considerable surplus, which they agreed to dispose of in a medal in honour of Dr. Hutton.

The literary world will be favoured, in the ensuing winter, with a volume of Letters from the pen of Mr. BECKFORD, author of "*Vathek*."

At the usual time will be published, *Time's Telescope* for 1823, containing an explanation of Saints'-days and Holydays, sketches of comparative chronology, and contemporary biography, astronomical occurrences in every month, with a description of indispensable astronomical instruments, illustrated by wood-cuts; and the *Naturalist's Diary*, explaining the various appearances of the animal and vegetable kingdoms: to which will be pre-faced, an Introduction to British Entomology, with a plate of insects coloured after nature.

In November will be published, with eighteen new plates, a new edition of INNES on the Muscles, revised, corrected, and enlarged, with notes, practical and explanatory, by ROBERT HUNTER, lecturer on Surgery, Anatomy, &c. Glasgow.

Palæcromaica, or Historical and Philological Disquisitions, are preparing for publication.

A new edition, with several valuable appendages, of the *Saxon Chronicles*, by the Rev. J. INGRAM, is printing.

Truth against Falschood, or Facts opposed to Fiction, is preparing for publication, in a series of letters addressed to Douglas, the author of "*No Fiction*," by LEFEVRE.

Somewhat more than twenty-one years ago, the Editor of this Miscellany had the good fortune to give the first permanent record to announcements of the geological labours of Mr. Smith, of Bath, in making "a Geological Map of England;" depicting thereon, as he traversed in all directions its extended surface, the courses and the breadths of each of the principal strata of our island; ascertain-

ing, at the same time, the qualities of each stratum, and the species of fossil shells peculiar to each. Palpable neglect of Mr. Smith's meritorious and useful labours by the opulent land-owners, and by others who should have stood forward as his efficient patrons, had exhausted his means, and disabled him from engraving and publishing his map, &c. long after they were ready for these operations. Unjustly thus kept in the back-ground in his native country, we have been happy to learn that the fame of Mr. Smith has, nevertheless, spread across the Atlantic; and the patriotic government of Columbia, on turning its attention to the mineral riches of their enviable country, had sent over proposals for engaging Mr. Smith (and, we believe, also his brother and nephew, who have of late years successfully practised in his profession,) to go out, adequately appointed, and commence for the government there such a survey as Mr. S. began for himself of England. But, alas! the poignancy of Mr. S.'s feelings, at his unmerited losses and neglect, have for two years or more past occasioned him to exclude himself almost entirely from his relations and most intimate friends; and, with his nephew, to seek precarious employ in distant northern counties: so that the private efforts of several weeks have failed in conveying intelligence to him of proposals so honourable to his talents and labours as those just mentioned. Amongst others, the Editor was written to, in hopes he might ascertain Mr. Smith's retreat; but, this not being the case, he hopes the object may, through some of his readers, be quickly effected.

The same enlightened spirit, we are happy to find, actuates the new Republic of La Plata. Its government has sent to England for men of science; and Mr. BEVAN, well known in London as a civil engineer, has, in consequence of an engagement, proceeded with his family in a late ship for Buenos Ayres, where he is to superintend the embankments and improvements of the La Plata, and introduce the best European science for the public good. Those countries seem therefore likely, in a few years, to exhibit numerous triumphs of philosophy; while among the old governments of Europe the chief patronage unhappily is directed to the science of mutual destruction, and to the arts

of defending antiquated and anti-social privileges, at variance with the intelligence of the age.

In the press, and shortly will be published, *Outlines of Character*, in one volume, octavo.

To distinguish oxalic acid (which is a poison,) from Epsom salt, it is recommended to taste one drop of it, or else a particle of the suspected crystals; and, if it be oxalic acid, it will be found extremely sour, like most other acids, whilst the taste of Epsom salt is rather bitter.

A reprint, in octavo, is preparing of Sir ROBERT NAUNTON'S *Fragmenta Regalia*, or *Observations on the Court of Queen Elizabeth*, her *Times and Favourites*. It will be accompanied by a *Life of Naunton*, and a series of notes and historical illustrations; and will be embellished with numerous portraits, finely engraved, from original pictures.

A *Complete Illustration of the Index Testaceologicus*, or *Catalogue of Shells, British and Foreign*, by W. WOOD, F.R.S. and L.S. is announced by subscription. The object of this work is to incorporate figures of all the known shells, collected from every authentic source, and reduced to a small size, but with a sufficient degree of accuracy to enable the Conchologist to fix at once upon any particular species he may wish to define.

Accounts are on the eve of publication of *Roman Antiquities discovered in Fife*, on the site of the battle fought betwixt Galgacus and Agricola, &c.

An Institution, to be called the *Institution for the Cure of various Diseases by Bandages and Compression*, is in course of establishment in London, under a body of respectable patronage, which ensures its success and permanence. At a public-meeting the following, among other resolutions, was passed:—"That it appears from the Report of the Medical Committee, that the principle and practice of compression is particularly applicable, and will afford relief, in cases of tumors either of a common or malignant character, some forms of diseases of the skin, and others connected with the bones and joints, as well as long protracted and obstinate sores of the extremities, to which many of the lower and labouring class of people are peculiarly liable; and that, when applied scientifically and attentively, it will also mitigate the painful sufferings of

diseases hitherto considered incurable, even changing, in cases of cancer of the female breast, a state of the most complicated distress and suffering, to one of comparative ease and comfort."

An *Essay on the Proof of the Inspiration of the Scriptures*, deduced from the completion of its prophecies, by the Rev. T. WILKINSON, B.D. rector of Bulvan, Essex.

Blossoms, by ROBERT MILLHOUSE, with prefatory remarks on his genius and situation, by the Rev. LUKE BOOKER, LL.D. will speedily be published.

A work is in forwardness, in several languages, bearing the following title, "*L'Histoire General des Superstitions et des Cultes, avec des Notes sur le Caractère des Prêtres de toutes les Religions; par une Société de Philosophes.*"

Popular Stories, translated from the "*Kinder und Haus-Marchen*," collected by MESSRS. GRIMM, from oral tradition, in different parts of Germany, are printing in 12mo. with numerous original designs from the pencil of Mr. George Cruikshanks.

Speedily will be published, a *History and Description of Fonthill Abbey*, illustrated by a series of engravings, comprehending views, plans, sections and details, by JOHN RUTTER, of Shaftesbury.

A novel, entitled *Isabella*, will be published early in November, by the author of "*Rhoda*."

An advertiser in Dublin announces the discovery of a permanent composition for fruit-walls, by which he asserts he can so ripen grapes, as to make any quantity of fine wines in the United Kingdom. He proposes also to extend its application to other fruits, and to early vegetables. We lately saw a better plan in the garden of Mr. FRENCH, of Canterbury. He trains his vines near the ground, and in some cases under low cucumber-frames; and, in consequence, obtains abundance of fine grapes. The success of the vintage in the northern provinces of France seems entirely to result from the plants being very low, and the fruit receiving the reflections of the ground.

A new Surrey Institution (to succeed the present Surrey Institution,) is about to be established for the diffusion of science, literature, and the arts. The object comprises,—1. An extensive library of circulation for general

general readers. 2. A select library of reference. 3. A news room. 4. A reading room. 5. Lectures on the different branches of philosophy, science, and the arts. And, 6. A chemical laboratory and philosophical apparatus.—It will be necessary that seven hundred shares of twenty-five guineas each should be subscribed for, and that every share should be made responsible, for the payment of two guineas per annum; the share to give a personal admission to every part of the Institution, and a participation in all its advantages. A deposit of two guineas is to be paid on every share subscribed for; a further sum of ten guineas on the 1st of December, 1822; and the remaining instalment of thirteen guineas on the 25th of March, 1823; the first annual payment of two guineas to be made on the 1st of November, 1823.

The Chevalier DUPIN, a member of the Royal Institute of France, and the author of "*Voyages dans la Grande Bretagne*," is now publishing the second part of his mathematical researches, under the title of *Applications de Géométrie et de Mécanique*. This book, which forms a quarto volume, with sixteen plates, contains the author's theories upon the stability of floating bodies; upon the research of the best directions for roads upon a soil of any form whatsoever, in various conditions; upon the *Déblais et Remblais*, viz. the transportation of materials, making at first a heap of a given figure, into another heap, also of a given figure; upon the laws according to which rays of light, emanated from a single point, are subjected in their various reflections upon glasses of any form; finally, upon the mathematical examination of the new structure of English men-of-war. The Memoirs in which these matters are treated have been presented to, and approved by, the Royal Institute of France, and the Royal Society of London.

On the 1st of November will be published, embellished with a beautiful engraving of Bonaparte passing the Alps, from the celebrated picture by David, No. I. of the Napoleon Anecdotes, illustrating the mental energies of the late Emperor of France, and the characters and actions of his cotemporaries.

Early in November will be published, a new Map of the Ear, taken from anatomical preparations in the posses-

sion of Mr. J. H. Curtis, and designed chiefly for the use of his pupils.

Mr. SHAW has in the press a work on Diseases of the Spine. The first part will treat of the distortions to which young persons are subject in consequence of habitual bad postures, and the neglect of proper exercise. The second part will embrace scrofulous diseases of the spine. The whole will be illustrated by engravings.

Capt. FRANKLIN, and the persons composing the north-west land expedition, have returned to England. The toils and the sufferings of the expedition have been of the most trying description. It was fitted out in the summer of 1819, and in 1820 was enabled, by the liberal aid and reinforcement of the N. W. Company, to advance to the shores of the Great Bear Lake, where it encamped and wintered. In the ensuing spring, it approached the Copper Mine River, which it descended until it fell into the ocean. The expedition proceeded in two canoes to explore the coast, eastward from the mouth of the Copper Mine River towards Hudson's Bay; but, in consequence of the approach of winter so early as the latter end of August, heavy falls of snow, dense as mist, and an extremely ill-provided wardrobe, the expedition was prevented from accomplishing its design, further than exploring about 500 miles of the coast which lies to the north-east of the Copper Mine River, and ascertaining, that, so far as the eye could penetrate, the sea which lay before them was quite open, and perfectly free from ice. In forcing their way through the untravelled wilds between the Copper Mine River and the Great Bear Lake, they fell completely short of provisions, and were for many days under the necessity of subsisting upon sea-weeds, and a powder produced from pounding the withered bones of the food which they had already consumed. In this struggle, Mr. Hood, nine Canadians, and an Esquimaux, fell untimely and regretted victims; and had not the survivors, who for several days were driven to the necessity of prolonging a miserable existence by feeding upon the tattered remnants of their shoes, exerted themselves by a super-human effort to reach the Great Bear Lake, it is probable that they would have all suffered the most appalling martyrdom. Here they found the heads and the bleached bones of
The

the animals that had served them for last winter's provisions, which afforded them the melancholy ingredients for preserving life till their arrival at a post belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company.

There exist at present in the British isles, 103 canals, the course of which amounts to 2682 miles. One, 61 miles long, belongs to Ireland; five, which form together 150 miles in length, are in Scotland; the others, to the number of 97, intersect England as with a network. France, on the contrary, possesses only six canals, the united lengths of which are only 280 miles.

Capt. SABINE is at Ascension, repeating the experiments on the pendulum, &c. which he lately made in the Arctic Circle, with a view to determine the figure of the earth.

Much friendly intercourse has lately taken place between the government of Sierra Leone and the Fullah nation; and no less than 2810 slaves have lately been set at liberty by captures made by the British cruisers.

Shortly will be published, in two volumes octavo, Fifty Lithographic Prints, illustrative of a Tour in France, Switzerland, and Italy, during the years 1819, 20, and 21, from original drawings taken in Italy, the Alps, and the Pyrenees, by MARIANNE COLSTON.

A Series of Portraits of the Kings and Queens of Great Britain, to be engraved in the chalk manner by Mr. R. COOPER, from the most authentic originals, are preparing to be published in numbers, each containing four portraits. Part I. will shortly appear.

A considerable portion of the Treatise of Cicerone Republica, discovered by ANGELO MAI, keeper of the Vatican Library, in a Codex Rescriptus, will soon appear in octavo.

The Ninth Book of Napoleon's Own Memoirs appeared in London about two years since; and it is now announced that the other books are to be published forthwith under the superintendance of the Counts Las Casas and De Montholon. The impracticable security which the tender conscience of M. Lafitte demanded before he would pay his own drafts on America, having deprived these faithful followers of Napoleon of their legacies, they have been constrained to sell these manuscripts to the best bidder among the literary speculators of London.

COUNT LAS CASAS has also announced his intention of publishing a work in eight volumes, under the title of *Mémorial de St. Helene*, in which every thing is to be recorded that was said or done by Napoleon at St. Helena, during the space of eighteen months. In the Preface the Count states; that "particular circumstances placed him for a long time with the most extraordinary man that the history of ages can show." Admiration led the Count to follow him, without knowing him; but, as soon as he knew him, love bound him to him for ever. The world is full of his glory, of his deeds, of his monuments; but nobody is acquainted with the real traits of his character, his private qualities, the natural inclinations of his soul: to fill up this vacuum is the task he undertakes. He collected and noted down, day by day, all that he saw of Napoleon, all that he heard from him during eighteen months. In these most confidential conversations, which took place, as it were, in another world, he could not fail to paint himself, as in a mirror, in all situations, and under all forms."

A new edition is preparing of the London Catalogue of Books, with their sizes, prices, and publishers, containing the books published in London, and those altered in size or price, since the year 1800 to October 1822.

Mrs. DAVIS, author of "Helps to Devotion," and of "Fables and Moral Tales in Verse," has in the press another work, entitled *Christian Duties*, or a Code of Piety and Morality, extracted from the New Testament.

Our literary notices are numerous this month, and the ensuing winter promises, in consequence, to be a busy one among the booksellers.

FRANCE.

The following very interesting details of the periodical press and public libraries of France afford a view of the state of literature in that country:—

The legislation on the press is founded on the decree of the National Convention of July 19, 1793; on the decree of Napoleon of 1st. Germinal, 13; 5th Feb. and 14th Dec. 1810; 2d Feb. and 21st Oct. 1814; 27th March and 8th Oct. 1819; 17th May and 9th June, 1819; 21st March, 1820; and what has been prescribed by the latest enactments, which are of the most arbitrary and degrading character,

character, tending to destroy discussion, and the benefits which might result from a free press.

Public Libraries in Paris.

1. The Royal Library has above 700,000 printed volumes, and 70,000 manuscripts.

2. The Library of Monsievr, 150,000 printed volumes, and 5,000 manuscripts.

3. Library of St. Genevieve, 110,000 printed volumes, and 2,000 manuscripts.

4. The Magazine Library, 92,000 printed volumes, and 3,000 manuscripts.

5. Library of the City of Paris, 20,000 volumes.

All these are daily open to the public.

Besides these there are, in Paris and the Departments, the following Libraries to which access may be obtained; the principal of which are—the private Libraries of the King in the Tuilleries, Fontainebleau, St. Cloud, Trianon, and Rambouillet; the Library of the Legislative Body; of the Council of State (30,000 vols.); of the Institute; of the Invalids (20,000 vols.); of the Court of Cassation, formerly the Library of the Advocates and Polytechnic School.

Under the Minister of the Royal Household are 10 Libraries,—of the Interior, 22—of War, 12—of Justice, 5—of Foreign Affairs, 1—of the Marine, 6—of Finance, 2.

The Chambers of the Peers and the Deputies have each a Library; that of the latter contains 30,000 vols.

Among the printing-offices, the Imprimerie Royale claims the first place, on account of its extent and admirable arrangement. It prints the Memoirs of the Institute, and all other works which the King causes to be published, as a recompence or encouragement, gratis.

There are at Paris—79 printing-offices, 18 lithographic presses, 38 letter-founders, 616 booksellers, 84 dealers in second-hand books, 201 bookbinders, 16 book-stitchers, 2 book-repairers, 390 copper-plate engravers, 11 wood-cutters, 17 map-engravers, 17 form-cutters, 17 die-engravers, 9 music engravers, 127 copper-plate presses, 140 print-sellers, 11 map-sellers, 50 music-sellers, 43 wholesale stationers, 9 pasteboard manufacturers, 6 stained-paper manufacturers, 4 parchment manufacturers, 6 manufacturers of printers' ink, 4 press-makers, 2 joiners for presses, 3 dealers in printing materials.

Daily and other Periodical Publications.

Political Journals, (11.)—*Moniteur*, *Gazette of France*, *Journal de Paris*, *Constitutionnel*, *Journal des Débats*, *Courier Français*, *Quotidienne*, *Journal de Commerce*, *Drapeau Blanc*, *L'Etoile du Soir*, *Régulateur*.

Advertisers, 4.

Half periodical Works, (10.)—*L'Ami de*

la Religion, *le Défenseur*, *Lettres Champenoises*, *Lettres Normandes*, *l'Intrépide*, *l'Observateur*, *l'Organisateur*, *le Parachute Monarchique*, *le Pilote Européen*, *O Contemporaneo*.

Religious Journals, (3.)—*Chronique Relig.*; *Archives de Christianisme au 19 Siècle*; *Annales Protestantes*.

Scientific Journals, (9.)—*Annaes das Sciencias, das Artes, e das Letras*; *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*; *Annales des Mines*; *Annales Encyclopédiques*; *Annales Françaises des Sciences et des Arts*; *Bibliothèque Physico-Economique*; *Bulletin des Sciences*; *Journal de Physique, de Chimie, d'Histoire Naturelle, et des Arts*; *Journal des Savans*.

Literary Journals, (15.)—*Bibliographie de la France*; *Annales de la Littérature et des Arts*; *Archives de la Littérature et des Arts*; *Conservateur Littéraire*; *Courier des Spectacles, de la Littérature, et des Modes*; *Galignani's Repertory of English Literature*; *Hermes Classique*; *Journal Général de la Littérature de la France*; *Diitto de la Littérature Etrangère*; *Journal des Théâtres, de la Littérature, et des Arts*; *le Lycée François*; *le Mercure Royal*; *la Minerve Littéraire*; *Revue Encyclopédique*; *Tablettes Universelles*.

Journals relative to Law and Jurisprudence, 22.

Medical Journals, 14.

Journals for Arts and Professions, (12.)—among which are, *Annales du Musée et de l'Ecole des Beaux Arts*; *Mémoires du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle*.

Military Journals, (2.)—*Journal Militaire Officiel*; *Archives Françaises*.

Journals for Education, (3.)—*Journal d'Education*; *un Quart d'Heure de Lecture*; *Journal des Villes et des Campagnes*.

Geographical Journals, (2.)—*Annales (Nouvelles) des Voyages, de la Géographie, et de l'Histoire*; *Journal des Voyages, Découvertes, et Navigations Modernes*.

Journals of Fashions, (2.)—*Journal des Dames et des Modes*; *l'Observateur des Modes*.

In the Departments, there are Public Libraries 25, with above 1,700,000 vols.; of which Troyes has 50,000; Aix, 72,670; Marseilles, 31,500; Dijon, 36,000; Besançon, 53,000; Toulouse, 30,000, and 20,000; Bordeaux, 105,000; Tours, 30,000; Grenoble, 42,000; Arras, 34,000; Strasburg, 51,000; Colmar, 30,000; Lyon, 106,000; Le Mans, 41,000; Versailles, 40,000; Amiens, 40,000.—615 printing-offices; 26 lithographic printing-offices; 5 letter-foundries; 1025 booksellers; 192 paper manufactories.

ITALY.

The Travels of the late Count CAMELLO BORGIA, in the north of Africa, particularly

particularly Tunis, have been sent to the press by his widow.

AMERICA.

A journal, devoted to British news and British politics, has been started at New York. It is called "the Albion."

EAST INDIES.

The following description of the *cholera morbus*, from a foreign journal, condenses what has been written on the subject in different papers, the author occasionally adding an observation or two of his own:—The *cholera morbus* continues its dreadful ravages in India. This terrible malady appeared in the Delta of the Ganges, in the month of August 1817; its first irruption took place at a town called Jessire, about thirty-three leagues north-east of Calcutta. The countries of Hindostan, between the extreme points visited by this pestilence, at the end of thirty-six months after its appearance, would be found to contain an area of a thousand square leagues. Since that period the theatre of its disasters has been enlarged: the number of inhabitants in Madras has been diminished; the villages in the district of Sanpore have lost nearly the whole of their population. Not limited or confined to the continent, this danger-

ous disease has appeared in the island of Java, producing similar effects; and, by maritime communications, has penetrated into the southern provinces of China, and the Archipelago of the Philippines. In spreading to the west, it traversed the peninsula of India; and, by the month of August, 1818, had reached Bombay. In the month of September, 1821, this contagion had invaded the province of Guzerat; and, spreading along both banks of the Indus, advanced as far as the Persian Gulph, frequently with fatal effects in its coasts and harbours. At Mascat, the Kent, an English ship, reported the destruction of the crews of almost all the Arab vessels. The disease at times was so active, as to carry off a person in ten minutes. In India the natives have been attacked by it rather than the Europeans; but it has visited some of the English, and there is reason to think that they carried the infection to Port Louis, in the Isle of Mauritius. As that colony had suffered by some contagion of a very dangerous character in 1819, rigorous precautions were adopted to prevent any communication with the infected vessel.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Jenny's Baubee, a favourite Scotch Melody, with Variations for the Piano Forte. Composed by J. Reinagle. 3s.

MR. REINAGLE, who is a professor of the violoncello at Oxford, and with whose talents, both as a composer and a performer, the musical world has long been well acquainted, has converted this justly-favourite little air into a very pleasing practical lesson. This composition has the advantage of two accompaniments; one for a flute, and the other for a violoncello; the latter of which is printed on a separate sheet. Looking at the publication as a *score*, we find the *parts* scientifically and ingeniously adjusted, while, regarding it as a piano-forte practice for those who have not yet made any considerable progress in the province of execution, we deem it a beneficial production. With this praise, however, (well as it may be deserved as far as it goes,) we must in justice blend the observation, that we do not think every possible advantage has been taken which the subject offered; and that, in

some few instances, the combination might have been less common-place, and the effect have been rendered more new and striking.

Three Airs from Hayden's Creation, arranged for the Piano-Forte, with a Flute Accompaniment; by Joseph de Pinna. 4s.

The airs here selected by Mr. de Pinna are those of "The marvellous works," "With verdure clad," and "In native worth. In treating these as subjects for piano-forte pieces, he has exercised considerable freedom of fancy, and proved their capability of serving a purpose similar to that to which they are here converted. In the conduct of his undertaking, the arranger has had an eye to the limited powers of juvenile pianists; and, by that means, extended the utility of a publication which possesses too much merit not to be generally attractive. The three pieces occupy eleven folio pages, and present a body of well-imagined and ably-regulated matter, qualified to augment the bulk of our

general mass of good piano-forte music; and, by consequence, may be considered as forming a valuable acquisition to the musical libraries of young students.

Parody on the Overture to Lodoiska, for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute. Composed by T. Haigh. 2s. 6d.

Kreitzar's overture to Lodoiska has so long been a prominent favourite with the public, that, singular as is the instance of a musical parody, we are by no means surprised at Mr. Haigh's imposing upon himself the present undertaking. The idea was not an unpromising one; and it has, we think, been too ably realized to fail of proving a successful speculation. The great difficulty Mr. Haigh had to encounter, was that of constantly and closely approximating to his original, without actually coming in contact with its substance. Now, though strictly speaking, he has not, in the conduct of his piece, sacredly abided by that indispensable rule; yet, has he so generally respected its obligation, as to subject himself to very little censure on that score. Curiosity excited as much as ours was, by the novelty of this publication, naturally induced a vigilant inspection of its component parts; and, we must say, that we were somewhat surprised, and much pleased, at meeting with so few bars in which plagiarism was substituted for parody or imitation. The ear, as the composer intended, is continually reminded of the production which constituted his model, but seldom recognizes the actual adoption of a previously known passage. This we consider as argumentative of considerable talent of a certain description, and as carrying with it a claim to our encomiastic acknowledgment.

New Variations on the Celebrated Air of "In my Cottage near a Wood." Composed in a Familiar Manner by J. F. Rimbault, for the Piano-Forte. 1s.

This little piano-forte exercise corresponds, both in length and style, with its title-page announcement. In its production, the author has uniformly consulted the powers of the juvenile student, and so arranged the passages, as to qualify them to promote a command of finger. So convinced are we of the utility of these initiatory compositions, where they are judiciously planned and ably produced, that we should be pleased at their more frequent appearance; and shall be glad,

should our approbation of the present piece encourage Mr. Rimbault, to oblige the public with further specimens of his talent for the production of such serviceable trifles.

Elementary Elucidations of the Major and Minor Keys, exemplifying the Diatonic Scales; by Richard Stephenson 2s. 6d.

The object of this little publication, is to present the public with a progressive creation and reduction of the sharps and flats, and the relative affinities of the major and minor keys. This is effected in a short and easy way; and the mode of conveying the promised intelligence transcends its own pretensions, since it includes the explanation of the gamuts, and compares and elucidates the uses and powers of the several cliffs. The idea of giving "God save the king," in all the different keys, by way of illustrating the theory of transposition was as favourable to the author's intention as any that could have been adopted. In no science does visible example go further than in music, nor can it be more effectively resorted to in the province which the present publication exclusively concerns.

THE DRAMA.

COVENT-GARDEN.—Oct. 2, after a recess considerably longer than, for several years, had been allowed to elapse between the closing and re-commencement of the winter theatres, this splendid temple of Melpomene and Thalia again opened its doors to the public. The spectators, on their entrance, were not a little gratified with the repairs and improvements which challenged their notice. Among the various changes for the better, no one of them, perhaps, more deservedly attracted the attention of the visitors of the boxes, than the removal of what was not inappropriately called the basket; we allude to the former separated back seats, which, in more senses than one, were generally occupied by individuals peculiarly annoying to the more respectable company in front. The play selected for the opening of the season's career was Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, which was faithfully and forcibly represented by Bartley in *Sir Toby Belch*, (his first appearance at this theatre,) Miss Love in *Olivia*, (the substitute for Miss Stephens,) Miss Tree in *Viola*, Fawcett in the *Clown*, Blanchard in *Sir Andrew Aguecheek*, Mrs. Gibbs in *Maria*, and Duruset, Taylor, Abbott, and Chapman,

man, in their respective characters. The performances, speaking generally, have continued with eclat; and Morton's comedy of *Speed the Plough*, Otway's tragedy of *Venice Preserved*, Shakspeare's *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, his *Hamlet*, the elder Colman's *Jealous Wife*, *Guy Mannering*, Shoridan's *Rivals*, and other favourite and popular pieces, have displayed to advantage the various talents of Mr. Evans, (new to these boards,) Mr. Farren, Mr. Egerton, Miss Blandford, Miss Foote, Miss Green, Miss Halland, Mr. C. Kemble, Miss Lacy (from the Dublin theatre,) Miss Chester, (a new candidate for public favour,) Mr. Pearman, and other performers. The house, for the most part, has been respectably attended; and, though the managers have suffered the establishment to lose the support of some of its chief pillars, their activity and judgment, in other respects, have succeeded in supplying other powerful attractions. Among these, the principal has been, a new grand, serious melo-drama, entitled, *Ali Pacha*.

DRURY-LANE.—This theatre, which was re-opened on Wednesday, Oct. the 17th, now exhibits to the admiring eye fresh proofs of the taste and spirit of its lessee and principal manager. The sum expended upon its internal alterations and decorations, since the close of the last season, and the brilliancy of effect and extent of personal accommodations which those alterations and decorations afford, are decisive evidences of Mr. Elliston's anxiety to render the public every possible gratification. As the shape and size of the house had been found unfavourable to the purpose of distinctly hearing, it has been contracted and re-formed with great judgment and science by Mr. SAMUEL BEAZLEY. The decorations, by Mr. SCRASE, are highly chaste, classical, and elegant; while magnificence and simplicity are

so happily blended as to render it the first theatre in Europe. The ceiling is brought over the proscenium in such manner as to form a sounding-board, unbroken by any intervention; by which happy arrangement the effects both to the ear and to the eye are perfect. The accommodations to the audience are also improved in every part of the theatre, and in the pit particularly, the seats of which are covered with crimson cloth, and provided with the luxury of backs. The illuminations are splendid, the corridors spacious, and the saloon, decorated by mirrors in every direction, astonishes and delights with a delusion almost magical. These important improvements have been effected at a cost of nearly 20,000*l.*, and the whole was completed within the astonishingly short time of sixty days. Perhaps in no other city than London, and in no other age, could a work, at once so stupendous, elegant, and perfect, have been effected within so short a period. The achievement will be memorable, and has resulted solely from the unsparing expenditure of Mr. Elliston, and the unwearied assiduities of Messrs. Beazley, Scrase, and the other professional persons.

The engagement of Young, Liston, Dowton, and Miss Stephens; together with the re-engagement of those favourites, Braham and Madame Vestris, Munden and Mrs. West, Davison, Cooper, and Harley; the acquisition of Mrs. Hughes, (from the Exeter theatre;) these, with the managerial activity of Mr. Elliston himself, hold forth the promise of unexampled brilliancy and success.

In fine, the Theatre Royal Drury Lane now accords with the Attic taste and character of this refined and polished age; and the pre-eminence which London has attained in the rank of cities, receives, in the completion of this edifice, an accession of perfect beauty.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN OCTOBER:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

AMONG the numerous books of travels given to the world under a fictitious character, deserving of our notice, we may venture to include Mr. MILLS's last publication, entitled, *Travels of Theodore Ducas*,

in various countries, at the period of the revival of learning. The author here appears as the editor of a work supposed to proceed from the pen of a Greek tourist, who lived some three centuries past; and whose

whose opinions on the revival and progress of literature and the arts, with an account of the most distinguished geniuses of the time, are taken from a variety of interesting sources and authorities in modern writers and those of the middle ages. The information and anecdote thus gleaned throughout an imaginary route, are very pleasantly arranged, together with a series of critical disquisitions, on subjects connected with poetry and the fine arts, during the most splendid period of Italy's literary fame. We cannot, however, lose ourselves with the pretended tourist amidst the scenes of classic glory and romance; the author fails to impress upon us the idea of a Greek traveller, while the reality of a modern editor accompanies us through the whole of his progress. Allowing for this deficiency of illusion in the character of the hero, we think Mr. M. has executed his task in an able, as well as an amusing and instructive manner. Mr. M. it will be recollected, has already appeared before the public as an historian of the Crusades, and of Mohammedism; and is at present, we are told, engaged in a history of Rome.

The melancholy tidings of the death of the illustrious conqueror of the confederated kings of Europe, a captive at St. Helena, were received in Paris with the grief and indignation which might naturally be expected. The irrepressible bitterness of feelings expressed at such an event, and at the restoration of the old dynasty, has in some instances, it appears, broken forth in the more indignant, and at the same time the more prudent strains of poetical fury. The adage of the old poet, "*Facit indignatio versus*," is here indeed verified to the letter, in a *Lyric Poem on the Death of Napoleon*, translated from the French of P. LEBRUN; perhaps the most spirited, if not the most poetical effusion that has graced the obsequies of the people's broken-hearted and lamented chief. We shall select a few of the passages we think most likely to prove interesting to our readers:

"Yes, there behold him on his funeral bed!
Sceptre nor banner now is near him seen,
Nor warlike pomp nor warriors whom he led;
Alone he fronts death's pale and awful mien.

About to quit those camps he lov'd so well,
His golden spurs for the last time he wears;
The mantle he there bore enwraps him still,
'Tis his last journey, his last conflict shares.

Lo, that sunk eye, pale cheek, and fallen brow,
Have not a death of quiet sickness found!
How is this famous combatant laid low,
Without a battle and without a wound!

Say then, does France a garb of mourning wear?
Does she within St. Den is' walls prepare,
While her full bosom heaves the bitter sigh,
The spot where the imperial corpse must lie?
Where are the soldiers' tears,—the people's cries,
The priests, the torches, and the funeral songs;
The trumpets that have told his victories,
The state which to a sovereign's death belongs!

Your tears flow fast, companions,—let them flow!
Well may his obsequies your sorrow move:
His friendship for them all, his soldiers know,
And valour never failed to gain his love!

Still at your head thro' twenty years of war
Yourself, your names, your services, he knew;
Your toils, your dangers, and your every scar,
With all that to those toils—those scars—were due.

Together young, you fought your first campaigns,
Together many a snow-capped mountain climb'd;
Together crossed seas, rivers, and domains,—
Remembrances so dear, held long the mind."

A curious and interesting collection of letters from the pen of a *soi-disant* Don Leucadio Doblado, but really the production of a Mr. WILTE, supposed to be written from Spain, has been recently twice published; within a short period of time. They have appeared and re-appeared, much upon the same plan adopted with regard to those fugitive periodical essays of the day, first adorning the columns of a Magazine, and afterwards, by a very easy and profitable metamorphosis, assuming the dimensions of a duodecimo or octavo, modestly affording the public an opportunity of a second perusal. Though abounding with a good deal of trite and general information relating to the late ecclesiastical and political situation of Spain, yet these letters are not destitute of a certain spirit and originality of character, in their sketches of society and manners, the portraits of monks and confessors, and terrific instances of papal and inquisitorial corruption and tyranny. Diving into the recesses of its dungeons and convents, the author traces the state-monster through all its hypocritical windings of cruelty and power; and, tearing the mask from the dreaded face of the confessional, represents it in its own odious colours of spiritual tyranny and most wanton abuse. "The effects of confession," says the author, "on young minds, are generally unfavourable to their future peace and virtue. It was to that practice I owed the first taste of remorse, while yet my soul was in a state of infant purity. My fancy had been strongly impressed with the awful conditions of the penitential law, and the word sacrilege had made me shudder;" &c.

One of the most interesting translations of foreign travels we have lately read, is contained in a *Narrative of an Expedition from Tripoli, in Barbary, to the Western Frontier*, by PAOLO DELLA CELLA, M.D. recently given to the English public by Antony Aufriere, esq. The author seems to have enjoyed peculiar advantages for prosecuting his researches into the least-explored parts of a country so seldom successfully visited; on account of the numerous difficulties and dangers which travellers have to surmount. Through the interest of the Sardinian consul, Dr. Della Cella, with a surprising degree of courage, attached himself to an expedition then on foot, commanded by the Pacha of Tripoli's second son, Ahmet Bey, destined to pass along that part of the coast which stretches from Tripoli beyond the borders of the great Syrtis, and across the country of Cyrene

Cyrene to the western frontier of Egypt. The fierce and rebellious disposition of the Pacha's eldest son is stated as the cause of the preparations on foot; he had taken advantage of the sedition of part of the army, to rouse it into open rebellion: "Among all the monsters," he observes, "generated by Africa, which by the ancients was denominated the country of monsters, the first place is due to Mohamet Karamalli, eldest son of the present Pacha of Tripoli." It appears, that having exterminated a whole tribe of Bedouins for refusing to pay tribute, he became so elated with pride, as to draw his pognard against his own father, who, contented with banishing him to the eastern frontier, soon heard that his unnatural son was marching back at the head of the Zoasi Bedouins, intending to dethrone him. This was the army which Ahmet Bey and the doctor were preparing to encounter. As the Bey, however, was too wise an Islamite to confide altogether in predestination, equally afraid of the secret machinations and open hostility of his ferocious brother, he informed the Doctor of his wish to retain him always near his person, in quality of court physician, to which our traveller, in order the better to prosecute his scientific researches in the most fearless manner, cheerfully consented. He was immediately called in to the Bey's brother-in-law, ill of a violent inflammation, for which the Doctor prescribed bleeding. Before complying, the patient wished to exact the Doctor's word of honour that it should cure him: to this our author prudently demurred, assuring the prince, at the same time, he must certainly die without the aid of the lancet. He submits, recovers, and assists at the obsequies of his own royal blood. For this rapid cure, one of the Marabout leechmen, jealous of his art, approaches the Doctor, threatening to eat him up alive, as he boasted to have treated a poor Jew not long before. The preparations for the march are on a scale of vast magnificence and feudal greatness; then the grand encampments, their winding course through romantic and solitary regions, the description of pitching their tents amidst the desert scenes of Libar, surrounded by the most picturesque rocks, and hill-sides crowned with juniper woods, so fancifully described of old by Pliny; these, with the tribes of Bedouins following the army, the mingled rout of shepherds, soldiers, women, and children, driving innumerable herds of sheep and camels before them, more than once reminded the traveller of those patriarchal movements, in which a whole nation assisted. He proceeds through the memorable sites of Phœnicia and Carthage, every where strewed with dilapidated remains of Afric, Greek, and Roman, glory.

But the author's views are of an historical and geographical, as well as a classical and antiquarian description. These he has carried further than most of the travellers who have preceded him. His observations are at once learned and ingenious. His botanical and general scientific discoveries are also considerable. There is less information, however, relating to the moral condition and peculiarities of the inhabitants, than we might have expected from the favourable circumstances in which the Doctor was placed. The results of his expedition with Ahmet Bey appear to have been successful, also, in a military point of view; the insurgent Bedouins, forsaking Mohamet, join the standard of Ahmet Bey; marching together, in bloodless triumph, back into Tripoli. At the intercession of Ahmet, the Pacha pretends to pardon the insurgents, receives the Bedouin chiefs as hostages, bestows on them the honour of the red mantle, and treats them to a public festival, in which the whole rebel army is permitted to join. In the midst of perfect security and rejoicings, at a signal given, the Pacha's military guards rush upon the assembled people, scattering their tents, flocks, and herds, and put the whole of them to the sword; while their unfortunate chiefs were massacred at the same moment, during a banquet where the Pacha himself presided. "During these terrifying transactions," says the author, "I hastened to the fort as the only place of security, and I still shudder at the appalling spectacle which it offered to my sight; for the unfortunate victims of African treachery lay stretched upon the ground, struggling and expiring in the blood which was flowing from their wounds: while the Bey, on horseback, armed with a musket, in the midst of his Mamelukes and of the dead, was swearing and raving like a madman, because the troops were not yet on their march against the Bedouins."

The wild and interesting traditions which formerly abounded in Scotland; and in some portion of the north of England, and which we believe are still occasionally to be met with amongst the peasantry there, have never hitherto been presented to the public, except when they have furnished the subject of some romantic poem or some border ballad. The highly gifted author of Sir Marmaduke Maxwell, is the first who has attempted to collect these curious relics of a popular literature, which he has given to the world, under the title of *Traditional Tales of the English and Scottish Peasantry*; by ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, in 2 vols. 12mo. Although we have considerable doubts as to the allowances with which Mr. CUNNINGHAM's assertion, that he is more the collector and embellisher than the creator

creator of these tales, is to be taken; yet we cannot but believe that the original hints for these beautiful and romantic stories, have been gathered, in the scenes and amongst the people they describe. Any one who is acquainted with those natural and simple songs, which do so much credit to Mr. C.'s genius, must acknowledge him to be eminently qualified "to collect and embellish" the interesting traditions of his native valleys. Many of the present tales are highly picturesque in their colouring, and romantic in their incidents; and, on the whole, the collection exhibits a curious and pleasing picture of scenes and manners which have been seldom described. It may be remarked, that all the tales in these volumes, except the first, have appeared in periodical publications at various times.

An Ecclesiastical Memoir of the four first Decades of the Reign of George the Third, by the REV. J. W. MIDDLETON, A.M. contains an account of the state of religion in the church of England, during that period, with characteristic sketches of distinguished divines, authors, and benefactors. Mr. Middleton appears to belong to the evangelical church party, and he has allowed his peculiar opinions as an ecclesiastical to interfere too frequently and too decidedly with his duties as an historian. His work can only be read as the interpretation given to facts and characters by a particular sect, and is thus divested of a great part of its value. Those who have the misfortune to differ from the reverend author, are disposed of with very little ceremony; and we observe, with particular disgust, the very illiberal style in which he remarks upon the life and writings of the late Gilbert Wakefield, with a degree of bitterness and virulence highly unbecoming the meekness of his vocation, and calculated only to defeat their own purpose. That he was "panegyricized by Dr. Aikin for benevolence, and eulogized by Dr. Parr for erudition," is recorded in scorn, but will be read with different sensations. Mr. Belsham too is accused, with the Unitarians, of "attacking those glorious truths of revelation," which he is amongst the first to defend. Enough has been said to shew the confined and bigoted spirit in which Mr. Middleton has performed his task; the execution of which is, in other respects, by no means unexceptionable. Many of the inferior order of the clergy, whom he brings into notice, though devout and worthy men, have no claim to a place in history. In point of style, the reverend author lies open to serious animadversions. Always stiff and laboured, and often pompous and inflated, even to a ludicrous degree, we could collect from his pages a string of metaphors of the most singular and incongruous nature. These follies are here quite out of place; and, whether he

"rises out of sight in the rarified æther of Calvinism, or dips his wing in the puddles of Pelagianism," we would remind the author, that the language, as well as the manners and life, of a Christian minister, should be humble, modest, simple, and tolerant.

"The paw of the savage bear," by which flattering image the author of *Rome, a Poem*, has typified the hand of the critic, has, we believe, been laid with great moderation on the head of the bard; and, after a perusal of that work, and of his subsequent effort, *The Vale of Chamouni*, we willingly bear our testimony to the respectable talents displayed in both those productions. To the latter poem, we have no hesitation in giving the preference, both in the choice of a less hacknied and more picturesque subject, and in its more equal and forcible execution. The versification of these poems is elegant and correct; and, if the author does not rise into the higher regions of imagination, his flight is sustained, at a moderate elevation, with no inconsiderable spirit. There is a want of taste occasionally perceptible, particularly where he deviates into facetiousness; but his faults are chiefly those of youth and inexperience, and, if we may say so without offence, of his country. We like his verses better than his prose, and even his errors better than the apologies with which he has prefaced them. Should he come before the public again, we hope he will take our advice; and, depending on his intrinsic merits, say as little as he can about himself, and nothing about the critics.

The high character which Captain Manby enjoys for scientific knowledge and ingenuity, as well as for the benevolent application of his talents, warrants us in calling the attention of our readers to his *Journal of a Voyage to Greenland, in the year 1821, with Graphic Illustrations*, which exhibits, in a striking and agreeable manner, all the incidents, scenery, and phenomena, attendant upon an ordinary whaling voyage. Further than this, we are sorry to say, we cannot go, with all the disposition we have to give the worthy author credit for his laudable intentions to visit Spitzbergen and collect specimens of its various productions, to re-discover lost Greenland, ascertain the fate of its colony and settle its geography, and to determine the superiority of his new-invented instruments for the capture of the whale. All these things, we lament with Captain Manby, that he was disappointed in performing; but especially the last, which was the sole object of his long and painful voyage. Of his gun-harpoon and shell for destroying the whale, he did not find a single opportunity of proving the efficacy, partly from scarcity of fish, partly from the prejudiced opposition of the crew; and, in some measure, we apprehend, from

an ill-timed indulgence of his irritated feelings, which determined him, at one period, to take no further part in the exertion. Of the liberal and patriotic views of Captain Manby there can be no doubt, nor is it possible to produce more convincing and honourable testimony than he has done, to the utility and practical benefits of his several inventions; and, we therefore lament the failure of his voyage in this particular, rather as a personal disappointment to the captain than as leaving any thing wanting to demonstrate the value of his discoveries. We cannot say that much is to be found in this Journal in addition to the accumulated and precise information which Captain Scoresby's volumes afford on every subject connected with this fishery, of which Capt. Manby has made considerable and acknowledged use. In Captain Scoresby's vessel, indeed, he made the voyage in question; and, like every one else, he speaks in the highest terms of the abilities and estimable qualities of that gentleman. The pith of the author's matter will be found condensed in a short appendix, to which it may be sufficient for the man of business to refer. But those who seek amusement for a leisure hour, will not fail to find it, blended with information, in the more diffuse narrative of the Journal, and the spirited plates which attend it.

There is sufficient merit in the tragedy of *Grimaldi*, by WILLIAM BAILEY, to give it a title to the notice of the critic; but the manner in which the author has introduced it to the public, calls more especially for observation. This play is founded on the same story as Mr. Milman's *Fazio*; and, upon this co-incidence, coupled with the fact of its having been composed two years previous to that gentleman's drama, and on a few other circumstances perfectly inconclusive, the author raises an hypothesis that Mr. Milman unfairly adopted his subject, and superseded him in the public attention. This charge he calls upon Mr. Milman to deny under his hand and seal, a proceeding which we should hardly think necessary, when Mr. Bailey himself acknowledges that *Fazio* "bears no similitude whatever with *Grimaldi*," of which there can be no doubt at all. Mr. Milman cannot deny, under his hand and seal, that he has written a play on the same subject as *Grimaldi*; but, even admitting that he had seen the latter play in manuscript, which there is not the slightest reason to believe, he has treated it in a manner so different from that of Mr. Bailey, as to leave that gentleman without any other ground of complaint than the adoption of his subject; which, we believe, Mr. Milman was as likely to find in the Italian Novelists, as Mr. Bailey in Dodsley's Annual Register, or an old volume of a circulating library on the coast of Kent. We think this is a very ill-advised insinuation of Mr.

Bailey's; and that a mere comparison of the two plays would suffice to shew that the authors are not likely to borrow from each other. Mr. Bailey expresses his belief that "There is not on earth a candid, impartial, and even handed, critic." Of a manuscript work submitted by a friend, probably not; nor of the tragedy in question, if Mr. Bailey estimates the candour of the critic by the profusion of his praises. With something to praise, there is much to blame in *Grimaldi*. The introduction of *Error*, as an aerial being attendant on *Fazio*, is ill-judged; and the parting moments of the unhappy alchemist, which should be the most emphatic scene of the play, are occupied by an explanatory dialogue between him and this fanciful personage. Neither does Mr. Bailey possess the art of dignifying the passions he depicts. His delineations are strong and natural enough, but coarse and repulsive, and his language occasionally very low. No one would recognize Mr. Milman's *Fazio*, as "walking about in a great stew;" and exclaiming, "A most genteel rebuff, burst me!" At the hazard of being included in Mr. Bailey's denunciation against the critics, we must not conceal, that these faults, and more, are to be found in his work; whilst, on the other hand, we willingly testify that there is occasionally some good and forcible writing, and that the author seems to possess talents deserving of cultivation, but certainly requiring the discipline of a severe as well as liberal critic.

Amongst various productions which have recently reached this country from the literary market of America, we have noticed a volume of *Poems*, by WILLIAM B. TAPPAU, published at Philadelphia. This is not Mr. Tappau's first appearance before the public. In 1819 he gave to the world a small collection of poems, many of which are embodied in the present volume, and which, we believe, are not entirely unknown on this side of the Atlantic. We cannot say that the pleasing verses before us surpass the many specimens of the American muse which have found their way into this country; and yet we must confess that there are amongst them a few poems which would do credit to our native soil, rich as it at present is in poetical talent. We may particularly mention the "Lines on the Holy Alliance," and "the Chinese Warrior's Song," which are very spirited effusions. It is right that the muse of America should thus be employed in celebrating the praises of that liberty which her sons so well know how to appreciate.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

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MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

LOW fever is the endemic of the present month; and in most cases the mental faculties become disturbed and deranged, in a degree more than equivalent to the apparent malignity of the affection, as characterized by other traits. A sort of aphthous eruption about the mouth, fauces, and throat, is likewise an exceedingly common accompaniment of the fevers that are now met with; and it is, moreover, a remarkable fact, that, even in those maladies which are not decidedly fever, the two manifestations of disorder, just mentioned, are not infrequent. Some cases of ordinary disease have occurred to the writer, in which a fatal termination has been menaced by the breaking out of aphthæ; and other instances have presented themselves of deranged mind, without even the slightest acceleration of pulse. A whole family is now under treatment with relapsed fever. This recurrence of a complaint, seemingly cured, is, in the present day, too common; and the writer has been induced to ascribe it in some instances to the fashionable practice of limiting the whole of remedial treat-

ment to that of pulling down, leaving the condition of convalescence unassisted by bark or tonic medicinals. After recovery from this malady, the coats of the vessels are left in a weakened state, are thence very obnoxious to over-distention from ordinary excitants, and therefore demand something of a corroborating kind, in order to preserve the balance between ingested matter and assimilating powers.

Another case of small-pox subsequently, not to vaccination, but to variolous inoculation, has presented itself. The subject was an Italian, who had been inoculated in his own country. We meet thus with additional evidence, that even the variolous impregnation is not itself an infallible preventive of small-pox; and these occurrences, if properly appreciated, furnish fresh arguments in favour of the vaccine practice.

The particular instance of disorder under notice would, some years since, have been designated Chicken-pox; but, although the previous inoculation had diluted the distemper to *varicellian* mildness, the matter from the pustules would have

have produced (such is the writer's opinion) the genuine and dangerous small-pox in an individual who should not have been previously subjected to either inoculation or vaccination. The vaccine, indeed, is not a new disease; it is merely a mild modification of, and therefore a most happy substitute for, small-pox; and

those speculatists have, it is presumed, truth on their side, who argue for the identity, in kind, of all "varioloïd diseases;" chicken-pox and vaccinia being included in the number.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford Row, Oct. 20, 1822.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

SIR HUMPHREY DAVY, often original, and always ingenious, has discharged a lance in ambuscade against the new Theory of Electricity, which theory asserts that electricity is always an effect, and that no fluid *sui generis*, or power *per se*, is its cause. The President has made some experiments within an aerial vacuum formed by glass, forgetting, however, that glass is always simultaneously affected on both sides, and is itself a much better electric even than air. His experiments, of course, are good for nothing as to his purpose, unless they could be made with a body not susceptible of action on the side next the air, as well as on the side next the vacuum, and not an electric. He talks, too, as usual, about attractions, &c. as though the very notion of attraction, or of the pushing of bodies from their opposite sides, (where neither are,) had not been proved to be essentially absurd, and as a doctrine was not palpably disgraceful to the human intellect. We wish him to keep the field: he must not, however, try air or its vacuum by the test of glass, for they both stand in similar relations to electric phenomena; and Sir Humphrey admits that the coated glass surrounding his vacuum became charged! In truth it was the glass, and not the vacuum, which was acted upon, and hence all his deductions are totally erroneous. He then throws some dust in the eyes of his readers, by quoting Hooke, Boyle, and Euler, who could know nothing of electricity, ignorant as they were of the subsequent gaseous discoveries of Priestley. Even as it is more troublesome to be a rogue than an honest man, so the advocates of the superstitious philosophy will find it infinitely more troublesome to give plausibility to the nonsense which they espouse, than to study the Theory of Matter and Motion, and yield to its irresistible evidence. The course of honour is plain; but "as it was in the beginning, so it will be," &c. Truth and common sense must prevail, but not till they have fought the usual number of campaigns against prejudices in authority.

A young Chemist has lately invented a new mode of tanning leather, by which raw hides are made perfect leather in less than six weeks, instead of lying twelve months in the tan-pit, as heretofore. The expense, too, is less than one-half by the new process. The gentleman

who has bought the discoverer's invention is a noted opposition member and contractor; and, from the terms of his stipulation with the fortunate chemist, we may form some judgment of the probable magnitude of the results. He has paid him 10,000*l.* down; he has giving him obligatory deeds, securing him 5,000*l.* on the 1st of January; 5,000*l.* per annum for the four years next succeeding, and afterwards 11,000*l.* a-year for life! It is expected that the price of a pair of boots will not exceed eight shillings; and that a corresponding fall will be produced in all articles of leather manufacture.

The waters of the Polar Seas abound with a variety of tints, from a deep blue to an olive-green. This does not depend on the state of the atmosphere, but merely on the quantity of the waters; they appear to be subdivided into spaces or partitions of different shades, wherein the fishermen more frequently find whales than in any other part of the sea. It has long been conceived that the greenish waters derive their colour from the bottom of the sea; but Mr. W. SCORESBY, captain of a whaler, and member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, has discovered in these waters, by aid of the microscope, a vast number of spherical globules, semi-transparent, accompanied with small fine filaments, loose, not unlike little portions of very fine hair. These globules carry on their surface twelve nebulosities, consisting of brownish points, in alternate pairs of four or six. Mr. Scoresby considers these globules as animals of the Medusa kind. The filamentous or thready substance is composed of parts which, in their greatest dimensions, are about the 1710th part of an inch. When examined with the strongest lens, each filament appears to be a series of moniliform articulations, the number of which in the largest filament is about 300; the diameter is about 17300th part of an inch. These substances were found many times to vary their aspect; and Mr. S. is unable to determine whether they are living animals, capable of self-motion; but he entertains no doubt of the different tints of the Polar Seas being produced by them. By his calculation, a cubic foot of this water may contain 110,592 globules of the Medusa kind, and a cubic mile about 23,333,000 hundreds of millions. He conceives that these

these animalculæ are the constant food of the scuttle-fish, and other species of the Mollusca kind, which are abundant in the Polar Seas, and which in their turn become the prey of different species of whales.

A plan was sometime ago proposed of introducing the air-pump into the French West-India colonies, in the works for the making of sugar; but the execution has been delayed, from obstacles of different kinds. This improvement, however, is now realised in the refining works of Messrs. HOWARD and HODGSON, in this country; and by its action the molasses may be boiled to a very low temperature (below 100° of Fahrenheit). In boiling, inclosed vessels are made use of, which interrupt the pressure of the atmosphere. This process is also applied to the drying of paper in the vacuum, and to the art of dying, when a finer colour is obtained by expelling the air.

A Report on the comparative nutritive properties of food was lately presented to the French Minister of the Interior, by Messrs. PERCY and VAUQUELIN. The result was as follows:—In bread every hundred pounds weight are found to contain eighty pounds of nutritious matter; butcher's meat (averaging the various sorts,) contains only thirty-five pounds in one hundred; French beans (in the grain), ninety-two in one hundred; broad beans, eighty-nine; peas, ninety-three; lentiles, (a kind of half pea, but little known in England,) ninety-four pounds in one hundred; greens and turnips (which are the most aqueous of all vegetables used for domestic purposes,) furnish only eight pounds of solid nutritious substance in one hundred; carrots, fourteen pounds; and, what is very remarkable, as being in opposition to the hitherto acknowledged theory, one hundred pounds of potatoes only yield twenty-five pounds of substance valuable as nutrition. One pound of good bread is equal to two pounds and a-half or three pounds of the best potatoes; and seventy-five pounds of bread, and thirty pounds of meat, are equal to three hundred pounds of potatoes; or, to go more into detail, three quarters of a pound of bread and five ounces of meat are equal to three pounds of potatoes; one pound of potatoes is equal to four pounds of cabbage and three of turnips; but one pound of rice,

broad beans, or French beans (in grain), is equal to three pounds of potatoes.

GEOLOGICAL PHENOMENA.—A specimen of a toad, which was taken alive from the centre of a mass of solid stone, has been sent to the College-Museum of Edinburgh by Lord Duncan.—SPIX and MARTINS, the Batavian naturalists, during their residence in Brazil, found bones of the Megatherium in limestone caves.—Several of the large bones of the mammoth have been lately discovered in the province of Groningen, and deposited in the public museum.—Another fissure or cave, containing bones of quadrupeds, has been discovered in the limestone of Yorkshire.—A cave, near Sandwich in Westphalia, 1500 yards in extent, has been found to contain bones and skeletons of an unknown species of bear.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER AND BAROMETER IN LONDON.

		Thermometer.		Barometer.
		Night.	Day.	Morning.
Sept.	23	59	65	29.60
	24	58	64	34
	25	55	63	56
	26	51	60	62
	27	40	60	86
	28	55	66	30.3
	29	55	65	29.82
	30	52	67	76
Oct.	1	51	65	85
	2	61	77	70
	3	64	73	69
	4	59	75	70
	5	62	72	69
	6	60	70	62
	7	60	67	40
	8	64	70	52
	9	58	69	70
	10	54	69	74
	11	49	69	30.
	12	57	66	29.80
	13	69	68	50
	14	55	64	90
	15	48	65	60
	16	61	67	35
	17	62	67	33
	18	56	67	55
	19	58	68	50
	20	64	70	45
	21	61	69	53
	22	50	70	50
	23	48	70	50

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	Sept. 20.	Oct. 25.	
Cocoa, W. I. common ..	£2 8 0	to 2 10 0	2 8 0 to 2 10 0 per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4 13 0	— 4 18 0	4 16 0 — 5 3 0 do.
—, fine ..	6 14 0	— 7 8 0	6 12 0 — 7 2 0 do.
—, Mocha	8 10 0	— 10 10 0	8 10 0 — 10 10 0 do.
Cotton, W. I. common ..	0 0 7½	— 0 0 8½	0 0 7 — 0 0 8 per lb.
—, Demerara	0 0 8½	— 0 0 10½	0 0 8½ — 0 0 10½ do.
Currants	5 2 0	— 5 15 0	5 2 0 — 5 10 0 per cwt.

Figs, Turkey	2 10 0	—	2 14 0	2 10 0	—	2 14 0	do.
Flax, Riga	52 0 0	—	53 0 0	53 10 0	—	54 0 0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine	43 0 0	—	44 0 0	42 0 0	—	43 0 0	do.
Hops, new, Pockets	3 10 0	—	4 15 0	3 0 0	—	4 15 0	per cwt.
—, Sussex, do.	2 16 0	—	3 10 0	2 10 0	—	2 18 0	do.
Iron, British, Bars	9 0 0	—	10 0 0	8 15 0	—	10 0 0	per ton.
—, Pigs	6 0 0	—	7 0 0	6 0 0	—	7 0 0	do.
Oil, Lucca	39 0 0	—	0 0 0	39 0 0	—	0 0 0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	55 0 0	—	56 0 0	58 0 0	—	59 0 0	per ton.
Rags	2 0 0	—	2 0 6	2 0 6	—	2 1 0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3 5 0	—	3 10 0	4 0 0	—	4 4 0	do.
Rice, Patna kind	0 13 0	—	0 15 0	0 13 0	—	0 15 0	do.
—, East India	0 10 0	—	0 12 0	0 9 0	—	0 12 0	do.
Silk, China, raw	0 17 1	—	1 1 6	0 17 1	—	1 1 6	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0 15 1	—	0 18 7	0 15 1	—	0 18 7	do.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 7 0	—	0 7 6	0 7 2	—	0 7 6	do.
—, Cloves	0 3 3	—	0 3 11	0 3 3	—	0 3 9	do.
—, Nutmegs	0 3 8	—	0 3 10	0 3 8	—	0 3 9	do.
Spices, Pepper, black ..	0 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 6	—	0 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	per lb.
—, white	0 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 1 4	0 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 1 4	do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 3 0	—	0 3 6	0 3 0	—	0 3 4	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0 1 8	—	0 1 9	0 1 8	—	0 1 9	do.
—, Rum, Jamaica ..	0 2 8	—	0 3 0	0 2 8	—	0 3 0	do.
Sugar, brown	2 11 0	—	2 13 0	2 13 0	—	2 14 0	per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	3 10 0	—	3 12 0	3 11 0	—	3 14 0	do.
—, East India, brown	0 14 0	—	1 0 0	0 15 0	—	1 0 0	do.
—, lump, fine	4 2 0	—	4 10 0	4 5 0	—	4 10 0	do.
Tallow, town-melted	2 0 6	—	0 0 0	2 9 0	—	0 0 0	do.
—, Russia, yellow ..	1 18 6	—	0 0 0	2 7 0	—	2 7 6	do.
Tea, Bohea	0 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0 5 5	—	0 6 0	0 5 5	—	0 6 0	do.
Wine, Madeira, old	23 0 0	—	70 0 0	28 0 0	—	70 0 0	per pipe
—, Port, old	24 0 0	—	48 0 0	42 0 0	—	48 0 0	do.
—, Sherry	20 0 0	—	50 0 0	20 0 0	—	50 0 0	per butt

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 20s. a 25s.—Cork or Dublin, 20s. a 25s.—Belfast, 20s. a 25s.—Hambro', 15s. a 20s.—Madeira, 20s. a 30s.—Jamaica, 40s. a 50s.—Greenland, out and home, 5 gs. to 8 gs.

Course of Exchange, Oct. 25.—Amsterdam, 12 2.—Hamburgh, 37 9.—Paris, 25 50.—Leghorn, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Lisbon, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Dublin, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds.—Birmingham, 580l.—Coventry, 1070l.—Derby, 140l.—Ellesmere, 63l.—Grand Surrey, 54l.—Grand Union, 18l.—Grand Junction, 245l.—Grand Western, 3l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 365l.—Leicester, 300l.—Loughbro', 3500l.—Oxford, 730l.—Trent and Mersey, 1910l.—Worcester, 26l. 10s.—East India Docks, —.—London, 118l.—West India, 188l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 23l.—Strand, 5l.—Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 265l.—Albion, 53l.—Globe, 135l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 71l.—City Ditto, 117l.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 26th was 82 $\frac{1}{8}$; 3 per cent. Consols, 82 $\frac{3}{8}$; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 93 $\frac{3}{8}$; 4 per cent. 99 $\frac{1}{4}$; 4 per cent. (1822) 103 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Gold in bars, 3l. 17s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 15s. 0d.—Silver in bars, 4s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of Sept. and the 20th of Oct. 1822: extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 56.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ALLWOOD, C. Walcot, Somersetshire, confectioner. (Stephen, L.)
 Baker, S. Liston, Essex, miller. (Wiglesworth, L.)
 Blackband, G. Gnosall, Staffordshire, grocer. (Hicks, L.)
 Bolton, E. Birmingham, victualler. (Long and Co.)
 Bradford, G. and A. Paradise, Bristol, brokers. (Williams and Co. L.)
 Braithwaite, W. Leeds, manufacturer. (Makinson Burrow, T.)
 Kendal, meal-merchant. (Wilson)
 Butcher, W. Sutton, in Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, mercer. (Hall and Co. L.)
 Buckley, J. Saddleworth, Yorkshire, woollen-cloth manufacturer. (Grundrett, L.)
 Cayne, J. Jun. and F. B. Watts, Yeovil, Somersetshire, spirit-merchants. (Chilton

Chapman, G. Old Bond-street, fruiterer. (Swain and Co.)
 Chambers, C. Steel-yard, Upper Thames street, ironmonger. (Cole)
 Clark, W. Maiden-lane, Covent-garden, soda-water manufacturer. (Jones and Co.)
 Clark, G. D. Strand, merchant. (Dodd)
 Cuff, J. Regent-street, St. James's, jeweller. (Mayhew)
 Day, J. Fenchurch-buildings, merchant. (Lane)
 Denham, C. R. Fetter-lane, ironmonger. (Tubb)
 Durham, J. Lower Shadwell-str. butcher. (Keeling)
 Evert, J. Pinner's-hall, merchant and gun-manufacturer. (Martindale)
 Fenner, T. Jun. and J. Why, Holborn, lacemen. (Smith)
 Franceys, S. and F. P. Liverpool, marble-masons. (Addington and Co. L.)

- Frost, J. Derby, saddler and harness maker. (Barber, L.)
 Frost, J. sen. Bridlington Quay, corn-merchant. (Grace, L.)
 Gray, J. Kingston, Surrey, linen-draper. (Reardon and Co. L.)
 Hanscomb, J. H. Newport Pagnell, lace-manufacturer. (Jupp and Co. L.)
 Hart, S. G. Harwich, merchant. (Saunders and Co.)
 Herbert, T. jun. Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, auctioneers. (Hewitt)
 Higginbotham, N. Macclesfield, malt and hop merchant. (Ellis, L.)
 Howarth, J. C. Bath, dealer. (Adlington and Co.)
 Hutton, W. jun. Chowbent, Lancashire, money-scrivener. (Adlington and Co. L.)
 Jacks, T. Bishopsgate Without, flour-factor. (Lee)
 Johnston, J. High-street, Wapping, grocer. (Smith and Co.)
 Lane, W. Alderton, Gloucestershire, cattle-dealer. (Bousfield, L.)
 Martin, J. Oakham, Surrey, wheelwright. (Walter May, W. Wellington-place, Goswell-street, baker. (Dacre)
 Mills, O. Warwick, wine-merchant. (Charsley, L.)
 Middleton, J. T. Stone, Staffordshire, coach-proprietor and farmer. (Barber
 Middleton, W. Liverpool, tea-dealer. (Chester, L.)
 Musson, V. Gelding-street, Bermondsey, baker. (Wilkinson, S. L.)
 Oldfield, R. S. Hull, merchant. (Shaw, L.)
 Palfrey, W. Hinchwick, Gloucestershire, farmer. (Pritchard, L.)
 Pearson, T. Walford, Staffordshire, maltster. (Hubbard and Co. Cheadle
 Prideaux, P. C. Plymouth, timber-merchant. (Wright, L.)
 Salmon, S. Regent-street, stationer. (Fielder
 Sharp, M. Liverpool, master-mariner. (Chester
 Spencer, W. Swansea, paper-maker. (Price, L.)
 Tye, E. Sifton, Suffolk, farmer. (Woodhouse, L.)
 Wake, R. B. Gainsborough, timber-merchant. (Allen and Co. L.)
 Watson, G. B. Rock Lodge, Durham, corn-merchant. (Meggison and Co. L.)
 Webber, J. Bath, carrier. (Mackinson, L.)
 White, W. B. Strand, draper. (Yates
 Wheeler, J. jun. Abingdon, grocer. (Graham
 Wood, J. Bishopsgate-street without, grocer. (Collins and Co.)
 Weaver, G. Bristol, ironmonger. (Pool, L.)
 Yates, W. Lancaster, dealer. (Edleston, Blackburn
 Yates, G. Eccleshill, Lancashire, dealer. (Edleston, Blackburn

DIVIDENDS.

- Anderson, A. Philpot-lane
 Baker, T. Wolverhampton
 Barton, J. Blackburn
 Berry, M. Newsome Cross, Yorksh.
 Bishop, J. Broad-st. Bloomsbury
 Blackburn, W. Bedford, Lancash.
 Booth, T. Newark, and A. Booth, Nottingham
 Boyes, J. jun. Wansford, Yorksh.
 Boys, G. F. and J. Hull
 Brennan, T. Bread-street
 Browne, W. J. Liverpool
 Browne, J. and J. Gregson, Charles-st. Grosvenor-square
 Bryan, W. L. and R. G. Gunnell, Poultry
 Blown, J. H. Mint-square, Tower-hill
 Bliss, N. Water-lane, Fleet-street
 Burgess, D. and M. Lord, Rochdale
 Burrall, J. Swansea
 Byass, H. Rayleigh
 Chapman, W. Gravesend
 Chubb, C. Portsea
 Clay, R. Stamford
 Coates, C. Stanton Drew, Somersetshire
 Collier, T. Newport, Shropshire
 Cropper, T. Warrington, Lancash.
 Creswell, R. Burgh-in-the-Marsh, Lincolnshire
 Davidson, W. and A. Garnitt, Liverpool
 Day, R. Crooked-lane
 Dickens, E. Eynsford, Kent
 Dobbell, J. Staplehoest, Kent
 Drake, J. Lewisham
 Durnall, J. Dover
 Edwards, J. Vine-st. Spitalfields
 Elgie, W. Ruswarp, Yorkshire
 Eyre, W. Cockspar-street, Charing Cross
 Fudley, J. L. Sparrow Corner, Minorities
 Flint, G. London Wall
 French, R. Winpole, Cambridges.
 Garton, S. Wood-street, Cheapside
 Good, P. P. Clapton
 Gough, J. Bath
 Grant, W. Oxford-street
 Griffiths, T. High-row, Knights-bridge
 Haggart, J. Limehouse-hole
 Harris, T. St. Nicholas, Worcester
 Handley, J. Coton, Staffordshire
 Harrison, J. Sandwich
 Hayton, J. W. Greenfield, Flintshire, and M. P. Leasinby, London
 Higgs, W. Strand
 Hudson, W. Bayswater
 Jopson, W. and C. Wignal, Liverpool
 Jones, E. Tattenhall, Cheshire
 Judd, J. Derby
 Kermode, W. Liverpool
 Kilshaw, E. Lancaster
 Kuibb, B. Billingborough, Lincolnshire
 Knight, T. Chipping Sodbury
 Landon, T. Hartford, Cheshire
 Leach, S. and J. Hinchcliff, Cateaton-street
 Mabson, W. Kelsall, Suffolk
 Mawhood, R. jun. Wakefield
 Massey, J. Heaton Norris, Lancashire
 M'Nair, A. Abchurch-lane
 Mavor, T. Liverpool
 Melhuish, J. Crediton, Devonsh.
 Miles, S. Ludgate-street
 Milne, A. G. Mitre-court, Fenchurch-street
 Mills, J. Water-lane, Tower-street
 Millward, J. Redditch, Worcester-shire
 Miller, J. C. and A. Bishopsgate-street
 Mitchell, E. and S. Norwich
 Matthews, T. High Holborn
 Parker, J. Chappel-street, Mary-le-bone
 Peters, J. and F. Weston, Bristol
 Pigot, W. Ratcliffe-highway
 Plant, B. Birmingham
 Pritchard, J. D. Tipton, Staffordsh.
 Pritchard, W. and E. Bevan, Bristol
 Rauey, R. Spilsby
 Reddall, W. and T. Liverpool
 Rossiter, J. Shepton Mallet
 Richardson, G. Horncastle
 Robinson, M. A. Red Lion-street, Holborn
 Robinson, J. Manchester
 Saintry, T. Cottenham, Cambridgeshire
 Salisbury, T. Preston
 Sanderson, R. Doncaster
 Seward, A. Salisbury
 Skidmore, W. Sheffield
 Slade, T. sen. Bartholomew-close
 Stabb, T. Torquay, Devonshire
 Stromborn, J. Austin Friars
 Symons, P. Plymouth
 Tabrum, R. and J. Barron, Walbrook
 Taylor, W. Great Yarmouth
 Thomas, D. Carmarthen
 Trigg, H. and J. Ratcliff, Hertford
 Tugwood, J. Lancaster
 Vipond, G. Ludgate-hill
 Vincent, J. Regent-street
 Warwick, R. Warwick-hall, Cumberland
 Walters, J. Studham, Hertfordsh.
 Watson, H. Bolton-le-Moors
 Webb, G. Cornhill
 Wainwright, W. S. Fraser, R. Vose, and J. Low, Liverpool
 White, J. Tarporley, Cheshire
 White, S. W. Edingley, Nottinghamshire
 Wilson, R. Clement's-lane
 Wilkinson, W. Norton, Derbysh.
 Williams, S. Bristol
 Weston, M. Wellington, Somersetshire
 Wood, M. Mytton, Kingston-upon-Hull
 Whitesmith, W. Old Fish-street
 Young, G. Salisbury.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

OUR latest crop, the potatoe, has been universally harvested and stored, fully justifying the predictions as to quantity and quality. The quantity of this admirable American root at present cultivated in Britain and Ireland, compared with the growth of half a century since, may be stated as more than fifteen to one.

From the continuance of the drought throughout September, the wheat seed-season was somewhat late, but the warm and genial rains of the present month enabled the farmer to complete it in the best manner; the young wheats are every where above ground, and, upon warm and fruitful soils, make a beautiful and luxuriant appearance.

pearance. With reference to the present agricultural distress, a very small extent of land, indeed, has been thrown out of culture; the reason sufficiently obvious. In Ireland even, the land left uncultivated is comparatively small. Both islands superabound with all the necessaries of life, and the one thing needful is a good export trade; a blessing, whether at present or in future, unattainable under an insane and flagitious slave-burden of taxation. But may the people, who are enamoured of tax-paying, enjoy their idol! The warm showers have greatly improved the turnips; and, upon fine light lands, some winter roots have been sown, with other green crops for spring cattle food. Much is not reported of the carrot crop, but we believe it to be good, affording an opportunity to those who judiciously allow that most wholesome diet to their horses, as a substitute for part of their corn. The prices of corn have been somewhat steady of late; indeed, fine samples have generally hitherto fetched a considerable price; and, until lately, the same might have been said of the superior articles in the flesh markets. There is an universal overflow in the country markets and fairs; the population is fully supplied, and the means in operation for the re-production of such effect; thence, the notion that a mere

change of currency can possibly prove remedial in the case, is the most extravagant and fanciful that was ever set afloat. There is a prospect that a commutation will take place in the tithe system of Ireland; and, if the just and the needful in that ancient grievance be not shortly effected in this country, our national character will suffer, in an equal degree, with our national interest and prosperity. The late numbers of sales, under execution, of farming stock, exceed all possible ideas or speculation. The hard-heartedness of some landlords has been chronicled; but, we believe, generally, the proprietors have done all in their power to support their distressed tenantry; and, if the report of the Bath paper be correct, the noble head of the house of Berkeley has gained immortal honour.

Smithfield:—Beef, 2s. to 3s.—Mutton, 20d. to 3s.—Veal, 2s. to 4s.—Pork, 1s. 8d. to 3s. 4d.—Lamb, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.—Bacon, —. —Raw fat, 2s. 6½d.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 23s. to 52s.—Barley, 18s. to 34s.—Oats, 17s. to 30s.—London price of best bread, 4lb. for 7½d.—Hay, 55s. to 88s.—Clover, do. 70s. to 88s.—Straw, 27s. to 40s.

Coals in the pool, 38s. 6d. to 46s. 6d.

Middlesex; Oct. 23.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN OCTOBER.

EUROPE.

THE nations of Europe, under the malign influence of the aspiring Muscovite, have been assembled by their representatives during the month at Verona. What good to mankind can result from such a confederacy? We tremble as our pen passes over the paper; for Despots do not confederate to promote liberty, and, if the Jews of London are permitted to lend money for any purpose whatever, then the fortunes of Europe are at the disposal of Jews, and of Cossacks, and other barbarians, whom money can bring in countless hordes into the field. Never could the condition of the world be more unfortunate or ignominious than to be thus placed under the avarice of Jews, and the swords of Tartars! But we are told that the British ministry will no longer concur in sustaining the frightful ascendancy of Russia; and, if it be not now too late, we hope it may prove so! Much as we abhor their past policy at home and abroad, we should become half-ministerial, if the British cabinet withhold their participation in the further introduction of the

barbarians of the North into the affairs of the civilized world; and we should become wholly so, if the same ministers were to lend their avowed co-operation to the *universal* Greek, Spanish, and Portuguese, nations, in their struggles to acquire social emancipation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The chief occupation of the merchants and speculators of London seems now to be directed to the negotiation of *Loans* for foreign governments. Every country in the world has recently effected loans in London, and hence that diversion and appropriation of capital, the want of which is so much felt in the local markets of Britain. When, a few months ago, we fully explained that inadequate prices were owing to the periodical collection and transmission of every spare pound to London for taxes, received and accumulated by capitalists, many persons pretended that the amounts were nevertheless returned in transactions of commerce. We denied the fact; we shewed that at best the amounts were but fractionally returned; and that the accumulation of these fractions by

by speculators and money-jobbers, must soon deprive the provinces of all circulation, and tend more and more to lower prices. But now it appears that, in addition to all former causes of difficulty, are superadded the drains to foreign nations in the shape of loans, resulting from the glut of money in London. The provinces, therefore,

must continue to suffer a deprivation of currency; and, if wheat averages but 35s. this year, it will average but 30s. or 25s. next year, if grown at all. Never did ignorance and cupidity conspire in the same manner to ruin an industrious and flourishing people! We refer for details of these reasonings to our Number published Aug. 1.

An Account of the Value of all Imports into, and of all Exports from, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, during each of the Three Years ending Jan. 5, 1822, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation, and stated exclusive of the Trade between Great Britain and Ireland reciprocally.

YEARS ending Jan. 5,	VALUE of IMPORTS.	VALUE of EXPORTS.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, exported there- from.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	TOTAL EXPORTS.	
1820	£30,748,146	£33,481,836	£9,905,184	£43,387,021	£35,204,564
1821	32,438,650	38,395,555	10,555,912	48,951,467	36,424,652
1822	30,744,028	40,831,744	10,698,479	51,530,224	36,659,631

Imports and Exports of Great Britain, exclusive of Ireland.

YEARS ending Jan. 5,	VALUE of IMPORTS.	VALUE of EXPORTS.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, exported from Great Britain.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	TOTAL EXPORTS.	
1820	£29,654,398	£32,923,574	£9,879,236	£42,802,810	£34,248,495
1821	31,484,108	37,818,035	10,525,025	48,343,061	35,568,669
1822	29,675,320	40,194,692	10,670,880	50,865,773	35,826,082

An Account of the Unfunded Debt and Demands Outstanding, on the 5th Jan. 1822.

EXCHEQUER :		Amount Outstanding.
Exchequer Bills:— Provided for	£ 2,566,550	
Unprovided for	29,000,000	
		£
TREASURY :		31,566,550
Miscellaneous Services	901,854	
Warrants for Army Services	167,672	
Treasury Bills of Exchange, drawn from Abroad	218,331	
Irish Treasury Bills (Exchequer Bills):—		
Provided for	—	
Unprovided for	1,105,181	
		2,393,039
ARMY		912,296
NAVY		1,105,630
ORDNANCE		267,208
BARRACKS		—
		36,244,726

ORDINARY REVENUES of GREAT BRITAIN In the Year ending Jan. 5, 1822.	GROSS RECEIPT within THE YEAR.	PAYMENTS. Into the EXCHEQUER.
	£	£
Customs, including the Annual Duties	12,605,586	9,145,109
Excise, including the Annual Duties	29,815,533	26,546,415
Stamps	6,626,811	6,112,772
Land and Assessed Taxes	7,680,369	7,472,232
Post Office	1,869,184	1,318,000
One Shilling and Sixpence Duty, and Duty on Pensions and Salaries	79,372	77,441
Hackney Coaches	26,248	22,120
Hawkers and Pedlars	31,655	25,450
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue:		
Alienation Fines	11,255	8,713
Post Fines	685	1,500
Seizures, Compositions, Proffers, &c.	4,154	4,154
Crown Lands	106,621	966
Total of Ordinary Revenues	58,857,477	50,734,877

The following is the official return of the Revenue for the quarters ending October 10:—

	1821.	1822.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Customs	£2,844,231	£2,941,887	£97,656	—
Excise	8,149,226	7,329,997	—	819,229
Stamps	1,625,220	1,674,503	49,283	—
Post-Office	342,000	360,000	18,000	—
Assessed Taxes	793,532	653,228	—	140,304
Land Taxes	207,481	163,211	—	44,270
Miscellaneous	61,222	94,488	33,266	—
	14,022,912	13,217,314	198,205	1,003,803
		Deduct Increase.....		198,205
		Decrease on the Quarter		805,598

FRANCE.

The unhappy persons who engaged in the late premature conspiracies in France have all been put to death,—save two, who, in the tenderness of ministerial favour, are (if such power last so long) to suffer fifteen and twenty years' imprisonment! Death would have been more charitable! These parties could not wait, like their co-patriots, for "*La Cloche de Notre Dame*," which is now the popular toast in France.

During the month, Mr. BOWRING, an English merchant, whose liberal principles are well known, was arrested at Calais, his letters and papers taken from him, and his person closely imprisoned. Most other Englishmen in France might be arrested for as valid reasons! Sir ROBERT WILSON, too, who was on an excursion of pleasure in Paris, has been ordered away at a few hours' notice. In short, between the insults to which unknown English are exposed from the French people, as supposed participators in

the forced restoration; and the vexatious *surveillance* to which all are subjected by the police, the residence of the English is become neither safe nor pleasant. They are therefore either leaving or avoiding France,—the Netherlands being thirty per cent. cheaper, and the government far more liberal, while every purpose of agreeable residence is effected at Brussels, Ghent, Bruges, and other splendid towns, without the personal inconvenience and danger which arise from the effervescence of parties in France. It is alien to every feeling of an Englishman to be obliged to walk about with a *permit* in his pocket, to be required to give notice of every change of residence to the police, to have his route directed when he travels, and the port and time fixed at which he is allowed to embark!

It is no satisfaction to such persons to know, that the French are as closely watched as they are,—that a countryman must have a *permit* to go and return from market; that a gentleman in Paris,

Paris must have a *permit* to go and dine with a friend in the country; that a gentleman's house may be *entered* with impunity, his papers *examined*, and his recesses *broke open*, in his *absence* as well as in his presence. We would rather pity such slaves at a distance, than enjoy the luxuries of their fine country, and the pleasures of their beautiful Paris, on such terms of denization.

In the mean time, to smother or silence complaint, the press is in the same state at Paris as Constantinople. Every printer acts under special licence,—the number is limited for Paris,—and only one is allowed in provincial towns, and he is always some bigoted royalist, relative to whom the slightest suspicion would close his office. The police, too, is everywhere, and *gens-d'armes* cross your path, go in whatever direction you may. Even the French guards, who consist of men drawn from La Vendee, and other barbarous and priest-ridden provinces, are not trusted; but you see every where two sentry-boxes; one occupied by a Frenchman in blue, and the other by a Swiss in red. How much more easy it would be to govern France in the spirit of liberty, and to be the leader instead of the opponent of the liberal and enlightened portion of the French nation. A patriot government requires neither restrictions on the press, nor any guards whatever!

SPAIN.

The conspiracy of the legitimates against the liberties and independence of Spain, continues in the spirit of inveterate malignity, accompanied by the inaccessibility of secrecy and disavowal. The French sanitary corps is now converted into an army of observation, while the materials of war continue to arrive on the frontiers. The defeated corps of the deluded fanatics, called *the Army of the Faith*, fall back, too, on France, and seem to be recognised as allies. Unhappily, that most brutal ignorance and superstition, which legitimacy has in so many ages engendered in Spain, supplies recruits; and the better cause of religion seems likely to be made the instrument of knaves, and leads to the immolation of new armies of martyrs. Fortunately, Spain at this crisis is in the hands of honest ministers; and if, like the immortal Committee of Public Safety in France, they do their duty,

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the fanatics and invaders will every where “bite the dust.” The King puts his pretended adherents to the route by most loyally swearing to uphold the Constitution, and by apparently volunteering the proscription of those who are fighting and intriguing to restore his absolute powers. The constitutional Generals appear at length to be in earnest, and by late accounts seem to have annihilated the corps of D’Erolles, and those of some other desperadoes, who took the field without waiting for those illuminated and right worthy supporters of “*social order*”—the Cossacks.

We rejoice that the Spanish ministers are so well satisfied of the amicable dispositions of the present British ministry, as to have caused our new ambassador to be received with public distinctions. We shall be truly proud of our country and its councils when its transcendent power is allied to liberal instead of despotic governments.

PORTUGAL.

The King of this country yields with a good grace, and, if he is wise, with sincerity, to the arrangements which secure the liberties, and thereby the prosperity, of the Portuguese. The government disturbs itself, however, about its colonies, forgetting that colonial patronage is the means by which courts corrupt and enslave all people who are dupes of the false policy that maintains a system of colonial governments.

BRAZIL.

The Prince of Brazil, like our Richard the Second, places himself at the head of a power he cannot resist. Instead of opposing himself to the progress of intelligence, he has placed himself at the head of the intelligent party, and proclaimed a free government, and the independence of Brazil, in two of the ablest state-papers which for many years have appeared under the name of any scion of legitimacy. He seems determined to enjoy the true glory of being a patriot king; and, if he is in earnest, we hope he will succeed. Portugal will enjoy more benefits from a favoured intercourse with her brethren in Brazil, than it ever can enjoy from Brazil as a misgoverned and enslaved colony.

GREECE.

The irruption of the Turks into the Morea seems to have been fatal to

them. All accounts agree that they have been repulsed with loss; and between the Greeks on one hand, and the Persians and Wahabees on the other, this hateful tyranny over the finest portions of the globe is hastening to its fall.

HAYTI.

It must be gratifying to the advocates of humanity and philanthropy in Europe and in America to learn, that the government of Hayti is paying so much attention to education, arts and sciences, commerce, &c. and the establishment of civil and religious liberty, founded upon the pure basis of a representative system, as must, in the course of a few years, place Hayti on an equality with the most civilized nations in Europe. The following letter is a fine specimen of what may be expected from a free and independent people:—

Republic of Hayti. Liberty—Equality.
Port au Prince, June 5th, 1822, 19th year of Independence.

Copy of a Letter from B. Inginac, General of Brigade, Secretary-General to his Excellency the President of Hayti, to Mr. Joseph Webb, London.

SIR,—I am commanded by the President of Hayti to reply to the letter that you wrote to him, dated 28th October last year, and which, with an accompanying Monthly Magazine, arrived here a week ago.

His Excellency has read with a lively interest your reflections on the abolition of the Slave Trade, on the advantages of edu-

cation, on the care which ought to be taken to preserve religion in its purity, and finally, on the administrative and political means proper to preserve newly-formed states, and even to promote their increase; he has particularly remarked the correctness of the principles of liberty which you profess.

The Republic of Hayti, founded on the immovable basis of a just and liberal government, has triumphed over all the obstacles which seemed to oppose its establishment. Its powerful arm has strangled the serpent of discord and the hydra of tyranny, which preyed on its vitals. The mildness of its laws has recalled to the bosom of their country those of its sons whom error had banished; and foreign commerce, assured of the good faith of the Haytians, fills our ports, and, in exchange for the merchandize it brings, carries away the rich productions of a soil fertilized by the labours of free men. Quiet in the interior, strong enough not to fear attack from abroad, independent of all domination from beyond sea, and governing itself by its own institutions, it justifies those philanthropists who have bravely defended its cause, and interested themselves in its prosperity.

This state of things will prove to you, sir, that your views are perfectly in harmony with those which have constantly directed our government. You have also embraced, in your solicitude, the unhappy children of Africa; and, from this circumstance, you have a just claim on those sentiments of gratitude I am commanded to express to you.

I have the honour to be, &c.

B. INGINAC.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the THIRD YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the THIRD SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. LXXVII. For amending the Laws for regulating the Manner of Licensing Alehouses in that Part of the United Kingdom called England, and for the more effectually preventing Disorders therein.—July 26.

Sec. 1 requires persons to whom any licence shall be granted: to enter into recognizances.—In case persons applying for licences shall be prevented by sickness, &c. from attending the justices, then justices may grant the same on taking security.—Certificate of good conduct, &c. to be produced by persons applying for licences.—Persons forging or receiving money for certificates to be guilty of a misdemeanor.—Recognizances to be presented to justices at special meetings to be held for that purpose.—Names of sureties to be entered in a book.—Registers of sureties

open to public inspection.—Fees to be paid for licences, and penalty on taking more than regular fees, 5*l.*—Executors, &c. of licensed person may be continued in possession of such licence, upon entering into the like recognizances.—Allowance to be made for the time unexpired of licences on their renewal.—Offending against condition of recognizances subject to penalties: for first offence, not exceeding 5*l.*; for second offence, not exceeding 10*l.*; for third offence, not exceeding 100*l.*—Recognizances not forfeited unless declared so by Quarter Sessions.—Persons convicted to be committed for non-payment of penalties.—Securities may be given and taken for the payment of penalties.—Convictions to be registered, and stated as to being the first, second, or third offence.—Licences not to be granted to any person whose house shall not have been previously licensed

censed at a preceding general annual meeting of the justices; unless notices of application be given to the clerk of the peace, and affixed in the manner herein directed.—Justices not to act as such where personally interested, and a penalty of 100*l.* on justices so offending.—Constables, &c. disqualified from holding licensed houses.—No licensed person liable to serve as constable, and the penalty for serving as constable or deputy constable, 10*l.*—Alehouse keeper to use standard measures; penalty not exceeding 40*s.*—Brewer to use casks of full size; the penalty not exceeding 5*l.* for each cask deficient in size.—Act not to extend to the city of London. Universities not affected.—Duration of Act limited to three years.

Cap. CVI.—*To repeal the Acts now in force relating to Bread to be sold in the City of London and the Liberties thereof, and within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, and ten miles of the Royal Exchange; and to provide other Regulations for the Making and Sale of Bread, and preventing the Adulteration of Meal, Flour, and Bread, within the Limits aforesaid.*—July 22.

Bakers to make bread of any weight or size.—Bread to be sold by weight, and in no other manner, under penalty not exceeding 40*s.*—Not to extend to French or fancy bread, or rolls.—Penalty not exceeding 5*l.* nor less than 40*s.* on bakers using any other weight than avoirdupoise weight.—The peck loaf and its subdivisions not to be made or sold during the next two years, under penalty not exceeding 10*l.* nor less than 40*s.*—Penalty not exceeding 10*s.* for selling bread not previously weighed.—Bakers to provide in their shops beams, scales, and weights, &c. and to

weigh bread, &c. under a penalty not exceeding 5*l.*—Bakers and sellers of bread, and other persons delivering by cart, &c. to be provided with beams, scales, and weights, &c. for weighing bread, under a penalty not exceeding 5*l.*—Bread not to be adulterated under a penalty not exceeding 10*l.* nor less than 5*l.* and names of offenders to be published.—Corn, meal, or flour not to be adulterated, nor shall any flour of one sort of corn be sold as the flour of any other sort, on penalty not exceeding 20*l.* nor less than 5*l.*—Bread made of mixed meal or flour to be marked with a Roman M.; penalty for neglect not exceeding 10*s.*—Magistrates or peace officers, by their warrants, may search a baker's premises, and if any adulterated flour, bread, &c. be found, the same may be seized and disposed of.—Penalty on persons in whose house, shop, or other premises, ingredients for the adulteration of meal or bread shall be found: first offence, not exceeding 10*l.* nor less than 40*s.*; second offence, 5*l.*; and 10*l.* for every subsequent offence; and names of offenders to be published.—Penalty not exceeding 10*l.* for obstructing any search authorized by this Act.—Offences occasioned by the wilful default of journeymen and servants to be punished.—Bakers shall not bake bread or rolls on the Lord's Day; nor sell bread, nor bake bread, pies, &c. except between certain hours: the penalty for the first offence 10*s.* for the second offence 20*s.* and for every subsequent offence 40*s.*—Bakings may be delivered till half past one on Sundays.—No miller, mealman, or baker, to act as a justice of peace in the execution of this Act, on penalty of 100*l.*—The penalty not exceeding 10*l.* on persons opposing the execution of this Act.—Saving rights to the cities of London and Westminster, &c.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON, *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

OCT. 19.—Five workmen covered by an immense mound of earth falling on them at Highgate Archway. Four were severely bruised, and the other crushed to death.

—21.—In the Court of King's Bench this day, by a special jury, Mr. Dolby was tried for publishing an alleged libel in the "Political Dictionary." The prosecution was at the instigation of the mock Constitutional Association. Mr. Scarlett addressed the jury in an energetic speech in behalf of the defendant, who was however found guilty.

—In the same Court, J. Clarke was found guilty of publishing Mr. Shelley's poem of "Queen Mab," on the prosecution of a society of intolerant Pharisees, of

whom, for the honour of the country and the age, juries ought to beware. We know nothing of Queen Mab except her amusing tales, but we object *in toto* to the principle of religion being supported by the force and terror of law, and of law itself being called into action by a society of narrow-minded bigots. We know Mr. Clarke in his character of husband and father, and can certify that in moral worth, and all the genuine virtues of Christianity, few, if any, of his persecutors can surpass him.

—22.—A rencontre took place this morning between Sir Hudson Low and the Baron Las Casas, eldest son of the Count of that name, and one of the attendants on Napoleon, opposite the house of the former at Lisbon Green.

Oct. 23.—In the Court of King's Bench this day S. Waddington was convicted for publishing "Palmer's Principles of Nature." The defendant addressed the jury in a speech of intemperate warmth, which led to the frequent interruptions of the Lord Chief Justice. We never saw these Principles, but, with any reference to that religion which does not require the aid of any sword or human power, we deprecate such prosecutions, particularly when set on foot by societies directed by interested officers and fiery zealots.

In the Regency-gardens, Battersea, an apple-tree has been this month in bloom, for the *third* show this season. The first apples were gathered in July; there are now twenty apples on it, and fresh bloom again shows very fine.

A committee of the corporation of London are already employed in receiving plans and estimates for a new London Bridge. Upwards of thirty estimates are already delivered, which vary from 200,000*l.* to 600,000*l.*

MARRIED.

Mr. T. G. Littlewood, of Walworth Common, to Miss E. May, of Enfield.

A. Dickinson, esq. of the House of Commons, to Miss E. Allen, of Lewisham.

F. Frederick Marson, esq. of Newington, to Miss Mary Anne Buckle, of Mark-lane.

G. Burrington, esq. of East Dulwich, to Miss E. T. Parker, of Exeter.

J. Dawkins, esq. M.P. to Maria, daughter of General Forbes.

N. Robinson, esq. of the Mint, to Miss E. Sheardown, of Doncaster.

Viscount Mandeville, to Miss Sparrow, daughter of Lady Olivia Sparrow.

H. Holland, esq. M.D. of Lower Brook-street, to Miss M. E. Caldwell, of Linley Wood, Staffordshire.

The Rev. J. Alington, to Eliza Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Plumer, Master of the Rolls.

Capt. T. Row, of MCVagissy, to Harriot, daughter of T. M'Adam, esq. of St. George-in-the-East.

Henry Bicknell, esq. of Great Surrey-street, to Miss E. L. Tabor, of Lothbury.

Watkin Homfray, esq. of King's-Jull, Monmouthshire, to Eliza Lee, daughter of the late Thomas Lane Thompson, esq. of Nottingham-place.

B. Carr, esq. of Clapham, to Miss C. Patient, of Corton, Wilts.

Mr. T. Rowley, of Kennington-green, to Eliza Martin, daughter of G. M. Leake, esq. of Herald's College.

F. Hicks, esq. of Bartlett's-buildings, to Mrs. Owen, widow of G. Owen, esq.

Mr. E. Barnard, jun. of Paternoster-row, to Miss C. Chater, of Cornhill.

M. Crawford, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Louisa Matilda, daughter of Colonel Montague, of Lackham-house, Wilts.

W. Davison, esq. solicitor, of Bread-street, Cheapside, to Miss Martha Arthrop, of East-street, Red Lion-square.

Mr. Henry Adlard, of Windsor-terrace, City-road, to Miss Mary Wright, of Giltspur-street.

At St. James's Church, Capt. H. Forbes, R.N. to Jane, daughter of Sir Everard Home, bart.

At Christ Church, Surrey, J. Kain, esq. to Isabella, widow of J. Friend, esq. and late of Clapham.

Mr. C. B. Vaux, of Pudding-lane, to Miss Brickwood, of Sutton.

Mr. J. Russell, of Lant-street, Southwark, to Miss Hoby, of St. James's-street.

Mr. J. Spyer, of Leman-street, to Marianne Nunes Rebeiro, niece of Emanuel Levy, of Great Prescott-street, Goodman's fields.

A. Murray, esq. of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Ann Smith, late of Aberdeen.

P. Wallace, esq. commander of the Orient East Indiaman, to Jane, daughter of Sir John Sinclair, bart. of Dunkith.

W. Clay, jun. esq. of Russell-square, to Miss H. Dickason, of Montague-street, Russell-square.

T. H. Robinson, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's, to Miss S. Hutchinson, of Lower Clapton.

J. Prince, esq. of Pentonville, to Miss C. Smith, of Lower Whitecross-street.

Mr. J. J. Dando, of Bucklersbury, to Miss Lydia Cunningham, of Bedford New Road.

DIED.

At Sydenham, Mrs. *Sophia Badcock*, wife of the late W. B. esq.

At Bromley, at an advanced age, Mrs. *Elizabeth Petvin*, formerly of Chelmsford.

In Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, 75, *Dorothy, Baroness de Kutzleben*, widow of Baron de Kutzleben, formerly minister of the Landgrave of Hesse.

In Norton-street, Portland-place, 65, after a severe illness, Mrs. *Elizabeth Aubrey*, widow of the late Col. Thomas Aubrey, formerly M.P. for Wallingford.

At Hammersmith, the *Countess of Dundonald*.

In Wilson-street, Finsbury-square, 54, Mr. *Thomas Jones*.

At Peckham, 24, Mr. *E. Elliott*.

At the City of London Tavern, 75, Mr. *B. Gray*. The deceased was attending the meeting of the Pension-Society, to secure his admission as a pensioner into that institution, when he was suddenly taken ill, and expired before medical assistance arrived.

At Kilburn, 33, the Rev. *T. Shore Woodman*.

At Kensington, *Mary*, daughter of the Rev. J. H. Howlett.

At Tottenham, *Elizabeth Webster*.

At East Shein, 64, *W. Gilpin*, esq.

At Tottenham Green, *Frances Ann*, only daughter of the Rev. P. Beau.

85, *Moses Greethan*, sen. esq. father of M. G. esq. deputy judge-advocate of the Fleet.

At Kennington, 80, *Mr. J. Barton*, late of Laurence-lane, Cheapside.

At Edmonton, *Mr. John Prior Ward*, of Godliman-street, Doctors' Commons.

At College Hill, the son of Edward Archer Wilde, esq.

In Upper Vale Place, Hammersmith, 78, *Christopher Brown*, esq. formerly of Long Acre.

In Piccadilly, of a pulmonary consumption, *Miss Elizabeth Alexander*.

At Ludgate-hill, 88, *Mr. John Axford*.

In Ely-place, Holborn, *Donald Mackellar*, esq.

At Camberwell, *Aaron Trim*, esq.

88, *Mrs. M. Coles*, late of Peckham.

In the City-road, 26, *Edwin*, youngest son of the late Mr. John Holloway.

Of a spasmodic attack in the stomach, *Mrs. Tippeth*, of Spital-square.

At Hackney, *Caroline*, daughter of Mr. Thomas Hovell.

At Tottenham, *Thomas Fothergill*, of Austinfriars.

In Acton-place, Kingsland-road, *Mary*, wife of John Gaut, esq.

At Lambeth, 72, deeply lamented by her family and friends, *Mrs. Caroline Manners*, wife of W. M. esq.

At Isleworth, 90, *Matthew Stainton*, esq.

At Ballham-hill, Streatham, 75, *David Laing*, esq.

At Kennington-place, Vauxhall, *Philip Henry Savage*, esq.

In the High-street, Stoke-Newington, *Maria*, wife of Mr. W. Balle.

At Brixton-hill, after a lingering illness, *Jemima*, wife of Mr. John Muggeridge.

In Garratt-lane, Wandsworth, *Charles Augustus Edwards*, esq.

At Wandsworth, 83, *Mrs. Catherine Sykes*.

At Stepney, 69, *James Devereux Hustler*, esq.

In the Poultry, 63, *Mr. Thomas Thodey*, one of the Bridgemasters of the City of London.

In Sloane-street, 71, *Signor Carlo Rovedino*. This gentleman was well known for his musical talents in this country, and on the Continent, as a bass singer.

At Chiswick, *Edward Williams*, esq.

At Kensington, 85, *Mrs. Sarah Leischild*.

At Southgate, 69, *Mrs. Ellen Foxcroft*, eldest daughter of the late Edward Foxcroft, esq. of Halsteads, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

At the Admiralty, *Lieutenant George Pace*, R.N. About one o'clock at noon the deceased fell from his chair in the Telegraph, of which he has long had the command, in a fit of apoplexy, and expired at eleven o'clock in the evening.

28, deeply and deservedly lamented, *Jane*, wife of T. G. Street, esq. one of the proprietors of the Courier newspaper.

In Clement's-lane, 64, *Mr. T. Boycott*.

74, *Mrs. Welch*, only sister of Sir R. Welch.

At East Sheen, 64, *W. Gilpin*, esq.

At Knightsbridge, *Charlotte*, wife of Capt. Evans, and only daughter of the late Governor Seton.

In Bedford-place, *Mary Isabella*, youngest daughter of Mr. Serjeant Heywood.

In Skinner-street, *Mr. John Goodwin*, jeweller, by receiving at a druggist's shop oxalic acid in place of Epsom salts. This is another victim added to the numbers who have lately lost their lives by similar negligence.

Suddenly, 60, *Daniel Clowes*, esq.

At Palmer-street, King-street, Soho, *Jane*, infant daughter of Mr. J. B. Palmer.

In Whitehall-place, after a lingering and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, *Henry Nugent Bell*, esq. sincerely regretted by his high and numerous acquaintance, and an irretrievable loss to those by whom he was professionally employed. This gentleman recovered for Hans Francis Hastings the earldom of Huntingdon, by which nobleman he will be long and gratefully remembered. He was also the author of the Huntingdon Peerage. He fell a sacrifice at the early age of twenty-nine, to his over-exertions in behalf of his clients, leaving his family to regret the loss of a kind and indulgent father, and his acquaintance of a sincere friend.

At Tottenham High Cross, *Miss R. Greaves*.

At Hatch-end, near Pinner, 66, *Mr. John Weall*.

At Hanger-hill, *Bridget*, wife of the Rev. R. W. Hood, of Royston.

At Ealing, *Miss M. A. Douglas*.

At Clapham Rise, 72, *Mary*, wife of Herman Schroder, esq.

In Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell, 80, *Richard Earlom*, esq.

At Margate, *Samuel Brooks*, esq. many years an extensive glass-manufacturer in the Strand, and known in the political world as the chairman and secretary of the Westminster Committee for the Purity of Election. He was a man of plain manners, but his influence arose from his firmness of purpose, and from the universal good opinion which was entertained of his probity. As chairman of committees, and as treasurer of subscriptions, he has taken an active part in all the late elections for Westminster, particularly of Sir Francis Burdett's, and that baronet's political connexions. His success forms part of the history of the times. His funeral was public, and was attended by several persons of political distinction, and

by many hundreds of his co-patriots in Westminster.

Deeply lamented by his family and friends, 38, *Mr. Wm. Williamson*, of George Court, Piccadilly.

In Marlborough-place, Walworth, 6£, *Benjamin Yates, esq.*

In Mecklenburgh-square, *Henrietta*, wife of Thomas Farrar, esq.

At Stamford-hill, *James Griffiths, esq.* thirty-eight years a very active member of the Common Council of London, and always a friend to the liberties of the people.

In Tyndall-place, Islington, *Francis Rivington, esq.* an eminent and much respected bookseller of St. Paul's Church-yard, in an establishment which has been carried on by the same family upwards of a century.

In Ludgate-street, 75, *Mr. Stirtevant*, hosier, of an apoplexy.

At Walthamstow, 69, *George Bullantyne, esq.* an elder brother of the Trinity-house.

At Stockwell, 73, *Daniel Hamlin, esq.*

At Mile End-road, after a lingering illness, 63, *William Wade, esq.*

At Margate, the *Rev. John Owen, M.A.* late fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and seventeen years curate of Fulham. He was a great favourite with the late Bishop Porteus, who bestowed on him the living of Coggesham, in Essex; and, on the death of Bishop Porteus, he found himself obliged to quit his curacy at Fulham, but many of the inhabitants testified their attachment to Mr. O. by making him a handsome present. Mr. O. was one of the founders of the Bible Society, and acted as principal secretary, and he certainly pleaded the cause of that society with great ability. His publications are very numerous; among them are, "Retrospective Reflections on the State of Religion and Politics in France and Great Britain," 1794; "Travels in different Parts of Europe in 1791 and 1792," 2 vols. 8vo. 1796; "The Christian Monitor," 8vo. 1798; "The Fashionable World displayed," 12mo. 1804; "Vindication of the Bible Society," 1809, with various sermons.

Near Lisson-green, 71, *William Dickenson, esq.* author of the "History of Southwell," of a work "On the Office of Justice of the Peace," of the "Magistrates' Sessions Guide," and editor of the last edition of "Mortimer's Dictionary." He was formerly a banker at Newark, but ruined by misplaced confidence in partners; and, at that time, had long acted as chairman of the Quarter Sessions for Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire. He was a few years since appointed to the office in Worship-street, but, the gout unfitting him for its severe duties, he resigned. He continued in the commission of the peace for Middlesex; and, though he erred, and has since acknowledged that he erred, in the horrid

case of *Wilmot and Want*, in which he presided, yet it was the error of the head, and not of the heart; and, if he has since been less operative than he ought to have been in correcting an erroneous decision, the oppression of ill-health must, perhaps, be his apology. If this paragraph meet the eye of the secretary-of-state, we hope he will consider it his duty to enquire into the circumstances, for, in this extraordinary case, great individual wrongs yet remain to be redressed.

In Westminster, 79, *Sir Matthew Bloxam*, Inspector of the Stationery Office, formerly Sheriff and Alderman of London, and in several parliaments M.P. for Maidstone. He was bred a stationer, in which business he made a handsome fortune, and retired into Derbyshire; but, being induced to join some other parties in a London bank, he was defrauded and ruined. At length, about three years since, after various struggles against lost credit, he resigned his alderman's gown with a pension of 300l. per annum, and obtained the office above-named, worth about 500l. more.

In Arundel-street, 59, *Scipio, Count du Roure, Marquis de Griseac*, a man who played a considerable part in the most important scenes of the French revolution. He was the son of the former Marquis de Griseac, of Provence, by the Countess of Catherlow, of Ireland; he therefore acquired the French and English languages from his infancy, and spoke and wrote both with equal facility. He was educated at Oxford, where he obtained the degree of B.A. He afterwards had a commission in the Oxford blues, and eloped with the beautiful Mrs. Sandon, whose husband, during the pursuit, was fired at, as was supposed, by the count, but which he always declared was the act of the wife. A flaw in the indictment saved him from conviction at the Old Bailey, but his consequent involvements obliged him to go to France, then in the hey-day of its revolution. Espousing the popular cause, he soon acquired the confidence of its leaders. In conjunction with Danton, whom he always called *the god-like*, he established the Club of the Cordeliers, in opposition to that of the Jacobins, of which Robespierre was the leader. In 1792, being mayor of the Arrondissement in which the prison of the Temple was situated, he was selected as the superintendent of the king and queen, a duty which he performed with satisfaction to his party, while he did every thing in his power to diminish the sufferings of the captives, and obtained their thanks and gratitude. His opportunities enabled him to appreciate their true characters, and he described the king as a man of strong mind and extensive erudition, but of the most filthy habits, particularly at his meals;

meals; and the queen as one of the mildest and most amiable of women, who, so far, as is generally supposed, from governing her husband, stood in the greatest fear of him. On one occasion, when she rallied him for playing a wrong card at piquet, he broke the table, and would have assailed her person had not the count placed himself between them. After the murder of his friend Danton, his life became insecure, and he was obliged to secrete himself till after the fall of Robespierre. Under Napoleon he never would, as a republican, accept of any office, but subsisted by writing for the booksellers, and teaching English. His necessities during many years were therefore excessive. On the second restoration of the Bourbons he came to England and obtained possession of some of his mother's property, and laid claim to 17,000*l.* per annum, held by his half brother R. Knight, esq. near Stratford. He was the author of many speeches read in the Convention, of innumerable articles in the popular journals, of a translation, with great additions, of Mr. Cobbett's *Mitris d'Anglois*, and of Galignani's Guide to Paris. Having had severe attacks of scrofula, his face was much disfigured, and hence the most accomplished mind, and most benevolent heart, was undervalued by persons to whom he was little known, owing to the unsightliness of his countenance.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hildebrand Oakes, bart. This veteran officer entered the army as ensign in 1767; served actively in America during the whole of the war, and returned to England in 1784. In 1791 he obtained a majority in the 66th foot; in 1792 he sailed to the West Indies, where he remained two years; in 1794 he bore a part in the campaign of Corsica, was made a lieutenant-colonel in 1795, and the following year went to Portugal. He was raised to the rank of colonel in 1798, and in the same year was at the capture of Minorca. He was present at all the actions in Egypt, and was wounded in that of the 21st of March: his name was included in the vote of thanks from parliament. In the course of the war which followed the rupture of the treaty of Amiens, he was employed in the Mediterranean; in 1808 he received the command of the garrison of Malta, and in 1810 he was appointed to be civil and military commissioner at Malta, an office which he resigned in 1813, in consequence of ill health. In September of that year he was created a baronet, and in 1814 appointed lieutenant-general of the ordnance. He was also a member of the consolidated board of general officers, and one of the commissioners of the royal military college, and royal military asylum. He had been present at three sieges, seven battles, thirteen inferior actions, and seventeen important services; so that his honours and

rewards may be said to have been honestly and arduously earned.

Mr. James Dickson, of Covent Garden, fellow of the Linnæan Society, and vice-president of the Horticultural Society of London, (whose death we noticed in a former number,) was born of humble parents, and came early in life from Scotland, his native country, to London. For some time he worked as a gardener in the grounds of a nurseryman at Hammersmith, where he was occasionally seen by Sir Joseph Banks, who took notice of him as an intelligent young man. Quitting this situation, he lived for some years as gardener in several considerable families; after which he established himself in London as a seedsman; and afterwards followed that business with unremitting diligence and success. Having an ardent passion for botany, which he had always cultivated according to the best of his means and opportunities, he lost no time in presenting himself to Sir Joseph Banks, who received him with great kindness, encouraged him in his pursuits, and gave him access to his valuable library. Such leisure hours as Mr. Dickson could command from his business, he devoted to an assiduous attendance in this library, and to the perusal of scientific books obtained from thence. In process of time he acquired great knowledge, and became eminent among the English botanists, and was now known in Europe among the proficients in that science as one of its most successful cultivators, and the author of some distinguished works. At an advanced period of life he was still active in business, and continued to pursue his botanical studies with unabated ardour and assiduity. Mr. Dickson was a fellow of the Linnæan Society, of which he was one of the original founders, and also fellow and vice-president of the Horticultural Society. Several communications from him appear in different volumes of the Linnæan Transactions; but he is principally known among botanists by a work entitled, "*Fasciculi Quatuor Plantarum Cryptogamicarum Britannicæ*," Lond. 1785-93; in which he described upwards of four hundred plants not before noticed. He had the merit of having directed the attention of the botanists of this country to one of the most abstruse and difficult parts of that science, to the advancement of which he himself very greatly contributed. Such an instance of successful industry, united with a taste for intellectual pursuits, deserves to be recorded; not only on account of its relation to the subject of this narrative, but because it illustrates in a very striking and pleasing manner the advantages of education in the lower classes of life.

[Lately, at Bristol, *Mr. John Fry*. He was born at Bristol in April, 1792. In consequence of the unexpected decease of his

his father, who, in 1796, was suddenly carried off by an attack of fever whilst absent from this country, on commercial business in the island of Jamaica, his mother was left in great measure unprovided for; by industry and perseverance, however, she was enabled not only to overcome all temporary difficulties, but eventually to support herself and bring up her children with credit and respectability. John, the elder son, the subject of the present memoir, having always evinced an attachment to books, was placed, at an early age, with Mr. Emery, an eminent bookseller then resident in Bristol. He now ardently devoted himself to literary pursuits, in particular to the study of our old writers; and his rapid progress in bibliography, added to his extensive acquaintance with general literature, soon occasioned him to be honoured with the correspondence and patronage of some of the most eminent bibliographers and bibliophiles of the age; among whom may be noticed, Sir Egerton Brydges, Archdeacon Wrangham, Dr. M^cCrie, Mr. Gilchrist, and Francis Freeling, esq. which last-named gentleman from time to time liberally gratified him with the loan of many rare and curious early printed volumes from his extensive and valuable library. In January 1810 he published, with notes and illustrations, "A Selection from the Poetical Works of Thomas Carew," which was followed in the same year by another small volume of "Ancient Poems." At this period Mr. Elliston, the present lessee of Drury-lane Theatre, who had long known and admired the rising talents of Mr. Fry, projected a bookselling establishment in Bristol, and carried his plan into effect in the following year, where the new concern opened in St. John-street, under Mr. F.'s sole superintendence, he being at that time little more than nineteen years of age. During the continuance of the establishment, which was relinquished in 1817, chiefly owing to the declining state of Mr. Fry's health, he published various Selections of Ancient English Poetry, independently of many ably written articles contributed to the different periodical works of the day. His principal literary performance is entitled, "Bibliographical

Memoranda in Illustration of Early English Literature," 4to. which appeared in parts from 1814 to 1816; and he had made considerable progress in the arrangement of materials for a more extensive work on a similar plan; under the title of "Bibliophilia," when his editorial labours were put a stop to by the rapid advances of the disease which eventually terminated his life, after having vainly struggled against its attacks for a period of more than five years. The defects of his early education, Mr. F. by diligence and attention, had been enabled effectually to supply. In the course of his last illness, by dint of application alone, without the aid of a master, he had obtained a competent knowledge of the Latin and French languages, with the rudiments only of which he had been previously acquainted; and, also, had made some progress in the study of Italian and Spanish. Though confined to his bed through extreme debility, almost without intermission for two years prior to his decease, he appeared by no means sensible of his approaching dissolution; but, on the contrary, was in the habit of expressing his confident hopes of being ultimately restored to a state of convalescence. His disease, however, baffled the skill of his medical attendant, as well as the unremitting attentions of his mother; and his vital powers continued gradually to decline, until the 28th of June last, when he expired without apparent pain, to the inexpressible grief of his afflicted parent, and the sincere regret of his friends and acquaintance. Having been thus prematurely cut off in the flower of his age, the real merits of Mr. F. as a writer, can be truly appreciated by those few alone who had the opportunity of duly estimating the unusual extent of his mental resources; such being actually to be judged of, rather than by what he was physically capable of performing under more favourable circumstances, than by that which he had really accomplished at so early a period of life, and under numerous disadvantages. Of his social qualities it may briefly, yet justly, be observed, that he lived and died a steady friend, an affectionate son, and an honest man.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,
Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last twenty-seven Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A SMART shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt at Dunston, near Newcastle, between one and two in the morning of September the 18th, accompanied by a loud noise like distant thunder. Several of the inhabitants of the village were awakened from their

slumbers, and much alarmed by the circumstance of the chairs, tables, and other furniture in their houses being moved; and in one house the head of the clock-case was thrown down by the violence of the concussion.

An exhibition of the Fine Arts took place on the 23d of September, at Newcastle,

castle; many excellent specimens were shewn, and the infant Academy of the North bids fair to support the character for talent and genius, for which that part of the kingdom is already known.

Within the month, Newcastle and its neighbourhood have been thrown into a state of considerable agitation, from a body of nine hundred unemployed keelmen parading the streets and roads; a dispute had arisen between them and their employers, which ended in their refusal to work. Several regiments of military were on duty, and the several towns appeared as if regularly besieged.

Married.] Mr. W. Laing, to Miss M. Doeg; D. S. Greenwell, to Miss Snowdon, of Forth-place; all of Newcastle.—Lieutenant-colonel Browne, of the 23d regiment, to Louisa Anne, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Gray, prebendary of Durham.—Mr. W. Bragg, to Miss A. Chilton; Mr. R. White, to Miss Fogg; Mr. J. Simpson, to Miss M. Stobart; all of Darlington.—Mr. J. Brown, to Miss E. Milburn, both of Morpeth.—Mr. W. Dixon, to Miss E. Proctor; Mr. H. Proctor, to Miss F. Hall; all of Barnard-castle.—Mr. Baillie, to Miss Thompson, both of Cullercoats.—Mr. E. Thew, jun. of Alnwick, to Miss E. Crow, of Brinkley.—Mr. T. Button, to Miss A. Cockton; Mr. W. Wright, to Miss B. Pearson; all of Bishop Auckland.

Died.] At Newcastle, 19, Miss J. Turnbull, deservedly lamented.—Mrs. N. Watson.—In Dean-street, 23, Mr. W. Wood.—In Rosemary-lane, 21, Mr. W. Peel, regretted.—22, Mr. W. Nichol.—22, Mr. J. Honsby, much respected.—In Northumberland-street, Miss S. Fenwick.—62, Mr. J. Scott.

At Gateshead, 34, Mrs. M. McDonald, greatly regretted.—53, Mr. F. Humble, of Washington Blue-house.—33, Mrs. E. Coulson.

At North Shields, 50, Mr. J. Davidson, an able mathematician.—Mrs. Royall.—In Dockwray-square, 34, Mrs. A. Banks.—54, Mr. R. Williamson.—57, Mr. F. Emerson.—80, Mrs. A. Hunter.

At South Shields, 49, Mr. J. H. Hensell, much respected.—25, Mrs. J. A. Emily.—25, Mr. R. Murray.

At Sunderland, 29, Mr. M. B. Nowell.—Mr. Weatherell.—Mrs. Ridley.—33, Mr. W. Service.—74, Mr. J. Harrison.

At Hexham, 36, Mrs. Scott, deservedly lamented.

At Blaydon, 67, Mr. W. Snowball.—At Bowe's House, Lambton, 79, Mrs. A. Robinson.—At Barmston, 70, Mrs. A. Younger.—At Whitley, Mr. T. Shipley.—At the Blue House, near Sunderland, 50, John Easom Scaif, esq. of London.—At the Hermitage, 63, John Hunter, esq. suddenly.

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CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. M. Gill, to Miss M. Kirkup; Mr. J. Dand, to Miss J. M'Ilney; Mr. H. Shield, to Miss M. A. Little; Mr. J. Varty, to Miss M. Bell; Mr. J. Thompson, to Miss M. Harrington; Mr. G. Rook, to Miss J. Maxwell; all of Carlisle.—Mr. J. Spedding, to Miss E. Barton, both of Penrith.—Mr. Thomas Richardson, to Miss M. Alkinson; Mr. J. Wilson, to Miss M. Hunter; Mr. E. Fawcett, to Miss M. Hutchinson; Mr. J. Robinson, to Miss A. Parker; Mr. J. Sill, to Miss M. Mason; Mr. R. Spedding, to Miss Winder; all of Kendal.—Mr. W. Smallwood, of Aikton, to Mrs. Wilkinson, of Annan.—Mr. P. Carrick, of Long Strumbal, to Miss M. Parker, of Greystoke.

Died.] At Carlisle, in Abbey-street, 28, Mr. P. M'Cartney.—In English-street, 70, Mrs. J. Ladley.—In Caldewgate, 36, Mrs. J. Reed.—61, Mrs. Juliana Nicholson.—At an advanced age, Mr. W. Brown.

At Whitehaven, Mr. John Hicks.

At Penrith, 69, Mrs. M. Scowerfield.—54, Mr. J. Grisenthwaite.—36, Mr. W. Dobson.

At Kendal, 72, Mrs. M. Benson.—46, Mrs. A. Foxcroft.—At an advanced age, Miss Dodgson.—79, Mr. J. Jackson.—Mr. Proctor, at an advanced age.

At Grimeshill, Miss M. Moore.—At Blackwell, 20, Mr. J. Simpson.—At Rockliff, 65, Mrs. J. Black.—At Ellenborough, 79, Mr. A. M'Cain.—At Langholm, Mr. G. Graham, deservedly regretted.—At Walby, 22, Mr. G. Baty, respected.

YORKSHIRE.

A public meeting of the friends to civil and religious liberty was held in Leeds, on the 8th ult. to take into consideration the propriety of entering into a subscription for Mr. Lewis, of Coventry, now confined in Okeham gaol, for advocating reform; and Mr. Peter Watson, also in prison, for refusing to pay Easter Offerings; Mr. James Mann in the chair: when subscriptions were entered into for their relief.

A meeting of the friends to radical reform was held at Dewsbury on the 6th ult. to promote the northern union of the reformers, and a subscription for the sufferers in the cause of liberty; when it was resolved that a circular should be addressed to the people, calling upon them to support the incarcerated reformers, and to promote a subscription for the purpose of returning some intrepid advocate of the people to the House of Commons.

No less than sixty tenants of Sir Mark Sykes, in the vicinity of Sledmere, lately gave notice of their incapability of continuing

tinning their farms from the present depressed prices.

Married.] Mr. J. C. Bingham, to Miss A. Jefferson, both of Hull.—J. B. Tuke, esq. late of Beverley, to Mrs. Brown, of Albion-street, Hull.—Mr. J. Gee, of Hull, to Miss E. Corbet, of London.—Mr. T. Williams, to Miss D. Eastburn; Mr. J. Rothery, to Mrs. E. Wilby; Mr. G. Dalton, to Mrs. Prince; Mr. W. Bruce, to Miss C. Baines; Mr. J. H. Feather, to Mrs. S. Burnard: all of Leeds.—Mr. G. Webster, of Halifax, to Miss E. Thistlewaite, of Leeds.—The Rev. F. Jackson, of Huddersfield, to Miss S. Halliley, of Dewsbury.—Mr. William Cockshott, to Miss A. Baker, both of Bradford.—Mr. Jon. Haigh, of Quarnby, to Miss Shaw, of Low Westwood.—Mr. G. Scott, of Heckmondwicke, to Miss M. Stocks, of Wool-row.—Mr. J. Armitage, of Armley, to Mrs. J. Riley, of Leeds.—Christopher Netherwood, jun. esq. of Steeton-hall, to Miss Mary Blesard.—Mr. A. Midgley, to Miss H. Greenwood, both of Wadsworth.

Died.] At York, 37, Mr. M. Harper.—85, Mrs. M. Hepworth.

At Leeds, in Trafalgar-street, Miss E. Smith.—45, Mrs. Haigh.—In Laverhead-row, 73, Mrs. A. Freeman.—In Park-square, Mrs. B. Walker.—53, Mr. J. Sayer.

At Halifax, 61, Mrs. Smith.—86, Mrs. Tugham.—74, Mr. W. Whitworth.—25, Miss M. Sutcliffe.

At Wakefield, 21, Mr. C. Wormald.—63, Mrs. Drake.

At Pontefract, 36, Miss M. Mountain.

At Bradford, 62, Thomas Ackroyd, esq. late of London, highly and deservedly respected.—Mr. J. Conson, greatly lamented.

At Stanley-hall, 70, B. Heywood, esq. deservedly regretted.—At Holdgate Cottage, 27, Miss Sharp.—At Guisbrough, Mrs. Ingilby, widow of the Rev. Henry I.—At Cottingham, 36, Mary, wife of the Rev. S. Curwen, highly esteemed and regretted.—At Yeadon, Mrs. R. Hustler, one of the Society of Friends.—At Skipton, Mr. S. Heyworth; Mr. G. Chamberlain.—At Otley, 85, Mr. T. Dickinson.

LANCASHIRE.

At the last Lancaster assizes, in the case of Watkinson v. Cockett and Salkeld, it was adjudged, that in case of a consignee proving insolvent, goods forwarded to him by Consignor may be stopped *in transitu*, and that upon such order, carriers are bound to return them to their original owner or owners.

An oil gas company, with a capital of 30,000*l.* has lately been formed in Liverpool.

A railway from Liverpool to Manchester is about to be established.

It is intended at Liverpool to establish a regular intercourse with Jamaica; and for this purpose four vessels are to sail from that port every six weeks.

Married.] Mr. J. Howson, to Miss M. Chorlton; Mr. J. Kenyon, to Miss J. Geer; Mr. W. Wilson, to Miss A. Robinson: all of Manchester.—W. H. Rawstone, esq. of Manchester, to Miss E. Johnstone, of Burr-street, Tower-hill, London.—Mr. J. Hulme, of Manchester, to Miss Bell, of Chorlton-row.—Mr. Clubb, of Manchester, to Miss Rodenham, of London.—Mr. R. Donovan, to Miss Brown, of Russell-street; Mr. J. Parke, of Ranelagh-street, to Miss M. May; Mr. E. P. Parry, to Miss C. Long; Mr. W. N. Clay, to Miss Gardiner; Mr. J. S. Ellwood, to Miss M. A. Blease; Mr. J. Farrer, to Miss S. Tolson, of Low-hill: all of Liverpool.—Mr. E. Rothwell, to Miss Brooke, both of Bolton.—Mr. J. Nield, to Miss C. Bentley; the Rev. M. Fallowfield, to Miss Gordon; Mr. W. Brewster, to Miss M. Ryley: all of Oldham.—Mr. T. Tinker, of Broughton, to Miss H. Wood, of Salford.—Thomas Vawdry, esq. of Newton, to Miss M. A. Hodges, of West Bromfield.—Mr. J. Cross, of Denton's Green, to Miss C. Snape, of Billinge.

Died.] At Salford, in Oldfield-road, 79, Mrs. M. Brotherton.

At Liverpool, in Clayton-square, 27, Richard Allen, esq. barrister-at-law.—In Great Cross-hall-street, 102, Mrs. Alice Pilmore.—At Lowhill, 63, Mrs. Timperley.—At Edge-hill, Mrs. Williamson.—In Christian-street, Mrs. Penington.—In Cable-street, 82, Mr. J. McGowan.—60, Daniel Clowes, esq. suddenly.—In Church-street, 74, Mrs. J. Bayley, of Hale.—In Gildert's garden, 74, Mr. T. Hornby.

At Preston, 45, Mr. T. Cooper.

At Oak Bank, Chorlton, 42, Mrs. Morton.—At Ordsall, Mrs. Goodfellow.—At Hulme, 75, John Pooley, esq.—At St. Helen's, Mr. N. Mercer, suddenly.—At Stayley Bridge, 46, Mr. S. Bevan, deservedly regretted.

CHESHIRE.

The Whig Club of Cheshire and the neighbouring counties, lately held its second annual meeting at Chester. About ninety members attended; Earl Grosvenor in the chair. The speeches were of much interest, and the great question of reform was the leading feature of discussion.

Married.] The Rev. Fred. Parry, to Miss Ward, of Chester.—William Green, esq. of Macclesfield, to Miss Anne Higson, of Heaton Norris.—Mr. E. Jones, of Backford, to Miss Roberts, of Kinnerton.—Joshua Brackshaw, esq. of Bredbury, to Miss S. Prescott, of Stockport.

Died.] At Chester, 57, Mr. E. Rowland, deservedly regretted.—In Pepper-street, 21, Miss J. P. Simon, late of Holywell.—

In Northgate-street, James Kelsall, esq.—In Watergate street-row, Mrs. M. Panton.

At Rowton, Mrs. Hignett, wife of W. H. esq.—At Stapeley, Mr. Williams.—At Barthomley, 50, Mr. R. Ryder, suddenly.—At Carrington, 78, Mr. J. Unsworth, lamented.

DERBYSHIRE.

The triennial music meeting was lately held at Derby, which was respectably and numerously attended; the receipts did honour to the philanthropy and feeling of the visitants.

Married.] Mr. W. Anty, of Derby, to Miss M. Cook, of Postern-place, Nottingham.—Mr. G. Frost, of Belper, to Miss A. Turner, of Duffield.

Died.] At Derby, 24, Miss M. Harrison, deservedly regretted.—47, Mrs. Brain.—62, Mr. J. Williamson.—68, Mr. F. Yeamans, much respected.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Gregory, much respected.

At Bresson, 37, Mr. W. Birkamshaw, highly esteemed and regretted.—At Bradley-park, 81, Mr. J. Weston.—At Ilkeston, James Polter, formerly major-commandant of the volunteers of that place.—At Eyam, Mr. W. Bradshaw.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The freedom of Nottingham was lately presented to Mr. Hume, for his late patriotic exertions in the House of Commons.

Married.] Mr. T. Attenborough, to Miss M. A. Leavers, of Postern-street; Mr. T. Clark, to Miss J. Warren; Mr. Thomas Scholefield, to Miss S. Howitt; Mr. J. Whitby, to Miss H. Dennis; Mr. W. Marriott, to Miss Wigley; all of Nottingham.—Mr. T. Bailey, of Nottingham, to Miss Carver, of Broughton Astley.—Mr. W. Chaddock, to Miss M. Overing, both of Newark.—Mr. J. Jemison, to Miss C. Clarke, both of Mansfield.—Mr. S. Bower, to Miss Litchfield, both of Skegby.—Mr. W. Barker, to Miss F. Prescott, both of Pendleton.—Mr. R. Skipwith, of Wilford, to Miss Oldham, of Budby.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Barker-gate, 63, Mrs. H. Daycock.—In Poynton-street, 68, Mr. M. Allatt.—In Talbot-yard, Market-place, 24, Miss C. Salls.—In Drake-street, 36, Mrs. A. Swann.—21, Mr. J. Billings, highly esteemed and regretted.—In Long-row, 82, Mrs. Duckle.—In Chesterfield-street, 66, Mrs. M. Ellis.

At Newark, 64, Mrs. M. Birkett.—56, Mrs. A. Tresdale.—73, Mrs. M. Bowman.—52, Mrs. H. Wass.—41, Mr. J. Skidmore, suddenly.—66, Mrs. S. Walsh.

At Mansfield, 55, Mr. G. Barratt.—At Clumber-hall, 33, the Duchess of Newcastle.—At Beeston, 54, Mrs. Bellany.—At Willoughby, 64, Mr. S. Wells, deservedly regretted.—At North Wingfield, the Rev. H. Haukey, M.A. rector.—At

East Retford, 25, Miss H. Sutton.—At Hockley, Mrs. Jerram, of London.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. J. M. Holt, to Miss Mary Bond, both of Louth.—Mr. T. Stuart, to Miss Eliza Tankersley, both of Gainsborough.—Mr. G. Barker, to Miss Rhoades, both of Spilsby.—Mr. W. Fish, to Miss Sophia Rusling, both of West Stockwith.

Died.] At Lincoln, 23, Mr. G. Heathcote.—At a very advanced age, Mrs. Bunyan.

At Louth, 58, Mr. Robert Paddison.—70, Mrs. Finch.

At Boston, 28, Mrs. Beverly.—65, Mrs. Arnall.—31, Mr. Wm. Trott.

At Gainsborough, 40, Mr. J. Curtis.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

Married.] Mr. S. Bray, of Leicester, to Mrs. Brewin, of Hinckley-road.—Mr. J. Sulley, to Miss M. Hughes, both of Market Harborough.—Mr. G. Cook, of Loughborough, to Miss A. Mason, of Sheeps-head.—Mr. Marriott, of Long Clawson, to Miss Crabtree, of Colston Bassett.—Mr. S. W. Fellows, of Castle Donnington, to Miss Tregleton, of Ludstow-house.—Mr. E. Beastall, of Eaton, to Miss M. A. Healey, of Grantham.

Died.] At Leicester, in Church-gate, Mrs. Webster.—67, Mrs. E. Valentine.—Mr. R. Flower.—On Jury-wall, Mr. Neal.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 18, Miss J. Simmond.—22, Miss S. Vinrace.

At Loughborough, 36, Mr. H. Hind.—In Church-street, 84, Mr. F. Shaw.—27, Mrs. E. Jarratt.—69, Mrs. Fowler.

At Market Harborough, Mrs. A. Line.

At Kegworth, 68, Mr. J. Oldershaw.—At Oadby, 79, Mr. R. Iliffe.—At Sheeps-head, 24, Mr. J. Willmot, much lamented.—At Barrow Soar, 39, Mr. W. Waldram, greatly regretted.—At Sutton Cheney, 80, Mr. T. Cooper, much respected.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. H. Price, to Miss Evans, both of Wolverhampton.—Mr. J. Astley Hall, of Newcastle, to Miss A. Lec, of Walworth.—Mr. W. Salter, of West Bromwich, to Miss J. Howell, of Stretton.—Mr. H. Critchley, of Eaton-house, to Miss N. Darby, of Moseley-Wake Green.

Died.] At West Bromwich, 76, Walter Brinton, esq.

At Leek, 50, the Rev. R. Bentley, generally esteemed and regretted.

At Longton-hall, Sir John Edensor Heathcote, knt. suddenly, deservedly regretted.—At Bilston, 62, Mr. S. Silvester.—At Hill Redware, 90, Mr. W. Webb.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Messrs. Tyrrell and Badams, of Birmingham, have lately manufactured a new species of the composition called common verdigris, which is found to be superior to the

the French specimens of the same compound, hitherto deemed unrivalled.

Married.] Mr. H. Dawes, of Edmund-street, to Miss H. Watthew, of the Horse-fair; Mr. Daniels, of Bloomsbury-place, to Miss Taylor, of Branstion-street; Mr. H. Beley, to Miss E. Wright: all of Birmingham.—Mr. S. W. Lucas, of Birmingham, to Miss A. Hunt, of Hockley.—Mr. W. Binks, of Birmingham, to Miss A. Wilday, of Great Bridge Tipton.—Mr. J. Farndon, of Birmingham, to Miss Fowler, of London, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. J. Cadby, of Birmingham, to Miss Johns, of Liverpool.—Mr. R. C. Court, of Edgbaston, to Miss M. W. Stronge.—B. Brettell, esq. to Miss M. Edge, both of Brettell-lane.

Died.] At Birmingham, in the Crescent, 54, Philemon Price, esq.—59, Mr. J. Dolphin, deservedly regretted.—On Aston-road, 77, Mr. J. Ward.—In Litchfield-street, 54, Mr. F. Morris.—31, Mr. W. Broad.—52, Mr. T. Hampton.—In John-street, 48, Mr. J. Roberts.

At Smedwick, 59, Thomas Shutt, esq. greatly respected.—At Erdington, Mrs. A. Lamb, suddenly.—At Bordesley, 66, Mr. J. Jukes.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Cox, to Miss Cook, both of Ludlow.—Mr. J. Phillips, to Mrs. E. Davies, both of Bishop's Castle.—Lieut. C. H. Jay, R.N. to Miss C. Norris, of Bridgnorth.—The Rev. J. Bartlett, M.A. to Miss Reynolds, of Bank-house.—James Boydell, esq. of Kilkendie, to Miss Watson, of Belvidere, near Whitchurch.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, in Mardol, Mrs. Gower.—72, Mrs. Jane Clarke.—In Abbey-Foregate, Mr. W. Jones, greatly regretted.—Mr. W. Pryce.

At Bridgnorth, 72, William Hazlewood, esq. suddenly.

At Whitchurch, Mr. J. Corser.—82, Mrs. Corrie, widow of William C. esq. highly and generally esteemed.—Mr. H. Bateman.

At Astley, Mr. Brookes.—At Sailbeach, Mr. Joseph Cumpston.—At Spadeley, 55, Mr. W. Lewis.—At Roddington, 33, Mr. R. Bratton.—At Whixall, 77, Mrs. Jebb, deservedly regretted.—At Ellesmere, John Rowlands, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Worcestershire Agricultural Society lately held its annual meeting: several excellent specimens of stock were exhibited for the prizes.

Married.] Mr. Jones, of Worcester, to Mrs. E. Raffles, of Kidderminster.—The Rev. J. Lynes, of Elmley Lovett, to Miss C. S. Wynne, of Gethmelfio, Denbighshire.—The Rev. W. Parker, of Hampton Lovett, to Miss J. Paget, of Loughborough.

Died.] At Worcester, 40, Mr. T. Hayes.—75, Mr. Alderman Herbert Rogers.

At Stourport, 84, Mr. James Taylor.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. C. Frere, to Miss S. Cope, of Ross.—Thomas Jefferies, esq. of Lyonshall, to Miss J. Meredith, of King-ton.—Mr. T. Lucy, of Ledbury, to Miss M. Lucy, of Bristol.

Died.] At Hereford, 32, J. Jarvis, esq. The Rev. R. Hodges, 85, rector of Knill.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

A Chamber of Commerce, to watch over the mercantile and manufacturing interests, is about to be established at Bristol.

A new bridge is about to be erected over the Severn, near Tewkesbury, to open a direct communication with Hereford.

Married.] Thomas Broadstock, esq. of Hanley, to Mrs. Gadsden, of Berkeley-street, Gloucester.—Mr. W. Taylor, to Miss S. Weeks; Olcher Fedden, esq. to Mrs. Bamford; Mr. T. Cannington, to Miss C. Shore; Mr. Hatch, to Miss Hayward: all of Bristol.—Mr. T. Hooper, jun. of Bristol, to Miss S. L. Martin, of Brington.—Mr. T. Cadle, of Newent, to Miss H. Dobbs, of Newnham.—Mr. Buckle, to Miss S. Buckle, both of Cheltenham.—Mr. H. Jones, of Abbott's Wood, to Miss M. Bubb, of Bentham.—Mr. T. Vaisey, to Miss M. Slatter, of Cirencester.

Died.] At Gloucester, in Westgate-street, 73, Mr. B. Legge, greatly respected and regretted.—At Wellington parade, 52, Mrs. Henryson, widow of Capt. H. R.N. of Strangery, Wigtonshire.—Miss Creed, regretted.

At Bristol, Mrs. J. Howell.—In Park-street, Isabella, wife of Henry Poole, esq.—In West-street, Mr. W. Whitford.—On St. Michael's hill, 88, Mrs. Bence, deservedly regretted.—Mrs. H. Butcher.

At Cheltenham, 70, Mrs. S. Barbauld, greatly regretted.—In Oxford-parade, Miss Lucy Penelope Phillips, of Longworth.—Mr. T. Turner.

At Standish, 72, Mr. H. Butt, deservedly regretted.—At Marshfield, Miss L. Isaac.—At Painswick, 66, Mr. W. Dowell, respected.—At Burford, Mr. T. Huntley, one of the Society of Friends.—At Durdham down, 47, Mr. W. Sweet.—At Frampton Severn, 78, Mr. J. King.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Preston, to Miss M. Allen; Mr. Benham, to Mrs. Hicks: all of Oxford.—Mr. J. J. Freeborn, of Bensington, to Miss C. Liddell, of New Inn-lane, Oxford.—Mr. G. M. Sheard, of St. Aldate's, Oxford, to Miss F. Naughtan, of Osney mill.—Mr. T. Clark, of Taynton, to Miss S. Bryan, late of Bampton.

Died.]

Died.] At Oxford, in St. Aldate's, 29, Mr. G. Davis.—Mrs. Burke, suddenly.—Mrs. M. Bobart.—In Holywell, 36, Mr. R. East.—58, Mr. R. Cook.—85, Mr. M. Ward.

At Henley-on-Thames, Mary, wife of Thomas Cooper, esq.—Mrs. M. Leigh.

At Northmore, 22, Mr. James Wake.—At Mongewell, Miss E. V. Durell.—At Great Tew, Miss C. Nash.—At Kedlington, 27, Miss M. Rouse, deservedly regretted.—At Holton, 22, Mr. J. Frewin, justly lamented.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

At the late Reading fair a greater quantity of cheese was pitched than for many years past: a few prime dairies realized 50s.—but the general price of thick cheese was 46s. The shew of cattle was very ordinary, and the few sold brought low prices.

The new navigable cut at Old Windsor was opened on the 26th of September. The advantages of this improvement to navigation will be considerable.

Married.] John Bartlett, esq. of Buckingham, to Miss Reynolds, of Bank-house, Salop.—Mr. H. Langton, of Maidenhead, to Miss M. Stephenson, of William-street, Blackfriars.—Mr. J. Monk, of Grove, to Miss Greenaway, of Steventon.—Mr. Jas. Booker, to Miss M. Belcher, both of Denchworth.

Died.] At Buckingham, 42, Mr. W. Newton, of London.—G. Newman, esq. a justice of the peace, and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Buckingham.

At Reading, Mrs. Catharine Biggs, wife of John B. esq.—In Oxford-road, Miss Woodroffe.

At Aylesbury, James Grace, esq. generally esteemed and regretted.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Woodley-house, the seat of R. W. Bullock, esq. was lately destroyed by fire; no part of its contents was saved.

Married.] The Rev. T. F. Green, rector of Gravely, to Miss Mary Lee, of Dickleburgh.—Mr. G. Mackaness, of Stevenage, to Miss E. Watts.

Died.] At Hertford, Mrs. Squire, wife of Mr. Alderman S.—Mr. J. Mackenzie.

At Royston, 75, Mrs. Haines, of Woburn.

At Sawtry, 61, the Rev. Jas. Saunders, —At Watford, Mr. Whittingstall.—At Aldenham Abbey, Miss Charlotte Jenima, daughter of Sir C. Pole.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The prices of cheese at the late Northampton fair, for prime dairies, were, from 42s. to 50s. The quantity pitched was much less than usual.

Married.] J. I. Hall, esq. to Miss Capp, both of Northampton.—The Rev. James Henry Monk, D.D. dean of Peterborough, to Miss Jane Hughes, of Nuneaton.—George Eland, esq. of Thrapston, to Miss

Matilda Fowler, of Bellevue-Cottage, Gate Fulford, Yorkshire.

Died.] At Northampton, the Rev. Robt. Thornton, A.M. vicar of Cold Ashley, and of Weedon Beck.—56, Mr. T. Hilliard.

At Middleton-Cheney, 75, Mr. T. Penn, deservedly respected.—At Irchester Lodge, 22, Mr. T. Battsams, justly regretted.—At Dodford, 76, Mrs. M. Duncckley.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Nunn, to Mrs. Witt.—Thomas Henderson, esq. of Long Burgh, to Miss Wilson, of Trinity-st. Cambridge.

Died.] At Cambridge, in Regent-street, 47, Mrs. A. Loyce.

At Newmarket, 43, Mr. W. H. Parr.—At Harston, 71, Joseph Pomfret Vander Muelen, esq. regretted.—At Over, Mr. J. Giffard.

NORFOLK.

The depression of the agriculturists of this county increases: the stock of no less than one hundred and fifteen farms was lately advertised for sale. This distress must continue to increase as long as the circulating medium of the country continues to be drawn to London twice a year, in the collection of the taxes, and is there employed in foreign wars and funding speculations.

Married.] The Rev. George Taylor, to Miss E. Burt; Mr. R. Paraman, jun. to Miss Rollins; Mr. Johnson, to Miss Paraman; Mr. R. Mann, to Mrs. Sizeland; Mr. Jon. Stockens, to Miss E. Hilling; all of Norwich.—Mr. T. W. Child, of Yarmouth, to Miss M. Letch, of Manningtree.—Mr. R. Platten, of Fakenham, to Miss A. White, of Whissonsett.—Edmund Kent, jun. esq. to Miss E. Savory, of Syderstone.

Died.] At Norwich, in Lady's-lane, Mrs. Allen.—Mrs. J. Brunton.—In St. Peter's Permoutergate, 80, Mr. J. Athow.—25, Mr. J. Bell.

At Yarmouth, 76, Mrs. S. Guyton.—38, Mr. T. Lingwood.—79, Mr. P. Manclerk.—In Southtown, 70, Mrs. Gilham.—30, Mrs. D. Gamble.

At Lynn, Mrs. Platten.

At Swaffham, 29, Mr. M. G. Coward.

At Attleburgh, Miss Hawkesley, much respected.—At North Walsham, Mrs. P. Bunton.—At Holt, Mr. Love.—47, Mr. J. Wright.—At Hardwick, 22, Miss M. Booty.—At Wood Norton, Mr. R. Cooper, deservedly regretted.—At Brookdish, Miss E. Walne.

SUFFOLK.

As a sign of the times, no less than six national schools in this county, six in Dorsetshire, and one in Westmoreland, have ceased to exist, for want of subscriptions.

Married.] Mr. Cole, to Miss Fuller, of Ipswich.—J. Orford, esq. of Brook's-hall, Ipswich, to Miss H. Giles, of Holbrook.—The Rev. G. S. Crisp, of Lowestoft, to

Miss

Miss A. Wells, of Dennington.—Mr. Smith, of Sternfield, to Miss C. Symonds, of Saxmundham.—Mr. Mears, jun. of Sudbury, to Miss S. Cooke, of Harwich.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Bullen, much respected.—92, John Godbold, esq. a justice of the peace, and deputy lieutenant of this county.—23, Mrs. A. F. Jackson.

At Ipswich, 76, Mr. E. Channing.—In Orwell-place, 68, Robert Mayhew, esq. much respected.—64, Mr. J. Roberts.

At Lowestoft, 33, Mrs. Fisher.

At Bungay, at an advanced age, Mrs. Ives, widow of the Rev. J. Ives, deservedly lamented.—42, Mrs. Mitchell.

At Little Bealings, 85, Mr. T. Driver.—At Siclesmere, Mr. W. Hogg.—At Walton, 66, Mrs. S. Fowler.—At Mildenhall, Mr. Slaek.—At Chelmondiston, 72, Mrs. Mason.—77, Mr. Mason.

ESSEX.

An experiment has been tried for the bettering the condition of labourers in agriculture, and for reducing the poor-rates in the parish of Heybridge, by the apportionment of parcels of land, from one to five roods; which has, after three years' trial, produced the happiest effects.

At the late Maldon Fair there was the largest shew of bullocks and sheep ever known, full one thousand of the former above that of last year. Never was the want of the circulating medium more obvious; near two-thirds of the bullocks, and above half the sheep, were driven away unsold.

Married.] Samuel G. Cooke, esq. of St. John's Abbey, Colchester, to Miss Eleanor Maria Linton, of Fotheringhay.—At Saffron Walden, Francis Barry, of Great Chesterford, to Mary Mason, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. R. N. Rabett, to Miss J. Cole, both of Great Holland.—Mr. J. Barker, of Dedham, to Miss Norman, of Manningtree.—Mr. J. E. King, of Pibmarsh, to Miss S. Plume, of Stansfield.

Died.] At Colchester, 68, B. Craven, esq. late captain of the Royal Invalids.—On North Hill, Mrs. Smith.—Mr. J. Archer, deservedly lamented.

At Harwich, Mrs. Brothers.

At Saffron Walden, 70, Mrs. E. Wolfe.

At Romford, 73, Mr. W. Bourne, sen. regretted.

At the Brook, near Romford, 62, the Rev. Matthew Wilson, vicar of Greys.

KENT.

Margate, Ramsgate, and all the watering places on the coast of Kent, are full of respectable company. A savings' bank has recently been formed at Maidstone.

Married.] Mr. J. Arnold, to Miss R. Brett, both of Canterbury.—Mr. J. Morphew, of Dover, to Miss S. Cullen, of Canterbury.—Mr. Robins, of Buckland, to Miss Sandford, of Dover.—Mr. W. King, of Dover, to Miss M. A. Smith, of Canter-

bury.—Henry Bentinck Curry Hellier, esq. of Bolehill, Rochester, to Ann, daughter of Major Lacy.—Mr. James Fassell, to Miss L. Banyard; Mr. W. Wright, to Miss Clifford: all of Maidstone.

Died.] At Canterbury, in Stour-street, 66, William Carter, esq. M.D.—In Bridge-street, Mrs. Watson.—62, Mrs. M. Lawrence.

At Dover, 94, Mr. R. Daines.

At Folkestone, 36, Mr. T. Purnett.—62, Mrs. Finch.—74, Mrs. Squire.—30, Lieut. R. Rouse, R.N.

At Faversham, Mr. J. Pratt.

At Ramsgate, the Rev. John Owen, rector of Paglesham, Essex, preacher at Park-street chapel, London; and the esteemed secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.—At Sittingbourne, Mr. T. Bunyer.—At Whickham, 94, Mrs. Sennock.

SUSSEX.

Distress has reached a great extent in this county; many farms are untenanted, and others have been advertised to be let rent free. The district of Battle is represented as comparatively deserted.

Married.] Mr. T. W. Elam, of Freshford, to Miss Ann Vallance, of Brighton.—Mr. Corney, of Arundel, to Miss Newland, of Torrington.—Mr. J. Jutten, of Littlehampton, to Miss A. Perkins, of Worthing.

Died.] At Chichester, in South-street, 74, Mr. W. Wickham.—In East-street, Mr. J. Smith.—65, Miss Jane Fitzherbert.

At Brighton, Mr. White, of Eastbourne.—In St. James's-street, Mr. Jones.—Mr. Smithers.—In Russell-street, Mrs. F. Pocock.

At Ford Dock, 26, Mr. J. Hodson.—At Lymminster, 19, Miss Stubbs.—At Runcton, 38, Mr. W. Brewer.

HAMPSHIRE.

Certain magistrates of this county have recently put forth resolutions at which the best feelings of the heart recoil. By them it is ordered that pauper-applicants, married men, with a wife and one child, shall receive no more than 4s. and 6s. per week, in any part of the year; and, if refused, shall forfeit all future claim for relief. We trust this enactment will remain singular.

Within the month, that branch of the Portsmouth and Arundel navigation, which crosses the island of Portsea, and terminates in a basin at the Halfway Houses, was opened for the reception of trading vessels and barges. The communication is now open from Portsmouth to the city of Chichester, and but 550 yards, consisting of excavation and embankments, remain to be completed in the main line of the canal in Sussex, to effect the long-desired object—that of barges passing by inland navigation from London to Portsmouth.

Married.] John William Mellais, esq. to Mrs.

Mrs. Mary Hodgkinson, both of Southampton.—Andrew Layton, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Lomer, of Southampton.—Mr. Pilkering, of Winchester, to Miss J. Gibest, of Kingston Crescent.—James Player Lind, M.D. to Miss Mary-Ann Reeks, both of Portsmouth.

Died.] At Southampton, 56, Thomas Conway, esq.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Susannah Gill.—78, Joseph Marder, esq.—85, Moses Greetham, esq.

At Portsea, Mr. J. Woods.

At Newport, 30, Mrs. Walker.—33, Mrs. Wells; sisters.

At Altom, Mr. W. Cheater, much respected.—At Farcham, Mrs. Burrell.—At Romsey, Mr. Mugg.

WILTSHIRE.

Application was recently made by about seventy healthy young men at the justice meeting at Salisbury, to claim the protection of the magistrates against a resolution (no doubt an effect of a recent order of a few severe magistrates of Hampshire,) of the farmers for reducing the wages of their labourers; by which single young men are to have half a crown only per week, and married men with families, four shillings. They were referred to the justices of Marlborough district.

Married.] Mr. Geo. Norris, to Miss J. Meed, of Market Layington.—Mr. G. A. Tanner, to Miss A. Gane, of Hullavington.

Died.] At Devizes, Mr. J. Ellen.—Miss Lewis, late of Wedhampton, suddenly, deservedly regretted.—Mr. Romaine, suddenly.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A recent Bath Journal stated, an eminent silversmith of that city had received orders to prepare a handsome piece of plate, to be presented to Mr. Henry Hunt on the day of his liberation, as a trifling reward for his exertions in detecting and exposing the abuses of Ilchester Jail.

In this county and Devonshire, executions for the sale of farming stock have been numerous. At a recent sale near Stalbridge, no article could be disposed of, for want of bidders.

Married.] Mr. J. Moulding, to Miss F. Dunn; Mr. J. Coombe, to Miss S. Gibbs: all of Bath.—Mr. Cleland, of Bath, to Miss Clutsam, of Bristol.—Mr. Clarke, of Bath, to Miss E. Merrick, of Fennington.—Mr. C. Hunt, of Grove-street, Bath, to Miss E. Willis, of Wellow.—The Rev. W. S. Bradley, of Wells, to Miss F. M. Barker, of Barbadoes.—C. F. Burroughs, esq. to Miss Ann Cooper, both of Shepton Mallet.—Capt. R. Faulkner, to Miss Spurway, of Barrack-street, Taunton.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Twiss, wife of F. Twiss, esq.—22, Mr. N. Skoince.—In the Grove, Mrs. E. Hume, niece of the late Bishop of Salisbury.—In Richmond-place, 32, Mrs. S. Salome.

At Wells, 47, Miss Michell.

At Shepton Mallet, 27, Mr. J. Davies.

At Widcombe-hill, Mr. Salmon.—At Heanton Court, Mr. B. Tanner.—At Welsh Mill, Mr. T. Napper.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. T. Durant, of Poole, to Miss M. Candler, of London.—The Rev. J. Newport, of Mitchell Dean, to Miss F. Read, of Gillingham.

Died.] At Weymouth, 59, Mrs. H. Hine.

At Loders, 70, the Right Hon. Sir Evan Nepean, bart. suddenly, high-sheriff for this county, and formerly Secretary to the Admiralty.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Parker, to Miss E. Lake, both of Exeter.—Lieut. H. Hall, R.N. to Ann, daughter of Capt. Whipple, R.N. of Portsmouth.—The Rev. E. Bray, to Mrs. Eliza Stothard, both of Tavistock.—At Stonehouse, Mr. W. H. Rising, to Jane, daughter of Lieut. Osmer, R.N.—At Littleham, Henry A. Gladwin, esq. capt. 17th regt. foot, to Charlotte Woollery, daughter of the late E. F. Bourke, esq.

Died.] At Exeter, 64, Mr. R. Brown.—84, Mr. R. Benham.—82, Mrs. Todd, wife of W. M. T. esq. of London.

At Barnstaple, 24, Miss S. Law.—72, Mrs. Hemmett.

At Plymouth, in Paradise-row, 32, Mr. T. Burch.—In Fore-street, 39, Mrs. H. Quick.

At Bideford, 83, Mr. W. Barrett.—Mr. H. Talker, jun.

At Oakhampton-house, Mary, wife of Jonathan Elford, esq.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. R. R. Broad, to Miss N. Turner, both of Falmouth.—Mr. Paul, of Lemeat, to Miss Bice, of Perran.—W. J. St. Aubyn, esq. of Clewance, to Ann Dorothy, daughter of Sir T. B. Lennard, bart.

Died.] At Falmouth, 70, Matthew Brougham, esq.

At Redruth, at an advanced age, Mr. H. Pearse, deservedly regretted.

At Liskeard, 67, Mr. H. Snell.

At Penzance, St. Feath, 71, Mrs. Martyn.—At St. Blazey, 32, Mr. W. Snell.

WALES.

The Fourth Eisteddfod, or Meeting of Welsh Bards, was held at Brecon, on the 25th and 26th of September, under the patronage of the Cambrian Society in Gwent. It was numerously attended, and the claims for the prizes did honour to the talents and intelligence of the claimants.

Married.] T. Morgan, esq. of Glasbury, to Miss M. A. Vaughan, of Brecon.—H. Brigstocke, of Haverfordwest, to Miss M. A. Lane, of Bristol.—J. Jones, esq. of Doelcothy, Carmarthenshire, to Miss E. Edwardes, of Gilston.—R. J. Mostyn, esq. of Calcot-hall, Pembrokeshire, to Miss A. Thomas, of Church Leigh.

Died.] At Swansea, Mrs. C. Harmsworth.

—28, Mrs. M. Reeve.—Miss C. Horseley.
—Mr. H. Nicholas.

At Carmarthen, 29, Catherine, wife of James Thomas, esq. of Caeglas, near Llandillo, deservedly esteemed.

At Haverfordwest, 72, T. Tucker, esq.

At Bangor, Mrs. Horton, widow of Abraham V. H. esq. of Dublin.

At St. Clear's, Carmarthenshire, Jane, widow of the Rev. W. Hamilton.

SCOTLAND.

Deserved honour has been paid at Berwick, Montrose, and other places, since our last, to Mr. Hume, member for Aberdeen, for his patriotic exertions in Parliament.

A John McLachlin, formerly teacher of Mathematics in Glasgow, has recently bequeathed the residue of his fortune, supposed to be 20,000*l.* for the establishment of Free Schools in Glasgow, for the education of children of poor Highlanders residing in and about that city, and supplying books and stationery to those unable to purchase them.

Married.] J. Mennons, esq. of Greetock, to Catherine, daughter of M. A. Mills, esq. —Capt. J. Donald, late of the 40th regt. to Miss Ann Grahame, of Whitehill, Glasgow.—C. S. Allan, esq. of Hay, to Ann, daughter of the late Right Hon. J. Belford, M.P.—Sir J. Douglas, bart. of Springwood-park, Roxburghshire, to Hannah Charlotte, daughter of Henry Scott, esq. of Belford.

Died.] At Dundee, William Smalls, esq. town-clerk.

At Scone, the Rev. Dr. Markham, dean of York, and rector of Stokesley.

IRELAND.

A respectable meeting was lately held at Dublin, when it was resolved to petition Parliament for a repeal of the Union.

At a late guild of merchants at Dublin, the following resolution was passed:—“That, as Roman Catholics are by the law of the land eligible to be members of this guild, and as there is no rule or by-law on our books to exclude them, we therefore, in order to demonstrate our loyalty to the King, our respect for the laws, and our esteem and friendship for our fellow-citizens, do hereby declare our intention to support, with our votes and interest, the admission of such respectable merchants of this city as may offer themselves, without religious distinction.”

In the county of Cork a meeting has

lately been held, to take measures for promoting the growth of hemp and flax, and thereby give employment to the poor.

Married.] Mr. L. Flanigan, of Sackville-street, to Miss J. Burney, of Blackhall-row; W. Watts, esq. to Miss L. C. Day: all of Dublin.—W. Leckey, esq. of Monaghan, to Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Alex. Hall.—O. Herbert, esq. of Carrick, to Maria Mills, of Ballylinch.

Died.] At Cork, Mrs. O'Connell, wife of Thomas O'C. esq.

At Ennis, T. Davies, esq.

At Maryborough, Sarah, widow of H. Gray, esq. of Ferinoy.

At Philpotstown, county of Meath, 76, J. Young, esq.—At Loughrea, G. Carter, esq. a magistrate of the county of Galway.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Paris, 72, M. Delambre, one of the most distinguished astronomers and mathematicians of his time (*of whom full Memoirs will be given in an early Number*).

At Paris, after a long and painful illness, Madame Condorcet, niece to Grouchy, and widow of the illustrious Condorcet. This lady was esteemed one of the finest women of the age, and in France none possessed more sprightliness or *esprit*. Madame Condorcet was likewise no less amiable for her domestic virtues.

Off the south-west coast of Ireland, in the Albion packet from New York to London, which there foundered with her crew and passengers, aged 46, *General Le Febre Desnouettes*, one of the military heroes of the reign of Napoleon le Grand, whose exploits in the various theatres of the defensive wars in which France was engaged, are recorded in the immortal bulletins of those times. He declared for Napoleon on his return from Elba, when opposition would have been useless; but, being afterwards proscribed by the Bourbons, sailed for America, where he made an unsuccessful attempt to establish a colony in New-Mexico. He was coming to Europe under a travelling name, when he met with his gloomy end.

At Drontheim, in Norway, M. Nuel de la Morinière, Inspector-General of the Maritime Fisheries of France, and member of several French and foreign learned academies. He had undertaken various voyages, by order of the French government, and the result of his labours has been of utility to the public.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Correspondent in Lincolnshire has disappointed us in regard to his promised Drawing of Newton's House at Woolstrop.

Another Correspondent wishes to be referred to the best description of MONTGOMERIE'S Water-ram, and to the cheapest and most simple mode of ventilating sleeping-rooms in Workhouses, and other crowded establishments.

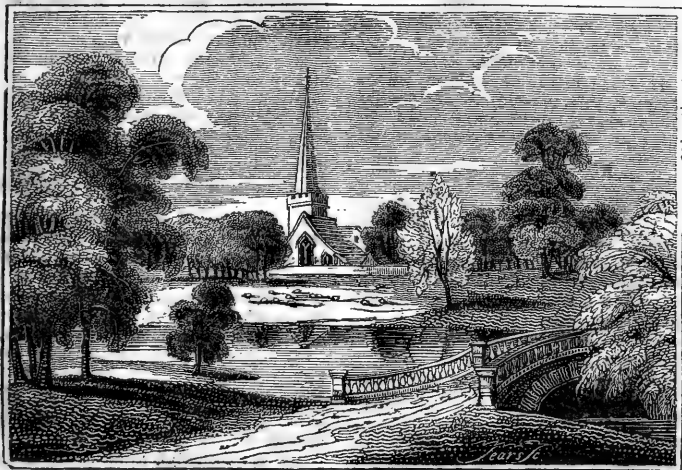
ERRATUM.—Page 346, line 17, for *renders* read *reader*, in the notice of New Cyclopaedia.

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DECEMBER 1, 1822.

[5 of Vol. 54.



GRAY'S CHURCH-YARD AT STOKE, NEAR WINDSOR.

MR. GRAY wrote his beautiful "Elegy on a Country Church-yard," and others of his classical poems, while he resided at Stoke, and he was buried on the spot which his genius has immortalized. Elderly people lately living in that village remembered his retired and secluded character, and they shewed a tree, in which he was accustomed to indulge in reading and meditation. The church and church-yard possess more interest than commonly belongs to such places, from the above associations, and their retired and picturesque situation. Nearly adjoining is the park of Mr. Penn, from which the above view of Stoke Church has been taken; and on the same site that distinguished scholar and amateur has erected a splendid monument in honour of the poet, with the following inscription:—"This Monument, in honour of Thomas Gray, was erected A.D. 1799, among the scenery celebrated by that great lyric and elegiac poet. He died in 1771, and lies unnoticed in the adjoining church-yard, under the tomb-stone on which he piously and pathetically recorded the interment of his aunt and lamented mother."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Monthly Magazine, published the 1st of August, I illustrated the effect of excessive taxation and high rents from the non-residence of tax-receivers and land-proprietors, and demonstrated to all, who condescended to read, that the present domestic miseries of the country arise solely

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from the circumstance of taxes and rents being collected in one place, and spent and accumulated in another.

I shewed that the taxes collected from house to house throughout the parishes of these kingdoms, and in the local consumption of taxable commodities, are paid by the collectors to the receivers-general of the counties, and remitted by them in mass, without any

3 D consideration

consideration of rate of exchange, to the treasury in London, and we all know that this is done half-yearly, to an amount of forty millions per annum. I then appealed to facts in regard to the distribution of the half-yearly twenty millions, and proved that fifteen of them are paid over to public annuitants resident in or near London, or abroad; while only a small portion is slowly returned by round-about channels into the country for agricultural produce; the remainder being expended in foreign luxuries, in exalting the price of the funds, in foreign loans, and in all the means by which cupidity employs capital. And I inferred, as a consequence of these premises, that, though capital super-abounds in London, the country is nevertheless drained of all circulating medium. That to raise it to meet the prevalent payments of rents and taxes, farming-stocks and estates are obliged to be sold one after the other at any price which they will produce, and, consequently, that universal pauperism threatens the yeomanry, proprietors, and agricultural interests, as well as all the handicrafts and branches of trade dependent upon them.

I then solved the enigma of diminished and constantly diminishing prices, by shewing, that price depends on the local circulation at the place of sale; that, if the circulating medium left in any district is constantly drawn off, the actual prices in the market of that district must be proportionally reduced, with little practical reference to prices in other markets; and that the prices in Smithfield are governed by those in the five hundred other markets scattered over the empire, because high prices in any one market would produce such an excess of supply as would reduce its prices to the level of all others. I shewed, too, how prices were kept up during the war by the expenditure of loans in the purchases of contractors, by whom the demand was constantly kept equal to the supply.

In support of these important doctrines, I appealed to the known state of the country and that of London, shewing, that, in the former, the melancholy circumstances were such as the causes were calculated to produce; and that, in London, every feature of excessive capital was evident in splendid improvements, in vil-

lages converted into towns of elegant mansions, in the ready discount of bills, in the reduced rate of interest, in the progressive rise in the funds, (every one per cent. in which absorbs two or three millions of capital,) and, finally, in foreign loans, at which the Jews, and other monied interests, grasp as means of employing the money drawn from the labour and misery of the people of England. While all these circumstances, arising from taxation, are aggravated by modern manners, which lead the greater proportion of landlords to spend their rentals in town-houses, at watering places, and in foreign countries.

Such being the evils, I now proceed to discuss the remedies. The disease is desperate, and the remedies cannot consist of palliatives. They are of a radical kind, which threaten the dissolution of the body-politic, and the remedies must be equally radical. Shifts, temporary expedients, and words, will be of no avail.

Sacrifices must be made by all. We must give up half to save the remainder, just as we consent to suffer the amputation of a mortified limb. The fund-holder may at present hug himself in his fancied exemption from the general misery, but this exemption can only be temporary. With the means of the country, the means of paying his interest must cease, and he will then become the most abject and helpless of paupers.

One of two things is necessary:—either less must be drawn from the country by diminishing the interest of the public debt; or by enacting regulations, by which the sums collected may be re-expended at the place of collection.

Public faith or personal liberty must be violated. There is no alternative. In the choice of evils, which is the least?

It must, at the same time, not be concealed, that the abatement of interest which would relieve the country must be considerable, if non-residence among the payers is tolerated; for the principle itself of non-resident receivers, in whatever degree it exists, is injurious. Such a class as a body of state-annuitants is a social phenomenon which never before existed in any country; and, if to this monstrosity be superadded the fact, that they herd in one town, and its vicinity, it will be

obvious

obvious that they cannot continue to exist under such circumstances, and society prosper.

In every view of the subject, it appears to me, that to enforce local residence of the receivers among the payers is the only effectual remedy; while, at the same time, it would probably be more palatable than any adequate reduction of income: but both plans may be combined. For the sake of conferring clearness on the details, I will reduce my views to distinct propositions.

1. Let the amounts of taxes collected and paid in every hundred and wapentake of the kingdom be determined.

2. Let the proportion of that amount to the amount of the interest of the debt be determined.

3. Let the head-borough, or other appointed officer, be nominated receiver of so much of the taxes as equals the share of interest of the debt for his district.

4. Let him be authorised to pay their full dividends to as many persons as can prove their residence in that district through at least nine months of the year.

5. Let him pay over half the balance to the county receiver or treasury, and remit so much of the taxes on his district in the following year.

6. Let the non-residents receive the half of their dividends at the Bank of England, in the present form.

7. Let proprietors, as well of land as houses, be obliged also to attest to the same officer their residence in like manner; and, if non-resident, be subject to a tax of twenty-five per cent. on their rentals, the amounts to operate as an abatement of other taxes on the district.

This is my remedy for the relief of the country under its present amount of taxes. Subject to such regulations, the amount might even be increased; for, if the money received from industry were expended on the spot, industry would constantly be re-vivified, and even the annuitants and landlords themselves might be eminently useful in promoting civilization and local improvements, by means of their superfluous capital. The remedy may savour of severity; but the disease must be cured, and there is really no other alternative.

To seek to diminish the value of

annuities by renewing a paper circulation, would be to plunge into a vicious circle, and into an abyss from which there could hereafter be no retreat.

What,—exclaim the thousands of public annuitants,—compel us to receive half, or reside in some barbarous district, remote from the society and gaiety of London! Fair expostulation! yet what is the alternative? It is not a preference of benefits that can be offered, but a CHOICE OF EVILS: the parties are in a dilemma either to conform or lose all, from which dilemma there is no ultimate retreat.

The deleterious effects of the non-residence of the receivers is palpable. The circulation or blood of social industry is periodically withdrawn from the provinces, while rents, taxes, and other imposts, remain in full amount, and the deficiency of local circulation has in successive years reduced grain from 120s. to 100s. 80s. 60s. 50s. 40s. and 30s. Every shilling below 70s. has been a diminution of the capital of the farmer, and every shilling below 50s. has operated as a reduction of the rent of the landlord. These numerous and once respectable classes are therefore silently and gradually ruined,—utterly beggared and pauperised! From such a population the interest of the debt cannot continue to be raised; and to pay it till now the boasted Sinking Fund has been absorbed, and every shift of financial ingenuity has been resorted to by Mr. Vansittart. He has adroitly kept it going; but, no doubt, has trusted to the chapter of accidents, or to the elasticity of society, for an escape. The chances, however, have been uniformly against him. He might have hoped something from colonies; but these, owing to a combination of circumstances, are not in a better state than the mother country. He might have calculated on foreign trade; but the eyes of rival nations have been opened to the secret of our strength, and ukases, decrees, and custom-house regulations, have limited our valuable exports; while it is notorious that the United States successfully compete with us in every market. Commerce, too, is of a fleeting character; as we have witnessed in the Hans towns, in Genoa, Venice, and Holland. In short, the chances increase every year against the acknowledged talents of

Mr. Vansittart; and, though the intervening sufferings of the agriculturists and their dependants form no item of fiscal arithmetic, yet they must, as soon as all his shifts fail, operate on his balance-sheet. He may, it is true, have recourse to direct loans, and thus keep up the system a few years longer; but this expedient would only be to aggravate the evils, and to move in a still more vicious circle than that of renewing the Bank-restriction Act, and re-opening the flood-gates of paper currency.

To put the public, in a few words, in possession of the difference to the agricultural interest of the effect of prices raised to a maximum by public loans spent by contractors in the markets, and the prices depreciated by the absence of such factitious purchasers, and by the deficiency of local currency, arising from the periodical drains of *non-resident* landlords and tax-receivers, I have estimated the respective amounts of the leading articles of produce and consumption in the United Kingdom, taking the population at twenty millions:—

	Millions.
Supposing that each person consumes half a pound of meat per day, and the difference of price to be 4d. per lb. the total diminution of cost and return would be	61
Supposing that each person consumes a quarter-loaf per week, and the difference to be 1s. the diminution would be	52
Supposing each person to consume as much agricultural produce of other kinds as make a difference of 3d. per day, it would be	92
Supposing thirty-five millions of loads of hay at 20s. less, and twenty millions of quarters of oats at 20s. less, the difference in return from horse-feed would be	55

Less in 1822 than 1793 to 1815.. 260

Making a difference of upwards of 3l. 3s. per acre in the profits of each acre, on all the cultivated land in the three kingdoms. Add to this 7s. per acre in increased direct and indirect taxes, and 10s. for poor-rates, and the effect of tythe-moduses, we have a total defalcation of 4l. per acre in the profits of farming!

If, however, the former be supposed to have netted 2l. per acre in the period of high prices, then we find that a total loss is now suffered of 2l. per

acre, and hence the obvious difficulty of paying high rents, or even any rent, if other charges are not abated, or the system of allowing non-resident receivers and exhausted currency is not speedily changed.

Of course, in such a calculation, round numbers have been taken, and errors are presumed to balance themselves. But it may be considered, that the effect of the drain from non-residence is, to other effects, as three or four to one.

In regard to purchases of estates, made when prices were raised by the loans spent by contractors, by which the farmer was enabled to pay 30s. or 40s. more per acre than when no such contracts existed; if any wiseacre then gave thirty years' purchase, he gave 45l. or 60l. more than the net value of the estate. Yet such was the folly of the day, and the utter ignorance of the true operation of public loans, that many estates were bought even at forty years' purchase, or at 60l. and 80l. per acre more than their net value! In fact, when the country gentlemen of England encouraged loans to carry on wars against the liberties of other nations, they in effect were mortgaging their own estates; and what they received in extra rents was their share of the mortgage, received through high prices, created by the operation of loans, by means of contractors in the markets. This mortgage was then added to their rent, and the amount treated as a real rent, on which they presumed to live, while madmen were found to give thirty and forty years' purchase! Thus, if a man had 400 acres of land, which in 1790 he let at 30s. per acre, or 500l. and in 1800, owing to loans or mortgages, and consequent high prices, he let the same at 50s. or 1000l.; the extra 500l. was, in truth, his share of an annual loan and a mortgage raised to that amount. But, if in 1801 he felt disposed to sell the same, thirty times the said 1000l. (that is, rent and mortgage together,) or 30,000l. was often greedily given for the same. It frequently happened that two-thirds of the amount was left, or borrowed on mortgage at five per cent. amounting to the 1000l. per annum for interest, to pay which, and leave a surplus, the farmer was racked to 60s. But the delusion is now at an end, though its nature is to this day not understood.

and has never before been explained; Farmers of course cannot continue to pay more than the original 25s. nor even that sum, with extra taxes, rates, and tythes. These purchasers, therefore, besides losing their third of the purchase, find themselves unable to pay the interest of the mortgage, and are, generally, ruined and beggared! It is true that, in many cases, farmers caught at long leases on terms which so included the rent and the annual mortgage; and these likewise are now either beggared and ruined, or verging towards that condition.

Such are the effects of wicked wars on their inflated and purse-proud instigators; and such are the consequences of public ignorance in the first elements of political economy.

I conclude, therefore, that no means exist of restoring the healthy state of society, and promoting a vigorous and efficient local circulation through the entire body of the nation, but by compelling the residence of the receivers among the payers, or by such a compromise of their receipts as should be equivalent to the disadvantages which the payers suffer from the non-residence of the receivers. The country would then be re-invigorated; and, by the aid of commerce, manufactures, and our characteristic industry, we might in due time relieve ourselves from the overwhelming demands of public creditors.

Common-place policy is not adapted to the present exigencies of the nation. One common-place is the increase of the poor-rates; but has not the system created the poor, and are its victims to be first pauperised, and then starved? Another common-place is to inveigh against the provision for the church: but this is only objectionable when collected by commutation in money, after money has doubled its price. Unhappily, common-place topics and common-place policy govern too much the common-place men who find their way into the House of Commons; and, while other recommendations than public spirit and superior talents qualify a man for a senator, the senate must move in subordination to a few who govern by humouring prejudices, and fostering private interests. Hence arises the necessity of some Parliamentary Reform, which should restore to the people such an influence as might return

to the House of Commons other than common-place politicians,—men identified with the people, and chosen by them because equal to the exigencies in which a nation must sometimes be placed, and who would prevent such exigencies as arise from the ambition of a minister, and the folly of a court.

Nov. 7. COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a report of a Committee of the House of Commons on roads from London to Holyhead, and on steam navigation, &c. I meet with this passage:—"It was not till the year 1807, when the Americans began to use steam-boats on their rivers, that their safety and utility were first proved. *But the whole merit of constructing these boats is first due to natives of Great Britain. Mr. Henry Bell, of Glasgow, gave the first model of them to Mr. Fulton, and went over to America to assist him in establishing them.* And Mr. Fulton got the engines he used in his first steam-boat upon Hudson's river, from Messrs. Bolton and Watt."

In justice to the memory and talents of my friend, the late Mr. Fulton, I take upon me to say, that the above statement is not correct. My intimacy with Mr. F. commenced in the year 1796, and continued without interruption till the year 1806, when he went to America. During which time I never heard him mention the name of Mr. Henry Bell; nor do I believe he knew there was such a person in existence, till he was sent out, as I suppose, by Messrs. Bolton and Watt, to superintend the putting together and starting their engine under Mr. Fulton's direction. That he might, in the progress of this work, suggest a useful hint or two, as a practical and experienced engineer, is not unlikely; but to claim any merit in the invention itself is absurd. It might be claimed by every subsequent steam-vessel builder with equal justice, as there are few of them who may not have added some trifling improvements of their own.

If any one has a right to participate in the merit of giving birth to steam-navigation, as far as Mr. Fulton is concerned, it is myself: but my claim, however, will not be thought considerable when I state, that it is founded solely in directing Mr. Fulton's atten-

tion to the subject, in pointing out the mistakes of his predecessors, and in endeavouring to demonstrate the practicability of the undertaking. Possibly I might have thrown out some ideas that he might reduce to practice; but, if I did, they were so trifling as to have escaped my recollection. I furnished him, I remember, with the means of propelling his sub-marine vessel, a rough model of which I had made, and which I afterwards gave as a play-thing to Lord John Russel, then a child, who used to amuse himself by winding it up, (for it went by clock-work,) and setting it afloat on the ponds in the gardens at Woburn.

Soon after my first acquaintance with Mr. Fulton, I took out a patent for some important improvements in the steam-engine. In consequence of the facilities which it promised to afford to steam-navigation, it was Mr. Fulton's intention to have applied it to his steam-boats. It may be necessary to explain why my engine was set aside, and the preference given to Mr. Watt's engine. One of my first engines was made for a company at Wisbeach for grinding corn: it was a six-horse power. The late Mr. Rennie, who executed their mill-work, told them that, if they meant to do business to any extent, they should have an engine of six times the power, and that he knew of a second-hand one that would answer their purpose. Upon this, without further ceremony, my engine was offered to be returned upon the hands of the manufacturer, as not being equal to the power contracted for. A law-suit was the consequence. The affair, however, was referred to arbitration. The arbiter was Mr. Const; the counsel for the manufacturer was the present Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; and the counsel for the adverse party was Mr. (now Judge) Holroyd. The first witness on the part of the defendants was Mr. Rennie, who deposed that he had examined the engine, and seen it work, and that it had not more than the power of two horses. As the manufacturer had only plain honest workmen to bring against this Colossean witness, the cause was given up.

On mentioning this affair (which I could not but consider as a most knavish conspiracy,) to the Duke of Bedford, his grace most kindly offered

to have the engine applied to his grinding and threshing mill at Woburn, which required the full power of six horses. What will be the reader's astonishment when he is told, that for fifteen years it maintained the reputation of being one of the best engines of its size in the kingdom. So much for Mr. Rennie and his evidence.

I have reason to believe, notwithstanding, that Mr. Fulton would have adhered to his engagement with me, as, indeed, he told me himself, had he not been over-ruled by his monied partners, Messrs. Joel Barlow and Levinston, to whom no blame can attach for withdrawing their confidence from that which had been stigmatised as useless by Rennie and his connexions.

Nov. 10. EDMUND CARTWRIGHT.

P.S. There can be no impropriety in giving you a short extract from a letter I lately received from a very scientific and worthy friend of mine. It will show how far back my thoughts dwelt on the possibility of producing loco-motion by steam, whether on land or water; and how solicitous I was to promulgate my ideas on these subjects, that they might be taken up by those who, by their talents and finances, were enabled to carry them into effect. My correspondent, in allusion to Mr. Griffiths's most ingenious steam-carriage, observes, "What a start has taken place in the use of steam-machines. You anticipated, and I may say bespoke, all that has been done by land and by water twenty-five years ago. I remember well telling the late President of the Royal Society of your plans of steam-carriages for ladies to the Opera. Banks, in his playful way, remarked, &c."

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the CALEDONIAN CANAL.

[With a large Plan.]

AFTER a labour of nineteen years, and an expenditure of a million, on this great public undertaking, it has been completed and opened. Considered as a mere work of magnitude, it has not, perhaps, its equal in the world; and its importance in opening a communication between the eastern and western seas, thereby avoiding the dangerous navigation of the Pentland Firth or the English Channel, will be highly prized by the mercantile and other classes.

At ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, October 30, the Lochness steam-yacht, accompanied by two smacks, departed

departed from the Locks of Muirtown, on the first voyage through the Canal, amidst the loud and enthusiastic cheerings of a great concourse of people, and the firing of cannon. The morning was peculiarly favourable, although rather calm; and the banks of the Canal were crowded with spectators, a great number of whom accompanied the party from the Muirtown Locks to the Bridge of Bught; the band of the Invernesshire Militia going on-board at Dochgarroch Lock, and playing "God save the King."

The Act of Parliament for effecting this important inland navigation was passed on the 22d of July, 1803. By a line of locks and rivers Nature seemed to have invited the skill and enterprise of man to the undertaking, and, upon investigation, every part intended to be occupied by the Canal was found, with little abatement, to be very favourable to the purpose. It has been considered as probable, that, in more early ages of the world, the immense chasm (almost two-thirds of the length of which is still occupied by water,) has been nearly open from sea to sea; and that the land which now separates the lochs has been formed from the adjoining mountains, wasted by time, and brought down by torrents from rain. The Commissioners held their first meeting on the 30th of the same month, and set to work with a promptitude not in general so conspicuous in the discharge of public duty. It opens into Loch Beaul, part of the Murray Frith, and, near Clachnacary, ascends by a cluster of four locks. It was found necessary to alter the course of the Ness, by throwing up an embankment of about a thousand yards in length, and twelve feet in height, above the line of ordinary low water in the river.

Near Inverness the soil is so loose, being composed of gravel and sand, that, in pits sunk for trial, the water rose and fell with the tide, and considerable apprehension was entertained that a proper foundation for the locks, and other necessary masonry, would not have been found; but, at length, one place was discovered of sufficient solidity to answer the purpose. The Canal then proceeds through Loch Doughfour, a little loch, which presented the greatest difficulty to the navigation on account of its shallowness, and the quantities of gravel

which are carried with great velocity into, and through it. The navigation then continues to Loch Ness, a distance of about seven miles, the advantageous length and form of which determined the undertaking. It is a noble piece of water, twenty-three miles and three quarters long, and in breadth varies from a mile and a quarter to three quarters of a mile, and is nearly straight from one end to the other. Its shores are bold and commanding, and on each side rise lofty, rocky, and rugged, mountains, irregularly cut into deep gullies, with frightful precipices. The depth of its water is from one hundred and six to one hundred and twenty-nine fathoms in the middle parts; to eighty-five, seventy-five, or less, near its end, to the east. The sides, except the bays, are very steep; the rise being a foot in height to a foot and a half in breadth.

At the western end of this loch stands Fort Augustus, where the foundation of the lock near this fort, and on Loch Ness, is twenty-four feet below the level of the summer surface of the lake, which, varying in its height ten feet, rendered it necessary to cut a new channel for the river through the rock on the north side, in order to get at a solid foundation of rock, the soil being too open to warrant the cutting to so great a depth. The Canal from Fort Augustus ascends about five miles to Loch Oich, which is about three miles in length, and one quarter broad, and is in some parts twenty-six fathoms in depth, and in others only five. This loch is the summit level of the Canal. From the western end of this loch the Canal is continued for about two miles, when it falls into Loch Lochy, a sheet of water ten miles and a half long, and its breadth, at the east end, near three quarters of a mile; from thence it increases, until, in the Bay of Arkeg, it spreads to about a mile and a quarter, and is from seventy-six to seventy-four fathoms deep in many parts. On one side of this loch are high ridges of rocks and ground, descending abruptly into the lake. At the east end of this lake is a complete little harbour, in which there are from ten to five fathoms water, admirably adapted for giving every protection to the Canal, and safe and commodious for ships to lie in.

A new course has been cut for the river Lochy, along the bottom of the bank on the south side, where the Canal occupies the deserted part of the bed of the river, and the lake has been raised twelve feet above its ancient level. The Canal proceeds by Corpach to Loch Eil, which communicates with the Sound of Mull, and is part of the West Sea: At Corpach a sea-lock has been formed, cut out of the rock, and a small basin made within it, capable of admitting a number of vessels with the flowing tide, which, after the gates are closed, may ascend the locks at leisure, of which the whole number will be twenty-five, and the number of lock-gates thirty-eight: these, by being in clusters, are much less expensive than in separate locks, on account of the back of one forming the front of the next; whereas separate locks must be complete in all their parts. Bridges have been constructed of cast-iron; similar to those at the West-India Docks and London Docks, which swing horizontally to each side of the Canal, or lock. At the eastern end of Loch Eil stands Fort William, as far as which there is a safe navigation and harbour for shipping. In this manner the junction of the two seas has been effected.

The Canal is twenty feet deep, fifty wide at bottom, and one hundred and ten feet wide at top, and admits of the passage of thirty-two-gun frigates, and of course of the largest merchant vessels. It was originally intended to have cut the Canal so as to admit of forty-four gun frigates; but not only would the additional cost have been very great, but it was by no means certain that the depth of water in Loch Beaul, near the eastern entrance of the Canal, would safely or conveniently admit the passage of frigates of so large a rate at the ordinary high-water depth. The time of passing a thirty-eight feet lock will be about twenty minutes, a forty feet lock about twenty-two minutes, and a forty-three feet lock twenty-five minutes.

The smallest size of vessels trading to the Baltic is about seventy-five feet in length, twenty-one feet in width, in draught of water twelve feet, and in burden one hundred and twenty tons. The largest size is about one hundred and thirty feet long, thirty-five feet wide, in draught of water nineteen

feet, and in burden six hundred and fifty tons.

This union of the two seas being effected, the amelioration of this part of the Highlands, and of a considerable distance round, must be great and rapid. New sources of industry and enterprise will be opened, new settlements will be established, new towns will rise, the fisheries will be increased, and agriculture will wave, wherever the soil will admit, her golden harvest.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT Coomb farm, contiguous to the Earl of Liverpool's residence, and in the neighbourhood of Kingston, Surrey, there is a well of water which possesses the most surprising qualities as a remedy against that distressing and severe malady, the stone in the bladder. Its virtues unfortunately are little more than locally known, but the astonishing cure which it has effected in the case of Mr. Samuel Jackson, the great currier, Little Windmill-street; merits that its restorative and sanative powers should be more universally diffused. That gentleman long suffered as much as it was possible for human nature to endure, from the intense agony produced by a most confirmed species of stone, and received all the advice which the head of the faculty were able to bestow; but, unfortunately, without the least mitigation of the complaint, arising from their skill. Mr. J. was induced, by the recommendation of a friend, to try the aforesaid water, which he had fetched in large stone bottles, and which he used as his general beverage; and, in less than a fortnight's time, he experienced a mitigation of his complaint: He is now, after two years' trial, completely cured, and is as free from stone or gravel as any personage in the kingdom. This aforesaid water is so beautifully refined and filtered (if I may use the expression) by the hand of nature, that, if it is used for common household purposes for twenty years, it never produces the least sediment or incrustation in the utensil. Knowing the basis of this communication to be founded on truth, I wish to add my small mite to the laudable task of alleviating the sufferings we are all liable to as human creatures.

Cullum-street.

Fer

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBJECTIONS to TALAVERA'S PLAN of RELIEF to the AGRICULTURAL and other INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES; and the PRINCIPLE of a CORN-RENT recommended.

THE disease of the body politic is become too inveterate and alarming to allow of rash and empirical remedies being applied without danger of a dissolution; under this description of remedy, I cannot avoid placing the proposal made in the commencing paragraph of Talavera's letter in your October number, page 226,—I mean with regard to the sweeping enactment by which he proposes to lower by one-half all wages and the prices of corn. What! after corn, and most other agricultural products, are already lowered far more than one-half in price, and the funds, tolls, debts, rents of houses, and the salaries and pensions of public servants, have very rarely suffered any diminution, (the paying off the five per cents. being merely what was originally bargained for, and always expected,) propose now to treat these claims all alike, and reduce them one-half in amount: was ever so unjust and monstrous a proposition made?

I have not included rents of lands in the enumeration above, because it is well known to every one sufficiently competent to put pen to paper on the subject, that these have suffered diminution, in many cases almost to annihilation; and that, except in a comparatively few instances, of rich land cheaply rented, no profits accrue to the farmer, (after paying his tithes, taxes, rates, tradesmen, labourers, &c. and taking the usual interest for his capital employed and risked, whereon to subsist himself and family,) out of which any rent can be paid to the landlord; and, although a great portion of landlords may not yet have materially lessened their claims, or abated or forgiven arrears, and settled with their tenants, yet it must be evident that arrears of rent are, in such cases, cruelly accumulating, which can only be discharged by a sacrifice of the farmer's capital, or more frequently now of his very means of subsistence, his capital being gone already; of which the shockingly numerous sales of farmers' entire stock and furniture, which fill the advertisement-columns of most provincial newspapers, are melancholy proofs.

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As to labourers, properly so called, especially agricultural ones, how can they possibly suffer a diminution of one-half of their wages without a corresponding increase of poor's rates? to say nothing of the misery, and endangering of the public peace, which such a project is calculated to occasion. Hard-hearted and inconsiderate parson-justices, like some in Wiltshire, may have studied and proposed to allow the very minimum of food to the poor, which can keep soul and body together; but these projects will assuredly fail. As to the wages of common artizans and others in great towns, whom I intended to distinguish above from labourers, supposing that steady industry, sobriety, and frugality, were generally exercised by these, and by their families, corresponding with or exceeding those habits in the country labourers, it might in such case seem, that their pay might suffer a great diminution; but, supposing that the difficulty, next to a miracle, could be effected, of suddenly reforming the habits of the "Saint Monday" gin and porter swilling artizans and some labourers of towns, what in such case would become of the revenue? And how, and with the other proposed reductions, could even one-half of the present enormous funded interest, salaries, pensions, &c. continue to be paid?

The proposed exemption of the fundholders, in Talavera's second paragraph, I do not comprehend: how, also, the Bank's own bullion, accumulated in its own coffers, for payment of its promissory notes, held by individuals, can "become disposable national property," I cannot conceive.

If agricultural produce could be supposed to sell at half its present price, which would be about two shillings per bushel for wheat, on the average of all the farmer's sales,—well might the manufacturer and the merchant be capable of opening new channels of export, and find "a remunerating price abroad;" but what, in such case, would become of the whole agricultural population?

The remedies proposed by Talavera would infallibly bring upon us the "evil day" which he thinks to avert; but, whether with sufficient knowledge of his subject, your readers must judge; as they will also on the propriety of the suggestions with which I shall now conclude, viz.—That as

the chief evils affecting the industrious classes, and those under contracts for fixed money-payments, arise from the altered value of the national money; it is the principle of a corn-rent, or reverting to wheat as a standard, by which to measure and estimate the original value of, and by which to reduce now these monied engagements, which can alone cure these evils: but, unfortunately, no authentic and general tables of averages exist, which might show the averages of one, of two, of three, &c. years' prices of wheat, as recorded weekly in the London Gazette, ending with and including each weekly return therein; although such proposed tables have, some time ago, and again lately, been described and strongly recommended by a sensible writer in the Farmer's Journal newspaper.

BRITANNIA.

*St. Pancras; Oct. 10.**For the Monthly Magazine.*

EXTRACTS from a JOURNAL of METEOROLOGY and NATURAL HISTORY kept at HARTFIELD, for the purpose of recording FACTS which illustrate the PROGNOSTICS of ATMOSPHERIC CHANGES, and the INFLUENCE of PECULIARITIES of WEATHER on ANIMAL and VEGETABLE LIFE.

By T. FORSTER, M.B. F.L.S.

Member of the Astronomical Society of London, &c.

[Dr. T. Forster proposes to communicate this Journal to us monthly, each number including the period between the 20 days of the two foregoing months. Few observations having been made during the last month, the present article contains the observations made since last Midsummer, including those made during a tour on the continent.]

JUNE 20, 1822.—Cloudy, with N.E. wind. Ther. 67. *Verbascum virgatum*, *V. thapsus*, and *V. lychnitis*, in flower.

— 22.—*Scabiosa atropurpurea* in flower. The sky exhibited to-day a vast variety of beautiful modifications of cloud; the atmosphere was what is usually termed highly electrified, and the clouds very red at sun-set.—Ther. 73°; bar. 30.00.

— 23.—The phenomena of yesterday were followed to-day by very hot weather. *Lilium bulbiferum* in blow.

July 9.—A soft air and cloudy day, followed by rain. I noticed among patients the prevalence of vertigo, and other head-diseases; indeed they

have been very prevalent in Sussex during the present summer solstice.

— 17.—Travelling between Calais and Boulogne, I noticed millions of butterflies, covering the fields for many miles: I never before witnessed such a prodigious quantity of them. *Cichorium intybus* common by all the road-sides.

— 28.—Ascended Mount Jura, where I noticed *Campanula rotundifolia* and *Campanula alpina*; the former very abundant.

— 29.—A remarkable instance occurred on this and the two following days of the coincidence of violent and mischievous storms of thunder and lightning. This evening one of the most violent storms ever witnessed occurred as I was passing between Gex and Noyon, about 6 P.M.*

— 30.—A repetition of violent storms to-day followed the lodgment of clouds on the tops of the mountains of Savoy: several persons were killed, and vineyards destroyed. The thermometer stood at 84° at Lausanne at mid-day. I have accounts, which I hope shortly to publish, of violent storms which occurred at the same time in various parts of Europe; which confirms an opinion I have long entertained of the simultaneous occurrence of similar phenomena in distant parts of the world.

Aug. 6.—I noticed to-day that small field-mice were particularly numerous all along the road-side through Alsace, from Bale to Colmar, and thence to Strasbourg. I noticed the stork, *Ciconia alba*, on the wing. The last swift, *Hirundo apus*, seen at Strasbourg.

— 15.—*Butomus umbellatus* and *Senecio paludosus* very common, and in flower, by the sides of the canals in Holland.

Sept. 18.—Falling stars common to-night; they foreboded wind from the east, which followed on the 19th.

Oct. 17.—The last swallow, *Hirundo rustica*, seen.

— 19.—An unusually violent shower of rain and hail. Erysipelas prevails much, particularly among the lower classes of people.

Hartwell; Oct. 21.

T. F.

N.B.—This Journal will be continued daily, with more copious observations, beginning with the 20th of October.

* I have already published an account of this storm, and those which occurred coincidentally, and therefore I was not minute in my account in this Journal.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following account of German husbandry, obligingly furnished by my request by the Count Veltheim de Harbké, together with particulars of the stock and management of his estate at Harbké, held in hand, I should have sent to the Magazine some time since, but I had mislaid the Count's letter.

J. LAWRENCE.

Somers Town; Sept. 11.

"Our plan of cultivation is, with very few exceptions, and under certain modifications, dependant on local circumstances; the same with the ancient Roman system, or the three-field culture,—a method which in this country is equally adapted to both large and small estates. The first field, called winter-field, is sown with rye and wheat, and usually with equal portions of both sorts of corn.

"The second field, called the summer-field, is sown with barley and oats. Of the third field, called the fallow-field, two-thirds are sown with herbs, ligumes, and roots,—such as clover, lucerne, &c. pease, vetches, beans, lentils, cabbage, turnips, and potatoes. The remaining third of the fallow-field, in course, the ninth part of the whole arable ground, lies untilled, (in the English phrase, a naked fallow,) and affords pasture for the sheep, which feed on it during the summer, as they do likewise on the wood pastures. There is, moreover, a proportional part of the whole estate appropriated to permanent meadows.

"On almost all the large estates in our parts, the whole stock of cattle is fed throughout the year in the yards or the stables; during the summer with clover, lucerne, &c.; the winter, with roots and greens, as turnips, potatoes, cabbages, and clover-hay. The poorer husbandmen drive their cattle in summer chiefly to the wood pastures. The sheep generally, with the cattle, feed during the summer on the woods and fallows; during the winter, in stables, on clover-hay and pease-straw, also with corn or pease, and sometimes oil-cake. On our great estates are generally found large-sized and improved breeds of cattle, either of Swiss or Dutch extraction, with Merino sheep. Hogs, improved either by English or Hungarian stocks, are bred for sale on extensive estates, especially on those which have exten-

sive breweries or distilleries; but small proprietors seldom breed more pigs than for their home consumption.

"*System of Management at Harbké.*
"This estate contains about 3000 German acres of arable fields and meadows, and 4000 acres of woodland and pasture; on which are now employed ten sets of working horses, four in a team. These are usually purchased, rising two years old, in Hanover, and are chiefly the produce of English Yorkshire half-bred stallions. They are a large-sized, powerful, and active, breed of horses, endowed with that degree of speed required by the present improved state of agriculture.

"The cattle consist of 150 head, of the Swiss breed, from the canton of Freyburg. Their use consists in the produce of the dairy, and of beef and veal for the household; but oxen are not employed in tilling the ground. The flocks of Merino sheep amount to 2000 head.

"Hogs 200, produced by a cross of large English boars with the German sows. The English boars have long pendulous ears, are very large, but fatten and propagate slowly. The crossed breed is free from several of those defects, and at the same time retains some of the superior qualities of the English boar.

"The whole of this estate is managed, under my own superintendance, by one principal and two subordinate stewards, having under their direction an adequate number of servants and day-labourers. There is moreover upon the domain a very considerable brewery, with brick and tile kilns, &c. Also a small stud of high-bred horses, oriental and English, and eight brood mares.

"It may be necessary to advert to a branch of rural administration not usually annexed in England to the management of estates; I mean the care of woods and forests. As we are situated in the northern parts of Germany, almost entirely destitute of true pit-coal, as we do not abound in *bovey-coal*, or brown coal, and turf, wood is our chief fuel; in course, the proper management and preservation of our forests is matter of equal necessity and profit. In these parts we have *loaf-wood*, as oak, elm, beech, plane, and the superior timber. Our forests consist of both timber and underwood. As to the first, the forest is divided

divided into fourscore and hundred portions, one of which is felled every year. The second, or underwood, is left in fifteen or twenty divisions; one of which is cut each year. The woods, when the timber-trees are grown so high, that their tops and branches cannot be injured by the browsing of cattle, afford good pasture, but chiefly for sheep and hogs; which last, in years productive of acorns and beech-mast, make themselves thoroughly fat."

The sheep-houses at Harbké are very extensive, with ample conveniences for wintering, washing, shearing, and every purpose of that husbandry. On since consulting the Count, relatively to the inferiority of Anglo-Merino wool, his opinion decidedly is, that the superiority of the Continental fleece results entirely from the sheep being housed in winter, and the wool defended from the injurious effects of frost, and kept in a constant state of genial and productive warmth. Count Veltheim, being a member of the Brunswick states, was in 1821 elected their second president. They assembled on business of great importance to the landed interest, in consequence of certain changes in the Prussian legislative measures. J. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

IT has been noticed, that in certain parish churches in Durham the celebrated new Marriage Act was read instead of a sermon last Sunday. This seems to me a heinous indignity to the Almighty, inasmuch as it is converting the house consecrated to His service into a school for the propagation of human instead of divine laws. But still I think the course pursued by the Durham reverends attaches no blame upon them, considering the length of the Act, and the impatience and disgust which the reading of it must have excited in the hearers, and possibly in the reverend gentlemen themselves; and doubtless their conduct in this affair met with less disapprobation from their respective congregations than would have been manifested if they had thought proper not only to read the whole of the Act, but to read a more than ordinarily long sermon thereon, which was the course pursued last Sunday in the parish of which I am an inhabitant, near Bishopsgate-street, where the minister

detained his hearers half an hour beyond the ordinary time, insulting their feelings, and dishonouring the office which he fills, by expatiating on the benign consequences which must result from the operation of the adorable new Marriage Act,—an Act which in his judgment seems the most expedient, and withal the most wise and christian-like that ever proceeded from our omniscient legislators. This young expounder of dark things admits that the old marriage-laws were imperfect, and framed by mere *ignoramuses*, without having a due regard to the principles of Christianity. What a blessed ordinance must that be which prevents old sinners, of fifty years' standing and upwards, from marrying, because they are unable to procure legal testimony that they are above twenty-one years of age!

Well might the reverend and devout young preacher complain of the stiff-necked wickedness of the people at despising such a religious law as this, and deriding the gracious inventors of it. Well might he declaim with a loud voice against the ungodliness of the people at suspecting the wisdom of Parliament, and thinking and insinuating that laws were made by it contrary to the will of Heaven; and inconsistent with the precepts of our Saviour. Well might he exhort his hearers to repentance from their political sins, and point out to them the path of humility and submission.

Notwithstanding the serious exhortations of this young man to his hearers to receive the new Marriage Act with becoming decency and gratitude; notwithstanding his loud praises of the wisdom and the goodness of the present Parliament; notwithstanding his animated assurances that the present Marriage Act was an especial blessing, as it were, from heaven; notwithstanding his zealous denunciations against those who condemn it;—in spite of all his efforts, there was scarcely an individual of the congregation who was not sensible enough to be disgusted at it, and who did not visibly evince his displeasure with the sermon of this new-marriage-act advocate. C. A.

Clifton-street; Oct. 17.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

AMONG the various improvements in every department, I am surprised

AN CANAL.

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the **Western SEA.**



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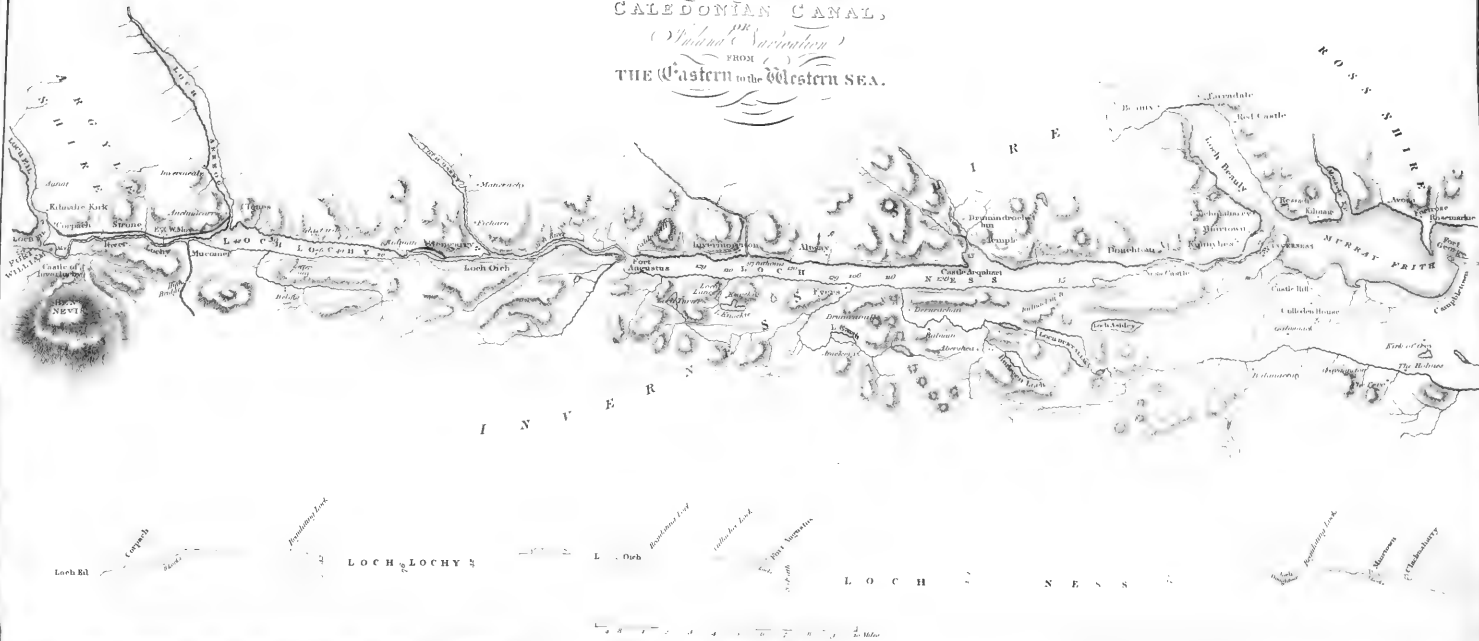
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Scale of Statute Miles

prised nothing has been adopted in this country to prevent the frequent recurrence of imposition and abuse constantly to be met with among hackney-coach drivers. Is it impossible to adopt the French mode in that particular? At Paris you have no altercation with the driver of a hackney-coach: the rule there is, the coachman can demand, if you take him by the hour, forty sous (twenty pence) for the first hour, and thirty sous (fifteen pence) for every succeeding hour. And, if you hire the coach for the *course* or drive, you pay thirty sous; in which *course* or drive you may make the circuit of Paris if you do not stop; but, if you order the coachman to stop, only for a few minutes, it is considered another fare, and you must pay thirty sous more; and so on, as often as you check the driver. This is all understood, and no dispute ever occurs. On quitting the vehicle the coachman expects two sous to drink, and never asks for more.—Another excellent plan I met with in France, though that is not a government concern here: I mean the numbering the places as they are taken in the public stages; so that he who is first to take his place has a ticket and receipt given him, with No. 1 on it, and so on in succession with every passenger. VIATOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REVOLUTION making the GRAND TOUR
of the CIVILISED WORLD!

PHILOSOPHERS and philanthropists never had so great a reason to wish to live as at this moment, in order to witness the progress and effect of the mighty machinery which is at present moving and operating on the whole moral world. There is scarcely a corner of it, however remote, which is not more or less impregnated by the great principle which has called up social man to reflect generally, and in particular instances to act in a manner as if endowed with new powers, or inspired with more elevated sentiments, than appear to have belonged to his nature for many centuries back. All this, however, has not arisen from any new creation; it was in the mind before; but a concurrence of circumstances, over which power and cunning could not exercise their usual control, have brought it to light; in like manner as the plough, in making a deeper furrow than ordinary in the soil, exposes to the air and

other elements unknown, or at least unexpected, seeds for vegetation and expansion, by which a new face is, as it were, given to the ground. The discovery of letters, and the consequent education, are the implements of culture to the mind, as the ploughshare is to the earth.

What a subject of contemplation and exultation to the benevolent man! He sees the gradual, though slow, approach to that ameliorated condition of his fellow-creatures, which to the fanciful might justify the expectation of the certain approach to the new and delightful order of things denominated the Millennium. The bat-eyed politician alone shuts his eyes or averts his face from the stream of light, which threatens an approaching effulgence that his dark imagination shudders at. His habits, his conversations, but, above all, his interests, contribute to induce him to wish things may remain as they have long been.

Self-interest is the most powerful in sway of all the passions which inhabit the human breast; and to this impulse chiefly may be ascribed the stand which kings and their ministers make against every alteration in their government, which may transfer the smallest portion of influence or power from their own scale into that of the people. Although in theory such persons cannot,—nay, dare not,—deny that a due liberation of power is the basis on which the British Constitution is founded, yet in practice they are always ready to give a preponderance to the regal and aristocratical scale against the democratical one. With all this disposition to injustice and partiality in the great, yet, as in the end numbers constitute strength, the people must ultimately prevail.

The great object of the humane reformer is to obtain the wholesome, the necessary change, without those shocks, those convulsions, which have for a moment made the good man consider whether the new order of things be desirable at so dear a rate. There is, however, nothing in human experience better ascertained, than that abuses in government, allowed to accumulate, are always attended with greater violence in their removal. This was witnessed in France, and will be witnessed, it is to be feared, in other countries.

It has been said by one of the most distinguished writers and reformers of
the

the last century, that he saw no reason why an error or abuse of government might not, as soon as discovered, be removed for the convenience and benefit of the body-politic, as freely and as easily as you would throw off a part of, or add to, the clothing of the body-natural in weather too hot or too cold. But the truth is, and it is highly painful to contemplate the fact, that when men with prescribed or limited powers have transgressed the bounds set to their authority, they are at once unwilling, and even afraid, to recede a single step within the original confines marked out for them, under the apprehension that their conduct may be arraigned as well as complained of. They place themselves in the condition and situation of usurpers, and yet whosoever accuses them as such is regarded as a deadly enemy, whose existence is thought incompatible with their own safety. All this was openly manifested in the laws and actions of the National Convention of France. That assembly was called together expressly to dispose of royalty, and to declare by what species of government France should in future be ruled. They declared for a republic; and in so doing they completed the work assigned to them, and here their authority should have ended: but, under the colour of the good of the country from the exigency of the times, they (like the Parliament of England elected for three years, but constituting itself septennial,) continued to legislate as a self-constituted body; and hence, from this derogation and assumption, the members became every day more conscious of their deviation from national rectitude, and grew apprehensive of feeling the weight of national punishment. Their laws therefore, though rigidly enforced, had less of national approbation, because they wanted the sanction of constitutional or national delegation; and hence the dreadful confusion among the legislators, the constituted authorities, and the people; and the direful civil war between the republican armies and those generally denominated royal, but made up of the dissatisfied of every class, who, denying the lawfulness of the Convention, refused to submit to its authority. With the termination of those tragic acts let the curtain fall; and may the sad catastrophe never attend upon a revolution again. It was a revolution

sui generis. Its like had never been witnessed. That in England, a century and a half before, was unlike to it in almost every respect. The more recent one in North America had scarcely any thing in common with it; though complete in its effect, it had nothing of that turbulence in its progress which harrows up the feelings of the historian who treats of it. It is true that independence was not obtained in this last instance without much loss of blood; but the individual acts of cruelty on either side, in its pursuit, were but few. Its cause and course were admitted by the impartial philosopher to be great injustice on the one hand, and lawful resistance on the other; and in its effect it appears to have left scarcely a vestige of revenge or regret in the minds of the survivors on either side of the question. May it be so with the parties concerned in the other portion of that interesting quarter of the world.

No man, fifty years ago, could have dreamt that at so short a distance of time, in countries so remote, so many millions of men would be witnessed in arduous and determined contention for the recovery of those rights, which it might appear wonderful how, as rational animals, they were ever bereft of.

If geologists have thought it proper in their histories to lay circumstances and forms before their readers, to prove the antiquity of the world beyond the ordinary chronology, what might not the philosophic historian say upon the subject in question towards the same end! What ages upon ages must it not have taken to dispossess thinking, feeling man, of those rights of nature which are still the boast of certain of our fellow-creatures in distant parts of the earth; to bind him up, as it were, unconditionally, in social masses of personal property, which we behold now under the sway of; and at the absolute control of, a Cham of Tartary, a Czar of Muscovy, a Sophi of Persia, or an Emperor of Turkey!

How humiliating to man in his enlightened condition, to behold hereditary folly and descendant cruelty lord it over the lives and property of his fellow men; and even to see those whose ancestors, at no very distant periods back, were regarded as the wisest and best of mankind, treated with brutality, as containing within their bosoms the seeds of that heroism and

and virtue for which they were renowned and distinguished in the field and in the senate.

Can any one inhabitant of this earth, erect in posture, feel indifferent to the fate of the heroes of the Morea. Struggling for more than life, because to their life, were they to succumb, slavery would be attached: slavery of the worst kind; since they would not be put on a level with the ordinary subjects, or rather slaves, of the empire. The epithet of *Christian*, in its derogatory and contemning sense, would be added to *dog*, and they would be chastised more severely than any brute-master ever chastised that generous animal.

It is not easy to conjecture how great a space of time the benign principle of regeneration may require to accomplish its end. A philosopher has nothing to do with dates of time and place: he beholds the progress with great interest, but is not unconscious, that while some small portions of a vast empire at this moment are warming and illuminating by the sun of reason, there are others, larger and more remote, which are not yet penetrated by even one single ray. He nevertheless comforts himself with the sentiments inspired by an English poet, in the following verse of his admired Ode to Liberty:—

The angel Freedom, from celestial wing,
O'er ev'ry clime new bliss shall bring,
Dissolve the mental frost that reigns
On silent Lapland's dark domains,
Cheer the black natives of the burning
zone,
And bid to all the rights of all be known.
October 9. YRREP.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION of the ISLE of RHE, on
the COAST of GASCONY.

(From the Journal des Voyages of Aug. 1822.)

THIS island is interesting from its geographical position, the variety of its productions, and the active industry of the inhabitants: also to Englishmen from historical recollections.

Familiarised from their earliest years with the sea that surrounds them, the islanders form excellent mariners; habitual exercise inures them to labours the most toilsome. Of 20,000 inhabitants that compose the population, 4000 are seamen.

The west coast of the island is lofty,

steep, and inaccessible, destitute of every sort of road or haven; this being the outer side, and towards the ocean, it becomes a natural rampart against the waves and enemies. The interior coast, towards the main land, is, on the contrary, indented with numerous creeks, roads, and havens, that afford excellent shelter where the navigation is often dangerous. The best and principal roads are those of St. Martin, Lallotte, and Arche.

In point of extent, the island is five leagues in length, by one in breadth. Within this compass, which will allow 1600 inhabitants to every square league, are reckoned eight communes, one of which includes St. Martin, a small neat town, with about 4000 inhabitants. Here reside the consuls and foreign agents, and there are several mercantile houses and capitalists of respectability. Next to St. Martin is Lallotte; the population of the town is about 3000; its harbour and road are excellent.

The soil of the island, though not in general elevated, is uneven and hilly; it is very well cultivated, and covered with vineyards, though nearly destitute of trees and umbrage. Its chief productions are wines, brandies, vinegar, and salt.

The product of wines amounts, one year with another, to 60,000 tons; of which 10,000 are red wines, and the rest white. They mostly have a taste of the soil, but are preferred to the wines of Saintonge and Aunis, as they will keep and improve in sea-voyages. They find a ready market in the United States, in Norway, Prussia, Holland, and in the ports of Brittany, Normandy, and Picardy.

About 10,000 tons of white vinegar are made annually, which is preferred to all others, from its superior qualities. They dispose of it at Marans, Bourdeaux, Rochefort, Normandy, and the North. Prices vary from 120 to 130 francs the ton.

Their brandies amount to 20,000 hogsheads, vendible at the same markets as their wines; they are highly esteemed for their excellent taste, and the facility that attends their exportation.

Salt also constitutes a source of profit: the product amounts to about 40,000 quintals of a fine grey salt, which goes to Ostend, Bremen, Bergen, the cod-fishery, &c. These are collected

collected from their salt-pans, connected with drains and ditches that run into the sea, and which are covered with sail-cloths.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Farey says, "it is not true, that beneath the line or level of high water, fresh water can be obtained by digging on the sandy shore, excepting only in those cases or spots where large quantities of land-water (derived in all instances from previous rains, snows, or dews,) are passing through such sand in its way to the ocean, as its lowest vent, or place of discharge: in all other cases a hole sunk in the sea-sand would be wholly, or partially, filled with salt-water left in such sand by the retiring of the tide." And, according to Bacon, (*Sylva Sylv.*) "Caesar thought that all sea-sands had natural springs of fresh water." "But," says Bacon, "it is plain that it is sea-water, because the pit filleth according to the measure of the tide." "And," adds Capt. Layman, "the fresh water (in the pits) ebbed and flowed with the tide." Now, supposing Bacon to have been a mere theorist, which, from his confident manner of describing this phenomenon, and his known assiduity in attempting to penetrate the secrets of nature, there is no reason to believe, yet have we here the positive, matter-of-fact testimony of Captain Layman, that the water in the pits ebbed and flowed with the tide.

Therefore, notwithstanding the ingenious and scientific arguments of Mr. Farey, we ought to pause before we subscribe to his opinion, that "Capt. L. essentially errs in stating the principles on which he attempts to account for the phenomenon, and as to the general applicability of his method." For its ebbing and flowing with the tide, if not conclusive, is an important fact towards proving, that the fresh water thus obtained is sea-water purified by percolation through the sand.

Feeling an interest in this question, from its evident general utility, I have made some inquiries among my nautical friends, with a view to ascertain both the truth and the cause of this phenomenon. Several captains of ships with whom I am acquainted, and who spent the greater part of their lives at sea, have told me that the

practice is very common; that, on various parts of the coast of Africa, and in other parts of the world, they have frequently obtained water by this method; but, I am bound in candour to add, that they all agreed that the water so obtained had a brackish taste, and was not so good for many purposes as river-water. This, however, which appears to be an additional proof that the water in the pits is sea-water, freshened by percolation through the sand, was probably occasioned by the shallowness of their pits; for, their usual method of making the experiment, I find, was to dig a hole in the sand, and sink therein a tub, to keep up the sides. A trial upon this scale can hardly be said to produce the desired effect. Bacon says, "Dig a pit upon the sea-shore, somewhat above the high-water mark, and sink it as deep as the low-water mark, and as the tide cometh in, it will fill with water fresh and potable." There is a wide difference between sinking a tub in a hole in the sand, and digging a pit of the depth, and consequent capacity, described by Bacon. There is another point wherein there is a remarkable coincidence between the observations of Bacon and Capt. Layman. The latter tells us, that the water from the pits was "more pure and free from earthy salts than river-water." And the former says, "all earth hath in it a kind of nitrous salt, from which sand is more free; and, besides, earth doth not strain the water so finely as sand."

Will Capt. Layman have the goodness to state whether he dug his pits above the high water-mark, and to what depth? J. FITCH.

Stepney, Oct. 3.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONGST the many valuable and practical hints for social improvements, which your pages have successively contained, you gave in p. 106 of your September number, the letter of Mr. James Gilbertson, of Hertford, stating the mode in which his tallow-melting house had been rendered innocuous to his neighbours, who often previously had complained bitterly thereof; and, very properly, the same subject was revived in p. 284 of your October number.

I am happy, therefore, as a constant reader of your work from its commencement,

mencement, and one who has watched, and frequently observed permanent good to arise out of, the notifications which you have from time to time judiciously made and widely circulated, to mention, that, happening a few days ago to converse with a considerable tallow-chandler, who resides in the north-west part of London, and asking him if he was a reader of your Monthly Magazine, he replied in the negative, but added, that he had lately received an official letter, calling his attention to an improvement described therein, by which the possibility of his tallow-melting being offensive to his neighbours might, as he understood, be prevented, and that he intended forthwith to examine into, and adopt, so great an improvement.

At my request, the chandler has sent me a copy of the official letter alluded to, only omitting therein the names of places and persons; but which, nevertheless, he separately furnished, (and they are, in confidence; sent to you,) but wished them not to be published at present; and which letter, I trust you will concur with me in thinking, is calculated to do much good when generally known, and when, as I doubt not will happen, circulars of the same nature are sent from other paving-boards, vestries, or other public bodies having the care of the streets of London and other great towns, and on whom devolve the duties of preventing nuisances of all kinds, in or adjacent to the same.

Circular from the Board of Commissioners for Paving, Lighting, Cleansing, &c. the District of the Parish of _____ in the County of Middlesex, to all Tallow Chandlers and Melters of Fat, residing in the said District.

SIR, October —, 1822.

THE attention of this Board has on various occasions been called, by petitions from the inhabitants of the streets and places within its jurisdiction, (which extends to the removal or prevention of nuisances,) complaining of the great annoyance and nuisance experienced from the melting of kitchen-stuff or tallow, for the making of candles, in or adjacent to such streets, and praying the removal of such nuisances. Out of a regard for the means of livelihood of the tallow-chandlers so complained against, and considering the property which most of them had embarked in fitting-up their melting-houses, or as good-will of their businesses, the commissioners have hitherto been reluctant to interfere, except in some new or grossly-

offensive cases; because they were, at those times, uninformed of any practicable mode of preventing the escape and diffusion in the streets of the offensive effluvia alluded to; or with any remedy, but forcing the discontinuance of the tallow-melting complained of.

But, having lately had read to them, from Sir Richard Phillips's "Monthly Magazine," for September 1822, p. 107, an account, by Mr. James Gilbertson, a tallow-melter of Hertford, Herts, of a very simple addition made to his melting coppers, by which the steam and effluvia therefrom are made to descend, and then pass up through the fire employed beneath to heat the coppers; the commissioners have now thought it their duty to the inhabitants and the public, to call your particular attention to the above circumstance; in the hope, that, either by the mode Mr. Gilbertson has adopted, or by some other effectual mode, you will in future contrive to entirely prevent any offensive effluvia, from the melting of kitchen-stuff or tallow in your house or premises, from escaping into the public streets or places; and thereby prevent future complaints coming before this Board; which, as now informed on the subject, would not feel itself justified in dismissing any well-supported complaints, as often heretofore have happened.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
_____ Clerk.

By order of the Commissioners.

Mr. _____

In the course of making some very recent inquiries on the subject of the improvement stated by Mr. Gilbertson, I have heard, from other sources, that Messrs. S. and T. Morgan, tallow-chandlers and melters, of No. 18, Tottenham-Court Road, at an earlier period than that referred to by Mr. Gilbertson, had, after very considerable expence, succeeded in so altering their coppers, as effectually to destroy the steam and smell therefrom, when melting tallow or stuff; so that the most delicate constitutions will not, they say, be inconvenienced thereby; and it gave me pleasure to learn, and I am happy here to state, that their improvement is free for any of the trade to see and adopt: this is as it should be; and, though feeling gratitude to Mr. Gilbertson for first giving publicity to the improvement, and to these gentlemen for allowing its inspection in a more accessible situation than Hertford, I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will promptly afford part of a page for any melter or boiler who may be pleased

to describe his adopted mode of effectually curing a long-complained-of evil, and permit its inspection by those interested.

Mr. Gilbertson truly observes, that kitchens and wash-houses, which necessarily are situated under many good town-houses, may, in the mode he has adopted, be prevented from sending up into such houses the disagreeable and injurious smells and damps from steam, which now are too common. Brewing, likewise, by similar adaptations, may be carried on upon many private premises, from whence, now, its smell and steam exclude the practice. In large towns there are also tripe-boilers, cat and dog's-meat boilers, glue, size, and varnish, makers, and a large class of other tradesmen, who use coppers or boilers, the fumes and steams from which are now woefully offensive in their several neighbourhoods; most or all of which inconvenience might be prevented, and I presume to hope, ere long will be so, through the efforts of other boards or vestries, and the corporation of London patriotically imitating the example which now has been set them.

WESTMINSTERENSIS.

* * The editor begs to add his opinion, that there are many trades and manufactories carried on in London, and other places, wherein great and essential improvements have taken place, more or less recently, and been less or more generally adopted; and which, in no slight or indirect way, concern the public comfort and welfare; which improvements, nevertheless, are but partially known and used; and, particularly, have not yet had the opportunity of being adopted in other practicable ways and situations; like the new adoptions of the improved tallow-melter's coppers, last alluded to by his valued correspondent above: to all notifications of this kind, his pages will ever be open, and the names of parties, &c. communicated to the editor, (for authenticity and private use,) withheld therein, whenever the same may be wished.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS ON WALES,

From Griffith Tudor, at Pistiniog, to his friend Frank Wilmot at Oxford.

LETTER III.

Welsh Poetry—Aneurin—The Gododin and Odes of the Months.

MY DEAR WILMOT,—You have my hearty thanks for your long epistle, which has just reached me; and, more particularly, for the free and honest remarks it contains on

both mine. Partial as you may suppose me to be to our national minstrelsy, I can still feel the justice of your strictures upon it. It is, indeed, as you truly observe, according to our present notions of poetry, more artificial than natural, better qualified to win the ear than to captivate the imagination or instruct the judgment. And for all this I endeavoured to account, in my last letter, by referring it to that association with the strains of the musician, which it has established from time immemorial. But will you be bold enough to assert, that this was not the most prominent characteristic of all ancient minstrelsy? Take, for example, that of Amphion and Orpheus, who charmed not only the brute creation, but made even sticks and stones alive to the “mazy riming soul of melody,” as they sang their poetical incantations to the sound of their lyres. And I verily believe, that when the Roman orator spoke of “stirring up the very stones of Rome to mutiny,” his oration would not have evaporated in a mere rhetorical flourish, had he fortunately possessed the skill of either of the aforesaid musicians. But, jesting apart, does it not strike you, my dear Frank, as it does me most forcibly, that to gratify the ear, and the ear only, was the grand aim of the primitive poetry of all countries; and that the character in which the Muse now appears, as the charmer of our fancy and the enlightener of our understanding, is in reality the more artificial one? Originally a mere minstrel, in the simplest sense of the word, she has become by turns a painter, a logician, a philosopher, and a divine; from the unsophisticated child of nature she has grown into the accomplished pupil of academics and of schools. If I am right in this, the distinguishing feature of Welsh poetry, which you deem so much against it, if no proof of its progressive advances in the scale of refinement, is at least an unquestionable mark of its ancient origin. Concede to me but this, and I will ask no more, until you have attained your meditated proficiency in my native tongue; when I shall expect you will also admit, that the metrical beauties of the Cambrian Muse make some amends for her deficiency in those other acquirements, which you deem so essential.

When I closed my last letter, it was
my

my intention to take you by surprise in this, by starting some new theme, which should have no connexion with what I have already handled; but your urgent entreaty to know something of our most eminent bards obliges me to alter my plan; and, accordingly, to make an easy transition from poetry to its professors, from the art to the artists.

The poetical history of the Cymry, or Welsh, embraces two remarkable epochs, at least as far as concerns the poets of whom we have any remains. These are the sixth and twelfth centuries, when our native *awen* appears to have shone with a lustre which succeeding ages have not been able to rival. The chief luminaries of the first period are—Aneurin, Llywarch the aged, and Taliesin; the two former natives of Cambria, or North Britain, and the latter of Wales. There flourished during the same time other poets, a few of whose effusions still survive, and among whom Merddin deserves to be particularised; but the three I have before mentioned have ever been held in the highest estimation, as well for their poetical merit, as for the historical value of their productions. But I foresee that even a cursory notice of one only of this hardie triumvirate will supply materials for a long letter: I shall therefore reserve the account of the other two, as well as the consideration of the second epoch of Welsh poetry, for a more seasonable opportunity.

Were I to act in compliance with our national prejudice upon this point, I should begin with Taliesin; who, as having been born and nurtured amongst our mountains, is more emphatically Welsh than either of the other two. But I prefer adhering to the order I have adopted, as Aneurin is the author of the longest and most important of all the ancient poems that have descended to our times.

Aneurin, then, was a native of that part of the kingdom now called Northumberland, and anciently inhabited by the Ottadini, a name derived, in all probability; from the Welsh *Gododini*, implying the inhabitants of a region bordering on the coverts. Our bard was born during the close of the fifth, or commencement of the sixth, century; and was one of a very numerous progeny, amongst whom the celebrated Gildas is also numbered, unless, as has been plausibly conjectured, Aneurin

and Gildas are to be considered as different names for the same individual.* The father of Aneurin was Caw, a distinguished chieftain of that warlike age, and was compelled by the troubles of the times to seek, with his family, an asylum in Wales.

There is no certain account of the early life of our poet; but, when arrived at the age of manhood, we find him opposed to the Saxons amongst the other defenders of his native soil. This we learn from his own testimony, in the principal poem which he has left us, written on the disastrous battle of Catteraeth, in which he was engaged. The result of this conflict deprived his father of his territory, and drove him and his family to the exile I have already alluded to. However, the bard himself had the good fortune to escape unhurt from the bloody field; a circumstance which he ascribes, like Horace on a similar occasion, to the sacredness of his poetical character. For, after noticing the very few chieftains who had the same good fortune, he observes,

And I too was saved from the spilling of my blood,
As the recompense of my fair song.

The corresponding expression of the Roman lyrist you will readily call to mind.

From this time Aneurin became a resident in Wales. His father appears to have had some territory assigned to him in Anglesey; but the bard took refuge amongst the associates of Cadog the Wise, at his college in South Wales, where, in all probability, he spent the residue of his days. It was perhaps in this retreat, the resort of the learned and pious of that age, that Aneurin contracted the intimacy with Taliesin, to which both bards bear testimony, and which the congeniality of their genius and disposition must have favoured in a peculiar degree. Our poet died about the year 570; and, according to the Historical Triads, his death was occasioned by the blow of an axe from the hands of an assassin. That Aneurin was held in high repute by his cotemporaries is evident, from the epithets by which he has

* This is the opinion of Dr. Owen Pughe, in his "Cambrian Biography," and which he founds upon two circumstances. The first is, that Gildas appears to be a mere translation of Aneurin; and the second, that Aneurin and Gildas never occur together in the enumeration of the children of Caw in our old manuscripts.

been distinguished in the Triads, and other ancient Welsh records, where "Aneurin of the flowing muse," and "Aneurin, monarch of the bards," are his ordinary appellations.

Such is the outline, which the few notices that time has left us enable me to give you, of the life of the Ottadian bard; and, when you reflect upon the remoteness of the age in which he lived, and on its unenlightened and turbulent character, you will allow that much more could hardly have been expected. The poems ascribed to Aneurin are two,—the Gododin, and the Odes of the Months. The first of these is the one I have already alluded to, in which he sings of the battle of Cattaeth, so fatal to the independence of his country. This is the only Welsh poem which has any pretension to an epic character, and even that not according to the rules laid down by Aristotle and Bossu. It is more properly an heroic poem, consisting of a series of encomiastic or elegiac stanzas, in which the bard celebrates his fellow-chieftains who fell in the calamitous fight. These he represents as amounting to 363; and it is thought by some that the number of stanzas in the poem at first corresponded with that of the chieftains. If so, the Gododin, as we now have it, forms but a fragment of the original production; and from some internal evidence, to be found in the occasional abruptness and obscurity of the poem, this appears to be very probable. But I cannot give you a more accurate idea of this ancient relic (for its genuineness seems unquestionable,) than what you may derive from a passage in Mr. Turner's able "Vindication of the Welsh Bards," which I shall therefore transcribe.

"The Gododin of Aneurin, (says Mr. Turner,) the longest of the ancient British poems, is a very distinguished monument of antiquity, and its internal evidence is peculiarly strong. It is not of easy construction, because its text is much injured, and because it contains much lyric measure, intermixed with the full heroic rhyme, and with the singular ornaments of Welsh poetry. The expressions are oftentimes very concise, its transitions very rapid and frequent, its diction strong and figurative, and sometimes made more difficult by the peculiar compound terms, in which the poet indulges, and which the Welsh language

with great facility admits. Though an heroic poem of 920 lines with one subject, it exhibits a strong character of genuine unpolished irregularity. It has no elegant or artificial invocations. The bard was a warrior, and had fought in the conflict he describes. He was commemorating friends and fellow-soldiers: he had to state what he saw. There is, therefore, no reflective or refined address; he bursts at once into his subject, and begins by describing, not his plan or purpose, but one of his heroes."

This, then, is the Gododin; and you will admit, that a poem written on such a plan, and with so little art, whatever may be its merit as a poetical work, cannot fail to be of some value as an historical record. As Mr. Turner alludes to the opening lines, I cannot resist the temptation offered by the occasion to introduce them to your acquaintance in a metrical English version, for all the imperfections of which you must hold me responsible:—

Lo! the youth, in mind a man,
Daring in the battle's van!
See the splendid warrior's speed,
On his fleet and thick-maned steed,
As his buckler, beaming wide,
Decks the courser's slender side,
With his steel of spotless mould,
Ermin'd vest and spurs of gold.
Think not, youth, that e'er from me
Hate or spleen shall flow to thee:
Nobler meed thy virtues claim,
Eulogy and tuneful fame.
Ah! much sooner comes thy bier
'Than thy nuptial feast, I fear;
Ere thou mak'st the foeman bleed,
Ravens on thy corpse shall feed.
Owain, lov'd companion, friend,
To birds a prey,—is this thy end?
Tell me, steed, on what sad plain
Thy ill-fated lord was slain?

The commencement of the poem, you perceive, is in the lyric measure. I will now give you an example or two of the "full heroic rhyme," as Mr. Turner calls it, in which the poem is principally written; and, in order to make the first of the following passages more intelligible, I should premise that the disastrous result of the battle of Cattaeth is ascribed to the state of inebriety in which the Britons took the field, a circumstance of which the poet scarcely loses sight throughout the whole poem:—

At Cattaeth's scene of blood, when told by fame,
Humanity will long deplore the loss;
A throne with nought to sway, a murky soil.
Godebog's progeny, a faithful band,
On biers are borne, to glut the yawning grave.
Wretched their doom, yet true the destiny
Erst sworn to Tudvolch and to Cyvolch proud,—
That, though by blaze of torch they quaff'd clear
mead,
Though sweet its taste, its curse should long be felt.

I shall next translate a passage,
which

which celebrates a warrior named Cynon, and is, I think, written with much natural feeling. It will, perhaps, remind you of some parts of the Iliad, in which similar allusions to the private qualities of a hero are intermixed with a commemoration of his martial prowess; a peculiarity which is also observable throughout the celebrated effusions of the bard of Cona. But you must not hence conclude that the productions of the Welsh bards bear any general resemblance to the presumed remains of Ossian. They are of a character quite different, as I may hereafter be able to show you, and it is only in a few isolated instances that we find any affinity. But it is time I should lay before you the last specimen I mean at present to offer of the Gododin. The translation is not only line for line, but almost word for word, that you may be the better enabled to form an opinion of the character of the original:—

None made the social hall so free from care
As gentle Cynon, Clinion's sovereign lord;
For highest rank he never proudly strove,
And whom he once had known he ne'er would slight.
Yet was his spear keen-pointed, and well knew
To pierce with truest aim th' embattled line;
Swift flew his steed to meet the hostile storm,
And dash'd was on his blade, as with the dawn
He rush'd to war in glory's splendid day.

The "Odes of the Months," as the other poem ascribed to Aneurin is called, is a mere series of stanzas, painting by touches, as it were, the more prominent features of the several months in the year. The poem might therefore more accurately be entitled "Stanzas on the Months," which is, in fact, the literal translation of the Welsh name *Englynion y Misoedd*. You will be satisfied, no doubt, with a single specimen of this production, though I assure you it contains many shrewd sentiments and acute observations on the distinguishing characteristics of the respective seasons. The following is a literal prose version of the poet's description of the month of March:—

In the month of March great is the vivacity of the birds,
And bitterly blows the cold blast over the furrows;
Yet fine weather shall outlive the foul,
As anger is more durable than grief,
Every thing living is eager to bring forth,
Every fowl acknowledges its mate;
All things shall spring up from the ground,
Save the dead alone,—for strong is his prison.

In the same cursory manner are the prominent traits of the other months described, each stanza terminating, as in this instance, with some moral axiom; a mode of writing, I should

tell you, in particular favour with the early Welsh bards.

I have now done, my dear Frank, at least for the present, with the poems of Aneurin, and which I must beg of you to remember are not to be appreciated by the same standard that has established the reputation of the classical effusions of Greece and Rome. The Gododin is not to be placed by the side of the renowned masterpieces of the Mæonian and Mantuan bards. It was the offspring of an age, which, in comparison with those that gave birth to the Iliad and Æneid, cannot but be deemed barbarous; and you must therefore be prepared to find it marked by the irregularity and wildness characteristic of such a period. However it has, notwithstanding, many claims on the attention of the scholar,—of him, at least, who delights to trace the few surviving vestiges of the manners and history of our ancestors, during a season of peculiar gloom, in which the bards of the Cymry afford us almost the only lights we possess. You will wonder, perhaps, that I thus rank Aneurin amongst the luminaries of my native country; but you cannot be ignorant, that the north of England, as well as Cornwall, was in that age inhabited by the same race of people that have since been exclusively confined to the mountains of Wales. These were the *Cymry*, of whom I shall have much to say hereafter. I will merely now add, that the name implies a *first* or *aboriginal people*, as the Welsh have ever denominated themselves with respect to the other inhabitants of this island.

Once more, *vive et vale*, and believe me, dear Wilmot,

Your ever sincere

Festiniog; GRIFFITH TUDOR.

July 12, 1822.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERHAPS the following recipe for preserving shoe-leather may be found acceptable:—

½ pint of drying oil (boiled linseed oil).
1 oz. of bees' wax.
1 oz. of spirits of turpentine.
½ oz. of Burgundy pitch.

To be melted together, over a slow fire, in an earthen vessel.

If new boots be saturated with the above composition, and left to hang in a warm place for a week or ten days, they will not only be rendered soft

soft and pleasant, but also impervious to wet, (at least to a great degree,) and will very seldom be found to crack at the sides. C. H.

consist of works of fiction, poetry, general literature, and science.

Clifford-place, J. RETHAM.
Goswell-street Road.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

I HAVE read with some interest the accounts your correspondents have furnished you of the book-societies to which they belong: perhaps I may be pardoned in again agitating the subject, but I am induced so to do because I think the arrangements hitherto proposed might be rendered more simple and beneficial.

The book-club to which I belong, and of which I am secretary, consists of twelve members only; we meet at each other's houses four times in the year,—to propose books, and to arrange the affairs of the society. At our meeting in March the books are sold to the highest bidder. We are subject to some laws and regulations, which may be summed up in a few words:—First, no member shall keep the book beyond the specified period; in default of which he shall be fined three pence for each day. Omitting to date a book, either on receiving or delivering it, the fine is one shilling. Absence when the names are called over at any of the meetings, the fine is two shillings and sixpence.

An annual subscription of one guinea constitutes a member.

Thus, what with the subscriptions and the fines, we generally realize 18*l.* a-year; to which may be added 8*l.* the price the books generally fetch at the sale: making in all 26*l.* We circulate nearly all the popular works, and we take in some of the periodicals. The following is, as nearly as possible, our yearly account:—

	£	s.	d.
The Monthly and Gentleman's Magazines	2	16	0
The Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews	2	8	0
The Literary Speculum	0	12	0
The Literary Register	0	17	4
	<hr/>		
	6	13	4
Miscellaneous Works	19	6	8
	<hr/>		
	26	0	0

From which may be subtracted a discount of ten per cent. allowed by the booksellers, which will more than suffice to defray the other expences of the club. Our miscellaneous books

For the Monthly Magazine.

AN IRISHMAN'S NOTES during a VISIT to PARIS.

NO. II.

THE first—at least one of the first—places the English visitor goes to in Paris, is to a gaming-house; he will probably promenade the gardens of the Tuilleries, and walk through the galleries of the Louvre, during the day, and then at night take a peep at the play. Seven gaming-establishments are farmed out through the town under a licence, which is purchased from the government; they are controlled by it through a committee of administration, and are open to every loiterer from noon of the one day to the dawn of the next. Sunday occasions no interruption of the eager labour. The profits they produce, after the deduction of all expenditure and charge, is averaged at 500,000*l.* yearly; and it is not unusual, as I understand, with a contractor, the better to secure the continuance of his license, to make morning presents of 100 napoleons to authority: in what quarter, I am sorry I do not know.

So much is enquired after them out of Paris, and such eventful news do they supply the daily coteries in Paris with, that I felt much curiosity to obtrude myself,—as the phrase is in London,—into Hell. The fancy at first produced some of the minor's squamishness: ere I went to be damned, I took a day's leisure to make indirect enquiries, and choose my ground. At length I fixed upon a descent alone to No. 9, in the Palais Royal, (Galerie de Pierre,) as a haunt in which, on account of the indiscriminate and humble folks report peopled it with, I should in all probability fall in with no one I already knew, or might meet again; and certainly not with a countryman,—for the establishment was not stylish, but rather low. In both respects I misjudged: I passed two Englishmen, heartily cursing the thing, as I went up-stairs; there were, besides, others in the rooms; and the first player, whose vagaries particularly caught my attention, was a giddy-hearted boy from Picardy, who lodged at the same hotel with me.

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As I opened the door, I found on either side the eyes of a *gendarme*, in undress, fixed upon me. I dare say I looked foolishly; for I felt rather confused as I ascended; their presence was most unexpected: a military beard in a private house does not create very agreeable sensations to an Englishman; and, particularly, I did not at all like the kind of look they gave me. For a second I bethought myself, and soon mentally decided, when a rogue in Paris pifters in larceny, he runs here to rid himself of the uneasiness of ill-gotten wealth, and the strong looks of these soldiers are meant as a test of character. My first impulse was to retreat in shame: I had paused; but a man held out his hand for my hat and switch, so I took the number of the peg on which they were to be, and put it into my pocket. By-the-bye, one is never admitted into any public place in France with them, and the porter always expects remuneration for the partial guardianship: hence, as I went about curiously, my hat soon cost me double its value, and for my switch,—it now lies unused, from memory thereof, in my chamber,—I paid, as to its worth, I dare say at the rate of about a thousand per cent.

Thus I entered, and disgust seized me in a moment: the air of the room was heavy and close, where a crowd of men, badly dressed, and poorly featured, silently surrounded a long table, covered with green cloth. For the presumption of a scene of wealth, it was strewed with *rouleaus* of gold and silver, and folds of notes shifted their lettered edges with the lightest current of air, as if temptingly eager to leap into the gambler's pocket. Otherwise, here was no splendor. At the corner seemed assembled literally a generation: an aged father, with long prudential face, and sage experienced hand, ruled the hazardous motions of his son, who wanted hastily to stake for a chance of a capital, with which to set up again the business in which he had only failed during the week; while the artless wonder of a little boy, the heir of his speculative fatuity, as he fondled between his legs, served not a little to flush his imagination to a bolder risk. Hence, as my eyes wandered, I observed, one after the other, many a man whose garb babbled distress far more forcibly than eye ever spoke

favour; many a one was there before me no longer what he had been, and many another hoping soon to be what he never was. Down they sat, side by side, in equality; the antient marquis and his old valet; the man of business and the sheer spendthrift; the Jew and the Christian; the soldier and the sexton; and that most miserable of the born, who ever ended his incessant boast of the former honours his name had held, by a lamentation of his own present want and bad luck; and again, just opposite to him, was the more cheerful wight, who was only remembered by the name he got in baptism, and even that contracted. In a word, on the same old chairs were huddled unceremoniously together, men of every rank and every character; the poor and the honest,—aye, honest, I believe, there were even there; alike unheeded of the rogue beside; and the rogue as unpresuming on the honour of a seat next a fellow-creature of decent pretensions.

After twelve at night the scene heightens: the gay of the neighbourhood are admitted. Some of them play, and surprise the men by the grace with which they lose, and the superior ease with which they win: others, who lack the means to display this elegant facility in the same manner, advance smiles and sweet words to smooth the cares of the unfortunate, and improve the joys of the winner. Less order now prevails: the girls laugh loudly, and the luckless still more loudly denounce their lot, and imprecate their folly. The banker implores silence, but in vain; the uncharitable officer at last removes the offender, little heeding the earnest oath, that the next ball is to restore the night's losses.

But to be particular: I moved down to the foot of the table, for a clear view, and soon acquired a knowledge of the game before me—Roulette. In the centre of the table is a cylindrical cavity, for the circulation of a ball, which is thrown in by a marker, and forced into rapid motion by a cross, which turns on a pivot, and barely skims the surface. Inside are promiscuously set, in a circle of little holes, a cypher, a double cypher, and thirty-six numbers, half painted red, and half black. From this sphere to either end of the table, for the company to stake on, run regularly, in three rows, the same cypher, double cypher, and thirty-six numbers, half painted black, and

and half red. The space remaining outside these rows, and the edges of the table, is parted, for stakes also, into sections, marked—Red and Black,—Odd and Even,—Missed and Passed. The whole is conducted by six persons, called bankers; two sit on each side of the cross,—one to spin it, the other to draw in with a crook, and pay, the moneys: each of these is relieved, after a while, by his fellow on the opposite side; and the fifth and sixth are at the top and bottom of the table, to distribute the payments as they are tossed down from the bank, and keep the surface orderly.

Just as I took my stand, a banker exclaimed, "Gentlemen, settle your play;" and at these words he threw in the fatal ball of ivory; then struck the cross into quick rotation on its pivot, and in the instant all became eager look and silent anxiety. By degrees the cross exhausted the force, it had received, the ball went on gradually slower, the hum of its rounds became feebler; every eye was then strained to a stare; it ceased to be heard, and the banker cried, "21—Red—Odd—Passed." Any stakes on that number, and the sections proclaimed, *won*; all the rest *lost*. Payment was made in a moment, and the losses drawn in without a word.

The many ways in which avaricious hope may be excited, and money hazarded, at this table, constitute the great attraction of Roulette. Indeed so strong and seductive did it appear to me, as I looked into the faces around me, and contemplated many a deep expression *here* of the interest it excited, *there* of the vanity it flattered; and saw speculation after speculation created as more secure, and still more certain; I less wondered to count the thickness of the urgent throng busy before me, with its delusions, than was surprised to learn that, with a temptation so specious ever in their sight, many lived who never had risked a franc upon the cloth.

If a player put money upon a single number, and it happen to prove lucky, he is paid thirty-six times the sum he deposited; if on two numbers together, and one of them be fortunate, eighteen times the stake; nine times if he succeed on one of four, and six times if he win one of six. He may play upon the numbers of a row, and by the declaration of one of them double what he staked; he may even

choose two rows, and the winning number in them, get half what he placed on them. Then come the chances: Red and Black—Odd and Even—Missed, which includes the eighteen first, and Passed the eighteen last numbers; upon these the event of success doubles the stake. As well as the numbers, I observed the cypher and double cypher open for stakes, and similarly paid; so that, but for this difference, the game would present equal fortune to the player and the bank: as it is, they make the odds twenty in its favour to eighteen against it.

The sums risked varied considerably from a piece of thirty sous,—the lowest the administration receive,—to many more napoleons than, from their appearance, I had supposed the parties could sport. The larger proportion seemed, without much thought, to make a single stake upon a single hazard: at times, too, I had to smile with these; as one of them would heartily rub his hands, and brighten his eyes, in agreeable surprise, at the success of inconsideration; but always, and immediately afterwards, I was sure to catch the desponding looks of others, who by the same means became merely spectators of what they were lately possessors of. Some there were who took various chances at a time, deposited different sums upon them, and had the air of proceeding upon a calculation of probabilities: how often they found their notion of them most improbable!

There, the wrinkled measures of age trebled on his brow by the contortions of his profound consideration, sat a man of simple physiognomy and humble appearance. He seemed, as he ought to be, lost in the reverie; for he studied to subject chance to calculation. At last he fancies his point is arrived; in a moment his stake is on the happy section, in another it is lost, and he looks stupified at the result, scratches his puzzled head as the banker withdraws his coin; but then soon gives inferences, by a satisfactory nod, that he has discovered an error, which accounts for all. He resumes his meditative labour; again the supposed moment of favour arrives: he stakes again, again loses, and exclaims, with an oath, that he cannot account for the thing. Still, while his leathern purse contains a fraction, he trusts for a better hour, and continues,

turn after turn, to rise from dejection to hope, and falls down again to sorrow, until the napoleon he stole from home, without his poor rib's privity, is expended; and he stalks out of the room in a greater fit of abstraction than he entered it.

My attention was principally fixed by those who looked to be habitual gamblers; they circled near the bank,—among them were very old men,—sat provided with a card, traced in red and black lines, and were armed with a strong pin, to mark on it the winning section as it was declared, and so form notes of elucidation, to guide their progress. They generally played a martingale, that is, stroke after stroke continued to deposit the amount just lost with an additional stake: thus, supported by a sufficient fund, (and it must, indeed, be a great one,) studying to secure a gain moderate and gradual. Upon the repetition of such benefit, coolly and invariably prolonged, some men, who want a more reputable means of income, and whose blood has been tempered into prudence enough for the exertion by years of vicissitude and sufferance at it, are enabled to live in genteel enjoyment. Several such were described to me; two or three pointed out,—one I knew.

At this scheme Dumar of Picardy was earnestly engaged, when his troubled looks drew me behind his chair. A hundred napoleons were before him on the Odd section, and I saw by the card he had pricked that he had lost eleven balls successively. A glass of ice was by his side, (such light refreshment, a drink of wine, or a bottle of beer, are gratuitously supplied by the administration,) with this he momentarily cooled the fever of his passion: his countenance was pale, the pin of calculation trembled in his fingers, and his eyes swelled beyond their ordinary size as he, breathless, fixed them upon the ball. It stopped, and the banker cried “five!” Dumar finished his ice at a swallow, put 200 napoleons into his pocket, and said in a gay tone to the banker, “Fare ye well, friend: from this day I never play a sous more.” At the same time, he rose from the table, bowed very civilly to the company, and came and chatted with me. We walked together to our hotel, and I ventured to observe to him, as we went, that I

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should praise his resplution, but that I imagined, as it was made in one moment of agitation, so it would be forgotten in another. “You mistake me (he answered); I have faults, you have seen; but you shall also see I have some virtue, and a little determination.” We reached his apartments, and he asked me in. “There,” he said, as he opened a desk, and rolled into it the night’s acquisition; “there, at last, is the round sum 10,000. Look at them, count them. Now, if at any time I happen to fall in love with a pretty face, and wish to marry after my own fancy, and my mother object, why with these napoleons I remove the difficulty.—Come, (he added,) you shall be my friend; take the key: I’ll pass through a period of probation, and put the power of relapse out of my hands. ’Tis an infernal game: I never before suffered at it as I did to-night; I’ll shun the possibility of feeling so much again.”

I smiled as I took the key, from a notion that it would not be left in my trust for a week; but two months have passed, and I hold it still. And such altogether I have found to be the complexion of the Frenchman’s character: he will occasionally astonish by the impetuosity with which he dares the most precipitous extremities; and, though often fearful at his own temerity, he fall irrecoverably, still he will now and then surprise by the ease and levity with which he retraces the path of danger.

PHELIM SENACHY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UPON reading in your number for October, page 238, the “Brief Analysis” of the report of the French physicians sent to Barcelona to investigate the nature of the fatal fever which raged there, I was struck with the following remark, “That 300 fishermen, lodged in the most unhealthy quarter of the city, had escaped the dreadful scourge, *merely from living in seclusion.*” Now, I am rather inclined to doubt the latter part of this sentence, which I have marked in italics: that they escaped, I take to be an undoubted fact; but I am of opinion that their profession had more to do with the escape than their isolation; not that I mean to deny the usefulness of seclusion in contagious cases,—but it will be allowed, from the

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very

very nature of their business, that fishermen, their families, their cloaths, —even their habitations,—must be so highly impregnated with a fishy effluvia, as would almost prevent the approach of contagion, without any other precaution. No one, I think, who has been at Billingsgate when there was a full market of sprats or mackarel, will deny this position; and, certainly, if they can escape disease with such a vile atmosphere of their own around them, they may set every evil at defiance that is conveyed atmospherically, I should imagine.

Those who have read well authenticated accounts of the awful plague that once devastated this metropolis, will recollect that persons engaged in certain trades and occupations entirely escaped the dreadful visitation, such as tallow-melters, slaughtermen, tobacconists, nightmen, &c. and I believe that money was given at that time for the privilege of remaining in such establishments till the mischief had abated.

J. M. LACEY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Warminster correspondent, H. W. desires, analogically, to make a closure of the discussion relative to an illustrious defunct and his fair Quaker; but I, making use of a similar analogy, and dissatisfied with his summing up, am preparing to renew the original motion, during this the succeeding sessions.

In the first place, I should state, that the intrigue and abduction in question, made so little noise at the time, that very few individuals knew any thing of it, the town absolutely nothing at all. Axford, the grocer at the corner of the Old Bailey, with whom, in fact, I dealt nearly half a century since, a heavy and silent man, I understood, would never communicate a word on the subject. H. W. says, "To put a stop to these visits (of the prince,) was the reason of getting her married to Axford." This appears to me a doubtful solution. The greater probability is, that such marriage was a matter of arrangement between the high contracting parties, through the mediation of a certain eminent surgeon of that day, equally eminent also in another, and far more lucrative and honourable department. This, at any rate, was suspected; and

the only objection seems to be, the cohabitation after the ceremony, generally contrary to royal etiquette. But who shall affirm that such cohabitation really took place. The presumption is strongly against it, and the profound silence of all the family seems to justify the idea of a regular treaty. Were it consistent with good manners, I could easily point out some persons now living, who had a cotemporary acquaintance with this subject, and who could explain all the chief particulars; the retirement of the lady, the children (they were few) which issued from the connexion, and their subsequent destination in life. It was unquestionably military with regard to one son, but it is denied that he ever reached the rank of a general officer. He was said to have been seen in company with Dr. M—— at Paris, at the commencement of the French revolution, the Dr. well knowing him and his history.

These researches I hold not only to be curious and amusing, but of a far more important character, for reasons too obvious to call for detail; and, far from confining our researches to the Quaker part of that ancient privilege of which our late good, and gracious, and favourite monarch, so extensively availed himself, I would wish to extend them throughout the whole circle, laying hold on his royal example, and diverting ourselves thereby. To this we can certainly claim some, if not a prescriptive right, standing, both our fathers and ourselves, in the case, as his majesty's patrons. From such a patriarch, no doubt but the history of a good round left-handed family, English and German, may be produced.

To address such as are qualified to become correspondents on this interesting subject, I would advise that some particulars be published relative to the affair of that other Quaker lady who laid so strong hold on the affections of the royal Adonis. It was known in several private families, as well as at court. That lady's family was highly respectable; and, as I have many years since heard it hinted, the attempt was instantly and peremptorily discountenanced by the lady, although in the mild and retiring manner of those of her persuasion. Of her subsequent condition in life I have never been informed.

CURIOSUS.

Clapham, September 5.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THE object of procuring a full supply of excellent water is certainly most important to the inhabitants of any place, but is more particularly felt where this article is either pernicious in quality, or deficient in quantity. Since the observations made in your useful miscellany on the subject of boring for water, and the success attendant thereon at Tottenham, and other places, has been read, it has excited some interest here to obtain a similar supply; for, although the town of Banbury is situated low, compared with the surrounding country, yet in every dry summer we have a short supply of water, which is of a hard inferior quality. I beg leave, therefore, as a participator in this feeling, to state a few leading particulars respecting the nature of our situation, and probability of obtaining supply by means of boring; hoping, in a future number, some of your correspondents, who possess scientific or practical knowledge of this business, will kindly favour us with their opinion thereon.

This town is at present supplied with water from two small strata of rock: the first about twelve or fourteen feet deep, a soft reddish brown stone, partaking of the appearance of soil, at the surface; the second, which is called our principal water-rock, is situate a little beneath a loamy bed of clay, is about twenty or twenty-five feet below the surface, and about two feet thick, composed of a strong blue stone, yielding a hard water, to this depth, with a few feet below for a basin: all the wells, with an exception or two, are confined. But, after passing this rock, we come to a stratum of clay, from fifty to sixty feet thick, mixed with clay-stones, petrifications, and some pieces of cannel or candle coal; at the bottom of which, and about eighty feet below the surface, is a rock containing a powerful spring of soft water. This is no sooner tapped, than it rises in the shaft to the level of the rock above; but this experiment has only been tried in two instances in the town, the last of which fell in directly after making, owing to the carelessness of the man who bricked it. Of what thickness or material this bottom rock is composed, none can give account, for, as soon as the superincumbent clay was removed, the water rose so fast as to preclude examination. I wish to

observe, also, that, within the compass of five to nine miles above and below Banbury, there appears three different strata, easily observed by their colour at the surface: the first, on the highest ground, is a species of white lime, slate, and free-stone, being south-west of Banbury, sweeping from Chipping Norton to Aynha, Brackley, and further into Northamptonshire, forming a sort of elliptical curve; this is succeeded by the red-brown strata encompassing Banbury, and terminating with the range of Edge-hills about nine miles below, and is there succeeded by a stratum of stronger blue stone and clay soil, maintaining a similarity of sweep with each other. Now, my opinion from the above observation is, that the soft-water rock, lying under Banbury at the depth of eighty feet above-mentioned, is the same with the white rock that appears at the surface in the range of country from Chipping Norton to Northamptonshire, south-west of us, say five or six miles; and that it has an inclination towards this and the still lower parts of the country: and, if these ideas are right respecting it, then the dip thereof will be the eighty feet below the surface; to which may be added twenty feet in the horizontal level, making together 100 feet in five miles' distance; so that, should any vein be tapped connected with such a source, and properly secured, it would rise in a cylinder or vase twenty feet above the level of this town. If we follow the strata in its descent, appearances at first sight seem to preclude all hope of the above results: the reddish-brown strata in which Banbury is situate, continues, with a little diversity in the features of the earth, with nearly an horizontal level to the range of Edge-hills, where it terminates with a bold declivity of at least 150 or 200 feet, beyond which is a large extent or sweep of level country, comprising Kington, Southam, &c. where rises a considerable branch of the river Avon. Now, it may be easily conjectured, the deep spring-waters I have spoken of at Banbury, may disengage themselves in this valley, and form a part of supply -to the aforesaid branch of the Avon, which would defeat the desirable object of these waters rising to our surface; but, if we make a calculation of the dip of strata, we shall find it almost impossible, neither does its nature at all correspond; for, if the
white

white rock, containing this soft and plentiful supply of water, dips 100 feet in five miles, then, it being nine from hence, the depth at that point, deducting the descent of the hill, must be 80 or 100 feet. By a comparison of the rock and clay, situate about twenty-five feet below our surface, and the soil and rock below Edgemoor, there appears no doubt of its being the same. A calculation of the dip, also, brings our rock at twenty-five feet deep nearly to the surface below the hills. This then accounts in some measure for our short supply of water, as there is little doubt our rock discharges itself in that level, and furnishes a portion of water that supplies the Avon; hence, in a dry time, when the fissures in the rock can drain it off fast as produced, no more can be obtained in the basin of clay, which each well has beneath the rock, than what is produced in its own vicinity; and this will be a greater or less quantity, regulated by the inequalities of partial elevation or depression of the rock where each well is situated, from the circumstance of this rock being only two feet thick, and increasing to eight or ten in some places below the hills. I think it originates but a little above Banbury; if so, this is another cause of our dearth. If these ideas are correct, it is evident, whatever means we adopt to obtain a supply of the lower spring-water, it is impossible to ascertain the height to which it would rise without first sinking a few feet below our present water-rock, and fixing an impervious cylinder of brick, stone, or iron; then either sink or bore through the rock below, so as to give the water liberty to rise and find its own level. It would, doubtless, have been well for this town, and many others similarly situated, had this first rock not reached us at all; for, as soon as the well-sinkers pierce it in any fresh situation, they pronounce a plentiful supply, and discontinue the work; but, as soon as the local waters are expended, and a dry summer succeeds, the water fails in nine cases out of ten from the above causes; then, had this supply not been found, the sinkers must have penetrated through the sixty-feet stratum of clay below, where a certain supply of purer water might always be obtained; and it would be proper for all places supplied by discharging rocks, as venting themselves at some lower point, to

reject that water, and cut off the connexion by an impervious tube of brick, iron, or stone, and pierce to the next, remembering, the deeper the supply is found below the horizontal level at the surface, the greater is the certainty of constant supply.

F. FLEET.

Banbury, Oct. 18, 1822.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

INTERESTED by the account of the *Poeta Minores* of the sister island, in your number for last month, I beg to make an addition to the list, of one who, from the ingenuity and fertility of his muse, promises fair to ascend very speedily to the rank of *Major*. This is the Rev. John Graham, curate of Lisford, in Donegal, whom I met with last year during a tour in the north of Ireland. His principal published pieces are "God's Revenge against Rebellion," an historical poem, and a "Pastoral Letter from Rome," with several shorter sketches, less popular than they deserve, from being tinged with more than is prudent of the party politics, now too general in that country.

His best pieces perhaps are lyrical. These are extremely numerous, scattered profusely through the fleeting columns of newspapers and periodical publications of the country, but worthy of a more fixed habitation and permanent name. Many are characterised by that strain of tenderness and feeling, combined with the humour, peculiar to Ireland; others of a descriptive or convivial cast, performing for the local manners and peculiarities of the people what Burns has so beautifully accomplished for Scotland, and only wanting more labour, more patient revision and correction, to approach near to his celebrated prototype. In a late effusion, commemorating the endeavours of the North-west Society, devoted to the improvement of rural affairs in that division of the island, he has been doing for statistics what Pope accomplished for Homer's catalogue of ships, and Darwin for some of his more shadowy creations,—putting them into harmonious verse. It is also understood he is now engaged on a poem relative to the siege of Londonderry, a remarkable event, closely connected with the religious and political history of Ireland.

As a prose writer, he has already acquired considerable celebrity by the "Annals of Ireland," in three volumes, octavo, and several detached letters and pamphlets. The former is a work of research and labour, furnishing to the future historian many curious, though melancholy, facts and anecdotes, explanatory of the excesses which disgraced the religious contests of Ireland, particularly during the rebellion of 1641. But, instead of giving us the results of his enquiries merely in "Annals," it would have tended much more to the satisfaction of the reader, and to the increase of his own fame, to write the history of the period in question; a task for which, by patient investigation, justness of remark, and perspicuity of style, he seems well fitted.

Mr. Graham is a native of Longford, within a mile or two of the birth-place of Goldsmith, of whose family and early history he has collected many interesting particulars, which, with a critical essay on his life and writings, he has not yet fulfilled his promise of imparting to the literary world.

O. P. Q.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following letters were lately written to Mr. Hawyes, a farmer at Haddingham, in the Isle of Ely, by his brother, a shoe-maker, and first cousin to Mr. Robert Bloomfield, author of "the Farmer's Boy," &c.

W. H. REID.

LETTER I.

Dear Brother,—I landed at New York, and after sojourning in that city several weeks, working at my trade (shoe-making), I walked to Philadelphia. The city of New York is a fine place; its population, according to the last census, was 15,000 persons, and it is increasing. The dollar here is eight shillings, but a shilling is not above the value of $7\frac{1}{2}d$. English. The wages are as follows:—Making a pair of shoes, one dollar and a half; Cossack boots, five dollars and a half, the closing included. Carpenters' wages are a dollar and a half per day. Day-labourers have a dollar per day, and some handy men have a quarter-dollar more. But brick-makers have the highest wages: they have fifty dollars per month, and some get more.

In my journey from New York to

Philadelphia, which is ninety-six miles, I met with the greatest hospitality; and frequently, on enquiring my road, I was invited into the house, and took refreshment gratis. As you approach Philadelphia, the houses appear to be covered with slate; but, upon a nearer view, the roofs will be found to be cedar, cut into the form of plain English tiles. A dollar here is only seven shillings. Boarding-houses at Philadelphia are as common as public-houses in London. I board for three dollars a week, and there are eight other boarders in this house. House-rent is very dear. Our house consists of eight good rooms, for which our host pays 180 dollars per annum (about 40*l.* English). But there are no taxes, rates, or tithes. There are few strangers here, and those that are past their labour are supported by voluntary contributions. The clergy in the old town are maintained by lands set apart for each town. Trustees are appointed to receive the rents and pay the salaries, which are from 2 to 400*l.* per annum, and also fring. When there is a balance by the improvement of lands, &c. the trustees endow another church. The clergy are removable at pleasure; that is, when they have lost the confidence of their hearers.

My next start was to the town of Bedford, containing about 1,400 persons. This is about forty miles from Philadelphia. I went to work for a master shoe-maker; but he being a tanner, and I having some knowledge of that business when I lived in Cambridgeshire, was enabled to improve his process and mode of tanning. After living with him some months, he made me the offer of becoming his partner; but, not being willing to settle myself so soon, I declined his offer, though we still lived together in the greatest friendship. In this hospitable house I wanted for nothing, and also enjoyed the friendship of almost every person in the town: and I could take the diversion of hunting or shooting at pleasure. Here are no labourers or journeymen in husbandry; all have lands, and two or three families join together to get in the harvest by turns, or in any other labour, according to the season.

Such is the happy state of the interior of America: but, happy as I was, I resolved to proceed further; and, with this design, I left my valuable friends,

friends, and arrived at a small town about twelve miles west of Bedford. The principal part of the people in this settlement are Quakers. I am well acquainted with a family named Penrose, well known in England and in America: I frequently stay at their house two or three days together, and they as frequently come to see me. There cannot be a more hospitable people.

Your's, J. HAWYES.

LETTER II.

Dear Brother,—Since I wrote to you last, my master and friend at Bedford wished me to settle in this little town, and commence business in a new line; for you know I was always a bit of a mechanic, and I have discovered a process of tempering steel. The gentleman of whom he rents his tan-yard at Bedford, and who has land there, has let me have a piece of ground, rent-free, for a shop, and I have employed two men all the summer (1821) in building this and erecting the furnace: so that the cash I had is all expended, but in such a way that I hope will repay me.

Property, as well as provisions, continue to decrease. Wheat is now only three dollars and a quarter per bushel; beef from three to four dollars per hundred weight (equal to seven farthings per pound): consequently, many merchants and others are much embarrassed, especially those who have borrowed money of the banks to speculate with. As most of the banks are calling in their money, of course they are sacrificing their property, or rather they frequently have it seized, and sold to a disadvantage. A few weeks ago, sixty acres of good cultivated land was sold for 113 dollars (about 28*l.* 5*s.* sterling). It is evident that these speculators have erred in judgment, and placed themselves in a worse situation than before. But, though this is the case of many, I do not consider them in a state of want,—want, I conceive, implying a scarcity of provisions, rather than money: the former is unheard of in this country, being so easily procured, even by the most indolent. It is scarcely necessary to name *money*, that being an article which always was scarce in this country, compared with England. But, though there is not so much wealth here as in England, it is no proof of any poverty; rather the reverse. Imaginary wants there are in

every country. I know the times here are bad, and rather precarious for a stranger; but it is evident they will soon alter. The breaking-up of the provincial banks has caused a temporary distress; but, even now, any industrious man can procure a good living for himself and family. The case is quite different in England.

Notwithstanding the infamous falsehoods which I frequently read in your English newspapers of our distress, in order to deter people from coming here, I have seen some hundreds of English families passing through Bedford on their journey to the Illinois settlement. Most of them are from Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Nottinghamshire; many of whom I discovered to be wealthy, and, in general, there are some of the best mechanics in England among them, driven away by the iron hand of oppression, and lost to that country for ever.

You may have heard slanderous accounts from Englishmen who have been here, and who are the most unfit persons to describe the state of any country. When I lived at Philadelphia, I saw many English arrive, and return home when the vessel went back, whose stay in America was not above fifteen or twenty days. A Derbyshire man, who worked with me at Bedford, told me that many passengers landed with him from England: that several took to drinking; one person, in particular, who brought 300*l.* with him, was in a state of intoxication every day. So true is the saying, "that the more money a fool has, the greater fool he is." With half that sum, he could have purchased more land than he and his family could have tilled. I am sorry that America has had too many specimens of English imprudence.

Here are no distinctions between man and man, as there are in England; any one of good information is sure to procure friends. The want of property is considered too trifling to be admitted as a barrier. I believe your ideas of America are worse than none at all. What do you think of a thousand public-houses, or, as we call them, taverns, between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, a distance of only 300 miles.

Game is abundant; but I have nearly lost all relish for the diversion of shooting, except when it comes near my house. I have stood close to the door,

door, and shot pheasants as they sat on the peach-trees: they seldom fly, unless they are closely pursued. Last year, at the lowest computation, we had a hundred bushels of peaches, and full half that quantity of apples and cherries lying on the ground. It is very common here for people to go into a neighbour's orchard, and select what they have a mind for; which would be thought strange conduct in England.—Adieu.

LETTER III.

Dear Brother,—You tell me you have heard so many different accounts of America, that you do not know what to make of them: but by whom were these accounts propagated? They are not the reports of persons acquainted with this country. Many have come here, to my knowledge, quite hot and full of declamation against England; but, in a few days, after being disappointed in not finding this a land literally flowing with milk and honey, so as to live without labour, they have exclaimed against America as bitterly as they did against their own country before, and of course returned home. Hence many ships have taken the same people back again. The reports these persons make they themselves do not believe: they well know that mechanics of every description are better paid for their labour here than in England; consequently, masters of factories in England and others are interested in "writing bitter things" against America.

Whatever accounts you may have read or heard of America, if they differ from mine, believe them not; for you may rest assured, I would not mislead you. It is from the best motives that I persuade you to come here: if I was to hide from you any truth of importance, my heart would always reproach me. I wish to lighten your cares: it is now time that you should attend to your own interest. How great will be your misfortune should you remain at Haddingham upon a *losing farming concern*, and suffer poverty, weakness, and old age, to creep upon you, when it is now in your power to render yourself and family comfortable. You may flatter yourself that England will in time become prosperous, that trade and commerce will revive; but, if it should be so, this will be but tempo-

rary: she will be found to be like the wounded deer, just escaped from the hunter, with the tormenting ball in its side. I recollect Cowper says—
England, with all thy faults, I love thee still.

But who can say, "England, with all thy burthens, &c."

If you come here, do not imagine that you can pick up dollars like digging up turf. Land, I have said, is cheap; but you must cultivate it *yourself*, as it would be folly to expect to hire labourers in this country to do it for you. People here are too independent of each other to stand in need of labouring for hire. Most of my neighbours have land, and grow nearly every thing they want. Several persons, lately from England, with small sums have purchased property to great advantage, and others again have suffered from being too hasty.

Dear brother, adieu!

J. HAWYES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

POPE's "Nymph of the Grot" bears so striking a resemblance to the delicacy of thought expressed in the following lines, that one is almost tempted to suspect him of plagiarism; but it would be ungenerous to accuse him after such a lapse of time, especially as the man, being no longer in existence, cannot rebut the charge.

Ad imaginem Nymphæ dormientis—
Hujus Nympha loci sacri custodia fontis
Dormio, dum blandæ sentio murmur
aquæ;

Parce meum, quisquis tangis cavis mur-
mura, somnum

Rumpere, sive bibas, sive lavère, tace.

This was formerly in the Villa Julia at Rome, and is copied from the "Variorum in Europa itinirum deliciæ, editio secund. 1599," by Nathan Chytraeus; the book is very scarce.

If the above and the subjoined are deemed worthy of admission into your amusing and instructive Miscellany, I may extract some others from the same work, at a future time, not less interesting.

At Heidelberg, in the Theological School, is the following epitaph:—

Hans von Laudebach ist mein nam
Die ersten bucher druckt ich zu Rom,
Bitt vor mein zeel, Gott gibt dir lon,
Starb 1514 auf Sanet Steffan.

Ut Supra, p. 307.

In doggrel English, to suit the above, thus—

Hans von Laudebach is my name, I beg you to regard,

I printed the first book in Rome, as you may know anon,

In fifteen hundred fourteen died I, St. Stephen's day upon,

Pray for my soul all that pass by, and God give you reward.

ΣΥΝΕΑ.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

IN your Magazine for August, under the article "Report of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy," it is stated "that a number of interesting results have recently been obtained by Prevost and Dumas, respecting the form of the globules of blood of different animals, and the effects of transfusing the blood of one animal into another;"—as, "when animals were bled till they fainted, they died when they were left alone, or when water and serum of blood, at the temperature of 100 Fabr. was injected into their veins." Then follow the results of many other experiments, stated to have been made upon unfortunate cats, rabbits, ducks, &c. equally interesting and humane.

Now, sir, I think it might be very interesting to the species of the unhappy victim to know, by proof, that the blood they now have in their veins is the best possible blood they could possess; and it would greatly abate the ambition of a duck, who might have the pride of the frog, to know that an infusion of ox-blood would throw her into convulsions; but how can these amusing experiments be interesting to mankind? Perhaps it is intended they should be followed up by trials upon men themselves; in which case, I think much benefit might accrue,—as, supposing the blood of a cool calculating economist to be infused into a thoughtless extravagant youth!

Now, whether the experiments reported in your Magazine are to be so followed up, or in what other way they are so interesting to mankind, I should be much obliged to any of your philosophical readers to inform me; in order that the clear discernment of their great utility may reconcile your humane readers to the cruelty necessary to attain those desirable ends, and abate something of those uncon-

fortable feelings, which a bare recital of the experiments are calculated to excite.

HUMANITUS.

Sept. 1822.

For the Monthly Magazine.

FURTHER PARTICULARS relative to EGYPT under MEHEMED-ALI; from the French, by THEDENAT-DUVENT, FRENCH CONSUL in ALEXANDRIA.

MEHEMED-ALI, now about fifty years of age, was not thirty when he, for the first time, showed himself in Egypt. He first (assisted by the English) defended it against the French, who tried to conquer it in 1798; and afterwards, with the same courage and success, against the English, who wished to keep it. His first step, after this double conquest, was the repression of the Bedween Arabs who infested the country, and the expulsion or destruction of the tyrannical Mamelukes, who endeavoured to regain it. Thus the pachalik of Egypt became the price of his bravery and policy; and not, as is generally the case, that of bribery and intrigue.

A superior understanding, a natural but observing and unprejudiced mind, a correct and penetrating eye for appreciating characters and judging upon events, a firm though feeling heart, a cool courage, capable of the greatest undertakings,—greatly distinguish Mehemed-Ali, and will one day rank him among the greatest men of the Ottoman empire. From the beginning of his administration he considerably extended the fortifications of Alexandria and Cairo, by repairing their walls, enlarging the ditches, and raising redoubts and bastions on all points most exposed to hostile attacks. Aboukir, too, has been fortified after the European manner; and fortifications are now erecting on the opposite side, to cover the cisterns of Marabouth, which alone supplies the ships in the port of Alexandria with water.

At about the same time, or rather previously, Mehemed undertook the draining of the marshes between the towns of Alexandria and Rosetta, formed by the overflowings of the sea. For that purpose, a bank, above two yards in breadth, and three leagues in length, was raised along the ancient shores of the Mediterranean. The sea being thus prevented from committing fresh depredations, the

stagnant

stagnant waters were dried up by the heat of the sun, assisted by a variety of drains, and the land restored to cultivation. This embankment is to be extended about three leagues farther; but, owing to the difficulty of procuring stone, and the infant state of arts in the country, the work has for the present been discontinued. Moreover, the attention, the labourers, and the treasures, of Mehemed-Ali were called off to a more important construction. This was the great canal from Foua to Alexandria, by which a permanent and safe communication between that place and the rest of Egypt was to be opened, avoiding the *boghaz* of Rosetta, so difficult and dangerous to navigation. This canal, upon which 100,000 labourers were constantly employed, under the immediate superintendance of one of the Pacha's sons, and sometimes of himself, has been completed these two years, and offers to the Egyptians an object as beautiful as it is useful. It is called Mahmoudbié, in honour of the reigning Sultan of Turkey, Mahmoud. A marble inscription placed at the mouth of the canal, near Foua, indicates the epoch of its construction, and the name of its founder. As yet it runs only through a sandy desert; but it is expected that its banks will be soon inhabited and cultivated. Already it has shown its utility for agriculture about Alexandria and Pompey's Pillar. The soil surrounding the city is so arid and impregnated with salt, that it refuses every kind of cultivation. Even vegetable earth, which was brought thither within a few years, lost its productive power, from want of water. But, by the excavations made for the canal, immense quantities of fresh soil have been obtained, which in part has been purchased for the purpose of cultivation; and, as there is now an abundance of water, there is no doubt that it will continue to be productive.

Under Mehemed-Ali, agriculture in Egypt has generally improved. His first step was to obtain an exact account of the quality and quantity of the cultivated land, for the purpose of making a more just repartition of taxes, and of assisting the ignorance of the proprietors in improving their lands. To that effect, he employed several European surveyors of land; by whom he was furnished with an

accurate statement of the country. He afterwards introduced the olive and mulberry trees into the province of Feium, whose rose-covered fields furnish the delicious *attar* for the seraglio and Constantinople. The plantations of mulberries are already so extensive, that it is hoped, within a few years, to rear the silk-worm in Egypt, and make olive-oil the indigenous production of the country. Besides, there is no foreign production in both hemispheres which the Pacha did not try to introduce into Egypt, after having made the experiment himself, either in his gardens in Alexandria, or at his seat in Soubra, near Cairo. In this manner he has introduced the cultivation of indigo, which, before him, yielded no advantage at all to the grower. Through his care the pine-apple and the Indian mango have become indigenous plants. He has spared neither pains nor expense for the improvement of the agricultural tools and watering machines used by the natives. There is no hydraulic nor agricultural instrument, which was mentioned by the public prints as recommended by any learned society in Europe, which he did not order. He called into the country foreign cultivators and skilful mechanics, in order to adapt their new methods to the genius and nature of the country. If he has not always fully succeeded, the failure must be ascribed to the narrow-mindedness of a people, to whom all that is old is sacred, and who will never abandon its ancient routine.

Mehemed-Ali has conferred a great benefit on agriculture, by granting permission to the Bedweens to take leases of the soil nearest to the deserts which they inhabit, for the purpose of cultivation. Under the government of the Mamelukes, they were denied this privilege. The Pacha, by making them husbandmen, attached them to the soil, which they formerly desolated; he induced them to produce crops, which in former times they only thought of destroying; and inspired them with interest for a country, which they were only wont to consider in the light of an enemy.

As the prosperity of Egypt chiefly depends on the preservation of canals, by which its lands are watered and fertilised; the *cachefs* and sheiks in all the districts and villages are enjoined,

joined, under rigorous penalties, to keep up and enlarge those in existence, and to introduce new ones wherever they may be required. The fertility of the lands is immense: yet agriculture would be more flourishing, if the grower were as much master of his harvests as he is of the ground; if the will of the Pacha or of his officers did not at times dictate which lands are to be sown, what they are to produce, at what period the produce shall be sold, and what prices it shall fetch. The Egyptians would be happy to pay any fixed tribute in cash or in kind, if in other respects they were left independent in the cultivation of their soil. By such a measure, which is confidently anticipated from the Pacha's wisdom and generosity, both the country and the public treasury would be benefited.

Mehemed-Ali does in Egypt for commerce, industry, and the arts, that which the family of the Medici formerly did in Tuscany: he encourages them by his example, protects them by his authority, and enlivens them by his own speculations.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following excellent observations on the explosion of the steam-engine near Camberwell, are copied from the *Statesman* newspaper of the 21st of September, and merit transfer to your pages, where I observe the same accident is noticed.

W. GOODMAN.

IN our paper of yesterday was an account of the proceedings of the coroner's inquest on the two unfortunate young men who lost their lives by the explosion of the boiler of a steam-engine near Camberwell. The verdict was, "Accidentally killed by the bursting of a steam-boiler." The jury, it is added in one of the papers of the morning, "also lamented the number of accidents which have occurred in consequence of proper attention not being paid to the apparatus used in the process of steam; for, in all cases, it generally is occasioned by some defect in the articles used in the machinery." There is too much ground for these remarks; and we therefore wish that the jury, in every case of this kind, would require the best evidence that can be collected to throw light on the causes of the accident in question, instead of suffering their

time to be engrossed with the circumstances in which the hapless deceased were found, or ascertaining scientifically the bruises or fractures that occasioned their death, they might be more usefully occupied in detecting and reporting, with the aid of intelligent and impartial men, the particular defect either in the apparatus or in the overseers that caused the disaster.

At all times "*the life of man,*" it has been said, "*is like unto vapour;*" but more especially is it at the present period, when the existence of thousands, not only who voluntarily trust themselves to vessels navigated by steam, but who casually reside in the neighbourhood of manufactories, dependant on the precarious watching of their "*safety valves.*" It is of no use, after a boiler of one of these steam-engines has burst, and two men have in consequence been killed, and four have been wounded, for a score of individuals to meet, and tell us what we knew before, viz. that the loss of life was occasioned by the bursting of the steam-boiler. A verdict in such terms has little other effect than to give the timid additional reason for being afraid of steam-engines in general. It may confirm a prejudice, but cannot give information. What appears to be expected, from a solemn investigation of a case wherein a human life is lost, is such information as may teach precaution where the disaster was accidental, or direct to punishment if it arose from negligence or design. The instruction of the Coroner is, to enquire "*how the deceased came to their deaths.*" In the instance of a death occasioned by a weapon, it is not enough to have the wound probed and the weapon ascertained, the hand that directed must be sought out. In like manner, in the case before us, it is of little service to learn that the men were killed by the bursting of a steam-boiler, unless the manner is described in which the boiler is supposed to have burst.

On learning to be wise from other's harm, we shall then do well. If the evidence on the late inquest be correctly reported, the steam-boiler had been lately re-bottomed. The accident happened the first time it was used after being repaired; and a question of no small importance was asked by a juror, respecting the manner in which the bottom had been rivetted. If rivets are numerous, too much of the metal

metal may be out away, and the vessel must be dangerously weakened. This was a point that well deserved investigation.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL by a LADY, kept at MOSCOW, and in RUSSIA, during the FRENCH INVASION in 1812.

(Continued from No. 371, p. 13.)

THE 17th of September, when I undertook to go into the country, proved a memorable day to me. Our house at my departure was untouched, and there was no appearance of fire in any of the adjacent streets. The first appearance of fire that arrested our attention, was the Port Rouge. We wished to go in the ordinary way by the Boulevard; but it was impossible: the fire having spread in every direction, we again went up the Twerscoye, where it raged with great fury. At length we got to the Great Theatre; which was not merely on fire, but was a volume of solid flame. A stock of wood had been laid up sufficient for a year's consumption, and the theatre itself was built of timber. The flakes fell into our caleche, and the heat became insupportable, and dangerous to our horses; however, by bringing them to a gallop, we regained the Boulevard, and returned homeward, congratulating ourselves upon our escape from the dust and the flames. Alas! our own house, into which we flattered ourselves we should obtain a peaceable entry, and which, an hour before, did not exhibit a single spark, was now on fire! As I have the happiness always to preserve my recollection in danger, I thought only of assisting my companions; and, of saving the most valuable things belonging to myself. An ignorant servant assisted me in carrying our goods into the garden. A wounded officer and the rest of our friends were so confused, that they did little or nothing. They broke open a door with an axe, though there was one open already by which they might have passed. Several French officers entered our garden, and offered to send soldiers to assist us.

When I had taken every thing I was able to remove into the garden, I had leisure to look about, and examine what was passing around me. I observed that one of our gentlemen had put his horses to his caleche, and that he had got every thing belonging to him, even his mattress, besides some

articles belonging to his friends. I observed, that another had done the same with his droschy; whilst I, not being possessed of any carriage whatever, ran a great risk of not saving any thing. However, I soon made up a light packet of the most necessary articles, which I placed in the droschy, and another smaller than that, which I put into the officer's carriage. I put my jewels and my money into a reticule that I carried in my hand, and now determined to await my destiny in tranquillity. "But who do these packets belong to?" exclaimed the officer who commanded in that quarter. "To me, sir," said I. "Well, madam, would you leave them in this manner?" said they. To which I replied, "Where can I put them, I have neither carriage nor horse?" "By heaven," said he, looking at one of our friends who was on the point of departure, "you must take the lady," and he was forced to obey.

We then took our final leave of the house, where all that was left soon became the prey of the soldiers. A more sorrowful procession never was seen; for we were not alone: women, children, and the aged natives, were, like ourselves, flying from their burning houses. A numerous file of soldiers marching to camp at the same time, we proposed following them; when, after wandering about a long time, we found a street that was not yet in flames. On entering the first house we found it deserted, and, taking possession, we threw ourselves upon the sofas, while the gentlemen guarded the carriages in the court-yard, and ascertained whether the fire was likely to communicate to the house. Thus terminated this melancholy day, the remembrance of which will never be effaced from my memory. As it may be supposed, the night was no less painful; we knew no place that could afford us an asylum; and guards were placed to prevent the people from going where they pleased.

In the morning we endeavoured to go to head-quarters, to ask for a place of refuge; which had been granted to several unhappy persons in our situation, for the houses were not enough for the military, and, like provisions, could now only be had from head-quarters. But we could not go to Petrowsky without an officer, and our wounded gentleman did not like to go; we therefore continued wandering from

from house to house, and from street to street, where all bore the marks of devastation. This city, which I had beheld so rich and splendid a few days before, was now little more than a heap of ashes and ruins, and we were sauntering about like spectres who revisit their former dwellings.

At length, after many attempts to the right and left, and backwards and forwards, we came to the resolution of returning to the house we had just left. We thought it might possibly have escaped, and we thought right. We found it as we had left it, except that the soldiers had broken every thing to pieces; however, we discovered some provisions which they had concealed, or overlooked. Our officer now thought it was time to go to dinner, as we had taken nothing since the preceding evening. Some tables were brought into the street, with a few chairs, and dinner was served and eaten in the middle of the street. The appearance of this repast appeared one of the most melancholy connected with our unhappy circumstances. Only imagine a table laid out in the middle of the highway, the houses on all sides in flames, and the ruins of others still smoking, whilst the fiery particles, like dust, were blown into our eyes by the wind; and the soldiers, in a state of intoxication, were carrying off the booty they had pillaged. As it may be supposed, we had not much appetite for eating, but our officer ate and drank heartily. These gentlemen are accustomed to such vicissitudes, but heaven preserve women and children from them.

After this dismal dinner, we determined to exert our means for procuring an asylum. We were advised to speak to the colonel in command in this quarter, to let us have an officer to conduct us to the camp. My female friend being quite weary of proceeding, I made up my mind to go and find the colonel myself. He was a truly estimable man, and was the means of preserving us from death: "I cannot," said he, "grant you an officer, because all are ordered to remain at their posts; but, if it be only an asylum that you want, you shall share with us such a one as we have for ourselves, for my own house is just burnt down." "But there are seven of us," said I; "we shall incommode you." "Not at all, follow me, we will endeavour to find a house for you as commodious as possible."

Colonel Sicard, near the palace of Count Golofkin, found the house he had promised us. I went through all the rooms; a quantity of splendid furniture had been previously broken and scattered about the floors. Two chambers in this house were appropriated for our residence; and provisions, which were extremely scarce, having been procured for us, we began to respire for a time. Owing to what I had already suffered from hunger, thirst, cold, and fatigue, with many other privations, I began to look at general events with a kind of indifference, and without anxiety. At length, after much conversation on the subject, we actually departed with the army from Moscow on the 19th of October, 1812.

I shall not undertake to recount the events of this frightful journey to its termination; but, leaving that to others, I shall speak only of twelve days, which to me was a period of incessant agony, and during which death appeared and re-appeared under innumerable hideous shapes!

This unhappy term commenced on the 6th of November. We were then on the road to Smolensko; I travelled in a caleche belonging to an officer of artillery, who gave orders to his driver to reach Smolensko in the evening. This man was a Pole, and one of the most awkward beings I ever beheld. He remained behind all night, as he said—for the sake of obtaining feed, and left his horses to be frozen at leisure. When he wished them to proceed they could not move their limbs; so that, losing two of them, we found it impossible to advance with only three. We had now to remain at the approach of a bridge till Saturday the 7th. Reflecting on the steps I ought to take, I determined to abandon the carriage as soon as day appeared, and cross the bridge on foot, for the purpose of getting assistance, or a place in some other carriage, from the general that commanded on the other side. But, just as I was setting out, the driver told me he had found two horses! In truth, I believe he had stolen them; for, at this dreadful period, nothing was more frequent; they reciprocally took from each other with impunity every thing they wanted. There was no danger except being taken in the fact, and then the thief ran the hazard only of a good chastising. During the day we often heard such exclamations as these, "*Mon Dieu—*

Dieu—they have stolen my portmanteau, my bag, my bread, my horse, &c.” from the general down to the common soldier. Congratulating ourselves on being able to cross the bridge, we again commenced our progress; but our horses were far from good. We could not get on, being impeded every moment with “Let Marshal Such-a-one’s carriage pass;” then came another marshal, and then a general. I began to be in despair, when I perceived near me, the general who commanded this division. “For God’s sake, sir,” said I, “let our carriage pass. I have been waiting here ever since yesterday-morning; my horses are knocked up; and, if I do not overtake the head-quarters to-day, I am ruined.” “Wait a moment, madam,” said he, “I will do every thing in my power for you.” He then spoke to a gendarme, and told him to consider my carriage as among those belonging to the Prince of Eckmuhl. This soldier, I know not why, happily mistook me for the wife of one of the generals, and became respectful. I was unwilling to correct his error till I had passed the bridge. I found it lined on each side with generals, colonels, and officers, and it was so completely encumbered, that no time was to be lost; for, I have since heard, that the Cossacks were at no great distance. However I had not got a quarter over the bridge, when my horses would go no further. This prevented others from advancing; and, as there was a positive order to burn any carriage that impeded the way, I now found myself in a critical situation. To the right and left, every one was crying out for my caleche to be set on fire; and as it was customary to plunder the carriages that were burnt, nothing could better please the soldiers. But, though all around me were exclaiming “Burn that carriage!” some at length took pity on me. “To the wheels!” they exclaimed, and, then by aiding the horses, some strong men soon waded me out of danger. Among

those who congratulated me upon this escape was my gendarme, whose officious politeness I had before experienced. I could not make him any pecuniary remuneration; and, besides, this was a thing to which but little value at that time was attached. “Sir,” said I, “I don’t know how to reward you.” “Ah, madame,” said he, “the wife of a general! the wife of a general has so many good things in her power. Suffer me to make an application.” “By all means, *Monsieur le Gendarme*,” said I, and the poor man seemed perfectly rewarded.

We travelled quietly during the rest of the day; but, on Sunday the 8th, the horses were again knocked up, and I took the liberty to send to head-quarters for others. We waited at the entrance of the high road to Smolensko for the return of a servant we had sent there: and, though we were but four leagues distant, we were obliged to remain here all night. Happily, the moon shone very bright; but we had only the rear-guard with us, and the Cossacks were said to be near at hand. Several officers who passed by, tried to persuade me not to stay there all night, on account of the danger. However, I saw no one till morning, excepting the soldiers, who pressed me very much to come out of the carriage, because they wished to plunder it. About ten in the morning, finding the servant did not return, I made proposals to a Westphalian sutler to take me up, for which he demanded two louis. Having agreed with him, I took every thing I could remove, and left the carriage in the care of the driver, well persuaded that it would be plundered by him if it escaped the soldiers. I had scarcely travelled a league when I met the servant I had sent, who was walking with fresh horses with as much composure as though he had been close to Paris. I persuaded him to hasten on, and prevent, if possible, the plunder of the carriage.

(To be concluded in our next.)

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE NEAPOLITAN PATRIOTS,
Including Original Details of the late
Revolutions at Naples.

BY AN EXILED NEAPOLITAN.

THE name of PASCAL BORRELLI perhaps ought not to be enumerated amongst those of the Neapolitan pa-

triot, for his conduct at the critical period of the revolution stamps his character as one of a doubtful nature, if not of extreme weakness. But, should his public actions reflect no honour on his country, they at least vindicate her from rash and unjust imputations;

imputations; as it will appear from them collectively, it was not so much the nation that was wanting to her guides, as those guides who were wanting to their trust: nevertheless, the name of Borrelli was renowned during the revolution throughout Italy.

Borrelli was born of a respectable family in Abbruzzo Citra. His youth was passed in the study of medicine, though by no means to the exclusion of politics, nor the worship of the Muses. He early embraced the tenets of liberty, as all literary characters are wont to do on the Continent, until interest leads them to the opposite side. Young Borrelli's prospects promised well, and high expectations both of his genius and public qualities were entertained by his friends, which were not wholly disappointed as to the first. His juvenile years were passed in obscurity, wholly devoted to his studious purposes. But when the French returned to Naples in 1806, no longer bearing with them a fallacious liberty, but a real military despotism, Borrelli obtained a superior office in the police. This execrable state-inquisition, which, under the appearance of preventing crimes, is only established to secure the despot (if possible) from continual fear, became at Naples, as in France, the superior law of the state; and soon proved, in the hands of the cruel *Saliceti*, a most terrible instrument of power. Political calumnies, and contrived plots, were fabricated in this forge of despotism; and endless imprisonment, arbitrary transportation, and often poison and the poignard, were its means. That ambitious minister omitted nothing to terrify the subject with frequent executions, whilst he constantly awakened in the timid prince those suspicions he was by himself so much inclined to. By such arts *Saliceti* reigned absolute under the name of Joseph Bonaparte. To have held an office, therefore, in a department like that of the Police, did no service to Borrelli in the estimation of the virtuous; though, when he obtained this situation, the throne of Naples was already filled by Murat, a military prince, who trusted chiefly to the sword for his safety. The Police had then considerably abated its violence, and its last act of wicked renown is generally believed to have been the poisoning of *Saliceti* himself, who had incurred the displeasure of

his new master, both on account of his arrogance, and his being the spy of Napoleon.

When the judicial system was reformed at Naples, after the French manner, Borrelli was transferred to the magistracy, and appointed one of the judges in the first Court of Appeal. In this capacity, far more dignified than his former, he distinguished himself both by the clearness of his judgment in the perplexing questions of law, and by his oratory. The eloquence of Borrelli is not impetuous, but insinuating, like his character; he derives most of his figures and comparisons from natural philosophy and mathematics. His style is blemished by French mannerism, and his delivery is smooth and winning, like his countenance. Borrelli held that appointment till the restoration of 1818, when a suit at law having taken place in his court, in which he appeared both as judge and party, he was deprived of his dignity. This misfortune he supported with constancy, and applied himself to the bar, where, partly by his own talents, and partly by the favour he met with in pleading before magistrates heretofore his colleagues, he made rapid advances in that profession. In this stage of his fortunes, the revolution of 1820 took place. Borrelli contributed nothing to that event, as it became a cautious character like him to attend to his private interest rather than that of the public. However, by the interest of some friends among the liberal party, he was recommended to the Regent as a man fit to direct the Police, which had now changed this invidious name for that of *Pubblica Sicurezza*, or the Public Safety. This commission was at first conferred upon six magistrates, with equal right of suffrage; but this extraordinary power not admitting the slowness of debate, was wholly entrusted to a president. Borrelli discharged that office at first with some benefit to the new order of things. He detected and disappointed the machinations of foreign and domestic enemies of the state; and especially a counter-revolutionary plot, under the appearance of republicanism. A famous agent for such tricks had come from Milan to Naples, before the meeting of the Parliament, with a commission to kindle anarchy, and set the patriots by the ears. The new government created by the revolution was to be undermined

undermined and reviled, according to the old practice; but the conspirators were seized and imprisoned. Borrelli had been elected deputy to the Parliament, and appointed its president in the second month of the session; yet he had to sustain loud complaints, both in and out of that assembly, for the seizure of the conspirators, perhaps the only action he ever did for the liberty of his country; so opposite sometimes is the requital to the merits of the action in political affairs.

It is impossible to deny that his parliamentary conduct was from the beginning very objectionable, and ended in avowed infidelity to his country. His greatest public faults have been chiefly ascribed to a want of resolution; but he who does not feel within himself a mind superior to the menaces of fortune, ought not ambitiously to interfere with the commonwealth. Borrelli had scarcely taken his seat, when he was violently attacked by Mazziotta, (a member of very independent character, but of coarse manners,) for still retaining the direction of the Police, whilst he sat in the legislative assembly. So that he was compelled to resign that office during the session of the Parliament. But the resignation was only nominal, and he continued to direct the Police to the last of the revolution. By this circumstance his name became well known in upper Italy, and the Italian patriots addressed themselves to him, especially from Romagna. Borrelli, by carrying on such practices, raised his credit very much with the Parliament, and subsequently with the Regent himself, whom he flattered with the scheme of making his younger sons so many Italian princes, on the southern side of the Po. Whilst he gave the Parliament to understand (perhaps more than he himself believed,) that he had ready in upper Italy numerous partizans of the Italian cause, who were entirely dependant on him. Hence an opinion prevailed with the majority, that Borelli could bring the affairs of Italy to a happy conclusion, and save the state. Nay some, in a kind of foolish rapture, called him the *statesman of Europe*.

Borrelli had hoped to save himself from the wreck of his country, and even perhaps to be rewarded; but he was disappointed, together with many more like him. He had been promised to

be sheltered in the very palace, were it found necessary; but no longer was he of use to power, than he was forbidden admittance at court, and left to his own resources. And, being in some measure invidious to the Austrian government, for the practices he had carried on in upper Italy, he was soon seized and confined within the walls of Prague, where, it is said, he now lives upon a pension paid him by the Neapolitan government.

Were we to attend only to the talents of Borrelli, and to the good he could have done his country, he would appear worthy of a better lot. But he who is only anxious to float down the stream of fortune, cannot excite nor deserve the sympathy of mankind for his disappointments.

ROSARIO MACCHIAROLI.

ROSARIO MACCHIAROLI is only to be remembered for his death. He was born of an honest family in the district of Campagna, and in his youth he betook himself to the bar, but soon abandoned that profession. Having retired to live in his province, he obtained under the French government a captainship in the militia, and afterwards was transferred to the army. At the restoration of 1818, having left the service, he was appointed a counsellor of *Intendenza* at Salerno, a species of an administrative magistrate, brought to Naples by the French. This man was a zealous follower of *Carboneria*, of that political sect so much reviled by the hireling writers of tyranny; who, not daring openly to blame its real object, affect to mistake it. But let it not displease the aulic chancellor, nor the *procureur-general* at La Rochelle affair, the last revolution at Naples has demonstrated that *Carboneria* does not aim at the destruction of any governments, but at the reform of the bad ones. Macchiaroli was a successful promoter of this secret association; and, having thereby incurred the suspicion of the government, he was nearly arrested in Salerno, with a prospect of the horrible dungeons of Sicily, which several of his *buoni cugini* (good cousins,) had seen, when the revolution broke out at Foggia and Avellino. It is beyond doubt that *Carboneria* contributed not a little to this revolution; but, had the *Carbonaris* alone wished for a reform in the state, it is equally evident they could

could not have so easily succeeded: The wish for reform was as generally and as deeply felt among the nation as the discontent for the daily increasing exactions of the government; and liberal opinions are of an ancient date among the Neapolitans, having been for thirty years kept alive in their minds by the proscription of the best of their community. Hence all those people who, either prompted by an ardent character, or accidentally by stronger motives of dissatisfaction, flocked to the ranks of Carboneria, are only to be considered as the most impatient and the boldest among the majority of the nation, who longed for liberty. The Carbonaris could not have grown formidable to despotism had they not addressed the nation for national interests. The dangers Macchiaroli had braved for the revolution entitled him to be chosen deputy to the Parliament for his province. But, being possessed of no oratorical talents nor legislative intrigue, he did not exercise any influence over the parliamentary counsels. He was rather a plain vulgar character, but full of courage and public zeal. On every dangerous deliberation he inclined to the boldest advice, though without any success. When he saw public affairs hastening to utter ruin, after having urged in vain the Parliament to retire of itself into Calabria, without attending any longer to the delays of the executive government, he set out alone for those distant provinces, with the design of raising them by the assistance of Carboneria. But this society had soon been corrupted by its own success, and still more by the wicked practices of despotism; and was now found nearly extinct at the moment when public necessity most required its co-operation.

Macchiaroli having arrived at Salerno, he was warned by his friends not to proceed farther alone, as they suspected a personage in power in the province of laying snares for his life. A capital mistake of the leaders of the revolution had been not to demand along with the constitution the immediate change of at least all the

principal public functionaries, whether civil or military. So that in the state's highest danger, public power remained almost exclusively entrusted to a set of men, accustomed during twenty years to change sides from the vanquished to the vanquisher; and who, with a few exceptions, were directly disposed to assist in the re-establishment of that despotism of which they had so long partaken, and to which it now clearly appeared fortune was to incline in the unequal contest between Naples and the Holy Alliance. Yet many of them were disappointed; having been punished by the restored despotism itself, to which they were no longer acceptable, after the fruit of their services had been gathered.

Macchiaroli being urged by the approach of the enemy to the capital, he set out from Salerno about the evening with a single boy; and, travelling post in a *galesso*, (a species of light gig, drawn by a single horse,) he soon arrived at Eboli. This town is situated about fifteen miles from Salerno, in the mountains by the high road to Calabria. Having remained there for awhile, he set out on the same night, though warned again of his danger, and entreated to wait at least until the break of day. Scarcely had he come down on the road, when two bravoës rushed upon him, and, seizing the reins of his horse, bade him alight. He did so; but, whilst boldly attempting some defence, his arms were seized behind, and he was asked his name: "I am a deputy to the Parliament." "And you we sought for," cried one of the assassins, instantly plunging a poignard in his breast, and dispatched him with repeated wounds. His corpse was found on the high road the next morning.

The fate of this man seems to be the best excuse that might be alleged for some Neapolitan leaders, who have been taxed with having too hastily abandoned their ground. Yet for the memory of so mean a man as Macchiaroli, remains the lamentable honour of having been one of the few patriots who fell for their country.

STEPHENSIANA.

No. XIV.

The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in the collection of Anecdotes of his contemporaries, and generally entered in a book the collections of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the Annual Obituary, and many other biographical works, the Author may probably have incorporated many of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and all stand alone as cabinet pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.

COLONEL WARDLE.

THIS zealous M.P. retired from public life in disgust, owing to the jealousy which his popularity created in Burdett and others. The enjoyment of popularity may be likened to one standing on the top of a pyramid, where there is room only for himself, while several are aiming at the same station. Candidates for popularity are, therefore, always endeavouring to break each other's necks. Wardle found himself as much undermined by the envy of one party as by the enmity of the other, and therefore wisely sought a private station in Kent, after fighting some hard campaigns in Parliament.

SACRED METAMORPHOSIS.

Holy Chrysostom studied Aristophanes, and had the art (says Milton) "to change a scurrilous vehemence into the style of a rousing sermon."

CENSORSHIP OF BOOKS.

In the primitive church, ere the sound principles of religion became corrupted, the bishops and councils were wont to declare what books were not commendable, proceeding no further, but leaving it to each one's conscience to read or lay by. This was founded on the principle, that in religious matters every man must govern himself, his judgment furnishing a plain and certain rule for his conduct. This usage prevailed till after the year 800, as we learn from Padre Paolo, that great unmasker of the Trentine Council. After which time, the Roman pontiffs, engrossing into their own hands all authority in spiritual matters, were for burning and prohibiting to read whatever opposed their interests. Yet, for a while, they were sparing in their censures, and not many books were so dealt with, till Pope Martin V. proceeded to excommunicate the readers of heretical books,—the Hussites and Wickliffites growing numerous about that time. Leo X. and his successors followed

his example, till the Council of Trent brought forth their Expurgatory Index. To complete the measure of encroachment, their last invention was to ordain that no book should be printed, unless it had been licensed under the names of two or three friars. The popes introduced this custom into England; and, though a great and crying abuse, it was sanctioned by the English Presbytery during the Long Parliament.

In our own age we have seen a society erected, which has impudently taken on itself the odious powers of censorship, under the canting pretence of suppressing vice; and similar canting has always been the hypocritical means of keeping up this vassalage of the human mind. It is good policy in a government to put forward its tools in apparently independent associations, whenever it desires to effect any odious purpose.

BURDETT.

On asking this baronet why, as he was able to effect so little in Parliament, he considered it worth his while to hold a seat, he replied that it was a protection, and that without it a public man was not independent of power.—I once advised him to give dinners to his friends, like other men of his consideration. He complied, and I was of his party: but I found it had been served from a tavern, and, even in that way, he said he found it so incompatible with his convenience, that he would never give another. His habits are too unsettled for the forms of society: he rises at all hours,—goes to bed at all hours,—eats at any hour, and in any way,—and is in all things, from hour to hour, the creature of his personal feelings. From this cause he never answers letters,—often does not open them; and, in his private connexions, is the most uncertain man alive. He is steady only in his devotion to the principles of liberty; but unsteady even in his measures regarding them. The best of men, yet, from

bad habits and personal indolence, the least useful man of his age.

BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

The precious gift of civil liberty has been attained in England, not from the legislative genius of individuals, as at Athens and Sparta; but, by improving critical junctures, by frequent changes of the dynasty, by two great revolutions, and by the progressive experience of ages. The first step towards a more restrained despotism was at the accession of William Rufus, when he wrested the crown from the hands of his brother Robert. A genuine love of liberty has ever been predominant among the people; and by degrees, as they found political occurrences favourable, they have been ready to embrace them. The temperament of our ancient nobility was a check on the ferocity of unbridled power. A propensity to servitude was then no characteristic of the great, nor were they so lost to a due sense of personal worth.

SUMPTUARY LAWS.

Among others at Zurich, in the thirteenth century, prostitutes were obliged to wear red caps, and the musicians at weddings were restricted to two fiddlers, two hautboys, and two singers.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE ELLENBOROUGH.

This was one of the proudest men I ever knew. His condescensions even at dinner-table were too palpably forced, and he seemed to consider himself like a schoolmaster who endeavours to unbend among the youths upon whom he inflicts occasional flagellations. He was nevertheless a man possessed of a dangerous degree of talents, and of a dignified and copious flow of eloquence.

WINDMILLS.

Certain annalists report, that windmills were introduced into Normandy so early as the year 1105. Authors had before observed, that they were first used in the dry countries of Asia Minor. These, together with silk and sugar, were introduced into Italy, from Greece and Constantinople, during the expeditions of the Crusaders.

SPANISH UNIVERSITIES.

These were formerly twenty-two in number; but one-half were suppressed in 1807. A general uniformity prevailed in their modes of instruction, but it rather conduced to superstition than to the preservation or improvement of real learning. Instead of

each following their old plans, a new system of education, formed on more excellent modern models, was prescribed for the university of Salamanca, and this was to be followed in the others. The universities suppressed were—Toledo, Bona, Onnaté, Orihucla, Avila, Irache, Baeza, Ossuna, Almagro, Gandia, and Siguenza. Those remaining are—Salamanca, Alcalá, Valladolid, Seville, Grenada, Valencia, Saragossa, Huesca, Cervera, St. Iago, and Oviedo.

Unhappily, the forms by which university instruction is regulated place them, in point of actual knowledge, a full century behind the rest of the world. They venture to teach nothing till all the rest of the world has adopted it. Just so, too, it is in all societies called learned: they are governed by the ancient members, and the knowledge of these is always one age behind that of the unfettered part of the community.

THE ARGUS—CAPT. PERRY.

I was invited in 1789, at the setting up of the above newspaper, to take a share in it; but, as I was in some degree engaged in the *Oracle*, I declined the offer. I nevertheless made one of the party, at the house of Capt. P. in Argyll-street, where the plan for bringing it out was finally arranged. Among other persons present were John Turner, brother to Sir Gregory Page Turner, Thomas Twistleton, brother to Lord Saye and Sele, and Sir Harry Tempest. Nothing could exceed the strange notions which some of them entertained on the business of conducting a newspaper. One desired to have a column set apart for his remarks on the world of fashion, after the manner of Addison, in the *Spectator*; another insisted on the same space being allotted to him for *puns* and *jeux d'esprit*; and, in consequence, it was agreed that a certain space should be left open for the joint production of two of the proprietors; but the editorship of the whole was assigned to the largest sharer in the work, Capt. Sampson Perry, formerly a surgeon and officer of militia.

There were, at the period of the birth of this paper, a considerable number of peers and commoners neither attached to nor approving the measures of the then ministry, who were denominated the *Neutral Squad*, at the head of which was Lord Hawke, a man of ordinary abilities, but around whom

whom the naval achievements of his father shed some lustre. Lady Hawke was the aunt of Mr. Turner; and, through this family connexion, it was expected by the latter gentleman that considerable interest would be derived to the *Argus* from the growing weight of the *Neutral Squad*. The French revolution, however, was advancing with hasty strides, and its impetus threw down all trifling considerations of party; and, as the *Argus* decidedly adopted the principles of the revolution, the alarmed proprietors sold their shares, which were bought in by Capt. P. till he at length became sole owner.

The *Argus* was perhaps the boldest in its opposition of any publication in any age. Prosecution did not abate the devotion of its editor; but rather increased his zeal in the cause of democracy and reform. Its opposition to government was manifested in every way,—by argument and by ridicule, in prose and in verse. It was assisted by the pungent reasonings of Thomas Paine, and by the satirical epigrams of Robert Merry: in short, it was the rendezvous of all the partizans and literary guerillas then in alliance against that system of government which has continued its ascendancy so far beyond the period assigned to it by Paine, Tooke, &c.

As specimens of the manner in which the lighter arms of the *Argus* were employed by the author of “the Rights of Man,” he wrote the following epigrams on the heir to the Onslow estates, who then signalled himself as a *four-in-hand*, by driving a team of little cropped horses, compared to tom-tits or tit-mice, and which begat him the nick-name of “*Tommy Titmouse*.”

Pray what can Tommy Titmouse do?
Why drive a phaeton and two.
Can Tommy Tit do nothing more?
Yes,—drive a phaeton and four!

On another occasion appeared the following by Merry:—

The peers and bishops all complain,
They cannot bear so great a Paine.

At the time the King was ill of that afflicting disorder which, with some remissions or lucid intervals, accompanied him to his grave, the doctors, not knowing what to report, changed their order of monotonous bulletins by the transposition only of a monosyllable or two, and rang these changes

for weeks, when the *Argus* anticipated them as follows:—

He wakes and he sleeps, and he sleeps and
he wakes;
But no more shall we say, for fear of
mistakes.

When George Rose was tacked to his friend Thomas Steele, as joint paymasters, the *Argus* treated it thus:—

God bless Tom Steele and Rose,
They hate Reforms—as foes.

God bless George Rose and Steele,
They love the common-weal.

At length the ministry resolved to abate this nuisance in some way or other; and prosecutions by the Attorney-General were instituted, and other devices practised, against its proprietor. It continued to exist till December 1792; and, upon its suppression, a sarcastic account was published in the *Morning Herald* in the following words:—“Our neighbour the *Argus* has of late dealt in so much *inflammable* matter, that our able tactician, the Attorney-General, has contrived means (such, perhaps, as Marshal Saxe and the Duke of Marlborough sometimes used,) to get a slow but sure match introduced into its arsenal, and has thereby blown up the whole printing-office, even to the very *devil*.”

ORIGIN OF DESPOTISM IN FRANCE.

When the English, in a former age, successfully invading France, had advanced as far as Orleans, and Charles VII. had retired to Bourges, the Assembly of the Three Estates, in the pangs of despair, empowered the king to levy taxes during the war; and the power, thus acquired, was retained, more or less, until the revolution in 1789. In the case of those senators, delay would not have been a waste of time, as the fortune of war soon after turned, by the strange occurrence of one grand incident,—the romantic appearance of Joan D’Arc.

MILTON.

There is a simplicity in the style and manner of Milton’s prose, that, combined with the strong feelings of a liberal mind, render it very interesting. Whether some of his notions had or had not led him astray, it is evident that his heart was innocent, and under the direction of religion. A knowledge of human nature appears in the following passage, while it forcibly impresses a lesson not more political than moral:—“For this is not the liberty which we can hope for, that no grievance

grievance shall ever arise in the commonwealth; that, let no man in this world expect. But when complaints are freely heard, deeply considered, and speedily reformed, then is the utmost bound of civil liberty attained that wise men look for." This and other just observations occur in the course of his "Areopagitica." The motives which gave rise to the following necessarily imply a rational tenderness for the preservation of judicious and useful works. Milton had remarked what Horace alluded to, in his *Vicum vendentem, thus et odores!* "He who kills a man kills a reasonable creature,—God's image: but he who destroys a good book, kills reason itself,—kills the image of God, as it were in the eye. Many a man lives a burthen to the earth; but a good book is the precious life-blood of a master-spirit, embalmed and treasured up, for purposes to a life beyond a life."

THE RECORDER SYLVESTER.

This successful lawyer had the hardest and blackest physiognomy of any man of his time. His indignation must have been terrible to the culprits before him, and even his sardonic smiles afforded no satisfaction. He abounded in anecdote, and used often to relate, with much good humour, the humble steps by which he rose from half-guinea fees to be the head of the principal criminal court in England.

VICISSITUDE OF FORTUNE.

A characteristic trait of this sometimes occurs in the case of ruffians of a more gigantic size. Duke John of Austria, grandson of Rudolph, from being near the seat of sovereign power, the sceptre of state, after killing King Albert, was reduced to the necessity of asking for alms in the

New Market at Vienna.—Regular history furnishes instances of Fortune's shifting government, to which good and evil are made equally subservient. The Counts of Hapsburg, ancestors of the house of Austria, were originally stewards of the Abbé of Seckingen, and butlers to the Bishop of Basil.

HISTORY.

This may be considered as similar in kind to philosophy, though different, insomuch that it teaches by examples, and inculcates wisdom without the dangers and sufferings of personal experience. It certainly presents no common materials to such as have a portion of intellectual penetration. It is exactly suited to, and calculated for, the statesman. Biography is principally founded on particulars which one single object affords, and is more likely to be edifying and entertaining where the ambition of greatness is not the ruling passion. This is for the private individual. Thus the Odyssey, in general, delights more than the Iliad, with all its numerous troop of variegated characters.

But Walpole asserted, and truly, that all history is a fable; and it is so when historians affect to dive into the causes of events of which they seldom can know any thing. An historian is like one ignorant of mechanics, who can tell the *fact* of the hour by looking at the dial of a watch, but knows nothing of the concealed springs of movement. Historians generally write as though kings, courts, and ministers, were governed by rational causes, and were superior, instead of being generally inferior in intellect, and in the government of their passions, to other men.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

GRECIAN LIBERTY:

AN ODE.

By WILLIAM DUCKETT, of Paris.

Inscribed to ALEXANDER, Emperor of Russia.

OPE, Freedom's Muse, thy sacred store,
With bold and vent'rous wing I soar,
Above each common height!
The sons of Greece once felt thy fire,
And wak'd to rapture ev'ry lyre,
A son of Freedom calls, raise and support
his flight.

Away the low, the venal lays,
That tyrants prais'd, or tyrants praise,

'Tis virtue prompts the theme!
The highest wisdom fires the song,
To him the purest strains belong,
Who, seated on a throne, restores the
Grecian name.

Great heir of empire! Nature's care!
Proceed; let man thy influence share,
Wherever man be found!
Like Nature self who feeds the whole,
Let Alexander's boundless soul
Take ev'ry region in, thro' vast creation's
round.

Think not thy northern sons alone,
The care and children of thy throne,

Re father of mankind!

Thus Julian liv'd, the world's best pride;
Thus Titus reign'd, whose virtue sigh'd
To see one listless day accuse his active
mind.

Let murder stain the hero's sword,
And spoils of nations swell his hoard,
His laurels are but crimes:
Just Heaven! shall Europe, wrapt in
grief,
Enhance the merit of a chief,
The scourge of present, and the bane of
future times.

Let fierce ambition vex the breast,
And rapine's spirit haunt the rest
Of madmen, conq'rors styl'd;
A nobler fame belongs to thee,
'Tis thine to polish and to free
The rude inhabitant,—neglected Nature's
child.

Perish those tyrants of the earth!
Who blast each virtue at its birth,
Who close with crimes each day!
Like lawless comets in their course,
Urg'd by the impulse of blind force,
Stern desolation marks thro' life their
baneful way.

Behold those restless sons of war!
High-rais'd on Victory's laurel'd car!
Whole nations at their feet.
Let Vanity withhold her praise,
And gaping Wonder cease to gaze,
These prostrate crowds Attila and Tibe-
rius greet.

But thou, whose kind-creating hand
With freedom crowns a suff'ring land,
Once known to ev'ry Muse!
Whose good, whose great inspiring mind,
The love and lover of thy kind,
Forgetful of itself, the public weal pursues;

Ambition not the ill-earn'd fame,
In ev'ry age that murderers claim
The wages of their crimes.
See Justice hov'ring o'er their graves,
From death their names indignant saves,
They live,—but live like miscreants
damn'd to latest times.

Fast laid by Nature's deathless hand,
For thee Corcyra's mountains stand
A monument of fame!
For thee her ancient rights, her laws,
Her free-form'd senates yield applause,
And citizens, not slaves, their liberty pro-
claim.

Emerging from the womb of night,
What sudden wonders strike the sight!
What hands provoke the lyre!
Pheacia's gardens bloom anew,
And other Homers rise to view;
At Freedom's voice, the arts and sciences
take fire!

With magic life the canvass glows,
In pliant folds the marble flows,

And art disputes with art;

Here Venus hides her wond'rous charms,
There tortur'd Nature writhes her arms,
The pitying marble paints the suff'ring
father's heart!

A mightier task remains. Behold
Forth from their tombs the sages old
Of free-born Greece arise!
Unblemish'd faith, and patriot scorn,
And mercy, Freedom's eldest born,
Beam on their honest fronts, and sparkle
in their eyes!

And whence, they cry, this long-sought
light!
What hand dispels the mists of night,
That wrapt the Grecian fame!
From man these blessings cannot flow,
The gods alone such favours know,
The boundless bliss proclaims the northern
sage's name!

For him reserv'd by changeless fate,
To raise the glories of a state,
Where ev'ry virtue sway'd;
Where poets sung, and sages taught,
Where patriots died, and heroes fought,
Where kings and citizens the laws alike
obey'd.

To him Platea's trophied dead,
And those at Marathon who bled,
Their hands and voices lift,
From Russia's sage thy loud demand
The freedom of their native land,
And hail with gratitude the giver and the
gift.

'Tis done.—Lo! Genius grasps the lyre,
And praises swell the gen'ral quire,
Thro' ev'ry soil and clime!
To sing the first, the best of men,
'Tis History's Muse that guides the pen
Torn from the wings of Time.

A VERNAL CONTEMPLATION.

Written in Windsor Forest.

Hail peaceful solitude! hail vernal sweets!
Where dwells Content, where Innocence retreats;
Hail to thy well-known shades and flowery meads,
Where Contemplation her fond pupil leads;
Fit haunts to soothe the solitary breast,
To calm the mind, and lull the soul to rest.
All hail! once more this hallowed ground I tread,
Where oft in youthful, happier days I stray'd,
All ignorant of care, of health possess'd,
By fortune and paternal fondness bless'd.
Gay rose the morn to gild with smiles the day,
Each feather'd songster tun'd the jocund lay;
All Nature's varied sweets at once combin'd
To charm each sense and harmonize the mind.
But now, alas! a solemn sadness reigns,
It steals upon my soul in melting strains;
Eumene's awful virtues strike my view,
And every rising joy my griefs subdue:
His loss with filial tears I soon deplore,
Nor gay nor rural pleasures charm me more.
Sweet Peace,—companion of my fairer hours,—
Forsakes my steps, and leaves the vernal bowers,
Where oft in syivan sports the days I spent,
Till Cynthia, gentle queen, her brightness lent;
On downy pinions swift the moments pass'd,
Till keen Affliction pierc'd me with her blast.

Ye blissful days, ah! whither are ye fled!
How chaug'd each scene! each flower now droops
its head;

Kind Nature mourns with sympathetic woe,
The deepen'd shades a darker gloom bestow;
No more with cheerful notes the woods resound,
But mournful turtles breathe their plaints around;
Sad and forlorn, I listen to their moan,
And count the griefs of others by my own;
Condemn'd to prove a joyless, suffering state,
From happier days, the sad reverse of fate!
But hark! from yonder dusky grove draws near
A voice melodious, pleasing to my ear;
Religion calls,—thrice welcome, heavenly maid,—
In accents mild rejoicing to persuade.

Cease, cease, mistaken mortal, to complain!
The Sovereign Good inflicts no woe in vain;
Ungrateful thou repay'st his bounteous love,
Whom most he favours he delights to prove,
And teaches by dispensing good and ill,
A due submission to His righteous will.
Thro' all His works the same wise counsel runs;
Her fruits earth yields, not by unclouded suns,
But the swift seasons' ever-varying race
With flowers and fruit adorns fair Nature's face;
From hence instruction learn, each thought compose,
And reap, resign'd, the harvest of thy woes.

J. G.

VERSES

FOUND INSCRIBED ON A SKULL IN A
CHURCH-YARD.

By Dr. T. FORSTER.

O EMPTY vault of former glory!
Whate'er thou wert in time of old,
Thy surface tells thy living story,
Tho' now so hollow, dead, and cold;
For in thy form is yet descried
The traces left of young Desire,
The Painter's art, the Statesman's pride,
The Muse's song, the Poet's fire;
But these, forsooth, now seem to be
Mere lumps on thy periphery.

Dear Nature, constant in her laws,
Hath mark'd each mental operation,
She ev'ry feeling's limit draws
On all the heads throughout the nation,
That there might no deception be;
And he who kens her tokens well,
Hears tongues which everywhere agree
In language that no lies can tell—
Courage—Deceit—Destruction—Theft—
Have traces on the skullcap left.

But through all Nature's constancy
An awful change of form is seen,
Two forms are not which quite agree,
None is replaced that once hath been;
Endless variety in all,
From Fly to Man, Creation's pride,
Each shows his proper form—to fall
Eftsoons in Time's o'erwhelming tide,
And mutability goes on
With ceaseless combination.

'Tis thine to teach, with magic power,
Those who still bend life's fragile stem,
To suck the sweets of ev'ry flower,
Before the sun shall set to them;

Calm the contending passions dire,

Which on thy surface I descrie,
Like water struggling with the fire
In combat, which of them shall die:
Thus is the soul, in Fury's car,
A type of hell's intestine war.

Old wall of Man's most noble part,
While now I trace with trembling hand
Thy sentiments, how oft I start,
Dismay'd at such a jarring band!
Man, with discordant frenzy fraught,
Seems either madman, fool, or knave;
To try to live is all he's taught—
To 'scape her foot who nought doth save
In life's proud race; (unknown our goal)
To strive against a kindred soul.

These various organs show the place
Where Friendship lov'd, where Passion
glow'd,

Where Veneration grew in grace,
Where Justice sway'd, where Man was
proud;

Whence Wit its slippery sallies threw
On Vanity, thereby defeated;
Where Hope's imaginary view
Of things to come (fond fool) is seated;
Where Circumspection made us fear,
Mid gleams of joy, some danger near.

Here fair Benevolence doth grow
In forehead high; here Imitation
Adorns the stage, where on the Brow
Are Sound, and Colour's legislation.

Here doth Appropriation try,
By help of Secrecy, to gain
A store of wealth against we die,
For heirs to dissipate again.
Cause and Comparison here show
The use of every thing we know.

But here that fiend of fiends doth dwell,
Wild Ideality, unshaken
By facts or theory, whose spell
Maddens the soul and fires our beacon.
Whom Memory tortures, Love deludes,
Whom Circumspection fills with dread,
On every organ he obtrudes,
Until Destruction o'er his head
Impends; then, mad with luckless strife,
He volunteers the loss of life.

And canst thou teach to future Man
The way his evils to repair,—
Say, O memento,—of the span
Of mortal life? For if the care
Of Truth to Science be not given
(From whom no treachery it can sever),
There's no dependence under Heaven
That Error may not reign for ever.
May future heads more learning cull
From thee, when my own head's a skull.
Grinstead; Oct. 1822.

NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

STRICTURES on the PERIODICAL LITERATURE of ENGLAND, from "A SKETCH of OLD ENGLAND, by a NEW ENGLAND MAN." — Published in 1822, by Charles Wiley, of New York; and imported by Millar.

[The perfection which the arts of composition have acquired in America, renders it highly proper to consult these rivals on topics which involve among ourselves too sensitive a personal feeling, and too much passion. Of course we do not give the opinions of this Argus-eyed New England man as our own. On some points he has slightly erred, but his arguments stand on their own foundation. His praise of this Miscellany is satisfactory; but we presume our readers do not on that subject require a higher opinion than their own. Of the knaves who sought to steal our good name, and under its cover impose their *namby-pamby* and *tinsel wares* on the world, there can among honest men be but one opinion. We could have been content with the punishment which has attended the crime; but the Americans, like the Macedonians, will call a spade a spade, and knavery ought perhaps to be branded as well as punished. The loss of many thousand pounds of *somebody's* money, and the necessity of scattering, in advertisements, eight hundred per annum in reiterated agonies of despair, are however, in our estimation, sufficient punishment for literary plagiarism and theft. The New England critic has commented at greater length on other literary empirics of the day, and, as he writes with great ability, we may be induced to give our readers another specimen in our next Number, if we are not anticipated by the "Journal of Voyages and Travels."]

KINGS would at all times, I believe; if left to their choice, rather govern by opinion than by force, by love than by fear. An army of pensioned writers, when it will suffice to support the king's popularity, will, in most cases, be preferred to an army of soldiers to maintain his authority, for at least two special reasons. The former method is by far the cheaper; since a few pensions, a paltry title, a ring, a picture, or a letter written by his Majesty's own hand, will very generally neutralize, if not correct, the most stubborn literary patriot, and so completely alter his perception of things, that a country, which only yesterday was the most oppressed and miserable, becomes to-

morrow the happiest in the world. For instance, T—— C——, whose noble and affecting strains on the subject of Polish freedom and Irish oppression are remembered by every American reader, has dwindled into the nominal editor of a Tory magazine, and gone over from the oppressed to the oppressor. I do not say this change was wrought by a pension of two or three hundred pounds a-year; but, when a man changes his sentiments very suddenly, and receives a pension immediately afterwards, it is difficult to resist the conviction, that there is some connexion between the two.

The laureate ——— was seduced from the arms of Wat Tyler, by the irresistible attractions of sack and sugar. A hundred a-year, and a butt of sack, did his business. They so wrought upon his conscience, that from a downright patriot he became, first a flatterer of kings, and next a fanatical advocate of every species of pious fraud and kingly pretension. I verily believe the poor man is sincere now; for hypocrisy is too wary and worldly-minded to give into such fantastic fooleries as the laureate has lately committed. It is often the case, that men are inducted into a great devotion for principles, to which they were at first but little attached, by the aid of a sound drubbing or two, which operates like persecution upon new modes of faith, making what was before perhaps little better than hypocrisy, a confirmed and obstinate conviction. Few persons have been more persecuted in this way than the unfortunate laureate. When he was a patriot, he was terribly persecuted by the Anti-jacobin, which parodied his Sapphics; and, what every body thought impossible, made them even more ridiculous than they were originally. After he was converted to loyalty by sack and sugar, and a hundred a-year, his old friends, whom he had abandoned, attacked him with every weapon of ridicule and severity; while his new allies, feeling rather ashamed of their new convert, left him to the poor consolation of praising himself, which he does now at every convenient opportunity. As he was drubbed into a perfect conviction of the truth of his newly adopted principles, so in like manner has he been convinced of his own great merit and

and talents by the ridicule and incredulity of the world. In attempting to make head against these, he was so often obliged to bear testimony in favour of himself, that he at length became a sincere convert to his own absurdities, and grew to believe in himself, as a man comes to believe in a story of his own invention, by dint of eternal repetition. What the laureate does with his butt of sack is a profound secret in the republic of letters. He cannot drink it certainly, or else Jack Falstaff was even a greater liar than he has credit for being. If, as he affirms, "a good sherris sack hath a two-fold operation,"—if "it ascends me to the brain, and there dries the vapours," the laureate had better set about drinking it, for "by'r Lady," another birth-day poem will finish honest Bob Southey, unless he disperse the aforesaid vapours. He begins to reverse all the rules of composition of late; for it may lawfully be said of him, that he writes prose like a madman, and poetry like a fool. I am sorry for him; for, notwithstanding his overbearing self-sufficiency, his desertion of the cause of freedom, his virulent invectives against his opponents, his rampant conceit, and his utter want of all literary courtesies,—I am assured that his character in private life is amiable and exemplary.

An army of authors is a much cheaper support of royalty than an army of soldiers, and has this special recommendation besides, that it can not only uphold the king's authority while living, but give him a good name after death. But the trade of a king is not near so good as it used to be. At this time, when there seems to be a general rebellion of the human understanding against the abuses and exactions of antiquated tyranny, it has become indispensable for royalty to turn its attentions more particularly to the people. For this purpose, it is considered equally essential to laud the characters and manners of kings; to maintain the superiority of that system of government of which they are the heads; and to denounce, on all occasions, those principles of freedom, which are as much, and as surely, the product of intellectual advancement, as the blossom is of the sun.

The whole tide of corruption has consequently turned into these channels; and, in order to render the

means of depressing mankind more effectual, it has become more than ever necessary, that the press should be either corrupted or enslaved. You perhaps have not remarked it, but it is becoming every day more and more evident, that republicanism and republicans must be either rendered odious and detestable in the eyes of nations, by reiterated falsehoods and misrepresentations, or there will be shortly little security for many thrones of Europe. One or other, the old or the new world, must change its governments.

A plan has, therefore, been devised, and is now in most promising progress, in Europe, for controlling the freedom of the press;—on one hand by fines, prosecutions, and censorship; and on the other, to render it subservient to the purposes of antiquated oppressions, ignorance, and superstition, by means of pensions, patronage, sinecures, and paltry titles, that sink the man of genius into a mere courtier.

In the progress of this deep-laid plot against the human understanding, we have seen, that only those republican writers whose efforts were not the most dangerous, either from want of talents, or of a popular mode of addressing the multitude, are tolerated. The moment a popular writer becomes dangerous by his power of addressing the public feelings, himself and his writings are singled out for the lash of the law or the church. Under some pretence of blasphemy, if they can find no other, the author is prosecuted, fined, and ruined; and his book, if not entirely suppressed, becomes an object for all the hirelings to bark at, from the Quarterly Review to Blackwood's Magazine.

But in a government in which the whole wealth of the state can be employed almost at will in the wages of corruption, the means of influencing and controlling the press are not confined to mere oppression and punishment. If, for instance, a writer possess too much courage to be frightened, or too much honesty to be bribed, into a sacrifice of his principles, they set the Quarterly Review upon him. That excellent, conscientious, and disinterested publication, begins by charging him with radicalism and infidelity. The Literary Gazette repeats the tale to the *New Monthly* and the *John Bull*; the *New Monthly* to the *Beacon* and *Blackwood's Magazine*; and thus the

the cry is sounded from the London Monument to Edinburgh Cross. This never fails to alarm the rich and privileged orders; in fact, all those whose opinions have great influence in society, and to whom an author looks up, not only for reputation, but patronage, at least so far as to the purchase of his book. Few men, however great may be their civil courage, can resist a combined and successful attack upon their purse and character at the same time. It therefore happens, in a vast many instances, that, unless the Edinburgh Review and its followers take up the cudgels on the other side, the poor man recants in his next publication, accommodates himself to the views of our ministerial critic, and sacrifices his principles to save the remnant of his good name, and find purchasers for his book.

Others, however, who, like Mr. S—— and Mr. G——, are naturally inclined to become pensioners and parasites, have their virgin purity assailed and speedily overcome by the seductive applications of certain agreeable sinecures, that are generally found to be quite irresistible. One of these, it is well known, caused Mr. S—— to abjure his Joan of Arc and Wat Tyler, and fairly converted him from Dom Daniels, jacobin epics, and republican sapphics, into a loving coadjutor of Messrs. G—— and C——g, who, erewhile, had set the whole nation laughing at him and his sapphics in the Anti-jacobin. That arch enemy of our country, Mr. W—— G——, is clerk to the honourable band of pensioners; an excellent place, with a good salary; nothing to do, and twelve hundred buttons to his coronation coat. This is as it should be. There is a fitness of things in a pensioned writer being clerk to a band of pensioners.

T—— C——, —alack for genius!—is also a pensioner of the king, and has been placed at the head of the *New Monthly Magazine*, with the well known object of putting down, or superseding, the Monthly; for, you must know, it is common here, not only with tavern-keepers, who let out their houses to the public, but also with authors, who let out their consciences to the best paymaster, to juggle each other out of his custom, by putting up a similar sign; that is to say, christening their new bantling by

the name of some well known and popular establishment. There is something exceedingly contemptible in this; but really the arts of literature, as practised here now, graze very closely upon the skirts of the noble art of swindling. This setting-up a spurious magazine, with the same title which is borne by one already popular and well known, to my mind is very little better than getting into society, and borrowing money under the name and on the credit of some respectable person. The mere tagging of the epithet "*New*" to it is nothing, since the generality of people will suppose it nothing more than a new series of the same work.

The *New Monthly* is, in every respect, a complete contrast to the *Monthly Magazine*.—every way inferior in talent, in principle, instruction, and amusement. The *Monthly Magazine* has for many years past been conducted with much ability; and is at this moment, in my opinion, the best publication in Great Britain of the kind. The *New Monthly*, on the contrary, is a mere collection of frivolous articles, principally composed of notices of second-hand German literature; letters from Grimus Short; abortive attempts at the pathetic, and still more abortive attempts at wit and satire. The two last numbers are beneath all lowliness.

The *Monthly Magazine* has always displayed a most liberal disposition towards our country, and dealt with us in the spirit of friendly intercourse. It has on all occasions been the advocate of rational freedom, and maintained, with equal zeal and ability, those sober doctrines of political right, which are as free from the license of anarchy as they are from the chains of despotism. It has always spoken with a just discrimination of our character, manners, and literature; neither elevating us above the scale of human excellence, nor debasing us to the level of profligate boors. In short, if we are to depend upon foreign periodical literature, the *Monthly Magazine* is beyond doubt, in every point of view, entitled to the first selection; since it neither pampers our vanity, nor outrages our just feelings of pride and patriotism.

Besides Messrs. G——, S——, C——, and others, there are hundreds of inferior note,—at least that

are not so well known on our side of the water,—who are in the enjoyment of places, pensions, and patronage of some sort or other. I will not trouble you with any more of these. It is sufficient for me to assure you, that very little independence is to be looked for either in the Reviews or Magazines, with few exceptions. Almost every one of these was either originally established for certain religious or political objects, or has been seduced by bribery and patronage to become a hot partizan. The government, having the heaviest purse, and the most extensive patronage, is of course the best paymaster, and consequently retains by far the greater proportion of authors, either as apologists of itself, or calumniators of others. Hence it is that we see them industriously employing all their learning and talents in propping up old abuses, and recommending new ones; mingling the praises of religion with the grossest flattery of those whose whole conduct belies its precepts; covering the indulgence of the bitterest, most malignant, passions, with the thin pretext of orthodox piety; making a parade of their faith in ribald farce and impious tragedies; spicing the keenest conflicts of interest and ambition with an ample sprinkling of pure ministerial orthodoxy; and joining their voices to the full chorus of cant, which, under the auspices of the Holy Alliance, now echoes through half the world. It is in this way they either repay the bounty of the ministry, or insinuate themselves into the lap of new rewards, by means of new services.

When a writer once consents to receive a benefit, be it what it may,—the tenure of which is, that he shall not write any thing not palatable to

the patron, he sells his birth-right for a mess of pottage; the wings of his genius are clipped by the sword of power, and his intellectual faculties become cramped in their exercise. When old Faustus, according to the story, sold himself to Satan, he gained by his bargain, at least, an enlargement of his powers, both of mind and body; his genius expanded, and he was enabled to comprehend what was before beyond the reach of his mind. But, when Messrs. S—— and C—— sold themselves, they seem to have lost the talent they before possessed; and, like the traitor Arnold, carried with them nothing but their disgrace. The indifferent poetry of the patriot S—— has become ten times more so since he became a pensioner; and the genius of T—— C—— seems to have deserted him the moment he entered within the magic circle of ministerial patronage.

In an age of ignorance and superstition, it may be that literature will find it necessary to appeal to an enlightened monarch, or his minister, for that support which the indifference of the public denies him; or for that protection which the bigotry of ecclesiastical power renders necessary. But at this time, when the taste and liberality of the people are amply sufficient to remunerate the highest efforts of genius, it is not necessary that it should grovel at the foot of power for protection, nor prostitute its independence for bread. It is now but seldom that talent appeals in vain to the patronage of nations, when it comes recommended by independent principles and honest patriotism. A people that wish to be free must take the exclusive control of literature out of the hands of their governments.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To MR. JAMES FERGOUSON COLE, late of Hans-place, Chelsea, but now of Park-street, Grosvenor-square, London, for an Invention of certain Improvements in Chronometers.

THE first improvement proposed under this patent consists in the application of a safety-pin to a detent with pivots; a locking-plate to the balance-axis; and the return or unlocking spring in a reversed position; the escapement of the chronometer being a detached one.

The balance in this chronometer is constructed without arm, adjusting-weights, screw, cavity, or projection; so that the atmospheric air cannot affect its circular movement. This balance is, in form, a circular plate, flat on one side, and on the opposite turned hollow, so as to leave no more substance than is absolutely necessary to support the rim.

The effect of heat and cold on this chronometer is compensated by a curb actuated by a compensator, the motion

of which increases in one direction, and diminishes in the other, the acting length of the balance spring. This curb and compensator are connected with the balance-cock and apparatus for adjustment. But, as we cannot describe the contrivances without engravings, we must refer our readers to the LONDON JOURNAL OF ARTS, No. XX. where it is given with the engravings at length.

To THOMAS BURR, of *Shrewsbury*,
Plumber; for certain Improvements in
Machinery for manufacturing Lead
and other Metal into Pipe and Sheets.
—April 11, 1820.

THE machinery for making pipe consists in a strong iron hollow cylinder or barrel, true with parallel sides for a piston to work in, open at one end and closed at the other end, except a hole being left in the centre to admit the pipe to pass through, into which said hole is fixed a washer or thimble; the hole through which is the exact size of the outside of the pipe intended to be made; this washer is made to take out occasionally (by a screw or otherwise) to allow another washer to be placed in its stead, with a larger or smaller hole in proportion to the size of the pipe intended to be made; a strong piston is made so to fit the inside of the cylinder, as to allow sufficient space for it easily to work up and down in it from one end to the other. In the centre of the end of the piston that enters the cylinder, is fixed perpendicularly, a round core or rod the length of the cylinder, and the diameter of the inside of the pipe intended to be made; this core or rod is also made to take off occasionally (by a screw or otherwise), to admit another core or rod to be introduced in its stead of the same length, but of larger or smaller diameter, in proportion to the size of the pipe wanted. The cylinder may be of any size at pleasure; it must be large enough to contain lead sufficient to make one length of pipe, the larger it is the longer the pipe will be; if it is six inches diameter and one foot long, it will require to be at least four inches thick, and so in proportion. The above may all be made of iron or other strong metal, but the cores or rods and washers will be better of steel. The manner of using the apparatus is as follows: the cylinder is fixed perpendicularly with the end uppermost, to which the washer is

fixed; the piston is drawn down until it is nearly out of the cylinder; the upper-end of the core or rod will then appear through the centre of the hole in the washer; if it should vary, it must be wedged in the centre; clean melted lead is then poured into the cylinder, by the space between the core or rod and the washer, until it is full; after it has stood until the lead is set, the piston is forced into the cylinder; which presses out the lead through the aperture between the core or rod and the washer in the form of pipe. When the piston has pressed out all the lead, the pipe is sawed off above the core or rod, the piston is drawn down again to its former place (viz. nearly out of the cylinder); a short piece of pipe will then remain, so as to stop up the passage or space between the core or rod and the washer; to clear the passage, melted lead, heated nearly to a lowered heat, is poured on to the pipe remaining, which will very soon melt it away, and the lead must be continued pouring until the cylinder is full as before. To take the melted lead into the cylinder that was poured on to open the passage, a small hole is made close by the side of the washer, which hole, when the cylinder is full, is stopped up by a screw-pin. After standing as before, the operations are repeated. The method he uses to force the piston into the cylinder, and draw it back again, is as follows: the cylinder is firmly fixed by a flanch cast thereon for that purpose, in a perpendicular hole through the centre of the top of the frame of a powerful hydraulic press, in such a manner that the upper end appears above the frame of the press, for the purpose of access to it to pour in the lead, &c.; the press is made to heave upwards, and pull back again; the piston is fastened to the heaving rod of the press by a screw, so that it can be easily taken off to clear away the lead that may hang on, when the core or rod is to be changed. He warms the cylinder before he begins to use it, after it has stood from working, by making a small fire round to dry it, which also makes it work the easier. The method of making sheets is the same as pipes, except that instead of the vessel that contains the lead being cylindrical, it must be an oblong-square inside, as wide as the sheet is required, and of length and breadth sufficient to contain lead enough for one sheet; and the aperture where

where the lead is to be pressed out must be as long as the sheet is to be wide, and as wide as the sheet is to be thick; the plate that forms one side of the aperture must be made to move by screws, nearer or further off the opposite side, when a thinner or thicker sheet is required, and no core or rod is wanted.

To Mr. RICHARD FRANCIS HAWKINS, of Plumstead, Kent, for an Invention of certain Improvements in the Construction of Anchors.—March 1822.

THESE improvements consist, first, in the construction of anchors differing in form from those in general use; and, secondly, in certain adaptations to anchors of the old construction. The shank is formed so as to consist of two parts towards the crown, with apertures or eyes in each, through which the arms or flukes may pass, and work freely, the crown-piece turning with the arms. "The interior of the crown-piece, or that part which is turned to the square of the shank, must be so adjusted that the crown-piece may freely revolve and pass through the throat when the toggle is not in it." The crown-piece has an aperture perforated through it, into which the long thick piece of iron called the toggle is inserted. This toggle is fastened in its place, so as to project equally on both sides; and, by stopping against or meeting the throat of the shank, prevents the crown-piece and the arms from passing round, by which they are held at an angle of about fifty degrees from the shank.

When this anchor is let go, one of the ends of the toggle must come in contact with the ground, which puts the

flukes in a position to enter; and, when the strain is exerted upon the cable, that end of the toggle which is upwards comes in contact with the throat of the shank, and sets the anchor in the holding position. The advantages of this mode of constructing anchors are, that they hold by both the flukes at once, and therefore the weight of metal may be diminished, and yet an equal if not greater effect be obtained; added to which, there is more probability of this anchor holding securely into the ground than those of the ordinary construction; and there being no stock to this improved anchor, reduces the probability of fouling, which can rarely, if ever, happen; hence, it may be "catted, fished, and stowed, with greater facility and safety than a common anchor."

LIST OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

H. Septimus, Clapton, Middlesex, merchant; for a bolt or fastening, particularly applicable as a night-bolt.—June 4.

W. Huxham, Exeter, iron-founder; for improvements in the construction of roofs.—June 4.

H. Colebank, Broughton, in Furness Kirkley Ireleth, Lancashire, tallow-chandler; for an engine for cutting, twisting, and spreading, of wicks.—June 4.

J. Barton, deputy-comptroller of our Mint; for a certain process for the application of prismatic colours to the surface of steel and other metals, and using the same in the manufacture of various ornaments.—June 4.

J. Frost, Finchley, Middlesex, builder; for a new cement or artificial stone.—June 11.

W. Feetham, Ludgate-hill, stove-maker; for a certain improvement on shower-baths.—June 11.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE object of this institution is to promote the cultivation of the science of music, and afford facilities for attaining perfection in it, by assisting with general instruction the natives of this country, and thus enabling those who pursue this delightful branch of the fine arts, to enter into competition with, and rival the natives of other countries, and to provide for themselves the means of an honourable and comfortable livelihood. It is to be called the "Royal Academy of Music," for the maintenance and general in-

struction in music of a certain number of pupils, not exceeding at present forty males and forty females.

1st. The institution is to be founded and maintained by contributions and annual subscriptions, divided into four classes.

1st class—Contributors of one hundred guineas or upwards in one payment, or fifty guineas and upwards, and under one hundred guineas, and an annual subscription of five guineas.

2nd class—Contributors of fifty-five guineas or upwards in one payment, or ten guineas and an annual subscription of five guineas.

3rd. class—Contributors of thirty-five guineas in one payment, or of five guineas and an annual subscription of three guineas.

4th. class—Contributors of twelve guineas in one payment, or an annual subscription of three guineas, and not less than one guinea.

The first payment of fifty, ten, and five, guineas, will include the subscription for the current year.

2nd. The subscribers of the 1st class are to be governors: they are to have the privilege of being present at, and of introducing two persons to, all the concerts, trials, or rehearsals, which shall take place in the institution, and all the public examinations of the pupils; they will also, with the subscribers of the 2d and 3rd classes, have the recommendation and election of all the students to be admitted into the academy, and will have three votes for each student at each election.

3rd. The subscribers of the 2nd class are to have the same privileges as those of the 1st class, except that they will have two votes only at the election of the students, and may introduce one person only instead of two, to the concerts, rehearsals, and examinations.

4th. The subscribers of the 3rd class are to have the same privileges as the former classes, except that they will have only one vote at the election of the students, and a free admission for themselves only to the concerts, rehearsals, and examinations.

5th. The subscribers of the 4th class will be entitled to a free admission to the public examinations of the pupils only.

A convenient building is, as soon as possible, to be provided by the sub-committee, of which a separate part shall be appropriated for the male students, and another for the females; and, in addition to the above establishment, there will be received into the academy extra students, who, according to certain rules of admission, shall be entitled to all the advantages of the institution, except their maintenance and lodging.

A person of character and repute, to be called the principal of the establishment, or a board consisting of three professors, as the sub-committee may hereafter decide upon, shall be placed at the head of the academy, to whom shall be entrusted the general

direction of the musical education of the students.

The first object in the education of the students will consist in a strict attention to their religious and moral instruction; next, the study of their own and the Italian language, writing, and arithmetic; and their general instruction in the various branches of music, particularly in the art of singing, and in the study of the piano-forte and organ, of harmony, and of composition.

No student will be admitted at an earlier age than ten years, nor later than fifteen years old; and they must have received such previous instruction, as to be able to read and write with tolerable proficiency; and they must have shown some decided aptitude or disposition for music, to be ascertained by the professors and masters in council.

There will be one or more public concerts in each year, at which such of the students as are sufficiently advanced shall be produced; the profits of this concert shall go to the benefit of the establishment, except when any of the students are retiring in that year from the academy, when so much of the profits, as the sub-committee shall direct, shall be divided amongst them, as a portion which may assist their comfortable establishment in the world.

There shall be public examinations of the students, to be held on such days as shall be fixed by the sub-committee in each year, at which shall be distributed such medals or other rewards as the sub-committee shall judge proper.

THE SURREY INSTITUTION.

We take pleasure in noticing a very interesting lecture by Mr. Jennings, delivered at the Surrey Institution. The immediate occasion of this lecture was the approaching dissolution of the establishment, and its intended renovation upon a broader and more liberal scale, for the more effectual encouragement of literature and the communication of useful knowledge, under the title of the "New Surrey Institution."

The Italians (says Mr. Jennings) first established academies. The Medici, in the fifteenth century, contributed greatly to the diffusion of a taste for letters. Of the academy of the Lyncei, Galileo was a member. The *Academie Française* was established, in France,

in 1635. The Royal Academy of Sciences, in 1666. Fontenelle was secretary to this academy forty-two years. The Institute of France was established in 1795.

After noticing the Royal Spanish Academy, instituted in 1713; and the Athenæum, in 1820, a brief view of the chief literary institutions of this country was given. The universities obtained only a passing notice; the Royal Society, the Royal Academy of Painting, and the Society of Arts, were also briefly mentioned; but our *Institutions*, emphatically so called, demanded and obtained more minute detail.

Circulating libraries and book-societies were of English invention; of the former, the first was opened by one Batho, in the Strand, in 1740; and, of the latter, the first was instituted at Leicester in 1743, and existed, till lately, under the name of the Blue Bell Society.

The literary institutions of Liverpool required particular notice, not only as there the first improvement in our literary societies was made, but as that town itself contains, at the present moment, societies, and chiefly the Royal Liverpool Institution, which are deserving our peculiar regard. The Athenæum was established in the year 1798. It unites a good library with a coffee-room, and affords admission to five hundred young men to read the books. The Lyceum was established in 1802. The books of this institution circulate among the members, which is not the case with the books of the Athenæum. The Royal Liverpool Institution, established in 1817, has more the character of a university than a literary academy. It has professors in the different sciences, and schools for the classics and the mathematics, with masters to each.

Of the four institutions of the metropolis, the Royal Institution, the London Institution, and the Russel Institution, were concisely, but correctly noticed; but, on the Surrey Institution, as it is about to close, Mr. Jennings expatiated more at large, naming its peculiar advantages, and the scientific and literary lectures which have, from time to time, been given here by some of the first men of the age.

The Royal Society of Literature, and the Schools of Arts, at Glasgow, and Edinburgh, were then briefly men-

tioned; and also, in a compendious way, the institutions of America.

The following is the peroration:—
“On a review of what has been said, and of the extraordinary progress of literature, and the march of events during the last fifty years in the civilized world, it is obvious that a power is in operation in society, of which, although known to our forefathers, the extent and force could neither be calculated nor foreseen. That power is Knowledge; to attempt to impede the progress of which is not only useless, but erroneously mischievous. I can have no doubt that many of the evils which society has endured for some years past, and is still enduring, arise from the attempts, unwise as futile, to prevent the rushing of these mighty waters. Men should remember that we are progressive beings; that what suits one period of society is often totally unfit for another, and a new one; that at certain periods man is more rapidly progressive than at others; that the period of the last fifty years has been one of rapid progression, which has led to a new and extraordinary era; and that true wisdom, instead of attempting to retain, or to restore the old order of things, will be employed in arranging the new, so as to make it most beneficial for the general good. That, instead of opposing the rolling torrent, we must go along with it; and, though we may, indeed, regulate its impetuosity, we cannot, nor ought we, to attempt to stop its course.”

EXTRACT of the REPORT on ROADS, BRIDGES, and CANALS, read in the AMERICAN SENATE, MARCH 23, 1822.

FROM a view of the documents, it will be perceived, (say the committee,) that the number of miles of turnpike-roads contemplated by the various charters of the companies which have received letters patent, is 2521; of which there have been completed 1807; of these roads, about 1250 miles are of solid stone, having on their surface no angle greater than $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 degrees, even in crossing the highest mountains.

The amount of capital subscribed towards these improvements by individuals (including the subscriptions of a few banks,) and which has been paid, or is expected to be paid, is 4,158,347

Dollars.

The

The amount subscribed by the commonwealth to the same is 1,861,542

To these sums, if there be added one half the amount of the existing debts of the companies, which it is probable the roads have cost more than the amount subscribed by the state and by solvent individuals, say 381,585

It will appear that to turnpike-roads, there has been subscribed and appropriated, in Pennsylvania, the sum of 6,401,474

Towards the construction of bridges, also, it will appear that a great appropriation has been made.

The stock subscribed by individuals, amount to 1,629,200

That subscribed by the commonwealth to 382,000

And if half the amount of debts be added, as in the former case, 40,595

The amount contributed towards the construction of bridges, will have been 2,051,795

To Navigation Companies,

Individuals have subscribed 1,416,610

The commonwealth has subscribed 130,000

And, if to these sums be added the cost of the works at the two Conawago canals, estimated at 220,000

The probable amount expended on the Lehigh, cannot fall short of 150,000— 370,000

And leaving out of view the expenditures made by the Schuylkill and Susquehanna, and Delaware and Schuylkill, navigation companies, the result will show an appropriation to this branch of internal improvement of 1,916,510

If all these subscriptions, appropriations, and individual expenditures, be added together, the amount will be little short of 10,369,779

Two complete stone roads, running from Philadelphia to Pittsburg; 300 miles each in length, one of which is already finished.

One continued road from Philadelphia to the town of Erie, on the lake of that name, passing through Sunbury, Bellefonte, Phillipsburg, Franklin, and Meadville.

Two roads, having but a few miles of turnpike deficient, from Philadelphia; one to the New-York-state line, in Bradford county, passing through Berwick, and one to the northern part of the state, in Susquehanna county, passing through Bethlehem. And one continued road from Pittsburg to

Erie, passing through Butler, Mercer, Meadville, and Waterford.

The northern, north-western, and western, sections of the state, will then be connected with the metropolis, and afford facilities for travelling and transportation, unequalled as to extent in the United States.

Skill, and a judicious economy in the construction of turnpike-roads, is of vital importance. The art of making artificial roads is in its infancy in our country; and it behoves us, as we value our prosperity, to use every means within our reach to profit by the lights and experience of those who understand the subject better than ourselves.

The construction of stone and other artificial roads, is a science which few men understand, and yet which few men hesitate to undertake; and it is no doubt from a want of ordinary skill in preparing and applying the materials of which our roads are composed, and in shaping their surface, and of ordinary judgment in the application of labour, that most of our roads have been constructed so expensively, and some of them so badly.

The attention of your committee has been drawn to a small English publication, re-printed in Baltimore during the last year, and which is to be procured in that city or in Philadelphia, entitled, "M'Adam on Roads." It comprises, besides, an essay upon road-making, by J. Loudon M'Adam, esq. the author; the minutes of an examination of witnesses before a committee of the House of Commons, appointed to enquire into the state of the roads, and particularly into a new system of turnpike-road-making introduced by Mr. M'Adam. As this work is well worth the perusal of all who have any desire to understand the principles upon which the British turnpike-roads are constructed and repaired, so that not a rut is ever to be seen on their surface, your committee have deemed it worth their while to bring it thus into the notice of the legislature. From this book it appears that, according to the most approved system at present in use in England, the stones are broken so fine, as that none of them exceeds six ounces in weight, in order that a more speedy consolidation may be produced.

The depth of the materials is about ten inches, which is probably one fourth less than the average depth of our stone-roads. The surface of the road

road is as nearly flat as is sufficient to carry off the water, being only three inches higher in the centre than at the sides, where the width is eighteen feet. The convexity of our roads generally varies so as to make them from six to fifteen inches higher in the centre than at the sides, which occasions their being cut up, inasmuch as the weight of a loaded waggon is principally thrown upon the wheels which are on the lowest side. A few of them are as

low as one to four inches, and a small number are entirely flat, which is probably detrimental to their duration, by permitting the water to soak down, destroy the foundation, and injure the materials. It is worthy of remark, that stone roads are said in the work under consideration, to have been constructed with great permanency, over wet and marshy ground, the materials having been so amalgamated as to lie like a board upon the soft earth.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the THIRD YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the THIRD SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. XXVII. *To amend and continue, until the fifth day of July 1826, so much of an Act made in the 55th year of his late Majesty, as relates to additional Duties of Excise, in Great Britain, on Excise Licences.*—May 15, 1822.

CAP. XXVIII. *To continue, so long as the Bounties now payable on Irish Linens when exported from Ireland shall continue, the Bounties on British and Irish Linen exported.*—May 15.

CAP. XXIX. *To continue, until the 25th day of January 1823, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, an Act made in the 54th Year of his late Majesty, for rendering the Payment of Creditors more equal and expeditious in Scotland.*—May 15.

CAP. XXX. *For reducing, during the Continuance of the present Duty on Malt, the Duty on Malt, made from Bear or Bigg only, in Scotland.*—May 15.

CAP. XXXI. *To grant Countervailing Duties, and to allow equivalent Drawbacks, on Malt, Beer, and Spirits, imported and exported between Great Britain and Ireland.*—May 15.

CAP. XXXII. *For repealing the Duties on plain Silk Net or Tulle, and for granting new Duties in lieu thereof.*

CAP. XXXIII. *For altering and amending several Acts passed in the First and Ninth Years of the Reign of King George the First, and in the Forty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-sixth, and Fifty-seventh, Years of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, so far as the same relate to the Recovery of Damages committed by riotous and tumultuous Assemblies and unlawful and malicious Offenders.*—May 24.

No action to be brought against the inhabitants of any place unless damage exceed 50l.—Where damages are sustained,

the parties injured to give notice to the high constable, mayor, or chief magistrate; who are thereupon to give notice to the magistrates, who are to summon a petty session.—Neglecting to give notice, high-constable, &c. may be sued for damages.—Prescribes the power of the magistrates in such petty session.—Magistrates may issue summons for witnesses.—A penalty on witnesses for not appearing, &c.—Inhabitants may suffer judgment to go by default.—Persons aggrieved may appeal to the quarter sessions.—Provision for recovering damages sustained in Scotland.—Proceeding after decree, and mode of assessment.

CAP. XXXIV. *For the Employment of the Poor in certain Districts in Ireland.*—May 24.

Lord lieutenant may direct that any sums not exceeding the amount of the presentments made for carrying on any public work may be paid out of the consolidated fund for that purpose.—Money to be issued to the engineer or other officer employed in the works, who shall account for the same.—Treasurers of counties to pay money raised by presentments in repayment of advances.—Act not to extend to any road now making or repairing.—Lord lieutenant may direct engineers to report on plans for making and improving roads, and may advance 50,000l.—Roads to be under the superintendance of engineers appointed by the lord lieutenant.—Money issued for works to be accounted for by such engineers.—Presentment may be made for payment of money advanced.—Persons entrusted with the making of roads, &c. empowered to purchase premises.—Width of roads to be twenty feet at least.—Dwelling-houses, orchards, &c. not to be taken without consent of owner.—Bodies politic, &c. and others empowered to sell premises.—If they neglect to do so, a jury to be called to value the premises.—Materials for making or repairing roads to be taken from wastes, or from other

other grounds, by order of justices; but consent of owners of ground necessary before materials are taken.—Penalty on persons taking materials gathered for the purposes of this Act, 5l.

Cap. XXXV. *To make perpetual, and to amend, several Acts made in the Thirty-eighth, Fortieth, and Fiftieth Years of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, for the Management, Support, Regulation, and Maintenance, of the Foundling Hospital in Dublin; and to make a further Provision for the Regulation and Maintenance of the said Hospital.*

Cap. XXXVI. *To reduce the Duty of Excise on Malt made in Ireland, and certain Drawbacks in respect thereof.*

Cap. XXXVII. *To extend the Powers of the Commissioners appointed by an Act, passed in the last Session of Parliament, for inquiring into the Collection and Management of the Revenue in Ireland.*

Cap. XXXVIII. *An Act for the further and more adequate Punishment of Persons convicted of Manslaughter, and of Servants convicted of robbing their Masters, and of Accessories before the Fact to Grand Larceny, and certain other Felonies.*

Cap. XXXIX. *An Act for preventing Frauds upon Creditors, by secret Warrants of Attorney to confess Judgment.*

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

A DICTIONARY of Universal History, the first that has been attempted in our language, and one of the most useful for reference, will constitute the first volume of the "Methodical Cyclopaedia," and will appear on the 1st of January.

Don Carlos, a tragedy, by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, will appear in a few days.

JOHN BAYLEY, esq. F.S.A. one of his Majesty's Sub-Commissioners on the Public Records, and author of "the History of the Tower," is engaged in making collections for a Complete History of London, Westminster, and Southwark, which is to be enriched with a great variety of engravings of general views, public buildings, antiquities, and portraits. The work is to form three folio volumes, published in quarterly parts, and the first will appear in the ensuing season.

The History of Roman Literature, from the earliest periods to the Augustan age, by JOHN DUNLOP, esq. is in the press, in two volumes, octavo.

A new edition of the Progresses of Queen Elizabeth is in considerable forwardness. Two volumes are finished, and the third is so far advanced, that the whole may be expected early in 1823. The volumes are entirely new arranged, and will be accompanied by proper indexes.

A separate volume of the Progresses of King James is also preparing for the press, by Mr. NICHOLS.

Some doubts having been expressed as to the ultimate success of Mr.

MONTHLY MAG. NO. 375.

GRIFFITH'S Steam-Carriage, we think it proper to state, that the delay in the intended public exposition of the carriage now building, has arisen from some important improvements. Many experiments have been satisfactorily made respecting the self-movement of the carriage in every direction: but, in consequence of the distance from the fire, at which were placed the higher ranges of tubes that compose the boiler, a sufficient quantity of steam did not continue to be generated with the celerity required. It was therefore found expedient to remove such ranges of tubes, and to place them nearer the influence of the fire, that the efficient elasticity of the steam might not be interrupted, and the action of all the tubes secured. This work has, of course, employed considerable time; but of complete ultimate success no doubt can be justly entertained.

The Chronology of the last Fifty Years, from 1773 to 1822 inclusive, will be published in the first week of January. As a work of historical reference, this single volume answers every purpose of fifty volumes of annual registers; and the promised edition will be complete to Dec. 31, 1822.

Dr. ROBINSON'S long promised Abridgment of Hume and Smollet, with his own continuation to the death of George the Third, is in the press. It will be embellished with 100 engravings, after famous pictures of the English school, and, as a book of education, will be unequalled.

Early in 1823 will be published, Part I. of the Encyclopædia of Music, or General Dictionary of the Science. The articles will for the most part be original, and will comprehend whatsoever of importance the lexicographers of music in France, Germany, Italy, and England, have included in their works; and will be arranged by the combined talents and experience of Messrs. Clementi, Henry R. Bishop, Horsley, and Wesley; while a portion of the work will have the advantage of Mr. Shield's revision: the mathematical calculations will be verified and digested by Mr. Hewitt; and the general preparation and superintendance of the entire materials will be undertaken by Mr. Bacon.

A curious and extensive collection of Natural History, chiefly from Southern Africa, has been opened at the Egyptian Hall, in the room where Bullock's Museum, and afterwards Belzoni's Tombs, were exhibited. A living gnu, and two fierce but handsome dogs from the interior of the Cape, and a huge hippopotamus stuffed, attract particular attention.

Mr. SALT, in a letter from Cairo, in August, states that a roll of Papyrus, measuring about eleven inches in length, and five in circumference, has been discovered in the island of Elephantina, containing a portion of the latter part of the *Iliad*, very fairly written in large capitals, such as were in use during the time of the Ptolemys, and under the earlier Roman emperors. The lines are numbered, and there are Scolia in the margin.

Mr. WATSON, of Hull, is preparing for publication, a work upon the trees and shrubs that will live in the open air of Great Britain throughout the year, to consist of coloured figures and descriptions, under the title of *Dendrologia Britannica*, of which the first part will appear in January.

A Letter to Mr. Canning is in the press, on the commercial and political resources of Peru, setting forth the claims of that country to be recognized as an independent state.

A collection of Poems on various subjects, from the pen of HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS, is in the press. The volume will also contain some remarks on the present state of literature in France.

The first number of Mr. FOSBROOKE'S Encyclopædia of Antiquities and Elements of Archæology, dedi-

cated by permission to his Majesty, and the first work of the kind ever edited in England, will speedily be published.

MESSRS. W. DEEBLE and J. A. ROLPH propose publishing, by subscription, a highly-finished engraving of St. Ethelbert's Tower, Canterbury.

Shortly will be published, Dr. COLLYER'S Lectures on Scripture Comparisons, forming the seventh volume of the "Series on the Evidences of Christianity." The six volumes already published contain Lectures on Scripture Facts, Prophecy, Miracles, Parables, Doctrines, and Duties.

The art of mezzotinto engraving on steel has lately been brought to perfection, and possesses all the softness, richness, and beauty of copper-plates, with this incalculable advantage, that a single plate will produce thousands of fine impressions. The merit of adapting steel plates to mezzotinto engraving belongs to the present generation, and is not yet many months old. An experiment was tried by Mr. Lowry; but the first successful mezzotinto engraving was made by Mr. Lupton, and obtained the Gold Iris Medal of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. at their last session. General steel-engraving has for some years been adopted by Messrs. Perkins and Co. and it is now beginning to be extensively practised. All the engravings of the New Methodical Cyclopædia are preparing on steel; hence, in thousands of impressions, the last will be as good as the first.

The "*Great Unknown*," as he is called by his sycophantic school, threatens us with another production of his novel-manufactory, under a title of the most puerile alliteration, viz. "*Peeverel of the Peak*." Such a pretty sounding name must delight the novel-reading misses of the three kingdoms.

Other claimants, whose names have lately been too much before the public, are also threatening various heavy imposts. Thus a certain noble writer, who in facility equals the "Great Unknown" himself, while he so far transcends him in talent, announces at the one instant, the Deluge, Heaven and Hell, three other Cantos of Don Juan, and several tragedies! And Mr. SOUTHEY, in addition to his various jobs in prose, which we have duly noticed, has in the press a poem, called a Tale of Paraguay.

Mr. MOORE'S Loves of the Angels is

to appear early in December; and, in imitation, which we are sorry to see, of the "Great Unknown," a volume of illustrations is announced even before the public have seen the work itself. The "Great Unknown," besides the collateral puff of illustrations, has also songs ready-composed, and melodramas ready at all the minor theatres, to appear simultaneously with his original work! Mr. Moore may rely on the brilliancy of his productions without any such factitious aids.

The Lecture of Mr. JENNINGS, lately delivered by him at the Surrey Institution, on the History and Utility of Literary Institutions, is in the press, and will be shortly ready for publication, with a preface, containing observations on some unwarranted misrepresentations, to which the delivery of this Lecture has given rise.

A Hindoo tale, in verse, entitled *Zaphna*, or the Amulet, will very shortly be published, by Miss ISABEL HILL, author of "the Poet's Child," a tragedy, and "Constance," a tale.

Canting and hypocrisy seem, if not exposed, likely to carry us back ten centuries. Some philosophical free-thinkers, who had formed themselves into a society, were lately arrested at Edinburgh, in the very spirit in which the Wickliffites and Lollards used to be treated in ages which are justly denominated *dark*. Even the press conspires with the bigots, and the newspapers, from one end of Britain to the other, have spoken of this outrage on free enquiry and liberty of conscience as though it was commendable; and have held up a peaceable association like a Gun-powder Plot, or a Cato-street Conspiracy! We are convinced that the affectation of supporting religion by persecution and by *force* of law must defeat itself, and that the zeal of proselytism will arise in a cause, which without persecution would never become a cause, and would be confined to the closets of speculative men.

In connexion with this subject, we may instance the case of Carlisle, who is stimulated to become a martyr, by a bigotted and foolish spirit of canting proscription, and who, if left to himself, would have sunk under the opinions of society; but who, as a martyr, has found thousands of admirers and proselytes. It appears that the term of his imprisonment has expired, but that he is now detained till he can pay

heavy fines, which he has been disabled from paying by the seizure of his stock by the sheriff, who from its nature has omitted to sell it. Will his perpetual imprisonment on a religious question be either satisfactory to real Christians, or his recanting for the purpose of obtaining his liberty, be creditable to that religion which we all consider as proceeding from God, and as paramount to human authority. Carlisle can effect more than Chubb, Morgan, Bolingbroke, Hume, Voltaire, Volney, or Gibbon, only by being treated differently from them. If we forebore to say thus much on a very delicate subject, we should be parties in compromising our own characters and that of the age in which we live.

Dr. T. FORSTER is about to publish a second edition of his *APATOY ΔΙΟΣΗΜΕΙΑ, notis et collatione scriptorum*, with additions. The first edition of this work was cancelled just after its publication, and before fifty copies had been sold, in consequence of some typographical errors, and the omission of a large portion of the *Excursus*. The notes contain an immense collection of parallel passages and illustrations of the poet.—Also, in a short time, *Researches about Atmospheric Phenomena*, with plates, illustrative of the clouds, by T. FORSTER, M.B. F.L.S. &c. third edition, with additions.

Mr. LOCKHART announces *Sixty Ancient Ballads*, historical and romantic, from the Spanish, with notes.

It has been proposed to line walls with tea-chest lead, on any part which is subject to damp, fixing it with copper nails, and then papering it.

Specimens are announced of the Lyric Poetry of the Minnesingers, or German Troubadours of the Middle Ages, and also of the Provençal Troubadours, with a dissertation and engravings.

Mr. BENSON'S Hulsean Lectures for 1822 are in the press.

Miss COLSTON is preparing *Fifty Lithographic Drawings* made during a late Tour in France, Switzerland, and Italy.

A work, called *Flora Domestica*, or *House Gardening*, containing an account of every plant that may be raised in a pot or tub, is in preparation.

Sermons of the late Rev. HUGH WORTHINGTON, will soon appear.

Mr. DALE, of Corpus, Cambridge, announces new translations of the Tragedies

Tragedies of Sophocles, which are to appear early next year, in two volumes, octavo.

Dr. JOHNSON is preparing Sketches of the Field Sports of the Natives of India, with observations on the animals, and anecdotes of great hunters.

Thoughts on the Anglican and American Anglo Churches, by JOHN BRISTED, author of "the Resources of the United States of America," are in the press.

Capt. J. BETHAM has brought from Madras a collection of curiosities illustrative of the manners and science amongst the natives of India, consisting of agricultural implements, carriages, Masulah boats, cattamarans, musical and warlike instruments, a collection of drawings of the costumes of the various casts, carved and painted figures of the different trades, Hindoo deities, Pegue weights, female ornaments, a few valuable manuscripts, (particularly an Armenian version of the New Testament, 570 years old,) some ancient coins, and other curiosities; forming all together an Asiatic Museum, which we are led to expect he intends to have exhibited. He has also brought home an Indian Cosmorama, consisting of 104 extremely curious historical drawings.

A series of Original Views of the most interesting Collegiate and Parochial Churches in England, is preparing for speedy publication by Mr. J. P. NEALE. They will be accompanied by descriptive and historical notices, and will in all respects class with the "Views of Seats," by the same gentleman.

In December will be published, on one sheet of fine wove paper, hot-pressed, the Victorious Kalendar, which will show at one view a victory gained by the British arms on every day in the year, the date of the year, the place where the battle was fought, and the name of the officer commanding.

Shortly will be published, a volume of Sermons, by the Rev. S. CLIFF, of Tewkesbury.

Full details of the Land Expedition for Discoveries in the North American Seas, are preparing by Capt. FRANKLIN, and will appear in quarto after Christmas.

The Portrait of Mrs. Hannah More, painted by H. W. Pickersgill, A.R.A. will shortly be published.

The Rev. JOHN FAWCETT, A.M. will

shortly publish a third edition of his Sermons for the Use of Families.

The Confederates, a story, in three volumes, will be ready in a few days.

Miss BENDER is about to publish Memoirs of Mary Queen of Scots, with anecdotes of the court of Henry the Second, during his residence in France, with a genuine portrait, never before engraved.

The third volume of the History of England, by SHARON TURNER, F.S.A. embracing the middle ages, is in the press.

On the 1st of January, 1823, will be published, the Biososticon, or Journal of Public Health.

Fifteen Years in India, or Sketches of a Soldier's Life; being an attempt to describe persons and things in various parts of Hindostan, are printing from the Journal of an Officer in the Public Service.

The *Bibliothèque Universelle* of the 30th of September contains the following account of an ascent of Mont Blanc. A young Englishman, Mr. F. Clissold, came from London to Chamouny with the firm resolution of attempting it, and he has given the particulars in a letter.

Chamouny, Aug. 27, 1822.

Sir,—You have probably heard of the success of my ascent of Mont Blanc, of which I will communicate to you some particulars. I left Chamouny, where I remained ten days in expectation of settled weather, on Sunday the 18th, at half past 10 P.M. with six chosen guides, one of whom was provided with a lantern. We ascended, as is usually done, by the mountain called De la Côte, and attained the summit of it at half past three in the morning. After a short halt, we entered at four o'clock on the Glacier; and having crossed it without accident, reached at half past seven the rocks called the Grands Mulets, where preceding travellers have generally made arrangements for passing the night. My plan was different: I desired to reach the summit the same day, and to remain there during the night, in order to see the day break on the following morning. We therefore continued our march, the most difficult part of which was in the neighbourhood of these same rocks, where we had to climb obliquely up a very steep slope of ice, inclined about forty-five degrees, in which we were obliged to cut with a hatchet a number of steps, the missing of one of which would have been certain death, for this slope terminated at an enormous cleft: this passage was still worse when we came down again. We quitted the Grands Mulets at nine o'clock, and reached at two the Grand Plateau,

Plateau, near the Dôme du Gouté. We were in the region of those masses of snow which are formed into enormous parallelo-pipedons, called *seracs*. Thence ascending to the left, we from time to time proceeded along the edge of the clefts, one of which was perhaps the grave of the victims of 1820. All the company, except one of the guides, P. M. Faveret, and myself, were more or less incommoded by the rarefaction of the air; three of them, in particular, who ascended Mont Blanc for the first time, lost their strength to such a degree, that they considerably delayed our progress. If it had not been imprudent to separate, I should certainly have attained the summit before night. We arrived about seven in the evening at the Petit Mulet, a rock situated beyond the Rocher Rouge, the nearest to the top of all those that are seen from Chamouny. We had reached it at half past six; the Petit Mulet, being higher, and to the left, is not visible from below. As we had not time to reach the summit before night, we descended again to the Rocher Rouge, near which we made a pit in the snow, four feet deep, five broad, and six long. We placed at the bottom some pieces of wood, on which we spread a rather thin quilt, on which we all seven lay down, covered with a light sheet, which was by no means sufficiently large for the purpose. Some puffs of wind, which now and then blew into our faces some of the light snow drifted from the surface, might have been a bad omen of the fate that awaited us if the wind had risen. We slept, however, about four hours. We could not observe the thermometer for the want of light; but the night was cold enough to produce icicles in a bottle of Hermitage wine, and thoroughly to freeze some lemons among our provisions. The right foot of one of my guides (David Coutet) was frozen, as were the extremities of my own fingers and toes. But this had no bad consequences, as the usual remedy (rubbing them with snow) was at hand. We left our cold couch at four o'clock in the morning; the day was beginning to break, and the first rays of dawn gave a silver tinge to the summit, from which we were not far distant. In proportion as the sun approached the horizon, the tint changed, and became entirely golden when he rose. It made the most striking contrast with the nearly black return of the sky, which served as a back-ground. All the difficulties were now surmounted: we sunk but little in the snow, and now and then halted for a short time to take breath; we soon came to the Petit Mulet, which we had visited the day before, and at half past five we were on the summit. We began by making the signals agreed on with our friends in the Plain, who easily distinguish- ed them.

This summit is not so confined as it seems to be at a distance. It forms a small plain, nearly horizontal, which is in the shape of a triangle, the base of which is towards Chamouny; one side is towards the Allée Blanche, and the other the passage of Bonhomme. It took me four minutes to walk from the apex of the triangle, in the perpendicular drawn, to the base.

The sky was without clouds; the sun, which had risen below our horizon, de-glued with light the region from which it seemed to issue, and in the direction of which we could distinguish nothing; every where else we perceived a vast number of summits, some covered with shining ice, others more or less rent or threatening; others again of roundish forms, and covered with pasture. Jura bounded the horizon in the north-west; more to the north we saw the lake, but not Geneva. To the south-east the eye penetrated beyond the plains of Lombardy, as far as the Appen-nines, which bounded the horizon in the form of a blue line, or of the dense fog of a winter's morning; the sun, both at setting the preceding evening and at rising in the morning, seemed more or less enveloped in this vapour. I had brought no instrument with me but a thermometer. At sun-set the day before, near the Rocher Rouge, it was at 26° Fahrenheit. We forgot to observe it when we set out in the morning; but Coutet, who is used to make observations at great heights, thinks that the cold, even in windy weather, seldom exceeds 18° F. ($6\frac{1}{2}$ R. below zero.) But on the summit at eight o'clock, at the Grands Mulets the day before at nine, and the Grand Plateau the same day at three; lastly, at the Grand Mulets the next day (Tuesday, about three in the afternoon,) at all those stations the thermometer, observed by Coutet, and one at four or five feet from the ground, was at 70° ($16\frac{7}{8}$ R.)

Some of the guides picked up specimens of the highest rocks near the summit, which I bring back with me. After stopping three hours on the summit, where I felt myself very well, except that I had lost my appetite since leaving the Grands Mulets, though the guides had preserved theirs, we set out to descend: it was half past eight o'clock. At eleven we came to the Grand Plateau, and at half past one to the Grands Mulets. When we arrived there, we heard something like the rolling of thunder, which was nothing but the noise of an enormous avalanche, which was seen from below, and even from the Col de Balme, to cover a part of the space which we had crossed in our descent; a few hours sooner, and we should have all been enveloped and destroyed.

We quitted the Grands Mulets at three o'clock,

o'clock, and at half past three were beyond the region of the ice. We got to the Priory of Chamouny at half past seven, after forty-five hours' absence.

A new edition is in the press of the Saxon Chronicles, with an English translation, and notes, critical and explanatory, by the Rev. J. INGRAM, fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and late Saxon Professor in the University of Oxford. A new and copious Chronological, Topographical, and Glossarial Index, with a short Grammar of the Saxon Language, and an accurate and enlarged Map of England during the Heptarchy, will be added.

A Treatise on Navigation and Nautical Astronomy is preparing for publication, adapted to practice, and to the purposes of elementary instruction, by E. RIDDLE, master of the Upper School, Royal Naval Asylum, Greenwich.

Travels through the Holy Land and Egypt, illustrated with engravings, by W. R. WILSON, of Kelvinbank, North Britain, are in preparation.

A Quarto Duoglott Bible will shortly be published, comprising the Holy Scriptures in the English and Welsh language, every column of each version corresponding with the other, by J. HARRIS, editor of the Seren Gomer, Swansea. He gives this specimen—

JER. L.
31. Wele fi yn dy erbyn di,
O falch, medd Arglwydd Dduw y lluoedd;
o herwydd dy ddydd a ddaeth,
yr amser yr ymwelwyf â thi.

JER. L.
31. Behold, I am against thee, O thou most proud,
saith the Lord God of Hosts;
for thy day is come,
the time that I will visit thee.

Views of Ireland, moral, political, and religious, comprising the following subjects:—Education, religion, national character, church establishment, tithe, church of Rome in Ireland, Presbyterian, the Union, Rebellion, &c. will soon be published by JOHN O'DRISCOL, esq.

The first number of a new monthly work, called the Knight Errant, will be published on the 1st of January.

Transactions of the Literary Transactions of Bombay, Vol. III. are printing in London.

Portraits of the British Poets, Parts XVI. and XVII. containing Sidney, Spencer, Quarles, Parnell, Fenton, Booth, Herbert, Godolphin, Shadwell, Cibber, Dr. Joseph Warton, and Bishop, will be speedily published.

The nettle, *urtica urens*, in Shropshire may be dressed and manufactured, like flax, into cloth. In France it is made into paper; and, when dried, is

eaten by sheep and oxen. In Russia a green dye is obtained from its leaves, and a yellow one from its roots. In the spring a salutary pottage is made from the tops. In Scotland they make a runnet from a decoction of it with salt, for coagulating their milk.

The second edition, in folio, of the Holy Catholic Bible, enriched with many beautiful engravings, is nearly ready for publication, under the sanction of the Right Rev. Dr. Gibson.

Indian Essays, on the Manners, Customs, and Habits, of Bengal, are printing in one volume, octavo.

J. WESLEY CLARKE, esq. has a second edition in the press of his Geographical Dictionary, which he has been enabled considerably to improve.

Memoirs of the Life of Charles Alfred Stothard, F.S.A. author of "the Monumental Effigies of Great Britain," including several of his original letters, papers, journals, essays, &c. with some account of a journey in the Netherlands, will speedily be published by Mrs. C. STOTHARD, author of "Letters written during a Tour through Normandy, Brittany, and other parts of France, in 1818."

Reformation, a novel, will soon appear.

The fourth volume of the Preacher, or Sketches of Original Sermons, chiefly selected from the manuscripts of two eminent divines of the last century, for the use of lay preachers and young ministers; to which is prefixed a Familiar Essay on the Composition of a Sermon, and a Letter to a Young Minister on Preaching the Gospel; are in the press.

Memoirs of the late Mrs. Catharine Cappe, written by Herself, will be published in a few days.

Mr. I. HOLMES, of Liverpool, announces, for the 1st of January, his Impartial Account of the United States, drawn from actual observation during a residence there of four years.

The third part of Green's Universal Herbal, arranged on the Linnean System, and adapted to scientific, as well as the most useful practical purposes; elucidated by numerous plates, accurately coloured after nature, will shortly be presented to the public.

Dr. WHITAKER's General History of the County of York, complete in two volumes, folio, is nearly ready, with plates engraved from beautiful drawings by J. M. W. Turner, esq. R.A. architectural subjects by Mr. Buckler, in

in the very best style of the art, and wood-cut vignettes by Mr. Branston.

The Annual Biography and Obituary for the Year 1823, Vol. VII. containing memoirs of celebrated men who have died in 1821-22, will appear in January.

A seventh edition is printing of the Rev. JAMES WOOD'S Dictionary of the Bible, newly revised by the author.

GERMANY.

In the month of August, last year, in a heavy shower of rain, there fell, near the Castle of Schoenbrunn, an immense quantity of insects unknown in Austria. They were about the size of beetles, and had some resemblance to them in form; they were covered with a kind of shell, and only kept alive by putting them in water, as if water had been their element. The conjecture assigned is, that they were brought away from some remote country into Austria by a water-spout.

FRANCE.

M. ANDOUARD, physician in the hospitals at Paris, who was sent to Barcelona by the minister at war in 1821, has published *Relation Historique et Medicale de la Fièvre jaune qui a régné à Barcelone*, in one large volume, octavo.

Mr. CASATI, a traveller who recently returned from Egypt, has brought several ancient manuscripts; among which are two in Greek, and one in Greek and Egyptian. The first, which is sixteen feet six inches in length, and seven inches in breadth, contains a deed of sale drawn in the Thebais, on the 9th day of the month of Epiphi, and in the 4th year of the reign of Cleopatra, and of her son Ptolemy Soter II. which corresponds to the 25th of July, of 113 years before Christ.

Count LASTEYRIE is publishing a grand work on the Anatomy of Man, in 240 folio lithographic engravings, and 120 sheets of letter-press, by Messrs. Beclard and Cloquet. It is altogether one of the finest and completest works of anatomy that has ever appeared.

The advantages gained at Paris by Napoleon's Canal of St. Denys, which was opened last year, are very considerable. To feed this, the waters of the river Ourcq have been brought into a large reservoir, excavated near one of the barriers of Paris, in the suburb De la Villette. The declivity of the canal, from this reservoir to its

union with the Seine, is surmounted by twelve sluices, wide enough to permit the entrance of large boats from the Seine and the river Oise. The passage from the Pont Neuf at Paris, to the bridge of La Briche, under St. Denys, pursuing the course of the Seine, is shortened by several days.

The Police of Paris have interdicted the publication of some original Memoirs of the Regent Duchess of Orleans, in which the gluttonous and beastly habits of *Louis le Grand*, and the vices of his courtiers, are too freely and accurately exhibited. It is feared that it might be regarded as a mirror! The following are some specimens:—

The king (Louis XIV.) eats to a most frightful degree. I have seen him devour at his dinner, first, three plates of soup of different kinds, a pheasant, a partridge, roast mutton and garlic, two large pieces of ham, a plate of salad, a plate of pastry, and another of fruit, &c. He told me that Christina queen of Sweden, instead of a night-cap, always enveloped her head with a towel. One night, being unable to sleep, she ordered music in her chamber, and had the curtains drawn over her bed; but, enchanted with some part of the performance, she thrust her head through the curtains, and screamed, *Mort diable! qu'ils chantent bien*. The musicians, and especially the ennuces, were so terrified at her head and nose, that they ran away.—The Cardinal Richelieu had sometimes violent attacks of a kind of madness: sometimes he fancied himself a horse, and leapt over the billiard-table, neighing and capering. This would last for an hour, when his people would get him to bed, and cover him well with bed-clothes, to produce perspiration; when sleep entirely restored him.

NETHERLANDS.

Messrs. WAHLEN and Co. of Bruxelles, are republishing, in fifteen volumes, octavo, with 500 lithographic plates, the several *Voyages Pittoresques*. Choiseul-Gouffier will make two volumes, with a hundred plates; Melling's Constantinople, one volume, with fifty plates; Zurlauben's Switzerland, four volumes, with a hundred plates; St. Non's Naples and Sicily, five volumes, with a hundred plates; and La Borde's Spain, three volumes, with a hundred plates. Either work may be had separately, and will cost not the twelfth of the original works; and, as an application of superior lithography, the design merits the patronage of the libraries of all Europe. Messrs. Wahlen's edition may be seen at the foreign houses in London.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Art of Singing exemplified by a new Method of Practice, with a Series of Passages and Solfeggios, from the most eminent Masters; by F. L. Hummell. 7s.

THIS vocal and didactic publication, besides some of the best rules for singing that we have met with for a considerable time, contains a course of graduated intervals for the aid of those who are ambitious of the ability to sing at sight. With respect to the principal purpose of the work, though we do not wholly agree with Mr. Hummell in his remarks on the nature of the human voice, nor always comprehend him, as when he tells us, almost in the same breath, that *every voice is acquired*, and that it *does not fall to the lot of every one to have a voice naturally*; since, if *every voice is acquired*, no one can have a *voice naturally*, still we find in his method so much of the *lucidus ordo*, and in his matter so many luminous observations, useful directions, and hints that an attentive practitioner will not fail to notice, and profit by, that we feel in them strong claims upon our commendation. The exercises are uniformly progressive, and are carried, *seriatim*, through all the different keys, major and minor. As a guide to their proper practice, a prefatory page is devoted to the stating such rules as are necessary, both to the avoidance of bad habits, and the ensuring those that are proper. Among these, that which relates to the obtaining a good *crecendo* and *diminuendo*, that explanatory of the method of acquiring a good shake, and that laid down for giving strength and flexibility to the voice, are truly excellent, and cannot be attended to without benefit. The precepts for sight-singing are plain and simple. All the various intervals, from that of the *second*, to that of the *eighth*, are given in their ascending and descending directions; and even the chromatic distances are not omitted, though, in our opinion, introduced somewhat too early in the work. Without, therefore, meaning to say, that Mr. Hummell's book is the very best extant on the subject, we venture nothing in pronouncing it a highly useful work of the kind, and recommending it to the attention of vocal practitioners.

"The Campbell's are comin," a celebrated Scotch Air, arranged as a Rondo, with an Introduction, for the Piano-Forte: by J. W. Holder, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 3s.

This is a production with which, it is evident, considerable pains have been taken; and it is no trivial praise to the composer's genius, that they have not been taken in vain. Taste and spirit are the prevailing characteristics of Mr. Holder's style, and are by no means less conspicuous in the present piece than in his other compositions. In his returns from the digressive portions of his matter, we think him peculiarly successful, a particular which evinces no small degree of management: we may add to this commendation, that the passages are easily and gracefully turned; and that the prevailing effect; throughout, is highly pleasant and attractive.

The Disappointed Maid, a Ballad, written by Mr. James Stewart. The Music composed by Mr. J. H. Little. 2s.

This ballad, which was sung last season at Vauxhall Gardens by Miss Tunstall, consists of three verses, in neither of which do we find any thing that deserves the name of poetry, any more than we discover in the music a single symptom of original imagination, or of genuine science. The *Disappointed Maid* will have ample revenge for her mortification; for she will, in turn, disappoint all who expect to be delighted by her strains.

The Chough and Crow, composed by Henry Bishop, esq. Arranged for two Performers on one Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Harp; by D. Brugnier. 4s.

This publication, though but indifferent in its subject, (for we think little of the air on which it is founded) is far from being destitute of merit, or the power to please. As a duett, its construction is ingenious and scientific; and, as a practice, it is well calculated to produce improvement in the province of execution. The arrangement of the harp accompaniment announces much care and contrivance. Its incorporation is easy, close, and natural; and the united result quite equal to the best that could be expected from any superstructure reared

on so poor a basis as that of the *Chough and Crow*.

THE DRAMA.

COVENT-GARDEN.—The two national theatres have, at length, it is our satisfaction to be able to say, regained a large portion of their ancient richness in talent, and assumed a splendour and personal accommodation far transcending any thing enjoyed by former ages. At this house, while in the after-pieces called *Ali Pacha*, and that of the *Two Galley-Slaves*, every thing has been achieved that could charm the ear, the eye, and fascinate the imagination, by the magic of music and scenery, the powers of Mr. C. Kemble in *Lovemore*, *Biron*, *Don Felix*, the *Stranger*, *Lord Hastings*, and *Romeo*, have been exhibited to the greatest advantage; Macready has displayed his command of the passions in *Othello*, and other distinguished characters; Mr. Farren has given faithful and striking portraitures of *Lord Ogleby*, and *Sir Anthony Absolute*; Mrs. Gibbs has done ample justice to *Miss Sterling*; Miss Chester has developed the most conspicuous abilities in *Violante* and the *Widow Cheerly*; Miss Lacy has acquitted herself with the highest credit in *Isabella* and *Mrs. Haller*; Miss T. H. Kelly has shone almost equally in *Juliet*; and Miss Foote has delighted the public in the very arduous part of *Destemona*. To these attractions, and the two new pieces already mentioned, the active assiduity of the managers has added an after-piece, entitled the *Irish Tutor*; and if, as spectacles, the former new pieces were too brilliant not to challenge applause, the latter possesses too much wit, liveliness, and genuine humour, not to afford equal pleasure, and extort an ample portion of public approbation. To these facts, it is pleasing to have to add, that in general this theatre has been fully and very respectably attended; and that the establishment is now in so fair and flourishing a way, as to be cheered by the promise, not only of the due reward of its present exertions, but of some restoration of its past losses.

DRURY-LANE.—The spirit and judgment of the lessee of new Drury has infused into every department of this great concern, an animation and a

vigour, that, according to present appearances, will not fail to reward his liberal assiduity in promoting the interest of the drama, and providing for the comfort of its patrons. The former wide, wild, ultra-extensive, area, contracted into dimensions, that not only render the general interior appearance much more pleasant and agreeable to the frequenters of the pit and boxes, but also more favourable both to the eye and the ear, wherever situated, seems to afford universal satisfaction, and to point out the correctness of Mr. Elliston's discernment in foreseeing the probable result of the expensive alterations his judgment suggested. Uniformly attentive to the gratification of the public, this manager has united, to his own personal efforts on the boards, those of a numerous, yet select and able company; and the *School for Scandal*, *Wild Oats*, *Macbeth*, *Pizarro*, *Road to Ruin*, *Richard the Third*, *Provoked Husband*, *Othello*, *A New Way to pay Old Debts*, and the *Siege of Belgrade*, *Love in a Village*, and *Giovanni in London*, never, owed more to any histrionic and vocal talents, than to those of Messrs. Elliston, Munden, and Dowton; Kean, Young, and Braham; Mrs. West, and Mrs. Davison; and Mrs. Austin, Madame Vestris, Miss Forde. *Sir Peter and Lady Teazle*; *Ranger*, and *Charles Surface*; *Macbeth*, and *Rolla*; *Old and Young Dornton*; *Lord and Lady Townly*, *Othello*, *Sir Giles Overreach*, *Rosetta*, *Don Giovanni*, and the *Seraskier*, have been seen in their own native colours by the numerous and delighted audiences that have flocked to their representations; and their reception has given promise of a good account of the treasury at the end of the season. The showy after-pieces of the *Two Galley-Slaves*, and the brilliant new ballet, (an offspring of D'Egville,) entitled, *Venetian Nuptials*, have added their allurements to those we have already enumerated, and filled up the measures of present success. *Love in a Village* has also been brought out, within these few days, with a new Rosetta in Mrs. Austin, whose voice for sweetness, and powers of execution, bid fair to place her at the head of her profession, and add to the other powerful attractions of this theatre.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN NOVEMBER :

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROEMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

OUR readers will be much pleased by the perusal of a *Description of the Ruins of an Ancient City, discovered near Palenque, in the Kingdom of Guatimala, in America, translated from the Original Manuscript of CAPTAIN DON ANTONIO DEL RIO.* This city was mentioned in Humboldt's Travels, and one engraving was given of its sculptural ornaments, but it was not visited by that intelligent person. The reality of its existence is now established beyond all doubt. By this discovery a wide field is opened for curious speculation and inquiry into the history of the ancient inhabitants of America, and the degree of civilization to which they had attained. This subject will be found to be treated upon, though in a highly speculative and improbable manner, in a subsequent part of this work, — *A Critical Investigation and Research into the History of the Americans, by DR. PAUL FELIX CABRERA.* From the idea we can form by the only building which is represented in one of the plates, we should conceive these structures to bear most similarity to the Roman style of architecture. The sculptured bas-reliefs are precisely of the same nature with the Egyptian, except in the contour of the human face, which is very remarkable, and in all the figures very unlike any national physiognomy we are acquainted with. The nose is very disproportionate to the other features, and has a most decided prominence and rotundity in profile. What these figures represent, and whence the idea of that peculiarity we have just mentioned is taken, forms a curious question; which, we believe, can never be satisfactorily explained. The probability, we should be inclined to say, is, that there was some communication between our quarter of the globe and the primitive inhabitants of those regions, many ages before the æra of Columbus. The majority of our readers may be prepossessed with a different opinion; but the perusal of this work, and examination of the plates which accompany it, will furnish them with many reasons for acceding to our view of the question.

One of the most elegant little works we have lately seen, has just proceeded from the hands of Mr. ACKERMAN, who has exerted upon it all the arts of embellishment. It is intended as an ornamental, and, at the same time, useful volume, which may be peculiarly appropriate to present, at the approaching season of the year, as a token of friendship or affection. The poetical department is executed very

respectably, by the author of Dr. Syntax and other well-known works; and a number of stories are subjoined, for the most part translated from the German, which possess much merit and beauty. The genealogy of European sovereigns, and list of diplomatic agents, is very copious, and principally taken from the Gotha Almanac; and the work concludes with the tables of the population of Great Britain, formed from the late Census, and an account of the population of the principal cities of the world. We recommend this pretty publication, with a strong assurance that it is very ingeniously adapted to its proposed object. The plates are very exquisitely designed and finished, and at the beginning of the volume is an engraved wreath of flowers, with a blank for a presentation inscription. These flowers give the title to the work, which is, *Forget me not, a Christmas and New Year's Present for 1823.*

We have expressed our dislike of the practice, which has lately so much prevailed, of reprinting those articles of amusement which appear in periodical works. If the talent displayed, in many of these papers, entitled them to the honour of a reprint, the highly interesting *Confessions of an English Opium Eater*, certainly merit that distinction. The deep knowledge of nature, and the fine colouring of this tale, have given prevalence to a belief, that the scenes portrayed are consistent with truth; and perhaps we should not be very much mistaken, if we assumed that the principal ground-work is founded on fact, and that fiction has been merely employed by a bold and skilful hand to heighten the effect. Be that as it may, the simplicity of the style, and the absorbing interest of the story, render this little work almost as delightful in the perusal, as it was at its original appearance; and the shape in which it is now presented, fits it for its place in the library, as one of the most curious and entertaining tales of the modern day.

The political economist will find a copious and valuable fund of information and instruction, in an elaborate work by JOSEPH LOWE, esq. on *The present State of England in regard to Agriculture, Trade, and Finance, with a Comparison of the Prospects of England and France.* In this very comprehensive range of speculation, Mr. Lowe treats the various difficult questions which present themselves, with much sagacity and impartiality. There is every where visible a cool and patient spirit

spirit of enquiry; and his constant reference to facts and solid principles gives great weight to his opinions. The general result of his researches is such, as to inspire confidence in the resources of the country. To the agricultural interest, he opens, upon various considerations, which are distinctly and ably stated, a prospect of gradual relief. The advantages of a free trade in corn he strongly advocates, regarding it, however, as a remote result, which is less likely to be effected by any arguments that can possibly be urged, than by a continuation of low prices. The consequent reduction of the cost of production, and the re-establishment of our tenantry in nearly the same situation as in 1792, may, he conceives, cause our corn-laws to expire by a natural death. On the question of population, Mr. Lowe takes a middle course between the extreme positions of Mr. Malthus and Mr. Gray; but inclines, with certain modifications and restrictions, to the principles asserted by the latter, and fully assents to his main doctrine, that the increase of population enriches, instead of impoverishing, a nation, and that it is the tendency of income to increase along with population. Europe he considers not to be peopled to the extent of a fifth, or perhaps a tenth, of the numbers it is capable of supporting. On the subject of our finances, his ideas appear to be rational and just. He insists upon the reduction of taxation, however inconsiderable the proposed abatement may appear; and is anxious to prosecute the system of retrenchment, which must eventually lead to a favourable issue. Whenever the unnatural effect of war, taxation, and corn-laws, shall be removed, the industrious will no longer be in want of employment; the interruption to which, he chiefly traces to these causes. Having indicated the most prominent opinions of Mr. Lowe, we must recommend our readers to a closer acquaintance with his very interesting volume, from the perusal of which we can confidently promise them no small degree of pleasure and improvement.

Although the *Poetical Works* of EAGLEFIELD SMITH, esq. have received the honor of a second edition, we shall report our opinion of them to our readers, under the conviction, that the first edition has never met their eyes. We could not but conceive some prejudice against the skill of Mr. Smith, in, at least, the mechanical department of his art, when, upon opening the work at vol. i, p. 209, we found a poem of twenty-four lines, called *A Sonnet*; an error unworthy of the most inexperienced school-boy rhymers, who knows well that this species of poem consists of neither more nor less than fourteen. Nor were our prejudices removed upon perusing this anomalous piece of verse, or any other of the very numerous and tedious contents of

these volumes. It is high time, when a fictitious personage like this author has gone so far as to impose upon the public two volumes of such materials as these we here find; that we should do all in our power to check the ridiculous rhyming passion of the age. We sincerely advise the real author of this book to forsake his treacherous muse; as we must, otherwise, consider it our duty to speak our minds plainly, and to inform our readers that his productions are, in real truth, quite beneath their notice.

The high reputation which the author of the *Favourite of Nature* acquired, by the publication of those deeply interesting volumes, will not, we are sure, suffer any diminution by the publication of *Osmond, a Tale*, in three volumes. The pleasure we derived from the perusal of the former work, made us look forward with some anxiety to the appearance of *Osmond*; and, we are happy to say, our expectations have not been disappointed. The tale is by no means an artificial one, and possesses but little incident to engage the attention of the reader; but the deep pathos with which it is fraught, is infinitely more captivating. The character of *Osmond* may perhaps be thought a little overcharged, a fault which has sometimes been attributed to that of *Eliza Rivers*; and yet we should hesitate, before we asserted that such a character is entirely out of nature. The history of *Caroline Lascelles* is altogether beautifully told. Her misfortunes and fate are highly affecting, and the way in which they are related would not have disgraced the author of *Clarissa*. What is still better than all this, is, that a strain of the most pure and amiable feeling pervades the whole work.

We can do little more than give the title of a small poetical production, which has just come under our eye: *Ontwa, the Son of the Forest*, is a poem that, with singular inequalities, discovers passages of striking beauty and power. Founded on traditional story, its air of native strength and wildness is well preserved, bearing much of the character which Chateaubriand applies to *Attala*, that it was written in the desert, and under the huts of savages. It has singular merit in the fidelity of its descriptions, and the picturesque and lively force of delineating some aboriginal scenes and manners. But, as a sustained and regular whole, it must certainly be pronounced deficient.

The Geological Society has just published a half volume of valuable Transactions, being the commencement of a new series. It contains the following papers. On the Geology of the southern coast of England, from Bridport to Babbacombe bay, Devonshire; by H. T. De la Beche, esq. On the Bagshot Sand; by Henry Warburton, esq. On a Freshwater Formation in Hordwell Cliff;

Cliff; by *Mr. Webster*. On Glen Tilt; by *Dr. McCulloch*. On the Excavation of Vallies by Diluvian Action; by the *Rev. Professor Buckland*. On the Genera Ichthyosaurus and Plesiosaurus; by the *Rev. W. Conybeare*. Outline of the Geology of Russia; by the *Hon. William T. H. Fox Strangways*. On the Geology of the Coast of France, Département de la Seine Inferieure; by *H. T. De la Beche, esq.* On the Valley of the Sutlej in the Himalaya Mountains; by *H. T. Colebrooke, esq.* On the Geology of the North Eastern Border of Bengal; by *H. T. Colebrooke, esq.* with various other papers and notices, the whole illustrated by twenty-four plates, maps, and sections, many of them coloured.

We forebore, in our last, to notice a meteoric production called *the Liberal*, because we imagined it would soon be forgotten; but, as a second number is announced, we consider it respectful to our readers to bestow a few words on its extraordinary character. We do not wonder at the bitterness with which a malignant turn-coat, who outrages all decency in a certain right-infamous Review, is treated; but we lament that good education, superior talents, and gentlemanly character, should be so abused as they are by all the parties in these personal controversies. It forms a new era in literature, and the printing-press is now become the recognized vehicle of the scurrility of St. Giles's. The moral sense of the public seems, too, to be so vitiated, that works sell in the proportion in which they are filled with personal abuse, and whose chief characteristics are their undisguised arrogance, egotism, and intolerance. Both cannot be right, yet each writes as though he were endowed with omniscient authority over all other men, and as though the rest of the world could think only through his majesty. He who began such a contest is unquestionably the most culpable of the set; but silent contempt would have been his surest punishment.

Sir GILBERT BLANE, the father, or nearly so, of the medical profession, and perhaps, also, of more than one Royal Society, has presented to the world the results of forty years' active and able practice, in a volume of *Select Dissertations*. We looked into it with anxiety, as likely to exhibit the standard opinions of the day, and we have not been disappointed. As ours is not a medical work, we shall be excused from entering into details in regard to his medical opinions, which, as founded on experience, merit general respect; but of his philosophy we take the liberty to annex some specimens and remarks. The following is one of the most extraordinary passages ever put forth in a philosophical production. He has been speaking of contagion, and, after some trifling, he arrives at this conclusion:—"The

truth is, that it has pleased Almighty God in his mercy to smite only a certain proportion of those exposed either to the one or the other, and many of them in a degree short of fatality, otherwise the human species might be extinguished."—We were curious to see in his Croonian Lecture his observations on matter and motion, and they will astonish all who have made themselves acquainted with the new doctrines on these simple subjects:—"Every species of matter has a mode of aggregation peculiar to itself, when its particles are at liberty to attract each other according to that tendency which has been called their *polarity*. Those who first conceived this idea, seemed to have proceeded on the supposition of the ultimate particles of matter being solid bodies, infinitely hard, having their different sides endowed with different powers of attraction and repulsion, so as to give various configurations to the parts of matter, when concreting into a solid form. There is a still more profound doctrine (profound indeed!) on this subject, founded on the hypothesis of the ultimate particles of matter being combinations of attracting and repelling points, which, when brought much within the natural limits of these powers, produce unequal degrees of attraction and repulsion at equal distances from their common centre; thereby defining what may be called the shape of the particles, and constituting *polarity*. We cannot trace, by inspection, the manner in which the fluid nutritious matter is ultimately *applied* in forming solid parts; but, as muscles are composed of parts so regularly figured and endowed with contractility, it seems probable that there is some provision made by Nature, whereby the particles follow the precise tendency of their *polarity*, and constitute a more exquisite structure than in other parts of the body." How truly profound!—His discoveries in regard to motion are *equally* wonderful:—"So far as we know, either from actual observation or from analogy, there does not exist in nature any such thing as absolute *rest*: for, when we contemplate the motions of the earth and heavenly bodies, the various complications of the planetary revolutions in their rotation round their own axes, and in the paths of their orbits, in the irregularities arising from the disturbances of their mutual gravitation, and from the precession of the equinoxes, not to mention the influence of the innumerable sidereal systems upon each other, it may be affirmed, on incontestible principles, that no particle of matter ever was, or will be, for two instants of time, in the same place; and that no particle of it ever has returned, or will return, to any one point of absolute space which it has ever formerly occupied. Whether motion, therefore, can strictly be called an *essential* property

property of matter or not, it is certainly, by the actual constitution of nature, originally and indefeasibly impressed upon it; and as rest does not exist in nature, but may be considered, in a vulgar sense, as a fallacy of the senses, and, in a philosophical sense, as an abstraction of the mind, it follows that what is called the *vis inertiae* of matter is not a resistance to a change from rest to motion, or from motion to rest, but a resistance to acceleration or retardation, or to change of direction." He rises into the sublimity of philosophical superstition when he treats about attraction and repulsion. "The active nature of matter (says he) is farther proved by those attractions and repulsions which universally take place among its parts, however near or remote; and every instance of motion within the cognizance of our senses, in the bodies around is, is referrible, either in itself or its cause, to some mode of attraction or repulsion. Mechanical impulse being the most familiar cause of motion in the ordinary events of life, is apt to be considered as the most simple and original cause of it; but it is obvious, upon reflection, that it cannot originate in itself, and that all collisions are produced either by the efficiency of living animals, that is, by muscular action, or by means of some operation of nature, depending on attraction or repulsion.—Attraction and repulsion may be considered as one principle, inasmuch as they are both expressive of that active state originally inherent in matter, and because any two particles acting upon each other either attract or repel, according to their distance, their temperature and affinities; and this is so universal an agent in nature, that some modern philosophers have made it absorb, as it were, every other power and property of matter. The late Father Boscovich, of Milan, about forty years ago, advanced a very bold doctrine to this effect, alleging with great strength of argument, illustrated by geometrical reasoning, that there does not exist in nature any such thing as impenetrable extended particles; and he deduces all the phenomena of the material world from one principle, which supposes it constituted of points having several spheres of attraction and repulsion, which, being variously arranged and combined, produce the different forms and properties of matter, and its several powers of attraction, whether chemical affinity, cohesion, or gravitation. Whether this hypothesis is founded in truth or not, it would appear, from the reasonings made use of, that all the relative properties of matter may be accounted for, though we abstract from every other consideration but attraction and repulsion."—We wonder, as the learned doctor is so fond of quoting *authorities*, that he did not rather, with Sir H. Davy,

adopt the Cartesian doctrines of rotatory atoms in the formation of expansive gases, —a doctrine which explains all the phenomena without the absurd agency of attraction and repulsion. In truth, though every page of this work proves the author to be a most able experimental practitioner, yet he is the sorriest philosopher we ever met with, and his doctrines can have no credit out of the Royal Societies, of which, we have no doubt, he is a very distinguished member.

JOHN GAGE, esq. F.S.A. of Lincoln's-Inn, has recently published the *History and Antiquities of Hengrave, in Suffolke*, a work containing many curious particulars relating to various periods of our historical annals, and to the characters and possessions of its owners. In this very circumstantial account of the foundation, progress, and changes incident to many of our old English halls,—of which few accounts have escaped the wreck of time,—we think we are to look for the chief attractions and interest of Mr. G.'s very able and interesting researches. He is entitled to all praise for the accuracy and extent of his historical and antiquarian labours, discovering every existing information applicable to the subject in which he was engaged. We have a singular catalogue of the goods and chattels of Sir Thomas Kytson, taken after his death, by regular appraisers, in 1603, with a rare inventory of "Instrements and Bookes of Musicke preserved in the Chamber where y^e Musicyons playe," giving us a high opinion of the knight's elegant and luxurious taste and establishment at the period in which he flourished. We are sorry we cannot give even a specimen of them here; as well as the list of original portraits, old books, and "tyrants in tapestry," with which the walls of many of our old mansions used to abound. There follows a lively description of the beauties of Hengrave, of the hall, and of the ancient church, whose antiquity, from its circular towers, is judged to be very remote, being no longer appropriated to religious purposes, and serving only as a family repository of mortal remains, mondering together with the last vestiges of its architectural form. From the monument, however, which he discovered, Mr. G. has contrived to give us several beautiful plates; and the tombs of Margaret countess of Bath, and of Sir Thomas Kytson the younger, are of a splendid and magnificent kind. We have also a very amusing history of the old lords of the manor; Hengrave, in the time of the Confessor Edward, being part of the territory of St. Edmond, which we learn from Dugdale arose from a very unusual stretch of the sacred prerogative, belonging to the abbot of blessed memory. It appears that in the twelfth century the manor was granted by the monks of that powerful

powerful community to Leo de Hemmergrave, and it continued in his hands, and in those of his successors, for more than 200 years. Henry, the unfortunate Duke of Buckingham, succeeded long after, but had scarcely taken possession, when both life and estates were torn from him by Richard III. and conferred on some more pleasing favourite. As we have no space to lay before our readers any portion of the Hengrave papers contained in the work, we trust it will have the effect only of inspiring a desire of reading and consulting them in the original.

A publication, entitled *Essays*, by Father FITZ-EUSTACE, is in our opinion of a very indifferent and equivocal sort of character. Though we do not look for great depth of thought, extent of reasoning, or profound learning, in a work modestly ushered in under the unpretending form of "Essays," yet we have a right to expect a degree of clearness and meaning, in efforts however trilling and amusing. These qualities we are here at a loss to discover. We cannot think the author has succeeded in his professed object to amuse, much less to inform the understanding. How he could suppose, indeed, he should amuse us by treating important subjects in a style of obscurity and levity, is really beyond our comprehension. Of this we have numerous examples in treating on "the Formation of Political Society," "the Political Character of James I. of Scotland," "the Moral and Political Causes of the Downfall of the Roman Empire;" the whole written in a tone of common-place and studied friivolity.

We must not, in justice to the students of mineralogical and geological science, omit to notice a very useful and clever little work, by Mr. J. MAWE, consisting of *Familiar Lessons on Mineralogy and Geology*. As a compendium, embracing many of the important discoveries which have marked the progress of the science within the last twenty years, calculated to encourage young beginners to proceed further into the theoretical and practical branches of geological knowledge, it cannot fail to prove a valuable acquisition. They will perceive that whatever wonderful additions have of late repaid the unwearied labours and enquiries of our English geologists, such a science is still increasing, and likely to increase, both in its acquisitions and importance. Mr. M. is the author, also, of another valuable treatise, entitled, "Instructions for the Management of the Blow-pipe, and Chemical Tests."

We think that the students and admirers of oriental languages and literature will feel themselves indebted to the philological labours of Mr. B. Babington, of the Madras Civil Service, who has lately published a *Tale in the Tamul Language*, contain-

ing the *Adventures of the Gooroo Paramartan*, accompanied by a translation and vocabulary, together with an analysis of the first story. The original appears to have been written by Father Besche, a Jesuit missionary, about the year 1700. The author possessed the advantage of an intimate acquaintance with the Tamul dialects, as well as of the Sanserit, the Teloogoo, the Hindostanee, and the Persian. Owing to these attainments, he was advanced to the office of Divan, under the celebrated Chunda Laleb, nabob of Trichinopoly. The tale of the Gooroo Paramartan seems to have been chosen rather for the information it afforded in regard to the Tamul language, than for any inherent merits, which we are at a loss to discover. There are occasional traces, also, of the hand of a foreigner,—a Jesuit and an Italian. The adventures of Gooroo Paramartan, *alias* Noodle, together with his five disciples, Blockhead, Simpleton, Ideot, Dunce, and Fool, certainly furnish our Jesuit very fair game, on which to exercise his Christian talents; and, should the faith of the Tamul priesthood have received a fair interpretation at the Missionary's hands, we are quite of opinion that it might fall to pieces even before the argumentative battery of a Catholic.

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REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

THAN that kind of action that is technically termed metastasis, nothing is more remarkable. When rheumatic inflammation suddenly subsides in one joint, and immediately takes up its residence in another and distant one, such change in locality does not strike the observer as being much out of the course of common succession; since the newly affected part would seem at least equally with the former, susceptible of the same morbid process; and the fresh attack is both of like nature, and implicates like structure with the foregoing. But, when a disease has actually proceeded to the extent of disorganizing and destroying, when such a disease is suspended, and, for a time, positively cured, in order that vicarious ravages may elsewhere be committed on the feeble frame, we are struck with astonishment at Nature's powers, and compelled to confess our complete ignorance respecting the *modus operandi* of her workings.

If the writer be not mistaken, he has formerly alluded to a remarkable case which is to be met with in the *Monita et Precepta*, of Dr. Mead.* A young and interesting girl was apparently within a few days of death from confirmed consump-

tion, when a vivid representation by the visiting clergyman of future punishment and pain, produced the effect of positive insanity. She raved furiously, but now breathed freely! The functions of her lungs were restored, as reason was suspended, and until her mind became again tranquil, all manifestation of pulmonary malady totally disappeared.

In the Reporter's own practice two instances have recently occurred, (one within the last month,) in which death appeared to be irresistibly and fast approaching, in the shape of pulmonary disease; when all at once, and without warning, especially in the latter instance, the mind, from being in a condition of rectitude and composure, awaiting with calmness bodily dissolution, has lost its tone and energy; the power of expressing thoughts and feelings is gone; in a word, cerebral disease, of some kind or other, is established, and all pulmonic affection is suspended. In these cases what would be the *post mortem* shewings of the lungs and the brain, supposing the individuals to die under present circumstances. The most probable event however will be, that of death, from a return of the original sickness; but how astonishing appears the power of vicarious disorder, in thus, as it were, reorganizing disorganized structure, and restoring lost function!

* A work which, for elegance of modern latinity, stands altogether unrivalled.

A singular case of what is erroneously termed, Elephantiasis,* has occurred in the Reporter's practice; singular, inasmuch as the arm and hand, in this instance, are the diseased parts, instead of the leg and foot. The limb has grown to an enormous extent, the muscles of the shoulders are coming to partake of the morbid action, which is likewise about to extend itself into the breast. The writer has sent the unfortunate individual in question to Mr. Samuel Young, whose plan of arresting disordered growth by pressure, deserves more attention than it has hitherto received. Its simplicity and freedom from charlatanic mystery are unfortunately against it. Divest yourself of conscientious restrictions, abuse ordinary plans of cure, talk loudly and lyingly of the specific, and unobjectionable, and universal efficacy of certain herbs, which are in your secret and sole possession; terrify the public with anathemas against mercurials, while, at the same time, you are covertly employing them; then fortune

* The Elephantiasis of the Greek writers is a very different disorder from that of the tumid limb, which is vulgarly designated, Elephantiasis.

and fame will be yours; but make a candid appeal to good sense and sound judgment, simplify and be sincere, you are then sure only of that reward which conscientious integrity has power to bestow.

Fevers have appeared within the last few weeks to be rather on the decline than increase. It is probable, that if the present rainy season be of long continuance, as was the case last year, that the spring disorders of a febrile cast will, as they did in the preceding spring, manifest a remittent and even intermitting tendency.

As winter approaches, the writer takes occasion again to recommend the use of wash leather for an under waistcoat, especially to those individuals who perspire freely and are subject to rheumatic complaints. He has known persons entirely freed by the use of this material from their former visitations of rheumatic pains; and to have become much more warm and comfortable through the winter, without any additional clothing, than they had before been under the use of a cumbersome great coat.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford Row, Nov. 20, 1822.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

FROM the delay occasioned by a want of rain in the early part of the autumn, wheat-sowing was not generally finished until the middle of the present month. Much seed, however, was got in sufficiently early in good and well-tilled lands, and, rain soon after following, those crops have at present as luxuriant and fine an appearance as ever was witnessed in this country; in truth, they already stand in need of frost to check their exuberant growth. The latter sown, from the warmth and moisture of the weather, have germinated rapidly, and promise, at no rate, to be backward in season. In the mean time, should the heavy rains continue, it must be injurious to the lowland corn, and more especially if followed by sudden frost. An experiment has been made in various parts to sow the refuse, unsaleable wheat of last season, nearly double the quantity of seed being allowed. Turnips have continued to improve, and many cultivators have been agreeably surprised to find, perhaps three-quarters of a crop of *Suedes*, where, two months ago, they expected none at all. The straw-yard has commenced almost generally, the last crop of clovers and grasses being nearly exhausted. The difference between the extreme low price of fruit in the country, and the very considerable one which that which is good obtains in the metropolis, has excited notice. We have before us letters from various parts of the three kingdoms, but find nothing of novelty or of agricultural prosperity,

which, unfortunately, would be a novelty to report. The wheat market has continued steady for some time, and thence many speculators suppose it has been at its lowest ebb. It is farther asserted, that the usual quantity has not been sown this year; and moreover that, *there has not yet been any surplus of bread-corn in this country*; those who have hitherto held wheat on such speculations, we apprehend, have not had much reason to be satisfied. Store cattle and sheep have sold readily at some advance of late, but the quantities at market, ultimately, are always found to overrun the demand; and in the distant counties, live stock is now said to be even a more losing concern than corn. There is a spirit arising in the country, embodying itself in associations and meetings; if it take a right direction, that is to say, clear of partial and fanciful views, it is impossible but some national benefit must result; otherwise, such measures can only tend to embarrass administration, and must end in additional dissatisfaction and heart-burning.

Smithfield:—Beef, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.—Mutton, 2s. to 3s. 4d.—Veal, 3s. to 4s. 8d.—Pork, 2s. to 3s. 6d.—Bacon, —.—Raw fat, 2s. 5d.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 22s. to 52s.—Barley, 18s. to 35s.—Oats, 16s. to 27s.—London price of best bread, 4lb. for 7½d.—Hay, 50s. to 80s.—Clover, do. 55s. to 90s.—Straw, 27s. to 36s.

Coals in the pool, 37s. 6d. to 50s. 6d.
Middlesex; Nov. 22.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

THE Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston has published a series of thirty-three years' observations, made from 1786 to 1818, at Salem in Massachusetts, by which the difference of the temperature of Europe and America is ascertained:—

	Lat.	Mean Tem.
Rome.....	41° 55"	60° 44"
Salem	42 33	48 68

Difference of temp. 11° 36"

In an inquiry on the supposed attraction of spherical bodies, and the supposed repulsion of elastic fluids, M. LAPLACE unfolds the following law:—That the quantity of heat which is disengaged from a bulk of gas passing under a determined pressure from a higher into a lower temperature, is proportional to the square root of this pressure. This law equally results from the more rational theory, that increase of heat is received motion, and decrease imparted motion: but M. Laplace has long been the high-priest of that superstitious philosophy which recognizes principles of attraction and repulsion.

Capt. SMITH, of his Majesty's ship *Adventure*, who has been employed for several years past, under the orders of the Lords of the Admiralty, in surveying several parts of the Mediterranean, has lately returned from an arduous survey of the coast of Africa. He left Malta on the 5th of March last, for Bengazi, where he arranged with the land party destined to explore the interior, under the charge of Lieut. Beechy, respecting their journey to Cyrene. The *Adventure* then proceeded on to Alexandria, where she arrived on the 23d of March. Capt. Smith then made a complete survey of the two harbours, the town, and its fortifications, and fixed its position as to latitude and longitude. Thence he proceeded along the coast to Catabathmos; took astronomical observations on shore, at the several ports and headlands, and completed a coast-survey of the whole distance from Alexandria to Doina, at which place the operations terminated on the preceding voyage of the *Adventure*. By this service, the hitherto

unknown Gulf of Syrtis has been thoroughly explored, and the survey of the whole coast between Tripoli and Alexandria is now, for the first time, entirely completed.—In addition to the valuable hydrographical information acquired by this survey, the sites of numerous ancient cities and stations have been accurately determined, and such data obtained, as will throw very important elucidations on the writings of Herodotus, Scytax, Strabo, Leo, and Edrisi.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER AND BAROMETER IN LONDON.

	Thermometer.		Barometer.
	Night.	Day.	Morning.
Oct. 23	48	70	29.50
24	67	68	45
25	65	74	55
26	58	69	45
27	58	68	50
28	46	67	80
29	58	69	92
30	60	70	80
31	59	73	63
Nov. 1	65	70	79
2	68	68	80
3	61	65	85
4	50	50	30.12
5	62	64	10
6	56	66	8
7	57	60	29.90
8	54	60	80
9	60	65	70
10	64	67	30.
11	56	66	9
12	59	76	12
13	58	64	29.75
14	54	65	65
15	59	64	40
16	48	60	29.37
17	54	62	50
18	54	68	67
19	66	68	66
20	63	64	50
21	60	64	55
22	64	68	70
23	66	62	65
24	62	70	50

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	Oct. 25.				Nov. 20.				
	£	s	d		£	s	d		
Cocoa, W. I. common ..	2	8	0	to	2	10	0	per cwt.	
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4	16	0	—	5	3	0	do.	
—, fine ..	6	12	0	—	7	2	0	do.	
—, Mocha	8	10	0	—	10	10	0	do.	
Cotton, W. I. common ..	0	0	7	—	0	0	8	per lb.	
—, Demerara	0	0	8½	—	0	0	11½	do.	
Currants	5	2	0	—	5	10	0	per cwt.	

Figs,

Figs, Turkey	2	10	0	—	2	14	0	3	0	0	—	3	4	0	perchest
Flax, Riga	53	10	0	—	54	0	0	53	0	0	—	53	10	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine	42	0	0	—	43	0	0	42	0	0	—	44	0	0	do.
Hops, new, Pockets	3	0	0	—	4	15	0	3	10	0	—	5	5	0	per cwt.
—, Sussex, do.	2	10	0	—	2	18	0	2	10	0	—	2	18	0	do.
Iron, British, Bars	8	15	0	—	10	0	0	8	15	0	—	9	0	0	per ton.
—, Pigs	6	0	0	—	7	0	0	6	0	0	—	7	0	0	do.
Oil, Lucca	39	0	0	—	0	0	0	42	0	0	—	0	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	58	0	0	—	59	0	0	57	0	0	—	59	0	0	per ton.
Rags	2	0	6	—	2	1	0	2	2	0	—	2	2	6	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4	0	0	—	4	4	0	3	18	0	—	4	4	0	do.
Rice, Patna kind	0	13	0	—	0	15	0	0	13	0	—	0	15	0	do.
—, East India	0	9	0	—	0	12	0	0	9	0	—	0	12	0	do.
Silk, China, raw	0	17	1	—	1	1	6	0	17	5	—	1	2	5	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0	15	1	—	0	18	7	0	14	5	—	0	17	6	do.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	7	2	—	0	7	6	0	7	2	—	0	7	4	do.
—, Cloves	0	3	3	—	0	3	9	0	3	9	—	0	4	2	do.
—, Nutmegs	0	3	8	—	0	5	9	0	3	1	—	0	3	2	do.
Spices, Pepper, black ..	0	0	6	—	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	per lb.
—, white ..	0	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	4	0	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	4	do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	3	0	—	0	3	4	0	3	0	—	0	3	4	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands ..	0	1	8	—	0	1	9	0	1	8	—	0	1	9	do.
—, Rum, Jamaica ..	0	2	8	—	0	3	0	0	2	8	—	0	3	0	do.
Sugar, brown	2	13	0	—	2	14	0	2	11	0	—	2	13	0	per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	3	11	0	—	3	14	0	3	11	0	—	3	14	0	do.
—, East India, brown	0	15	0	—	1	0	0	0	15	0	—	1	0	0	do.
—, lump, fine	4	5	0	—	4	10	0	4	0	0	—	4	10	0	do.
Tallow, town-melted ...	2	9	0	—	0	0	0	2	1	0	—	0	0	0	do.
—, Russia, yellow ..	2	7	0	—	2	7	6	1	18	6	—	1	19	0	do.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	2	4	—	0	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0	5	5	—	0	6	0	0	5	5	—	0	6	0	do.
Wine, Madeira, old	28	0	0	—	70	0	0	28	0	0	—	70	0	0	per pipe
—, Port, old	42	0	0	—	48	0	0	42	0	0	—	48	0	0	do.
—, Sherry	20	0	0	—	50	0	0	20	0	0	—	50	0	0	per butt

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 20s. a 25s.—Cork or Dublin, 20s. a 25s.—Belfast, 20s. a 25s.—Hambro', 15s. a 20s.—Madeira, 20s. a 30s.—Jamaica, 40s. a 50s.—Greenland, out and home, 5 gs. to 8 gs.

Course of Exchange, Nor. 26.—Amsterdam, 12 1.—Hamburg, 37 5.—Paris, 25 70.—Loughorn, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Lisbon, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Dublin, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds.—Birmingham, 580l.—Coventry, 1070l.—Derby, 140l.—Ellesmere, 63l.—Grand Surrey, 54l.—Grand Union, 18l.—Grand Junction, 245l.—Grand Western, 3l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 365l.—Leicester, 295l.—Loughbro', 3500l.—Oxford, 740l.—Trent and Mersey, 1910l.—Worcester, 26l. 10s.—East India Docks, 158l.—London, 120l.—West India, 192l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 23l.—Strand, 5l.—Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 266l.—Albion, 53l.—Globe, 137l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 71l.—City Ditto, 117l.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 26th was 81 $\frac{1}{2}$; 3 per cent. Consols, 82; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 92 $\frac{3}{8}$; 4 per cent. Consols 98 $\frac{3}{8}$; 4 per cent. (1822) 101 $\frac{7}{8}$.

Gold in bars, 3l. 17s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 15s. 0d.—Silver in bars, 4s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of Oct. and the 20th of Nov. 1822: extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 101.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

A DEY, J. sen. Cray's-hill, Essex, cattle-dealer. (Lindsay, L.)	Barratt, W. Eyre-street hill, bricklayer. (Newton
Armstrong, W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant. (Bell and Co. L.)	Beattie, J. Portsea, victualler. (Minchin, L.)
Ashwell, J. Nottingham, iron-founder. (Holme and Co. L.)	Bellamy, R. Spaxton, Somersetshire, shopkeeper. (Hartley, L.)
Bainbridge, J. Whitehaven, plumber. (Clennell, L.)	Bellis, B. Liverpool, grocer. (Blackstock, L.)
Bagnell, W. and J. Walsall, platers. (Turner and Co. L.)	Birkett, R. Liverpool, dealer. (Blackstock and Co.)
Baker, C. Romsey, Hampshire, fell-monger. (Slade and Co. L.)	Blackband, G. Guosall, Staffordshire, grocer. (Hicks, L.)
Baley, T. W. Basing-lane, wine-merchant. (Amory and Co.)	Bowman, H. St. John's-street, Clerkenwell, haberdasher. (Holt, L.)
	Bremner, A. Bond-court, Walbrook, merchant. (Davies)
	Brooke, J. Liverpool, druggist. (Blackstock and Co.)
	Brooke, R. Walcot, Somersetshire, common brewer. (Potts and Son, L.)
	Brown, J. Fleet-market, grocer. (Fox and Co. Buckmaster,

- Buckmaster, J. and W. Old Bond-street, army-clothiers. (Pullen)
- Childre, R. Church Stretton, Shropshire, blacksmith. (Thomas, L.)
- Cooper, J. J. Worcester, draper. (Becke, L.)
- Cooper, J. Tatbury, Stafford, miller. (Cookney, L.)
- Collins, W. Crawford-street, Mary-le-bone, linen-draper. (Sweet)
- Cook, W. Wouldham, Kent, corn-dealer. (Conrton and Co. L.)
- Cookworthy, F. C. Bristol, bookseller. (Pool, L.)
- Cranage, T. Watling-street, near Wellington, grocer. (Evans, L.)
- Crockett, H. sen. Haddenham, Bucks. (Smith, L.)
- Crooking, A. Claines, Worcestershire, draper. (Holt Davies, W. Sudbury, haberdasher. (Dixon, L.)
- Dawson, J. Bury, Lancashire, linen and woollen draper. (Milne and Co. L.)
- Dixon, T. Manchester, joiner. (Makinson, L.)
- Dodd, W. Orton, Westmoreland, drover. (Taylor, L.)
- Douglas, J. and D. Russell, Fleet-street, drapers. (James)
- Drurey, J. Snaith, Yorkshire, coal-merchant. (Battye, L.)
- Eastwood, J. Meltham, Yorkshire, clothier. (Clarke and Co. L.)
- Edwards, D. Gloucester, tea-dealer. (Spovers, L.)
- Evil, L. Walcot, Somersetshire, bill-broker. (Potts and Son, L.)
- Fairhead, J. Cressing, Essex, jobber. (Bromley, L.)
- Fitze, G. Totnes, grocer. (Amory and Co. L.)
- Foster, J. Liverpool, brewer. (Blackstock and Co.)
- Fox, J. Bath, grocer. (Potts and Son, L.)
- Gill, W. C. Melksham, Wilts, linen-draper. (Potts and Son, L.)
- Goter, H. Billingsgate, fish-salesman. (Allen)
- Graham, R. Shorter's-court, Throgmorton-street, stock-broker. (Gregson)
- Graham, J. Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, cotton-manufacturer. (Lawledge, L.)
- Greathead, H. Stepney Causeway, master-mariner. (Lang, L.)
- Greathead, J. Snow-hill, auctioneer. (Dyer)
- Gregson, W. Hull, linen-draper. (Chester, L.)
- Green, J. King's Norton, Worcestershire, maltster. (Long and Co. L.)
- Hales, E. Newark, corn-factor. (Long and Co. L.)
- Hall, R. jun. Bury, cotton-manufacturer. (Appley and Co. L.)
- Harris, F. Lisle-street, dealer. (Timbrell and Co.)
- Henesy, R. Whitecross-street, timber-merchant. (Dennis)
- Hesse, G. A. Church-row, Fenchurch-street, broker. (Younger)
- Hewlett, J. Gloucester, cabinet-maker. (King, L.)
- Hewley, M. Manchester, draper. (Adlington, L.)
- Hays, C. and W. F. Blunden, Oxford-street, linen-draper. (Jones)
- Hiren, J. Banbury, Oxfordshire, tallow-chandler. (Hudmarsh, L.)
- Hopps, T. jun. Yorkshre, corn-factor. (Wiglesworth and Co. L.)
- Howse, P. Park-street, Hanover-square, horse-dealer. (Bright)
- Hudson, W. Camberwell, bricklayer. (Hewitt, L.)
- Huxley, C. R. Newgate-street, glover. (Watson)
- James, R. Stamford Baron, Northampton, veterinary-surgeon. (Rose, L.)
- Johnson, B. J. Houndsditch, cabinet-maker. (Boxer)
- Johnson, J. Pontefract, malster. (Blakelock, L.)
- Jones, J. C. Bridgnorth, linen-draper. (Mayhew, L.)
- Kewer, J. Little Windmill-st. carpenter. (Howard)
- Kennington, C. Glamford Briggs, Lincolnshire, draper. (Eyre and Co. L.)
- Kitchen, R. and J. Amery, Liverpool, tailors. (Low)
- Lea, T. Liverpool, grocer. (Taylor, L.)
- Lee, J. Horsleydown, lighterman. (Kirkman and Son)
- Leyland, R. Liverpool, soap-boiler. (Blackstock and Co. L.)
- Lindsay, W. J. W. Bath, silk-mercer. (Makinson)
- Manning, J. Clement's Inn, money-broker. (Ander-ton)
- Moore, G. jun. Deptford, timber and coal merchant. (Freeman and Co. L.)
- Newman, J. Upper East Smithfield, slop-seller. (Sweet and Co.)
- Noakes, W. Old City Chambers, wine-merchant. (Wood)
- Parker, T. jun. Wood-street, hosier. (Swain)
- Radford, E. High Holborn, draper. (Hurd and Co.)
- Rivers, G. Juid-street, Brunswick-square, cabinet-maker. (Hall)
- Robinson, P. Kendal, draper. (Addison, L.)
- Robinson, W. Great St. Helen's, insurance-broker. (Reardon and Co.)
- Rowed, J. Queen-street, Finsbury, timber-merchant. (Winter and Co.)
- Sanders, W. Bristol, fishmonger. (Clarke, L.)
- Sell, J. High-street, Shadwell, cheesemonger. (Heard)
- Smith, J. Liverpool, leather-cutter. (Norris, L.)
- Smith, T. Hampton Wick, timber-merchant
- Stevens, R. Soulbury, Buckinghamshire, farmer. (Aubrey, L.)
- Stolworthy, E. Whitechapel, cheesemonger. (Hutchinson)
- Stubbs, T. Crawford-street, grocer. (Collins and Co.)
- Thompson, M. C. Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer. (Taylor, L.)
- Thorley, J. Chorlton-row, Manchester, merchant. (Ems, L.)
- Trickle, E. Nuneaton, mercer. (Constable and Co.)
- Underwood, H. Cheltenham, builder. (Bowyer, L.)
- Watts, J. Totnes, linen-draper. (Blake, L.)
- Wainwright, B. Hereford, maltster. (Dax, L.)
- Whittle, W. B. Beamin-ter, Dorsetshire, tanner. (Wright, L.)
- Whyte, D. Lewes, linen-draper. (Wilde and Co. L.)
- Wilson, E. and P. Metley, Yorkshire, maltsters. (Walker, L.)
- Williams, W. S. Brompton, coach-master. (Robinson, L.)
- Woodward, E. Derby, innkeeper. (Few, L.)

DIVIDENDS.

- Abbott, H. R. Throgmorton-str.
- Abernethie, J. and F. Henderson, Lothbury
- Adeock, J. St. Mary Axe
- Aikins, W. W. and S. Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire
- Amsinck, T. Turnham Green
- Audertou, A. Philpot-lane
- Armitage, W. Almondsbury
- Asquith, T. Bermondsey, and T. Mellish, New Kent road
- Ashworth, J. Manchester
- Ayton, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne
- Baillie, J. Aylesbury-street
- Baker, J. L. and G. Leeds
- Barneit, T. Kendall
- Bartlett, D. Bath
- Barrett, Old Broad-street
- Baylis, T. Curdworth, Warwickshire
- Bell, J. and C. Berwick-upon-Tweed
- Beechborough, B. Pimlico
- Boys, J. jun. Wansford
- Bristow, R. jun. Lloyd's Coffee-house
- Bromley, J. Circus-street, New-Road
- Broomhead, T. Sheffield
- Bunyer, J. Whetstone, Middlesex
- Button, W. Bicester
- Cane, E. Battle, Sussex
- Clapham, J. Liverpool
- Clough, R., R. B. Clough, D. Mason, and J. L. Jones, Denbigh
- Corbyn, J. Freemason's-court, Cornhill
- Cole, J. W. Peterborough
- Coppard, J. Mitcham
- Court, H. Fish-street hill
- Crickett, D. Hougham, Kent
- Crowthier, J. Liverpool
- Cullen, R. and J. Pears, Fleet-street
- Cuming, T. Castle-court, Birchin-lane
- Daniel, G. and W. Cross, Birmingham
- Dicken, J. Bilthfield, Derbyshire
- Dixie, P. P. J. and B. Falcon-sq.
- Dowley, J. Willow-st. Bankside
- Dodd, S. Newcastle-upon-Tyne
- Doorman, C. C. Wellclose-square
- Douglas, J. Loughborough
- Dowland, H. jun. and T. R. Davison, Old Broad-street
- Dole, J. Carburton-street, St. Mary-le-bone
- Durtnall, J. Dover
- Edwards, T. Brighton
- Elison, T. Romford
- Farel, J. Newington Causeway
- Farr, R. T. and P. Bristol
- Finer, F. Drury-lane
- Foster, T. and E. S. Yalding, Kent
- Frost, L. Macclesfield, and J. and M. Ashton, Liverpool
- Fuller, J. M. Worthing
- Fulstone, H. Cottenham, Cambridgeshire
- Gamson, J. Gainsburgh
- Glade, J. Chard, Somersetshire
- Gompertz, A. Great Winchester-street
- Gough, J. Bath
- Goodwin, W. Cambridge
- Gray, T. F. Wardour-street, Soho
- Green, J. Oxford-street
- Haines, N. T. Nottingham, and Lloyd's Coffee-house
- Hay, S. Upper Lisson-street, Lisson-green
- Hayes, T. Wavertree, Lancaster
- Harvey, W. G. Battle, Sussex
- Haldiday, T. Old South-sea house, Broad-street
- Hampshire, J. Kirkburton, Yorkshire

- Hewett, G. Henley-upon-Thames
 Hemming, J. Long Acre
 Hewitt, T. Carlisle
 Hirst, T. Marah, Yorkshire
 Holmes, T. and Co. St. Martin's-in-the-Fields
 Howard, R. and Co. Mitcham
 Hooper, P. and T. Bedford, Bartholomew-place
 Houghton, G. Herenles buildings, Lambeth
 Hoyle, R. Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Hughes, M. B. and J. Horton, Dudley, Worcestershire
 Jennings, C. Portsea
 Kay, T. Prince's square, Ratcliffe Highway
 Kemp, W. Bath
 King, J. Tonbridge
 Law, W. Cophall Chambers, Throgmorton-street
 Latham, T. D. and J. Parry, Devonshire
 Latter, J. Windsor
 Leach, H. Bristol
 Leigh, T. Mauchester
 Leeds, T. Gerards, Cheshire
 Leppingwell, K. Croydon
 Lower, G. Commercial-buildings, Mincing-lane
 Lynn, T. Jerusalem Coffee-house
 Maitland, D. New Bridge-street
 Major, J. W. Frome Selwood
 M'Leod, J. C. St. Paul's Covent Garden, and J. Jeffrey, North Britain
 Mackenzie, C. Caroline-street, Bedford-square
 Marshall, J. Gerrard-street
 Mayor, C. Somerset-street, Portman-square
 Mawdsley, H. Ormskirk
 Mains, T. Barton-upon-Humber, and R. Nicholson, Glamford Briggs
 Millard, S. Gloucester
 Murphy, P. Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury-square
 Murray, W. Pall Mall court
 Nicholls, N. Holborn-bridge
 Nicholl, E. Hemel Hempstead
 Noble, M. Battersea
 Noble, R. Clarke's-terrace, St. George's East
 Ockley, V. Ferrington, Norfolk
 Osler, J. Truro, Cornwall
 Palmer, S. Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire
 Paradise, J. Newcastle-st. Strand
 Pardon, G. Plymouth
 Parker, A. Cheltenham
 Peyton, W. G. Upper Thames-st.
 Peritpierre, E. South-street, Finsbury-square
 Phillips, R. Ashburnham, Sussex
 Player, J. B. Bristol
 Porthonso, T. Wigton, Cumberland
 Pothoat, F. Corporation-row
 Portlock, R. Andover
 Prest, W. Lawrence Pountney-lane
 Preston, J. Skipton, Yorkshire
 Pycock, J. Doncaster
 Richardson, G. Mecklenburgh-square, and T. Vokes, Gloucester-street, Queen-square
 Robiuson, G. Wapping
 Rowbottom, W. Oldham, Lancash.
 Royle, J. F. Pall Mall
 Rucher, S. Old South Sea house
 Sanders, J. W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Sandford, W. and J. Box, Salford
 Samson, T. Lynn
 Schwieso, J. C. and F. Grosjean, Soho-square
 Scarrow, T. and J. Carlisle
 Schbesinger, M. B. Church-court, Clement's-lane
 Seager, S. P. Maidstone
 Seward, J. Fenchurch-street
 Seward, A. Salisbury
 Shirley, R. Bucklersbury
 Sidwell, R. Bath
 Simpkins, J. Store-street, Bedford-square
 Skinner, O. Gorleston, Suffolk
 Somerville, J. London Wall
 Spencer, T. Gray's Inn-lane
 Stabb, T. and J. Preston, Torquay, Devonshire, and J. S. Prussa, Botolph-lane
 Spitta, C. L. and Co. Lawrence Pountney-lanc
 Sykes, J. and J. and W. Redfeare, Almondsbury
 Tabram, R. and J. Barrow, Manchester
 Tarlton, J. and W. Smith, Liverpool
 Taylor, J. Leominster
 Thompson, H. and F. Moses, Rotherhithe
 Thomson, W. Manchester-buildings, Westminster
 Thompson, J. and J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Thornton, D. Kirkbeaton
 Topham, C. Stourport
 Travers, J. Stangate-wharf, Lambeth
 Trood, E. Churchstanton, Devonsh.
 Tucker, J. H. Jermyn-street
 Tuckett, P. D. and W. Bristol
 Turner, R. Stock Exchange
 Turner, R. Liverpool
 Turner, W. and J. North Moldgreen, Yorkshire
 Vincett, N. Northampton-place, Old Kent-road
 Ward, R. R. Maiden-lane, Battle-bridge
 Walker, J. Nicholas-lane
 Wells, S. Middleton-garden, Pentonville
 Wells, J. Dunstew, Oxfordshire
 Wellington, J. Jun. Chard
 Weech, S. Commercial-road, Ratcliffe-highway
 Williams, R. H. F. and M. Wilson, Liverpool
 Williams, L. W. Fleet-street
 Wingate, J. Bathwick, Somersetsh.
 Wild, W. Sheffield
 Willey, W. Leicester
 Williams, P. Jun. Knightsbridge
 Wood, W. Wimpole-street
 Wolf, J. and J. Dorville, New Bridge-street
 Wotherspoon, M. Liverpool
 Worrall, W. and R. Williamson, Liverpool
 Youden, S. Dover.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN NOVEMBER.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NO event of political consequence has characterized the month at home, unless we consider as such the neutral and pacific character which our agent at Verona has happily preserved in the Congress. If this wise and necessary change in our councils did not precipitate the death of Castlereagh, it may perhaps be regarded as a consequence; and hence the change of Castlereagh for Canning has proved auspicious to the welfare of Britain, and the happiness of the world.

Considerable fluctuations have taken place in the funds during the month, arising from reports from Verona; and many active jobbers have been ruined. No change for the better has however taken place through the country, which, drained of circulation, and the means of local purchase, by taxes, rents, and assessments, for *non-resident* receivers, exhibits a degree of domestic distress, which, we are assured, ex-

ceeds conception. We call the attention of our readers to the first paper of this Number, which illustrates the proximate causes of this distress, by tracing the actual operation of the machinery of our social system.

In the administration of the law during the month, the public have been surprised at the sentence passed on one Bridle, late keeper of Ilchester Goal; the charges against whom had led to the appointment of a commission, on whose report he was first dismissed, and then prosecuted by the Attorney-General. He was convicted of a very aggravated misdemeanor, in confining a prisoner in a damp cell, putting him in a strait-waistcoat, and applying a blister to his head by way of punishment! The exposure of such enormities, committed by whomsoever they might, and the difficulties of bringing this class of offenders to justice, seemed to imply the necessity of an exemplary judgment; but, in consideration

sideration of certain affidavits to general character of magistrates and others, and of the man's having lost his place, he was sentenced simply to pay a fine of fifty pounds.

FRANCE.

The King of France has, by a Royal Ordonnance, suppressed the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, on account, it is stated, "of the shameful disorder which took place in the Sitting on the 18th of November." We learn from private letters (for the journals are almost wholly silent on the subject,) the following account of this disturbance:—The Abbe Nicole, who is rector of the Academy, had no sooner appeared to address the young men, than the cry of "*A bas les Jesuites!*" and other offensive expressions, were uttered. The Abbé could not be heard, and M. Desgenettes, who tried for an hour to get a hearing, could not succeed. After this tumultuous conduct had continued for some time, an end was put to the Sitting; and the rector, on going out, was saluted with still stronger testimonies of disapprobation.

By the decree for suppressing the Faculty of Medicine, five-and-twenty of the first physicians and surgeons of Paris, who were professors of the different branches of medicine, have been deprived of their places, and four thousand students of the means of instruction. The course of lectures which had commenced was stopped, the doors of the School of Medicine were closed, and the young men were apprised, by a handbill, that they could no longer pursue their studies at Paris.

How serious a limitation this Ordonnance has been of the means of study, may be gathered from the fact, that there existed only three Faculties of Medicine in France,—those of Strasburg, Montpellier, and Paris. In order to obtain the degree of Doctor, or the diploma of Surgeon, it was necessary to study at the schools of one or other of these places. The number of students was of course greatest, and the professors the most eminent, in the capital. The young men, assembled here from all parts of France, and even of Europe, by the eminence of the professors, and the convenience of hospitals, &c. amounted this year to about 4000.

SPAIN.

The Spanish government has transmitted to all the provinces the most rigid orders for the prompt execution of the resolutions adopted by the Cortes, which have granted considerable funds for fortifications, manufacturing arms, and for preparing a formidable *war-materiel*. The Spanish provinces will soon present the spectacle of a vast arsenal, as France did when she was attacked by foreign powers. This great movement has, besides, the advantage of giving employment and support to the poor,—the only class from which fanaticism recruits her instruments.

In the Sitting of the 14th, the Cortes authorised the Provincial Deputations to make requisitions for remounts of horses for the cavalry and artillery, in order to accelerate an important operation, which has already been successfully executed in the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, Military Divisions. The regiments of Saguntum, the Queen's, and some others, have been in this way completely remounted in the course of a few days. The Provincial Deputations are to make advances for the payment of the just value of the horses to the owners; and the government is, without delay, to reimburse the Deputations from the funds specially granted by the Cortes.

It is announced as certain, that the government is about to confer on Mina the title of Commander-in-Chief of the three army corps of Catalonia, Navarre, and Arragon. Generals Torrijos and Velasco will serve under him as Lieutenant-generals. The first army will be increased to 40,000 men, and the other two to 10,000. All these forces are to be united by the 1st of December in the line of operations.

The other Spanish forces, with which are incorporating with great activity the new levies, are about to be rendered movable, and placed on the war footing, to form garrisons, and to be ready to take the field, and to join the army of reserve, which will be promptly assembled in the case of foreign menacc.

In all towns of the kingdom private companies of Constitutional Patriots are organizing, in imitation of the corps formed at Madrid, in consequence of the events of July last. Moreover, the embodying of the volunteer militia is every where carrying
into

into effect with incredible activity. In the towns of Malaga, Alicante, and several others through which General Riego passed in his late journey, artillery companies are besides forming.

In imitation of the Greeks, the Spaniards are endeavouring to nationalize their theatres, with the view of aiding the popular enthusiasm. By a Royal Decree, theatres are everywhere established. The publication of dramatic works, founded on national history, is encouraged; and nothing is neglected to associate the progress of the fine arts with the progress of liberty.

General Mina has published a proclamation, in which, for the last time, he offers an amnesty to those men whom ambitious chiefs have seduced into rebellion. He grants them to the 20th of November, and it is not till then that he is resolved to give the last blow. The General hopes before that period to recall a great part of these misled men to their duty. He does not forget that the rebels are Spaniards; but he declares that he will be inexorable to those who will not profit by the amnesty.

In the sitting of the Cortes on the 13th of November, Signor Canga made a motion to prevent the circulation of a Papal Bull, which condemns several works published by Constitutional writers; and the motion was adopted by a large majority.

PORTUGAL.

The speech of the King of Portugal, on closing the sittings of the Cortes on the 4th inst. is highly satisfactory, and proves him to have far more sense than those sovereigns who oppose themselves to the lights of the age.—“The glory of kings,” says his majesty, “is inseparable from the happiness of their subjects; and he who presides over a free nation, is as happy as those are miserable who rule over slaves.”

The sitting having been opened at a quarter past eleven o'clock on the morning of Nov. 4, and the deputation prepared to receive the king in the usual form, his majesty entered the hall at half past eleven, preceded by the deputation, accompanied by the ministers, secretaries-of-state, and the chief officers of his household; and, having seated himself on the throne, he delivered the following speech:

“GENTLEMEN—At the moment when you are going to close your labours in this Legislature, I come to congratulate myself,

with you and the nation, on the wisdom of the legislative measures which you have adopted for the reformation of the social edifice. My attention is naturally fixed on the political constitution, a fundamental law of the state, which I swore to voluntarily and deliberately, and which receives this day the sacred promise of all the citizens. Yes, gentlemen, they must feel a virtuous pride in beholding the rights of man, as a member of society, established on principles as solid and durable as eternal morality: the throne, built upon the law and the prosperity of social institutions, supported by the sublime power of the divine religion which we profess; the safety of individuals and property combined with the interest and security of the state; the agreement, the harmony between the rights of the citizen and his duties; the civil liberty of the individual, and the well-being of society, guaranteed by the responsibility of the public functionaries, and by the just liberty of the press. Ah! gentlemen, what a sum of happy results do the conditions of our social compact promise!

“Faithful representatives of the nation, you embraced the whole extent of the wants of the people. While research and meditation prepared the work of the Constitutional Code, your care provided a remedy for the evils that most urgently required it. Thus the administration of justice and finance, the restoration of public credit, commerce, navigation, agriculture, manufactures, public instruction, and philanthropy, received the impulse of wisdom and patriotic zeal, which characterizes and distinguishes the regenerators of a nation in an enlightened age. To the spirit of justice and order with which the plan of the political regeneration of the monarchy was conceived, we owe the relations of friendship and interest which happily subsist with foreign powers, and very particularly with the constitutional and representative governments of both worlds; and, I have particular satisfaction in being able to announce to you, that the most positive declarations of the governments of France and England have fully secured us against the fears of any attack upon our independence.

“To this same wisdom, and to the measures of conciliation with which you have endeavoured to maintain the integrity of the United Kingdom, and to strengthen the fraternal ties which bind us to the Portuguese of Brazil, the dissenting provinces will owe, I hope, the return of their tranquillity, and of the blessings which they cannot expect but from their union with the Portuguese of Europe. This subject, gentlemen, awakens recollections which deeply afflict my heart. I would not touch on it were it not so intimately connected

ned with the march of your labours, and with the right it gives you to the national acknowledgment, and to my particular gratitude. The glory of kings is inseparable from the happiness of their subjects, and he who presides over a free nation is as happy as those are miserable who rule over slaves. This is the measure of the satisfaction which your illustrious and useful labours give me. They open a boundless career of prosperity and glory to the noble Portuguese nation, whose fate is essentially united with mine.

"You are going, gentlemen, to receive from your constituents the congratulations and benedictions to which your services entitle them. Carry to them, at the same time, the certainty that my care and solicitude continues to be devoted to the welfare of the nation; assure them of the sincerity of my intentions, and the consistency of my proceedings, of which you have been eye-witnesses; and, if it should be necessary, inspire them with true love of their country, which binds them to sacrifice every thing for it, and teach them, that sincere adherence to the constitutional system essentially consists in obedience to the law, and in love of order and justice, without which the best institutions cannot prosper. In this manner, continuing to instruct and to edify, you will enjoy, in the public gratitude, the just reward of your glorious labours; and the generous nation to which you have consecrated them, by following the course which you have traced out for it, will become, by the perfections of its social institutions, the model and the envy of other people."

His majesty having concluded his speech, the president rose to reply, in the name of the assembly; and, in a long and eloquent discourse, developed the hopes which the nation might justly conceive for a constitution so fortunately established, without any of those internal convulsions which have afflicted other states, and with the most perfect concurrence of all classes. He touched on the affairs of Brazil, which he still hoped might be finally arranged to the satisfaction and interest of all parties. His excellency dwelt on the gratitude due to his majesty for his sincere and steady co-operation in their labours; observing, that they would gladly have proclaimed him the father of the country, had not that noble title been prostituted by flattery, and conferred, to the horror of humanity, even on the tyrants of Rome. He concluded with "Long live King John VI. the house of Braganza, the Catholic and Apostolic religion, and the Portuguese nation!"

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The king, rising, said—"Long live the sovereign congress!"

At fifty minutes past eleven the king withdrew in the same manner as he entered; and, the deputation that accompanied him having returned, Mr. Felqueiras, the secretary, stated, in the name of the deputation, that his majesty, on taking leave, had desired that they would assure the congress of the constituent Cortes of his particular thanks for all the delicate attentions which they had shown him, and that he would at all times be the firm defender of the social compact which the Cortes had decreed, and in co-operating with all his power in the prosperity of the Portuguese nation.

At five minutes past twelve the president closed the sessions, saying:—"The general extraordinary and constituent Cortes of the Portuguese nation close their session this day, the 4th of November, 1822."

GREECE.

The Provisional Government of Greece has acceded to the proposal of an armistice, made by Chourschid Pacha; but on condition that he should evacuate Thessaly, and that those fortresses in the Morea which have still Turkish garrisons, as well as Arta and Prevesa, shall be immediately given up to the Greeks; when this is done, the Greek government consents to a suspension of hostilities for six months.—Chourschid has sent a Tartar to Constantinople to inform the Porte of the state of things: the Pacha has thought it prudent to retreat with the remains of his army towards Macedonia. The defection of the Albanians, who were with the Turkish troops, and have now joined the Greeks, has given the last blow to Chourschid, who has no means to resume offensive operations, unless the Porte sends him another army.

Canea, the capital of Candia, has capitulated to the Greeks; and when the last vessel sailed (25th of October), a French frigate, with part of the garrison, was entering the port of Smyrna. Another vessel, from Alexandria, which met the Egyptian flotilla near Candia, confirms this news, and affirms that many of the Turkish inhabitants refused to leave Canea, and declared they would embrace the Christian religion.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON,
With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

NOV. 5.—A public dinner was given at Kennington to Byrne, the unfortunate victim of Jocelyn, late Bishop of Clogher, and a subscription was entered into for his relief.

—12.—Mr. Hunt, after the expiration of the term of his severe imprisonment in Ichester Gaol, made a public entry in London, amidst the acclamations of thousands of the people, and was afterwards entertained at a public dinner. In the eyes of foreigners, this triumph of a champion of reform, amid the heartfelt participation of nearly the whole of the metropolitan populace, must have afforded proof that the sentiment in the chorus of the old song of "Rule Britannia" still governs the English people.

—14.—Intelligence arrived that the Prince Royal of Portugal, with the proper authorities, had declared the independence of the Brazils.

—S. Waddington sentenced by the Court of King's Bench to one year's imprisonment, and to find securities for five years' good behaviour, for publishing "Palmer's Principles of Nature."

MARRIED.

Mr. N. Dando, of Pennsbury and Cheapside, to Caroline, second daughter of the late John Hewitt, esq. of Clapham Common.

At Chelsea, the Rev. H. C. Cherry, B.A. of Clare-hall, Cambridge, to Anne Alicia, daughter of Major-gen. Sir J. Cameron, K.C.B.

G. Piggott, esq. of Doddershall-park, Buckinghamshire, to Miss C. Long, of Hampton-lodge.

J. Austin, esq. of Clapton, to Miss E. Hobson, of Markfield, Middlesex.

H. Ricknell, esq. of Great Surrey-street, to Miss E. L. Tabor, of Lothbury.

George Medley, esq. of Kennington, to Miss Elizabeth Rich, of Milton, near Gravesend.

At Woolwich, the Rev. W. Philips, rector of Cucklington, Somersetshire, to Miss M. Messiter, of Woolwich.

At Kensington church, D. R. Newall, esq. commander of the Scabley-Castle East Indiaman, to Charlotte Jannetts, daughter of the late J. Falconer, esq. of Bombay.

Stephen Mernard, esq. of Mill-house, Lewisham, to Mrs. S. E. Pickering, of Kent-road.

The Rev. Samuel Sheen, of Hutton, Essex, to Miss Louisa Miles, of Southampton-row, Russell-square.

At Greenwich, William Fearnell, esq. to Miss Clarissa Martyr.

W. O. Locke, M.D. Ordnance Medical

Department, to Anne Maria Dugate, of Tring, Norfolk.

Richard Cartwright, esq. of Bloomsbury-square, to Miss A. Claughton, of Myddleton-house, Lancashire.

William Penley, esq. of Rathbone-place, to Miss Susannah Young, late of Pentonville.

Henry David Scott, esq. of Fludyer-street, to Anne Lindsey, daughter of C. Bankhead, esq. M.D. of Lower Brooke-street, Grosvenor-square.

Mr. Frederick Braithwaite, of the New Road, Fitzroy-square, to Miss Elizabeth Showbridge, of Turnham-green.

G. R. Lewis, esq. of Frith-street, Soho, to Miss E. Price, of Warham, Herefordshire.

Dr. Nevison, of Montague-square, to Juliana, daughter of Sir T. B. Lennard, of Bell-house, Romford.

H. J. Adcare, esq. to Miss Catherine King, of Grosvenor-place.

At Mitcham, Capt. J. Myers, to Louisa, widow of Lieut.-colonel Roberts, of the 34th regt.

Mr. Henry Hodges, of Clapham Common, to Miss Mary Podmore, of Clayton-priory, Sussex.

Harry Pegg, esq. of Jeffery-terrace, Kentish-town, to Miss E. Gellert, of High Wycombe, Bucks.

John Shepherd, jun. esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Miss Eliza Highmore, of Dulwich.

Hon. E. Gore, to Miss A. Douglas.

H. Cobham, esq. of Gray's-Inn, to Catherine, daughter of John Curry, M.D. of Liverpool.

John Hone, esq. of Great Marlow, to Miss Gage, of Kentish-town.

David Charles Porter, esq. of Park-place, to Miss Francis Collier, of Old Land, Surrey.

Capt. G. M. Maitland, to Miss Ellinor Jane Ansley.

John Hyde, esq. to Miss C. Ford, niece to the late Lord Anson.

P. Le Nasseur, jun. esq. of Blackheath, to Miss Charlotte Mary Newman, of Melsham.

Mr. Samuel Hutton, an eminent stationer, of Birmingham, to Miss Mills, of Holywell-street, near St. Clement's-Church.

At St. Giles's, Camberwell, Mr. Robert Newbald, eldest son of the late Robert N. esq. of the Kent-road, to Eliza, third daughter of John Greed, esq. Southend, Eltham, Kent.

DIED.

In the New-road, 27, Robert Robinson, esq. lieut. R.N. son of the late General Robinson.

- At East-hill, Wandsworth, 55, *Mr. J. Smedley*.
- Rear-Admiral John Spratt Rainier, much distinguished by his command in the Indian ocean.
- In King's-road, Chelsea, 75, *Mr. James Colvill*.
- In Leicester-square, *T. Mackenzie, esq.* M.P. for Ross-shire.
- At Great Holland, Essex, *R. Jones, esq.* late of Mansion-house-street.
- At Limehouse, *Mr. John Tebbutt, jun.* ship-builder.
- In Church-row, Limehouse, 79, *Mrs. Batson*, widow of Robert B. esq.
- In Boswell-court, 78, *Richard Wood-deson, LL.D.* Benchler of the Middle Temple, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, formerly Vinerian Professor of the Laws of England, and a Commissioner of Bankrupts.
- At Tonbridge Wells, 56, *Samuel Rhodes, esq.* of Islington, an opulent farmer and dairyman.
- In Pall Mall, *Miss C. Hayes*, daughter of the late B. H. esq. of Cork.
- At Wimbledon house, *Lady Beaumaurice*, wife of Sir Wm. B. bart.
- In Wimpole-street, *Henrietta*, daughter of the late Sir E. Knatchbull, bart.
- At Isleworth, *Robert Price, esq.* late of Old Change.
- At Edmonton, 73, *Mr. L. Vulliamy*.
- K. Berry, esq.* son of the late Bennis B. esq. of Dover-street.
- Suddenly, at Bradston-hoök, near Guildford, 69, *Mary, widow* of the late T. Gibson, esq.
- In Welbeck-street, 73, *Mrs. Henrietta Pauncefort*, of Great Brickhill Manor, Bucks, relict of P. P. esq.
- After a long illness, *Sarah Hodgson*, youngest daughter of the late George H. esq. coroner for Middlesex.
- At Walworth, 85, *T. Stringer, esq.* formerly of his Majesty's Customs.
- In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, 24, *Miss Ann Allen*.
- At Stepney, 50, *Thomas Carwardine, esq.* late of Earl's Colne Priory, Essex.
- At Peckham, 48, *Brown French, esq.*
- In Baker-street, Portman-square, *Christiana*, wife of *W. Greenwood, esq.* of Brookwood-park, Hants.
- At Kentish-town, *Mrs. Susannah Price*, of Old Fish-street, Doctors' Commons.
- At Hammersmith, *Miss Lawrence*.
- In Jermyn-street, St. James's, *Mrs. Mark Klyne, jun.*
- In Cheapside, 84, *Mrs. E. Ganting*.
- In Walbrook, *Sarah*, widow of *A. W. Rutherford, esq.* of Stamford-hill.
- In Astley's-row, Islington, 70, *Mr. A. Western*.
- In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, 55, *Samuel John Symons Trickey, esq.*
- In Acton-place, Kingsland-road, *Mary*, wife of John Gant, esq.
- At Putney, *Jane*, wife of the Rev. W. Carmall.
- At Lambeth, 72, *Caroline*, wife of William Manners, esq.
- At Highgate, in the prime of life, *George Longman, esq.* an eminent stationer in the Old Bailey, of the firm of Longman and Dickenson. He was the son of the late Mr. T. Longman, of Paternoster-row, brother of Mr. T. N. Longman, the present distinguished bookseller, and member for Maidstone in two Parliaments, in which he supported Whig principles. The proximate cause of his death was a fall from his horse, though he had previously injured his health by too close an attention to business.
- In Nelson-square, after a protracted illness, which she bore with exemplary fortitude, aged 42, *Mary Frances*, wife of Sir Charles Aldis. The remains of this much-respected lady were deposited in the vault of Christ-church, Surrey, attended by her son, as chief mourner, and a few select friends; among whom were Sir Lumley St. George Skeffington, bart. Dr. Uwins, William Godwin, esq. James Woodham, esq. &c. Lady Aldis possessed great personal charms, was very accomplished, and of prepossessing manners. Though her figure was *petite*, and every way feminine; yet her mind was completely masculine; and she at all times preferred the instructive conversation of well-informed men to the light and trifling discourse which she too frequently met with among her own sex. Her ladyship was married to Sir Charles in 1800, by whom she had several children; one only survives, the son before mentioned.
- In Upper Gloucester-street, Regent's-park, 70, *Mr. John Debrett*, formerly an eminent bookseller in Piccadilly, and editor of the works called "Debrett's Peerage" and "Baronetage." He had been for some time in a declining state of health, and was found dead in his arm-chair at the side of his bed. Mr. Debrett's shop, when in the zenith of his prosperity, was much celebrated as the resort of the leading Whig noblemen and gentlemen, who there spent a portion of the morning in discussing the events of the time. He had full opportunity of acquiring a large fortune; but, from too much confidence in those about him, an easiness of temper, and without a sufficient portion of careful worldly wisdom, he did not turn it to the best account. He was a kind, good-natured, friendly man, who experienced the vicissitudes of life with fortitude,—who never made an enemy, and who died without having forfeited a friend.
- In Mead Row, Lambeth, *James Sowerby, esq.* F.L.S. Mr. Sowerby was originally a teacher

teacher of drawing; till, having applied himself chiefly to delineating plants; and other subjects of natural history, he was employed by Dr. Smith to illustrate his works in botany. Dr. Smith, Dr. Goodenough, now Bishop of Carlisle, and the late Mr. Marsham, having established the Linneæan Society, Mr. Sowerby was one of the first members, or fellows, of that society, and was employed by them both to engrave and colour the plates of their Transactions, and has written many papers for those volumes. In 1789, he published, "A Botanical Drawing Book, or an Easy Introduction to Drawing Flowers according to Nature," 1789, 4to. and a second edition in 1794. In 1798, "The Florist's Delight," containing six coloured figures, with botanical descriptions, folio, 1798. But his chief work was his "Botany," published in numbers, and which has run to about forty volumes. The descriptions of the plants were written by Dr. now Sir James Edward Smith, and was so successful as to lay for Mr. Sowerby the foundation of an easy fortune. Thus encouraged, he proceeded to publish "The English Fungi," with coloured plates, small folio, 1796; "British Mineralogy, or coloured Figures and Descriptions to elucidate the Mineralogy of Great Britain," 8vo, 1803; "Descriptions and Models to explain Crystallography," 8vo, 1805. Many years ago Mr. Sowerby erected a long room, at the back of his house, as a museum of British natural history, and has collected many thousand articles in the three kingdoms of nature, several of them very curious and scarce. Mr. S. has left some children: his two sons he has brought up to his own professions. Besides the art of drawing and delineating, Mr. Sowerby had acquired a very considerable knowledge in natural history.

In Finsbury-square, 74, *Asher Goldsmid, esq.* Mr. Goldsmid was, perhaps, the most affable gentleman living, and was highly distinguished for piety, benevolence, and kindness; and many other qualities which ennoble the heart of man.—There was no charitable institution in the metropolis, which has not received his liberal support; and, as a distributor of private alms, his bounty was equally universal. As a merchant, his integrity and punctuality in all matters of business and honour, were proverbial, and commanded the undivided esteem of all who knew him. He was the last surviving brother of the lamented, great and good Abraham Goldsmid. His remains were followed to their "peaceful home" by a procession of thirty mourning coaches and carriages; the funeral service being performed, in a very awful and impressive manner, by the Rev. Solomon Hershell, high rabbi of the Jewish congregation, attended by a most numerous and respectable assemblage of persons, con-

prising almost every member of the several Jewish synagogues in the metropolis, all anxious to pay the last mark of public esteem to the remains of a most worthy man. At the hour of his death, he was one of the three presiding elders of the great synagogue in London; a distinguished honour, to which he had frequently been elected by the unanimous vote of the community: as a Jew broker, a valuable appointment devolves to the late Lord

In Sloane-street, 82, the *Right Hon. William Lord Granley*, Baron Markingfield in the county of York, Lord High Steward of Athertoushire and Guildford, colonel of the first Surrey regiment of Militia, F. S. A. &c. He succeeded to the titles and estates of his father in 1788. For many years he held a high diplomatic situation, and represented in Parliament, at different times, the county of Surrey and borough of Guildford. He had considerable literary taste, and was an accomplished scholar. In private life he embellished his rank by those conciliations which attract and rivet regard. To all in unfortunate circumstances, who became his petitioners, he lent the ready ear, and gave bountiful donations from his purse. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by Fletcher Norton, esq. eldest son of the late Hon. Fletcher Norton, senior Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, who was his second brother.

In Fludyer street, far advanced in years, *Richard Frewin, esq.* Mr. Frewin, when very young, was introduced into the Custom-house, and had, for many years, a seat in the long room. When Mr. Pitt formed his plan for consolidating the customs, and regulating that department, Mr. Frewin was employed by him for the task, and was for many years wholly taken up with this complex business. Soon after he had completed the first part of his labour, he was rewarded by Mr. Pitt with the place of one of the commissioners of the customs. Here he continued many years, and was for some time chairman of that board. He was, a few years ago, superannuated, and, we believe, after so great a length of service (fifty years,) as to entitle him to his full salary.

Lately, the *Rev. Dr. Coombe*, vicar of Tenterden, in Kent. Dr. C. was a native of Philadelphia, in the province of Pennsylvania. He received his education at the College of that city, and proceeded to the usual degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. In 1768 he came to England for Holy Orders, and was ordained deacon by Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London, at the age of twenty-one. In 1771 he was appointed chaplain to the Marquis of Rockingham, and in the same year he returned to Philadelphia, having been previously

previously admitted into priest's orders. At an early period of life he was in possession of a very valuable preferment in the city of his nativity. On America declaring her independence of Great Britain, as his conduct was regulated by a steady adherence to his allegiance, he soon became obnoxious to the ruling party. He was arrested by the Executive Council of Philadelphia, upon a general charge of having uniformly evinced a disposition inimical to the cause of America; and was sentenced to Augusta County, in Virginia; the execution of which cruel and unjust decree, notwithstanding the remonstrance of many corporate bodies, was only interrupted by an illness which rendered his removal impracticable. In the mean time the British army arrived, and under its protection he was enabled to reach New York, from whence (with a letter of high recommendation from the commissioners, Lord Carlisle, Mr. Eden, and governor Johnstone) he came to England, (in 1779) content to relinquish his country and connexions solely from considerations of conscience, and from motives of loyalty to his sovereign. In 1780 Dr. Coombe was nominated chaplain to the Earl of Carlisle, and accompanied his lordship upon his appointment to the vice-royalty of Ireland, and was there advanced by him to the situation of private secretary. In 1781 he obtained from the lord-lieutenant the rectory of Donagh-Henry, county of Tyrone, (which was afterwards resigned,) and, in the same year, was gratified by an unsolicited mark of respect from the University of Dublin, being admitted by that learned body to the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Upon the breaking-up of Lord North's administration in 1783, he returned to England with Lord Carlisle. In 1789 he had an offer from Lord Aucland, to accompany him to the Hague as chaplain to the embassy, but which was declined from motives of prior obligation. Dr. Coombe was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the King in 1794, and was for many years minister of Curzon Chapel. In 1800, through the medium of his friend and patron the Earl of Carlisle, he was preferred to a prebendal stall at Canterbury; and in 1801 he was presented by the dean and chapter of that cathedral to the vicarage of Tenterden, Kent, and which he was permitted to resign in favour of his eldest son, in 1806. In 1808 the dean and chapter presented him to the rectory of St. Michael's, Queenhithe. Dr. Coombe was an eloquent and impressive preacher; as a scholar, he was entitled to a distinguished place among the learned of his time; his reading was various and extensive, and, under the veil of an unambitious retirement, he had acquired a knowledge of general principles which would have

added lustre to the highest situations. Among his acquaintances were, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Johnson, Goldsmith, Jortin, and Beattie, with the latter of whom he was in habits of correspondence. He also possessed, by inheritance, the affectionate friendship of Dr. Franklin. Hence his conversation, enriched with literary anecdote, and tempered by a fine and judicious taste, was both entertaining and instructive, while a peculiar benevolence of disposition, joined to the most unaffected piety, rendered this wise and unpretending man a pattern of Christian excellence.

At his apartments, in Robert-street, Bedford-row, Mr. John Dougall, well known for his great literary attainments, and for a long life devoted to classical and useful literature. He was born at Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, where his father was master of the grammar-school, was some time at the University of Edinburgh, and intended for the Scotch church, but left it at an early period, and wholly devoted himself to classical learning, for which his mind was unusually gifted; he was esteemed a scholar of the first class, and, besides being a proficient in ancient and modern geography and mathematics, was well versed in the Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, and most of the Northern languages. He had travelled several times over the Continent, both as private tutor and companion; was some time private secretary of the late learned General Melville. He was the author of "Military Memoirs," in 1 vol. 8vo.; of "The Modern Preceptor," in 2 vols. 8vo.; of "The Cabinet of Arts, including Arithmetic, Geometry, and Chemistry," 2 vols. 8vo. He had been engaged in many other scientific and useful publications, and contributed largely to many standard works, and also to several periodical publications, as well as translated from works in the French and Italian languages. He for some years employed himself in preparing a new translation of "Caesar's Commentaries," with copious notes and illustrations, for which he had obtained the sanction of the Duke of York; and which, from the materials he had collected, and the information which he possessed, would, it is concluded, have been a valuable addition to the stock of classical literature. He had also long intended to present the public with an English translation of Strabo, as well as to clear up many doubtful passages in Polybius, for which he was considered eminently qualified; but the want of encouragement, and the narrowness of his circumstances, chilled his literary ardour, and frustrated his intentions. It is to be regretted that his abilities and worth were not properly appreciated,

and that the evening of his days was obscured by neglect and indigence. Mr. J. D. had long been subject to violent attacks of the gout, and six weeks before his death he was visited by a stroke of the palsy; and shortly after was afflicted with an abscess of peculiar virulence, producing the most extreme suffering, and partial deprivation of intellect, which very soon terminated his invaluable life. From frequent illness, and the very precarious income arising from his literary labours, he had been long in distressed circumstances, which, we are sorry to add, has caused him to leave his afflicted and aged widow totally unprovided for, in behalf of whom we shall gladly receive contributions at our office.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. Thomas Wright, to the rectory of Kilverston, Norfolk.

The Rev. William Bedell Coucher, to the rectory of Bawsey, Norfolk.

The Rev. Robert Simpson, to the perpetual curacies of Warslow and Elkstone, Staffordshire.

The Rev. R. Tredercroft, M.A. rector of Combes, to the prebend of Hampstead, in Winchester Cathedral.

The Rev. G. Wells, rector of Weston, Sussex, to a prebendal stall in Chichester Cathedral.

The Rev. G. H. L. Gretton, M.A. has been collated to the livings of Allensmore and Cleonger.

The Rev. Mr. Curtis, vicar of Leominster, to the rectory of Sudbury, Suffolk.

The Rev. Edward Southcomb, to the rectory of Rose Ash, Devon.

The Rev. Charles Hatch, B.A. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to the perpetual curacies of Kersey and Lindsey, Suffolk.

The Rev. William Flower, jun. M.A. chaplain of York castle, to the incumbent curacy of Malton.

The Rev. Jos. P. Prust, to the rectory of Langtree, Devon.

The Rev. William Wells, to the rectory of Harting, in Sussex.

The Rev. William Cockburn, M.A. to be dean of York.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last twenty-seven Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

GREAT agitation and alarm continue to prevail among the inhabitants of the towns and villages bordering on the Tyne, from the conduct of the unemployed Keelmen: the differences between them and their employers have not been adjusted, and there appears no probability of yielding on either side. The shopkeepers have suffered severely in their receipts. The men maintain themselves by begging, and partial employment at other businesses.

A cattle market has recently been established at Sunderland, and well attended. Sales have been effected at respectable prices.

Married.] Mr. J. Park, to Mrs. J. Hunter, both of Newcastle.—Robert Taylor, esq. of Newcastle, to Miss S. H. Humble, of Durham.—Mr. N. Corbet, of Gateshead, to Miss A. Frost, of Newcastle.—Mr. J. Burdon, of Newcastle, to Miss Dodd, of Alston.—John Wetherell Hays, esq. of Durham, to Miss E. Anderson, of Westoe.—Mr. J. McIntyre, to Miss J. Brown, both of Gateshead.—Mr. J. Johnson, to Miss Hunter; Mr. A. Reed, to Mrs. Cole: all of North Shields.—Mr. E. Jay, to Miss Payne, both of South Shields.—Mr. J. Groves, to Mrs. E. Cowle, both of Darlington.—Mr. F. Smith, of Tynemouth, to Miss Thomas, of Newcastle.—Mr. G. Longstaff, to Miss J. Gofton, both of Bar-

nardcastle.—Mr. W. Barron, to Miss M. Potts, of Stamfordham.—The Rev. Mr. Urwin, of Bernass, to Miss Hodgson, of Burgh by Sands.—Mr. W. Stobart, to Miss M. Bainbridge, both of Staindrop.—Thomas Grice, esq. of Shelf hill, to Miss Dixon, of House Byers.

Died.] At Newcastle, on the Butcher Bank, Mr. C. Lee.—In the Close, 79, Mr. J. Pollock.—70, Mr. W. Blakey, deservedly regretted.—In the Leazes-road, 33, Mr. A. Reid.—In Forth-street, 29, Mr. W. Craig.—On the Dog Bank, 80, Mr. E. Hall.—At Durham, 84, the Rev. Edward Walsh, Roman-catholic minister.

At Gateshead, 35, Mr. J. R. Dickens.—69, Mrs. J. Ions.—55, Mr. H. Scott.—67, Mr. J. Alkin, suddenly.—78, Mrs. M. Jameson.

At North Shields, 93, Mr. R. Moore.—57, Mr. R. Wood, of London.—59, Mr. R. Eastoe, n.n.—70, Mrs. J. Carr.—In Walker-place, 65, Mrs. D. Clark.

At South Shields, Mrs. E. Sharp.—In King-street, 72, Mrs. Harrison.—67, Ann, widow of William Leaves, esq. of Wellington, deservedly regretted.

At Sunderland, 63, Mr. J. Marks.—35, Mrs. Brown.—89, Mrs. M. Gladstain.—21, Mrs. Wake.—In High-street, Mrs. Walton.—Mr. R. Turner.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Metcalf.—31, Mrs. G. Bell.—72, Thomas Collingwood,

wood, esq. M.D. member of the Medical Society, Board of Agriculture, and several other institutions.

At Tynemouth, 87, Mrs. P. Wilson.

At Stockton, Mr. J. Haselhurst.

At Haughton le Skerne: Major John Malcolm, of the East India Company's service, deservedly regretted.—At Meldon-park, 62, Mr. J. Wailes, much respected.—At Heddon on the Wall, 66, Mr. J. Harrison.—At Corbridge, 27, Mr. T. Hardy.—At Old Felton, Mrs. Grey.—At Mosser, Mr. Watson.—At Meldon West House, Mrs. G. Gregson.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. R. Howe, to Miss S. Crosthwaite; Mr. W. Oliver, to Miss J. Graham; Mr. B. Rodgers to Miss M. Bales; Mr. J. Johnson, to Miss A. Wright; Mr. J. Hudson, to Miss J. Miller: all of Carlisle.—Mr. W. Banks, to Miss A. Wyley, both of Whitehaven.—Mr. T. Cape, to Miss M. How, both of Workington.—Mr. W. Bailey, to Miss E. Holden; Mr. Brathwaite, to Miss E. Hudson; Mr. R. Knowles, to Miss H. Strong; Mr. T. Levens, to Miss M. Markreth; Mr. J. Thompson, to Miss E. Birkett: all of Kendal.—John Foster, esq. of Newtown, to Miss M. Ewart, of Woodbank.—Mr. Fisher, of Cold Keld, to Miss Wilson, of Grange in Borrowdale.

Died.] At Carlisle, 36, Lieut. Calder, of the Sappers and Miners.—56, John Armstrong, esq. deservedly regretted.—In the Abbey, 71, Lady Gilpin.—79, Mr. J. Benstead.—Serjeant-major Robt. Daniels, of the 3d Dragoon Guards.—In St. Cuthbert's lane, 64, Mr. J. Liddell.

At Whitehaven, 63, Robert Blakeney, esq.

At Cockermouth, 65, Mr. J. Jefferson, suddenly.

At Wigton, 77, Mrs. Wilson, greatly lamented.

At Allonby, 50, W. Lomas, esq. M.D.—At Stoneknaw, 23, Mr. W. Pearson, deservedly regretted.—At Kirkbride, at an advanced age, the Rev. Francis Metcalf.—At the Fish house, Dornock, 100, Mrs. Graham.—At Blencogo, 82, Mr. J. Robinson, much respected.

YORKSHIRE.

The committee appointed at the meeting on the 22d August last, "to organize a County Meeting, or to adopt such measures as they might conceive requisite to promote reform in the Commons' House of Parliament," lately met at York, when a requisition to the high sheriff for a County Meeting was signed by the gentlemen present. Lord Milton presided.

The York Whig Club lately dined together at York, R. Chaloner, esq. M. P. in the chair. One hundred and fifty members were present, and many patriotic sentiments were delivered.

Married.] Mr. W. Taylor, to Miss E. Gibson; Mr. W. Gibson, of York, to Miss M. Gawkrödger, of Bridlington.—Mr. T. Atkinson, of York, to Miss H. Wade, of Bishopthorpe.—Mr. T. Cattley, of York, to Miss Jenner, of Wigan.—Mr. J. Hargreaves, to Miss H. Wood; Mr. T. Preston, to Mrs. S. Gibson; Mr. W. Akers, to Mrs. M. A. Ridsdale; Mr. J. Rhodes, to Miss M. Ellis; Mr. J. Wood, to Miss E. Bradwith: all of Leeds.—Mr. L. Ellison, of Knaresborough, to Miss Langdale, of Northallerton.—Mr. Jas. Knight, of Bradford, to Miss M. Jepson, of Manchester.—Mr. J. Daniel, of Whixley, to Miss S. Harrison, of Morton.—The Rev. Theo. Drury, rector of Keighley, to Miss Anne Greenwood, of Knowle.—Mr. J. Lodge, of Beggarmans, to Miss A. Foster, of Outershaw.—John Lees Hunter, esq. to Miss M. Cooper, both of Wetherby.—Mr. W. Bradley, to Miss A. Burkinshaw, both of Barnsley.

Died.] At York, 63, Mr. R. Scruton, suddenly.

At Hull, 21, Miss E. F. Cook, deservedly lamented.

At Leeds, 62, Mrs. Wood.—Mrs. E. Wass.—On East Parade, Mrs. Barwick.—23, Mrs. M. Barr.—34, Mr. R. Hattersley.—56, Mrs. F. Rhodes.—In Trafalgar-street, Mrs. Rothery.

At Halifax, 56, Mr. W. Holgate.—Mrs. A. Jackson.

At Huddersfield, 36, Mr. J. Mattinson.—59, Mr. Luke Greenwood, of the firm of Messrs. Kaye and Greenwood, deservedly esteemed and regretted.

At Knaresborough, 83, Mr. Thompson.—66, Mrs. Daniel.

At Doncaster, 26, Mrs. S. E. Hurst.

At North Dalton, 66, William Buttle, esq. suddenly.—At Mowthorpe, 26, Richard Kirkby, esq.—At Armley-hall, 46, Mrs. Stead.—At Sowerby, 54, Mr. E. Fletcher, suddenly.—At Northowram, Mr. G. Houldsworth, suddenly.—At Ripon, 41, Mr. Airtton, regretted.—At Otley, 54, Mrs. E. Calvert.—At Lepton, 69, Mr. W. Spivey.

LANCASHIRE.

A Society has lately been formed in Manchester, under the title of "the Manchester Society for Opposition to Fraudulent Debtors."

A numerous and respectable meeting of the merchants, manufacturers, and traders of Manchester, the Boroughreeve in the chair, lately took place, "to consider the rate of premium usually allowed on Bank of England notes of large amounts, local notes, and cash, in the commercial operations of that town, and the necessity of making some change therein: the following was the more important among the resolutions.—1. That a reduction of 1 per cent. having taken place in the discount on bills of exchange, it is proper that a like

like reduction should be made in the premium on cash payments; this meeting therefore, recommends that the allowance on payments made in gold coin, or notes of the Bank of England of 5l. or under, be for the future fixed at 5l. per cent. per annum, or one penny per pound per month.

A joint stock fish company is about to be established at Liverpool, for supplying the town and neighbourhood with fish at a cheap rate.

New baths are about to be erected on St. George's pier, Liverpool.

Married.] Mr. P. Welsh, to Miss E. Weaver; Mr. F. Brady, to Miss S. Parkinson; Mr. J. Marsden, to Miss J. Brough; Mr. F. Rider, to Miss A. Burgess; Mr. J. Bamford, to Miss Shuttlesworth: all of Manchester.—Mr. J. McKeand, of Manchester, to Miss Heywood, of Bolton.—Mr. Ety, of Manchester, to Miss J. Pelfryman, of Sheffield.—Mr. R. M. Whitlow, of Manchester, to Miss S. Gardner, of the Priory, Pendleton.—Mr. G. W. Hardy, of Manchester, to Miss O. Wright, of Bewsey.—Mr. G. Lupton, of Manchester, to Miss M. Skirrow, of Wigan.—Robert Bullen, esq., to Miss M. A. Orrell; Mr. W. Jones, to Miss S. Hughes; Mr. S. Ravenscroft, to Miss M. A. Barrow; Mr. D. Eddowes, to Miss H. Colthead, of Lower Sparling-street; Mr. T. Dixon to Mrs. Halis; Mr. C. Henderson, to Miss Warwick, of Brownlow-hill: all of Liverpool.—Mr. A. Ogden, of Birchen Bower, to Miss E. Smith, of Bradley Bent.—Mr. J. Alexander, of Broughton, to Miss C. F. Nightingale, of Pendleton.

Died.] At Manchester, 31, Mr. W. Walmesley.—On Charlton-terrace, 58, Mrs. E. Foster, regretted.—21, Mrs. F. Jackson.—In St. George's road, 66, Mr. J. Holland.—56, Mr. Jas. Wallis, deservedly respected.

At Salford, 60, Mr. G. Cookshaw, much respected.—In Chapel-street, 60, Mrs. M. Mallalieu.

At Liverpool, Miss Jacob, suddenly.—82, Mrs. M. Shaw.—70, Mrs. S. Whitley.—75, the Rev. J. Parker, Catholic priest, highly esteemed and deservedly regretted.—30, Mr. Jas. Scholfield.—In Sir Thomas's-buildings, 24, Miss C. Fox.—In Clarence-street, 57, Mr. T. Franceys.—In Marybone, 44, Mrs. A. Ashley.—At Edgehill, 32, Mrs. G. Ward.—47, Mr. J. Jones.—In Slater-street, 25, Mrs. S. Seed.—Mr. J. Prescott.

At Pendleton, Miss Ashton, much respected.—At Smedley, 76, Mr. J. Howard.—At Crumpsall, Mrs. A. Delauney, greatly esteemed and regretted.

CHESHIRE.

A new mail from Chester to Hereford, through Shrewsbury, has lately commenced running.

Married.] Mr. L. Fletcher, jun. of

Stockport, to Miss E. Aldred, of Longsight.—Mr. C. Redfern, of Stockport, to Miss E. Johnson, of Heaton Norris.—D. Shaw, esq. of Bosden House, to Miss Poulson, of Woodhouse.

Died.] At Chester, 60, Mr. J. Jefferies.—Mr. Jones, of the Canal Wharf.—Mrs. Hayes.—Mrs. S. Franks.

At Macclesfield, Mr. T. Critchley, jun. justly lamented.—61, the Rev. J. Beaumont.

At Nantwich, 71, Mrs. A. Darbyshire, of Manchester, deservedly regretted.

At Rowton, 37, Mrs. Parry.—At Beeston, 82, Mr. C. Gregory, deservedly regretted.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. G. Webster, to Miss Taylor, both of Derby.—Mr. Poyser, of Derby, to Miss M. Humston, of Duffield.—Mr. A. Fletcher, to Miss A. D. Dickens, both of Staveley.

Died.] At Derby, 53, Mr. J. Sturtevant.—63, Miss Dugmore.—29, Mr. S. Fitchett.—The Rev. J. Lindsay Young, M.A. vicar of Cockerham.

At Brassington, 70, Mr. J. Swindells.—At Calwich, 46, Abel John Ram, esq.—At Little Eaton, Mr. J. Johnson.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The reformers of Nottingham, as well as those of Leicester, together with those of Yorkshire and Lancashire, lately assembled to celebrate the liberation of Mr. Hunt from Ilchester jail.

At the late Newark fair there was a great shew of beasts, which met with a very dull sale, at a considerable reduction of prices.

Married.] Mr. S. Richmond, to Miss M. Thompson; Mr. Baldock, to Miss Hardwicke; Mr. W. Booth, to Miss C. Edwards: all of Nottingham.—Mr. Copley, of Hockley, to Miss M. Dunbar, of Mary-gate, Nottingham.—Mr. C. Mason, to Miss E. Jenks; Mr. T. Bullen, to Miss A. Holt; Mr. R. Fottitt, to Miss E. Queensbrough: all of Newark.—Mr. S. Woolfitt, of Bingham, to Miss Hutchinson, of Newark.—Mr. J. Ellis, of Mansfield, to Miss M. Hill, of Carr Colston.—Mr. J. Hallam, to Miss Hopkins, both of Costock.—Mr. G. Whysall, to Miss Wall, both of Hearn.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Sycamore-street, 75, Mr. T. Thorpe.—38, Mr. G. Fox, jun.—In Young-street, 44, Mr. S. Gray.—In Garden-street, 27, Mrs. E. Copley.—In Black Lamb's-lane, 25, Mrs. R. Nelson.—In Broad-lane, 51, Mr. J. Harrison, late of London.—In Exchange-row, 75, Mr. W. Wilson.—72, Mrs. Chambers.

At Newark, 72, Mrs. S. Dawn.—21, Mr. J. Walker.

At Mansfield, 45, Mrs. Wragg, deservedly regretted.

At Ollerton, Mr. G. Wright.—At Farnsfield, 89, Henry Houldsworth, esq.—At Warsop,

Warsop, 81, Mr. N. Betheney.—On Mansfield-forest, Mr. Mealey.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Deeping, to Miss M. Nash, both of Lincoln.—Mr. S. H. Jebb, of Boston, to Miss F. Straw, of Lincoln.—Mr. W. Hoggart, to Mrs. M. Buttery, of Boston.—Mr. Parker, to Miss E. Thacker, both of Louth.—Mr. T. Meredith, to Miss R. Morley, both of Horncastle.—Mr. W. Saul, of Sibsey, to Miss Jeffery, of Leake.—Mr. C. Fields, to Miss Lowe, both of Pinchbeck.

Died.] At Lincoln, 58, the Rev. George King, suddenly, rector of Ashby-de-la-Lannd.

At Louth, 78, Mrs. B. Faunt.
At Grantliam, of an advanced age, Mrs. Smitt—84, Mr. J. Coddington.—27, Mrs. M. A. Tidmarsh.

At Boston, 55, Mrs. A. Wadking.—79, Mrs. Hellaby, much and deservedly regretted.

At Spalding, at an advanced age, Mrs. Corley.—32, Mrs. E. Southwell.

At Braceborough, 70, Mr. Russell.—At Revesby, at an advanced age, Mr. T. Garnett.—At Sibsey, 71, Mrs. E. Clarke.—At South Carlton, 71, Mrs. M. Chambers.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

Married.] Mr. J. F. Gee, of the marketplace, Leicester, to Miss S. Ball, of Hinckley.—Mr. Tomlinson, to Mrs. Dean, both of Loughborough.—Mr. T. Trussell, of Castle Donington, to Miss Soar, of Chellaston.—Mr. J. Stimson, of Oakham, to Miss Glover, of Wissendine.—Mr. J. Almey, of Sheephead, to Miss A. Hoult, of Belton.—Mr. T. Laxton, to Mrs. Nuggleton, both of Caldicott.—H. R. Bainbrige, esq. to Miss H. Bird, both of Hugglescote.

Died.] At Leicester, 49, Mr. D. Marvin, much and deservedly lamented.

At Market Harborough, 88, Mrs. Wartnaby, widow of William W. esq. regretted.

At Oakham, 48, Mr. J. Adcock.
At North Kilworth, 82, Mr. Whiteman.
At Cold Newton, Mrs. Perceval.—At Cottesmore, Mr. Nevill, deservedly lamented.—At Kirby Bellars, Mrs. Hoyle.
At Benton Overy, 72, Mr. Beardsley.—At Sileby, at an advanced age, Mr. Moorhouse.—At Brampton, C. Bosworth, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Allen, of Wolverhampton, to Mrs. S. Stone, of Birmingham.—Mr. C. Colman, to Miss A. Campion, both of Tamworth.—Mr. H. Critchley, of Eaton-house, near Penkridge, to Miss N. Darby, of Mosely Wake Green.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, in Queen-street, Mr. J. Scott.

At Walsall, Miss M. J. Ash.
At Tettenhall-wood, 70, P. Tichborne

Hinckes, esq. deservedly regretted.—At Willenhall, 72, Mr. W. Stokes.—At Bonehill-farm, 66, Mr. S. Hall.—At Bilston, 62, Mr. S. Silvester.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A public dinner was lately given at Birmingham, on account of the liberation of Mr. Maddocks from Warwick jail. Mr. George Edmonds was in the chair. Several patriotic speeches were delivered.

Married.] Mr. J. Norris, of Lionel-street, to Miss S. Hurd, of Price-street; Mr. Giles, to Miss C. Jackson; Mr. T. Stubbs, of Cheapside, to Miss D. Johns, of Lombard-street: all of Birmingham.—Mr. J. B. Lewis, of Birmingham, to Miss C. Winterbotham, of Nailsworth.—Mr. C. Cox, of Great Hampton-street, to Miss S. Scudamore, of Grief.—Mr. W. Barrows, of Birmingham, to Miss M. Hill, of Tipton.—Mr. S. Stormont, of Coventry, to Miss C. Guy, of Cannon-street, Birmingham.

Married.] At Birmingham, in Bradford-street, 65, Mrs. M. Cackle.—43, Mr. J. Bridgeman.—38, Mr. G. Marshall, deservedly regretted.—In Weaman-street, 73, Mr. T. Chatwin.—60, Mr. S. Avery.—In Wharf-street, Mr. T. Vernon.—In Jamaica-row, Mr. T. Wheatley.—In Newhall-street, Mrs. Fletcher.

At Coventry, in Gosford-street, 86, Mr. C. Jackson.

At Henley in Arden, Major Noble, R.M. suddenly.—At Elmdon, 74, Mr. Leigh, much respected.—At Solo-hill, Hardsworth, 71, Mr. J. Pearson.—At Kenilworth, 85, Mrs. Butler, mother of Dr. B. head master of Shrewsbury grammar-school, and vicar of Kenilworth, deservedly regretted.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. A. Edmunds, to Miss A. Scarrot, both of Shifnal.—Mr. J. Jenkins, of Whitechurch, to Miss E. Sandland, of Wem.—The Rev. T. Hunt, rector of West Felton, to Miss J. Harding, of Baraset-house.—Mr. B. Jones, to Miss Pitt, of Posenhall.—The Rev. J. Marston, rector of Longdon-upon-Tern, to Miss Skitt, of Longdon-hall.—Mr. E. Owen, to Miss Vaughton, both of Pearse.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 22, Mr. H. Rowley.

At Ludlow, 80, Mr. R. Sankey, regretted.

At Bridgnorth, Mrs. E. Reynolds, deservedly regretted.—88, Mr. M. Crowther, generally respected.

At Oswestry, 68, Mr. J. Bird.

At Much Wenlock, 61, Mrs. F. Fletcher.

At Uffington, Mrs. Browne, widow of the Rev. Corbet B.

At his seat at Hardwick, Sir John Kynaston Powell, bart. Mr. Kynaston was born to a small fortune; but, when Mr.

Pitt came into power and dissolved the coalition parliament, he was, although little known, elected M. P. for the county. He represented it for forty years, and, at his death, was sitting in his tenth parliament. As he was brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Pitt, he invariably voted with his party. He never appeared to enjoy any place under government; but, on the failure of the receiver-general of a county, Mr. Kynaston Powell was some how involved in the claim government had against that person. In the year 1818 he was rewarded for his services to government, by a title of baronetcy. He was also D.C.L. and high steward of the town of Oswestry. Some years ago he assumed the name of Powell.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Robert Haliburton, esq. to Mrs. Wainwright, both of Worcester.—Mr. T. Dance, of Worcester, to Miss Neal, of Burton upon Trent.

Died.] At Dudley, Mr. P. Horner.—Mr. J. Lee.—Mrs. Green.—Mrs. Wright.—Mrs. Woolley.—Mr. J. Spurdle.

At Broadway, Mrs. T. Smith.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

An enterprising inhabitant of Leominster has lately erected there a mill for spinning flax, on an extensive scale; and has so laid the foundation of a linen manufactory.

Married.] Mr. J. Dillon, to Miss K. Minton, of Hereford.—J. L. Scudamore, esq. of Kentchurch-park, to Sarah-Laura, daughter of Sir Harford Jones, bart.

Died.] At Hereford, 22, Miss Eliza-Ann Duncumb.—In St. Owen's-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Anne Russell.—74, Mrs. Frances Maddy.—58, Mr. W. Payne, regretted.

At Clater-park, Robert Sweeting Dansie, esq.—At Tetbury, 65, William Wood, esq. banker.—At the Wood House farm, Shobden, Mr. F. Bodenham.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

A public meeting lately took place at Bristol, the Mayor in the chair, to consider of a method of obtaining relief from the obnoxious clauses of the Insolvent Debtors' Act. Several resolutions were unanimously agreed to, as well as a petition to the House of Commons. The following was the more comprehensive part of the petition.—That your petitioners most respectfully represent to your Honourable House their firm conviction that the Act in question has, in no respect, answered the end which it had in view; while, on the other hand, it has opened a wide door to measures and practices, fraught with injury to national morals, and destructive of those habits of industry, economy, and patient perseverance, by which the British trader was so long characterised, and by

which the commercial prosperity and pre-eminence of the country were so firmly cemented and upheld.

A public meeting was lately held at Cheltenham; Colonel Berkeley in the chair, to consider the propriety of erecting a bridge over the Severn, at the How passage. It was resolved upon, and subscriptions were entered into for the purpose.

Married.] Mr. S. Bryant, to Miss Harding; Mr. C. Buckland, to Miss M. Major; Mr. Thomas, jun. to Miss Atkins; Mr. H. Thorne, to Miss Cumberland; Mr. J. Doran, to Miss Chandler; Mr. T. Furlong, to Miss E. Horler; all of Bristol.—Mr. J. C. Wilkins, late of Cirencester, to Miss E. Grove, of Thornbury.—Mr. W. Tovey, of Bedminster, to Miss E. Grauger, of Bristol.—Richard Clarke, esq. of Upton upon Severn, to Miss H. Barnard, of Great Ellingham Hall.—Mr. J. Heath, of Harbury, to Miss E. M. A. Pearman, of Coventry.

Died.] At Gloucester, in Northgate-street, 34, Mr. H. Jordan.—Mr. J. Whalley, deservedly regretted.—48, Mrs. S. Davis.

At Bristol, in Gay-street, 30, Mr. J. Howell, of Olveston, deservedly regretted.—In Easton-buildings, Laurence-hill, 86, Mr. J. Tandy.—In Portland-square, Mrs. Louisa Daniel.—Mrs. A. Hingston.—Miss E. Adams.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. W. S. Willis, of Astrop-house, prebendary of York, and rector of Preston Bissett.

At Draycott's Mill, 46, Mr. W. White.—At Stowe on the Wold, 93, Mr. Roff, much respected.—At Woodmancote-house, Dursley, 88, Thomas Tippetts, esq. greatly regretted.—At Wotton under Edge, Mrs. Limbrick.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. B. Buggins, to Miss M. Davis; Mr. J. Kirby, to Miss H. Winney; Mr. Godson, to Miss E. Randall: all of Oxford.—Mr. C. Tomes, to Miss C. F. S. James, of Oxford.—The Rev. James Gray, A.M. of Queen's College, Oxford, to Miss C. Powell, of Brislington.—Mr. Meldrum, of Oxford, to Miss J. Russell, of St. Martin's-lane, London.—Mr. T. Peake, of Oxford, to Miss A. Sherman, of Benson.—Mr. J. Bazely, of Chacombe, to Miss Essex, of Banbury.—Mr. W. Taylor, of Didcott, to Miss M. Keats, of Harwell.

Died.] At Oxford, in Magdalen-parish, 62, Mrs. Padbury, regretted.—37, Miss S. Wise, justly lamented.—In the Corn-market, 87, Mr. L. Stevens.—In Gloucester-green, Mr. Goddard.—In Holywell, Miss Caroline Parsons.

At Dorchester, 64, Mr. W. Cox, deservedly regretted.

At Neithrop, Mr. C. Sharpe.—At Little Milton, at an advanced age, Mr. Hedges, regretted.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

A most horrid murder was lately committed on an aged turnpike-man and his wife, near Aylesbury, by some miscreants who have happily been taken and committed for trial.

The parish of Finchamstead, Berks, has lately adopted the Oundle plan for the employment of the labouring poor. By this plan every farmer in the parish, according to the land he occupies, is bound to employ a certain number of labourers for a given period, instead of paying his share to the poor-rate; and, the labour being thus directed to the advantage of the farm, and not thrown away in digging holes, or digging gravel, the tenant is benefited at a small expence, and the labourer enabled by his weekly exertions to support himself and his family.

Married.] Mr. E. Prickett, of Aylesbury, to Miss Ward.—Mr. T. Roberts, of Castle-street, Windsor, to Miss Sherborne, of Crewer-green.—J. Wigginton, of Eton, to Miss Millins, of Beaconsfield.

Died.] At Buckingham, Mr. Cooper, of Holborn.

At Newbery, 85, in the full possession of all his faculties, the Rev. David James. He rose as usual, between seven and eight o'clock, in apparent good health; engaged in prayer with his family, and made a hearty breakfast. Soon after, he sat down to write a letter to a friend; and, while he was thus employed, he expired in an instant, without a groan. It seems probable, his death was so sudden and easy, that he was exempted even from the passing idea of its near approach. He was pastor of the old Presbyterian congregation in Newbury, for a period of forty-four years, during which he was held in the highest esteem, and his ministerial labours were most deservedly valued, by the united, respectable, and affectionate people of his charge. He resigned the pastoral office in the year 1805, when he was succeeded by the Rev. John Kitcat, who afterwards married his only surviving daughter, and who still continues pastor of the same church. Endued with an excellent understanding, which had been cultivated with studious care, and possessing an inquisitive turn of mind, which sought and found ample gratification in the extraordinary age of discovery in which he lived, his mind was stored with a general knowledge of almost every subject that comes within the range of human inquiry. All his works possess intrinsic merit, but his "Short View of the Tenets" contains the most concise, perspicuous, and satisfactory statement of the views entertained by the different denominations of Christians on the doctrine of the Trinity that is to be found in the English language. His manners were so simple and unaffected, his conversation, ever replete with good

sense, and often enlivened by appropriate anecdote, was at once so entertaining and instructive, and his whole life so uniform an expression of piety towards God, and integrity towards man, that he was esteemed and beloved by all who knew him.

At Windsor, in High-street, 33, Miss M. Snow.—73, Mrs. Wright.

At Wordfordbridge, Thomas Elland, esq. late of Aldgate.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

An alteration in the road is making between Berkhamstead and Chesham, and in rapid progress, which will shorten the distance from one place to the other by nearly a mile.

A serious disturbance lately took place among the students at the East-India College, owing to some restrictions having been laid upon a few of the young men for refractory conduct. A general plan of annoyance had been exhibited against Mr. Walter, the superintendent. One student has been sent from the college for two terms, and about twenty others ordered home to remain for a time indefinite.

Married.] Mr. Hobler, of Tring, to Miss A. Turner, of Cadbury.—John Chowns, esq. of Welwyns, to Miss A. Lieusley, of Leadenham.

Died.] At Leighton Buzzard, 70, Mrs. Franklin.—At Hoddesden, 85, Mrs. Hull.—At Pullox-hill, 56, Mr. E. Horn.—At Rothamsted, John Bennet Lewes, esq.—At Hemel Hemsted, 60, Mrs. Billings.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. T. Clayton, B. D. rector of Cottingham, to Miss Mary Hodson, of Liverpool.

Died.] At Northampton, the Rev. Robert Thornton, M. A. vicar of Cold Ashby, and of Weedon Beck.

At Badley, 28, Elizabeth-Ann, wife of the Rev. Thomas Green, vicar.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. B. Stuart, to Miss A. Eversden, both of Cambridge.—Peter Mason, esq. of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Miss E. M. Wilson, of Histon.—Mr. W. Roberts, of Long Oston, to Miss Figg, of West Deeping.

Died.] At Cambridge, 23, Mr. J. Tollworthy.—36, Mr. E. Goode, deservedly regretted.

At Bottisham, Miss E. Crane.

NORFOLK.

The Norwich Reform Society dined together on the 5th ult. to celebrate the birth of Sir Francis Burdett. Mr. Edward Taylor, the president of the society, was in the chair, and between fifty and sixty gentlemen were present. Several excellent speeches were delivered.

The late Norwich Musical Festival, we are sorry to say, has not produced sufficient money to reimburse the expences, notwithstanding

notwithstanding the attraction of Mrs. Salmon, and other vocalists.

Married.] Mr. Downing, of Bethel-street, to Miss Murry, of St. Stephen's, Norwich.—Mr. W. Wills, of Norwich, to Miss A. Wells, of St. Martin's at Oak.—Mr. Wake, R. N. of Norwich, to Mrs. Pawsey, of Kentford.—Mr. E. Woodrow, to Miss E. Whatling, both of Yarmouth.—Mr. G. Ward, of London, to Miss Plowman, of Yarmouth.—Mr. W. C. Barnard, to Miss S. Mallett, both of Attleborough.—Mr. Hepperson, to Miss Mays, both of Elsing.—Mr. R. Garnham, of Martham, to Miss H. Garnham, of Itteringham.

Died.] At Norwich, 30, Miss M. Popjoy.—In the Castle Ditches, 45, Mr. W. Patteson, deservedly regretted.—In St. Paul's, 42, Mrs. S. Windett.—In St. George's, Colegate, 21, Mr. J. Shalders, greatly regretted.—In All Saints', 39, Mr. O. M. Bacon.—In St. John's Sepulchre, 61, Mr. P. High.—In the Precincts, Mrs. M. Livingston.

At Yarmouth, 68, Mrs. A. Wilson.—87, Mr. R. B. Durrant.—49, Mrs. M. Buxton.—85, Mr. W. Durrant.

At Methwold, 69, Mr. T. Lamer, regretted.—25, Miss S. Cock, deservedly esteemed and regretted.

SUFFOLK.

In no county has greater agricultural distress been felt than in this: one large proprietor, instead of receiving 4000*l.* for his half-year's rents, has obtained only 21*l.*; and another who has seventy-two tenants, has had distrainers in the houses, &c. of fifty-three of them.

Married.] Henry Diamond, of Ipswich, to Edith Frank, of Upper Easton, near Bristol, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. J. Rice, of Woodbridge, to Mrs. Stoven, of Mary-le-bone park.—Archibald Kidd, esq., to Miss A. Bohm, both of Beccles.—Mr. J. Fowler, to Miss B. Sharp, both of Brandon.—Mr. Neeve, of Yoxford, to Miss Andrews, of Aldborough.—Mr. W. Fulcher, to Mrs. E. Cuthbert, both of Walton.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Lease, regretted.—76, Mrs. Green.

At Ipswich, Mr. H. Levi.—82, Mr. J. Smith.—32, Mrs. S. Stannaid.—72, Mr. J. Toosey.—86, Mr. J. Whistlecraft.—25, Mr. T. Bristo, regretted.—33, Mrs. Stusted, wife of major Charles S. of the third or King's own Light Dragoons.

At Woodbridge, 71, Mrs. M. Page, regretted.

At Great Cornard, 60, Mr. W. Mayes.—At Stow-market, 41, Miss Posford.—At Long Melford, 94, Mrs. Green.—At Drinkstone, 73, Mrs. Mawle, much respected.—At Bentley, Mr. J. Turner.

ESSEX.

A committee has lately been formed among the tradesmen of the upper half

hundred of Becontree, to consider of a proper mode of preventing losses by crediting the fraudulent debtor. At a late meeting, the following, among other resolutions, was passed.—That, in the opinion of this committee, the small trader or mechanic stands in as much and universal need of legal protection as does the merchant or larger trader, who may readily obtain suitable redress for sums that are of no greater importance to him than the smaller sums are to the inferior trader; and that the public weal therefore requires that equal protection should be extended to every class of trades-people, which, as it appears to this meeting, would be best effected by some legislative enactment, with reference to the country at large; the expense and difficulty of passing local bills through Parliament, for courts of requests for those districts where they are much wanted, being so great as to prevent trades-people attempting to obtain such courts by these means.

Married.] Mr. J. Faiers, of Colchester, to Miss S. E. Smith, of Prescott-street, London.—Mr. G. Jay, of Maldon, to Miss M. Gemm, of Oxford-street, London.—Mr. T. J. Roberts, of Chelmsford, to Louisa, daughter of the Rev. J. P. Piercy, of London.—Mr. P. Reynolds, near Ilford, to Miss E. Trott, of Romford.—Mr. Poulton, of Rayleigh, to Miss Yell, of Woodham.—Mr. J. Riley, Bicknaire-mill, Woodham Ferris, to Miss E. Mott, of Ilgars-farm.—Mr. J. Ling, of Pentlow, to Miss M. A. Viall, of Bulmer Tye.

Died.] At Colchester, 54, Mr. A. Aylett.—Mr. Archer.

At Chelmsford, Mr. J. Bull.

At Harwich, Mr. R. Whiting, jun.

At Saffron Walden, Mr. J. Willings.

At Rayleigh, 82, Mrs. Pearson.

At Thoby Priory, 79, James Grant, esq.—73, Mrs. Philips, widow of Thomas P. esq. late of Stanway.—At Wetherfield-hall, Mr. T. T. Gowers.—At Purleigh, 49, Mr. W. Tanner.—At Ashdon, Mr. J. Howse.—At the Brooke, near Romford, 65, the Rev. Matthew Wilson, vicar of Grays.

KENT.

The south and west front of St. Ethelbert's Tower, the most conspicuous ornament of the venerable ruins of St. Augustine's Monastery, Canterbury, lately fell with a tremendous crash, and the remaining side was so much shaken, that it must be taken down. This tower was a fine specimen of the architecture of the monastic age: it was built about the year 1047.

Married.] Mr. T. Webb, to Miss A. Champion; Mr. Holmes, to Mrs. Quintin; Mr. H. Pilcher, to Miss F. Pellow: all of Canterbury.—Mr. G. Cooper, of Canterbury, to Miss Styles, of Richmond.—Mr. H. Stiles,

H. Stitles, to Miss M. A. Beer; Mr. W. Coveney, to Miss S. Bean: all of Dover. —Mr. T. Elvey, to Miss Fenn; Mr. A. Page, to Miss E. Black: all of Faversham. —At Moldash, Mr. Jas. Rogers, to Miss S. Pain.—Mr. T. Chapman, of Monker's Farm, Westwell, to Miss Young, of Staesfield.—Mr. E. Walter, of Marden, to Miss M. Walter, of Hurst-hill, Upchurch.

Died.] At Canterbury, at an advanced age, Mrs. D. Rogers, a member of the Society of Friends.—At an advanced age, Mrs. A. Minter.—76, Mrs. A. Roalfe.

At Dover, on Liverpool-terrace, Lady Boothby.—66, Mrs. Walker.—Mr. T. Watson, suddenly.

At Rochester, Miss Harriet Pratt.—19, Miss Coker.

At Folkestone, 63, Mr. W. Peake.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Pilbrow.—Mr. A. Hawkins.

At Boughton Leese, 62, Mr. Knowles.—At an advanced age, Mr. Hobday, suddenly.—At Halden, Mr. J. Jennings.—At Biddenham, Mrs. Bourn.—At an advanced age, Mrs. R. Weston.—At Herne, 76, Mr. T. J. Lendridge, respected.

SUSSEX.

Married.] Mr. E. Field, of East-street, Chichester, to Miss Marshall, of Findon.—Mr. Corney, of Arundel, to Miss Newland, of Tortington.—The Rev. Jas. Edwards, of Petworth, to Miss Wood, of Brighton.—Mr. H. Miller, to Mrs. E. Robinson, both of Maresfield.—Mr. E. Mannington, to Miss L. Radford, both of Ripe.

Died.] At Chichester, in West-street, Mrs. Barton, wife of John B. esq.—78, Mr. T. Knott.—22, Pierson Webber, son of the Rev. Archdeacon W.

At Brighton, 90, Mrs. Baldey.

At Hastings, John Henry Smyth, esq. M.P. for the university of Cambridge, son-in-law of the Duke of Grafton.—22, Miss A. Williams, of London.—A. Oswell, esq. of London.

HAMPSHIRE.

The Hampshire Agricultural Society lately held their autumnal meeting in Winchester, when the spiritless depression which pervades the landed and farming interests, was never more manifest than in the circumstances under which it took place. Not only was the attendance of members thin beyond all former precedent, but the premiums failed to excite the usual spirit of emulation; and, with one solitary exception, remain unappropriated.

A numerous meeting of the yeomanry of this county was lately held at Winchester, when a requisition to the high sheriff was agreed to, and signed by those present, to call a county meeting, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning parliament on the present alarming state of their property, and on

the subject of a remedy for the evils now endured, and for the greater evils which, if not prevented, appear to be inevitable.

Married.] Mr. W. Stigant, of Portsmouth, to Miss M. Wise, of Horndean.—Lieut. N. Martin, to Mrs. Pate, of Bingham-town, Gosport.—Mr. T. Attrill, of Newport, to Miss Fowler, of Pan Farms.—Mr. W. Toogood, of Totton, to Miss E. Bull, of Eling.—Thomas Butler, of Bramshot, to Mrs. S. M. Stopford.—Henry C. Lys, esq. barrister, of Sway, to Miss M. Daniell, of Trelissick.

Died.] At Southampton, 70, Mr. J. Cutler.—56, Samuel Walshman, esq. of Stamford-street, London.

At Portsmouth, 54, Mrs. Galt, wife of Mr. Jas. G. sen.

At Andover, 71, William Neale, esq.

At Newport, 73, J. Lawson, esq.—Mr. Moore.

At West Cowes, Mrs. Buck.

At Ringwood, 75, Mr. S. Cales.—31, Mrs. M. Edmonds.—At Hartley Wintney, James Goulding, esq.—At Littleton, Isle of Wight, Miss M. Rogers.—At Hamble-down, the Hon. Mrs. Richards.—At Altón, 25, Mr. W. Osborn: Mr. Chater: at an advanced age, Mr. J. Bunce.

WILTSHIRE.

At the late Devizes Green fair, nearly 20,000 sheep were penned. The sales were heavy; and, low as the prices were, a great many were driven back for the want of purchasers.

Married.] Paul Anstice, esq. of Devizes, to Miss J. Kingdon, of Frome.—Mr. Richard Elling, of Sutton Veney, to Miss H. Brookes, of Warminster.

Died.] At Salisbury, Samuel and John Whitechurch, esqs. long esteemed for their philanthropy and strenuous exertions in the cause of the poor.

At Bradford, Mr. T. Gale, jun.

At Wotton Bassett, Miss A. Smith.

At Chiverill, Mr. T. Parnell.—At Sutton Mandeville, Mr. E. J. Bracher.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

On the 31st of October Mr. Hunt quitted Ichester jail, after a confinement of two years, and six months, for his conduct at Manchester. He was accompanied by Sir Charles Wolsey and Mr. Northmore. Enthusiasm was at the highest among the people, and no conqueror on his way from victory could have received greater plaudits than were given to this long imprisoned man. He reached his manor of Glastonbury, where he addressed the people in an excellent speech. Mr. Hunt appears a proof, that jails are an insufficient process to destroy or alter opinions: he said, his person was uninjured, and his spirits undepressed.

Married.] James Lemon, esq. of St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica, to Miss Charlotte Scott, of Bath.—Mr. J. W. Bell, of Speenhamland,

Wramland, to Miss E. Cruise, of Bath.—Mr. H. Burgess, to Miss E. Titford, both of Frome.—Mr. J. Jarman, of Bridgewater, to Miss E. Gibson, of Chilton.—Mr. E. Browne, of Walcot, to Miss C. A. Robbins, of South Petherton.—Mr. H. Perkins, of Twyford, to Caroline, daughter of G. Pepler, esq.—At Weston, Mr. Jas. Sparks, to Miss S. Godfrey.—Eyre Salmon, esq. to Miss E. M. Whalley, of Winscombe Court.

Died.] In Sydney-place, Sir Henry White, K.C.B. Major-Gen. Bengal army.—60, Mr. Egan, a respectable comedian.—In Oxford-row, at an advanced age, Mrs. Jane-Cope.—In Rivers-street, Mrs. Forbes, widow of Col. F. greatly and deservedly lamented.

At Wells, Mrs. W. Binning.

At Bridgewater, Mr. W. Knight.

At Walcot, 28, Mr. Jas. Vaughan.—At Queen Charlton, 83, Mr. W. Veal.—At Halse, Thomas Bucknell, esq.—At Tiverton, Mrs. H. Draper.—At Iddesleigh, the Rev. Jas. Banister, deservedly regretted.—At Bruton, 76, the Rev. John Goldsbrough, M.A. rector of Weston.

In his 73rd year, Colonel Henry Barry: He commenced his military career in America; and, attached by ties of friendship, he was long the aid-de-camp, private secretary, and esteemed friend of the Marquis of Hastings, then Lord Rawdon. In his official situation, he penned some of the best dispatches that were ever transmitted from an army on service, to the British cabinet. In the domestic circle he was generally esteemed; and, as often as he obtained, he invariably retained, the warmest regards and friendships. No person's company was more coveted than Colonel Barry's, both for his demeanour and general intelligence.

At Taunton, 46, after an afflicting illness of more than twelve months' duration, Mr. Thomas Jacobs, an eminent brewer. The disease of which this amiable man died, was a strictured, or contracted gullet, produced, as appeared on examination after death, by an ulcerated enlargement and induration of the substance of that tube, occupying a space of about three inches, and extending to within a short distance of the upper orifice of the stomach. The whole circumference of the diseased part of the gullet was so disorganized, thickened, and hardened, as to have nearly filled up the cavity in that situation. Scarcely any substantial nutriment had been swallowed for the last twelve-months, during which time liquid sustenance passed the contraction very slowly, and often with great difficulty. Intervals of several days repeatedly occurred, in which the obstruction was so complete, as to cause even all fluids, that were attempted to be swallowed, to be immediately rejected. For the last twenty-

eight days of life, nearly the whole of every article that was taken into the upper part of the gullet was instantly thrown back, so that very little, if any aliment, could have reached the stomach during that long period. The deceased was eminently distinguished for universal kind-heartedness, active benevolence, and an ardent devotion to the true interests of civil liberty. The natural amenity of his disposition, joined to the accredited rectitude of his intentions, deservedly procured him the esteem and confidence of all who intimately knew him, and will justly entitle his memory to sincere and lasting veneration. The long and singularly afflicting illness which terminated his existence was endured with an exemplary fortitude and resignation, and his approaching end was anticipated with a corresponding composure of mind, which he preserved to the latest moment of his life.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Capt. G. Geggatt, of the Madras army, to Miss A. A. Stracham of Weymouth.—Capt. Foss, to Miss Hounsell, both of Bridport.—Alexander Grant, esq. to Mrs. Cowdry, of Frome St. Quintin.

Died.] At Lyme Regis, the Rev. Henry Porter, rector of Springfield, Essex, and Enfield.—At Piddletrenthide, 76, Grace, widow of F. Newman, esq. of Cadbury-house.

DEVONSHIRE.

The distress of the agriculturists of this county is extreme: Sir Matthew Lopez, instead of obtaining 4000*l.* lately received 45*l.* for rents.

Married.] Mr. J. Skinner, to Miss C. Tooze; Mr. E. Force, of North-street, to Miss Westaway, of St. Thomas's: all of Exeter.—George Harris, esq. of Cobourg-place, Plymouth, to Miss M. Sasile, of St. Aubyn-street, Dock.—Mr. J. Weeks, of Barnstaple, to Miss S. Babbage, of Northcot-house, Burrington.—Mr. Rich. Colesworthy, of Honiton, to Miss M. Colesworthy, of Sidmouth.—Capt. Holman, late of the fifty-second regiment, to Miss E. Pidsley, of Crediton.—Mr. Barns, of Plympton, to Miss C. Grigg, of Timpello.—Mr. W. Bowden, to Miss Taprell, both of Ashburton.

Died.] At Exeter, at an advanced age, Mrs. Buller.—On Stepcote-hill, 62, Mrs. Ward, deservedly regretted.—72, Mrs. Margaret Janette Wilson.—71, Mr. Rich. Finch.

At Plymouth, in Cumberland-street, 27, Mrs. Channon.—In Fort-street, 30, Mrs. S. Murphy.—In Duke-street, 24, Mrs. H. Ham.—In Granby-street, 69, Mr. W. Thorn, deservedly regretted.—84, Mr. W. Payne.

At Dock, 21, Mr. H. P. Finemore.

At Stoke, 75, Mrs. A. Williams.—At Stone-

Stone-house, 21, Miss C. Chamberlayne, of Charlton, Kent.—At Ottery St. Mary, 82, Susan, widow of John Guard, esq. deservedly regretted.—At Chudleigh, Mrs. M. Bidgood.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Helston, Mr. J. Trevenen, to Miss F. J. Hill, of Carwythienick.—Mr. J. Cayzer, to Miss E. Carr, both of St. Columb.—Mr. W. Tonkin, jun. to Miss E. Stevens, both of St. Ives.

Died.] At Penzance, 73, Mrs. Carne, wife of Wm. C. esq. deservedly esteemed and regretted.

At Truro, 78, Miss M. Plint.—Mr. J. Gates, deservedly lamented.

At Padstow, 84, Mr. J. Williams, regretted.—At Trenworth, St. Columb, 65, Mrs. Harry.—At Port Looe, T. S. Eastcott, esq.

WALES.

A spirited memorial from the county of Brecon has lately been presented to the First Lord of the Treasury, praying for the retention of the Packet Establishment at Milford.

Married.] Mr. D. Starbuck, to Miss Jenkins, both of Swansea.—Mr. W. Rees, to Miss Evans, both of Haverfordwest.—John Howell Thomas, esq. of Lampeter, to Frances Sarah, daughter of the late Capt. Street, of the 1st Dragoon Guards.—Mr. W. Jones, of Brecon, to Miss E. Bullock, of Springfield-cottage, Bromwich.—William Rigby, esq. of Hawarden, to Miss Thomas, of Chester.—Mr. W. Roberts, of Harkin, near Milford, to Miss Davies, of Newport, Pembrokeshire.

Died.] At Swansea, 42, Mr. G. Williams, greatly respected.

At Brecon, 78, Mary, widow of Walter Churchey, esq. justly respected.

At Haverfordwest, Miss Jane Harries, late of Priskelly, Pembrokeshire.—Mrs. Phillips, widow of George P. esq. deservedly lamented.

At Landaff, Mary, wife of the Rev. Powell Edwards, justly esteemed and regretted.

At Baglan-hall, Griffith Llewelyn, esq. deputy-lieutenant of Glamorganshire, and coroner of the Western division, deservedly lamented.

At Tregose, 79, Edward Thomas, esq.

SCOTLAND.

A meeting of the noblemen, freeholders, justices of the peace, and commissioners of supply, of the county of Lanark, was lately held at Hamilton, to take into consideration the agricultural state of the county, and also for considering the price of labour connected with agriculture, and articles of consumption of the farming interest: the Duke of Hamilton in the chair. The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—That the present unprecedented fall in the price of all agricultural produce, has involved the pro-

prietors and occupiers of lands in the greatest distress, and that its continuation now threatens their total ruin.—That the disproportion betwixt the price of agricultural produce, and the expense of raising it, and betwixt the increased value of the circulating medium, and the burdens chargeable upon land, render the agriculturist unable to pay the rent and taxes, or even to cultivate the soil with any profit to himself.—That, in this state of general calamity, it is desirable that the aggregate opinion of the whole landed interest in Scotland should be ascertained; and, for that purpose, that a general committee, composed of sub-committees from the several counties, should be appointed to assemble at Edinburgh as early as possible.—That a committee should be appointed to draw up forthwith a report, stating the difficulties and distresses of this particular county, and what may occur to them as most necessary to be done to remedy these evils, and that the committee should nominate three or more of their number to meet and deliberate with the general committee at Edinburgh.—That the sub-committee appointed to meet with the general committee in Edinburgh, be requested to communicate to this county the result of their deliberations, and that another meeting be called of this county to take the report of their committee and sub-committee into consideration; and, if judged expedient, to apply to Parliament for relief.

Married.] Mr. J. Croley, to Miss H. Mein, both of Edinburgh.—John Meiklejohn, esq. writer to the signet, to Miss Catherine M'Cullum, of Plewlands.—Mr. R. Greig, to Miss E. Malcolm, of Perth.—At Wester Elchies, Morayshire, Lieut. C. G. M. Skinner, 24th Light Dragoons, to Christina, daughter of the late Robert Grant, esq.

Died.] At Edinburgh, in Albany-street, Mrs. Warrand.—In Charles-street, Mrs. Anne Trailly, widow of James T. esq. of Westove.

At Aberdeen, William Livingston, M.D. professor of Medicine in Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, and physician to Gordon's Hospital.

At St. Mary's Isle, Kirkcudbright, James Wedderburn, esq. solicitor-general for Scotland.

In Elgin, James M'Andrew, esq. formerly of Lisbon.

IRELAND.

Married.] Samuel Lloyd, esq. of Snugborough, county of Cork, to Sophia Fokett, daughter of S. F. Milford.—Patrick Matthews, esq. of Riverstown, near Ardee, to Miss Powderly, of New Hall, county of Louth.

Died.] At Dublin, Hans Hamilton, esq. M.P. for the county of Dublin.—Richard Croker Reid, esq. late of the 3d Garrison

Battalion,

Battalion, deservedly regretted.—In Francis-street, the Rev. John Bearar, an amiable Catholic priest.

At Belfast, 41, Mr. Alex. Stewart.

At Willbrook, Rathfarnham, 67, Capt. Robert Johnston.—96, Lady Hamilton, widow of Sir James Hamilton, of the county of Monaghan.

At Moor-park, county of Cork, the Earl of Mount Cashel; one of the representative peers of Ireland.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Rome, aged 72, Letitia Bonaparte, mother of that distinguished family of emperor, kings, princes, and princesses, who in our time have filled the world with so much renown. Napoleon, distinguished for his filial and fraternal affection as much as for his other virtues, loaded her with riches and distinctions; and her irreprouchable conduct proved her worthy of them. Her piety led her to prefer a residence at Rome, in the bosom of the church to which she was devoted; and here she enjoyed the society of her family after the fall of her third son from his towering elevation. She was immensely rich, leaving 300,000*l.* in legacies, besides her splendid palace and its appurtenances, to her brother, Cardinal Fesch; and a liberal fortune to her grandson, proclaimed Napoleon II. in 1815, but now on his travels.

At Venice, 56, M. Antonio Canova, the modern Phidias; of whom a full notice will be given in an early Number.

At Paris, 71, M. Legendre, one of those mathematicians whose works and improvements have raised the French school to its present eminence; of whom and whose works authentic memoirs will be given in a future Number.

Also, at Paris, Count Berthollet, one of the most eminent chemists of the age; of whom further particulars will be given.

At New York, of the yellow fever, which in this autumn has made great ravages, Abraham Moore, esq. an English barrister, and late Recorder of Rochester.

At Madeira, the Rev. R. Williams, fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and of Bury St. Edmunds.

On his way to Geneva, Alexander Marcet, M.D. F.R.S. Honorary Professor of Chemistry at Geneva, and some years eminent as a physician in Russell-square, and as a man of science in the circles of the British metropolis.

Lately, in the Island of Jamaica, 44, Dr. Samuel Fothergill, for many years a physician of eminence in London, one of the able conductors of the London Medical and Physical Journal, and the writer of several of the Reports of Diseases in this Magazine. Dr. Fothergill was born in Yorkshire, and, after having received the rudiments of his professional education, repaired to Edinburgh, where he graduated, and came to London. He was soon elected physician to the Westminster General Dispensary, the duties of which office he zealously performed for many years; but, his health being impaired by residence in the metropolis, and having suffered several attacks of hæmoptysis, he determined to relinquish his prospects in London, and to seek the restoration of his health by a change of climate. He practised as a physician, with distinguished success, in Jamaica for some years, but was interrupted several times by recurrence of hemorrhage from the lungs; to which, and the debility it occasioned, he at last fell a sacrifice.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. C. is informed that the fulcrum of the Earth and Moon is 26,666 miles from the Earth's centre, their mutual forces being inversely as the squares of their distances from the fulcrum, and not in simple ratio, as has mistakenly been considered, though a difference would not affect the result.—Another Correspondent doubts, in regard to capillary ascent in a vacuum,—a point long since settled.—*R. C.* is also informed, that the litmus is changed by the oxygenating quality of the positive charge,—that alternate increase and decrease in elliptical orbits are pre-supposed, and accord with terrestrial facts,—and that, if elm-bungs are made only of the thickness of the actually immersed cork, they will not approach, though the supposed resistance of the water must in both cases be the same, while the matter is augmented. But neither of these Correspondents have read the Twelve Essays and their addenda, or they would not have asked such questions.

We trust our Readers will do us the justice to notice, that the Map of the New Caledonian Canal is worth, if sold separately, more than the cost of the Number.

As the very able New-England Letters will actually constitute the current Number of the "Journal of Voyages and Travels," we shall forbear to give further extracts in this Miscellany.

We still covet original information from Spain, Greece, and South America.

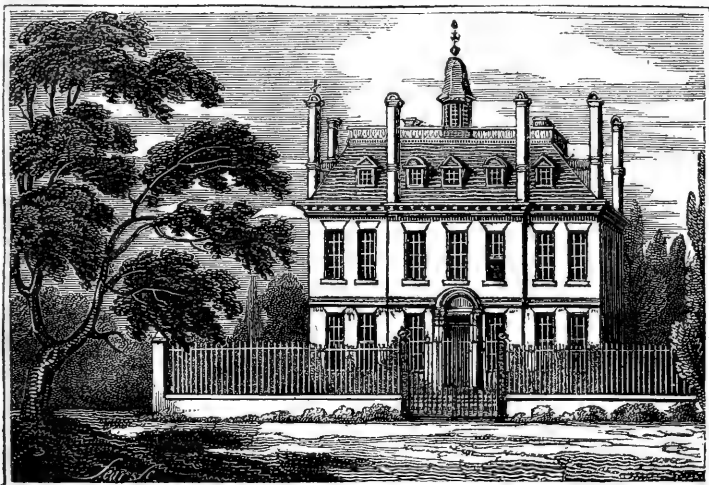
As this Work never stood higher in the public estimation than at the present moment, and as the abortive attempts made to supersede it have served merely as foils, to manifest its superiority,—we hope to be favoured, at the commencement of the New Year, with the usual increase in the number of our Subscribers.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 376.]

JANUARY 1, 1823.

[6 of Vol. 54.



SIR THOMAS ABNEY'S, AT NEWINGTON GREEN, WHERE DR. WATTS
LIVED AND DIED.

It was the good fortune of this amiable man, in 1712, to secure the friendship of Alderman Sir T. Abney; and, being invited to pass a week at his house, he continued there till his death in 1748. Cherished by the knight's family, he enjoyed in the above mansion greater ease and luxury than usually falls to the lot of men of genius. In 1723 he lost his friend by death, but Lady Abney survived the Doctor a year. During this period he wrote those various works, which, for good sense, sound morality, and rational piety, have nothing superior to them in our language, and here he enjoyed the friendship and society of all the eminent men of his time.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from an OFFICER on the EXPEDITION sent to SURVEY the EASTERN COAST of AFRICA; consisting of the PUBLIC SHIPS, LEVEN and BARRACOUTA: dated *Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, July 1822.*

WE arrived here after a tedious passage of five months from England; yet during that time had scarcely any calms, only three or four days foul wind, and, on one occasion alone, a spurt of wind that could be denominated a gale, and that blowing on our quarter. You will ask, then, what could be the cause of detention?

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Why in visiting half the places in the Atlantic, to examine latitudes and longitudes, to ascertain particulars of site, to correct the errors of others as well as our own, and "to make assurance doubly sure," that no latent dangers remain unnoticed to form stumbling blocks to future unwary navigators.

Lisbon, our first destination, we reached very speedily from England, and remained there ten days, getting the rates of going of the chronometers with all possible accuracy; and procuring, I understand, or endeavouring to procure, (for the jealousy of the

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Portuguese

Portuguese on this point is as proverbial as it is selfish and ridiculous,) facilities from the government for our future researches, which will be a good deal in the neighbourhood of several of their settlements. Without such permission we might perhaps be annoyed in many ways; such as being refused provisions, water, and other necessaries; besides being interdicted examining the rivers and bays within their territorial line, though we are too strong to be openly thwarted or interrupted.

Madeira was our next destination, which, besides supplying us with some good wine, also furnished employment to our astronomers. Thence to the islands of Teneriffe, Sal, St. Nicholas, St. Vincent, St. Antonio, St. Jago, and I do not know how many more saints of the popish calendar. At all these places we made observations: my time, indeed, was so wholly occupied during the day, in the endless mazes of astronomical calculation, and so full was my head of chronometers, lunars, sextants, and artificial horizons; of sun, moon, and stars; of the numberless and varied machinery of marine surveying,—that, literally, I can dream of nothing else at night.

From St. Jago we made a long stretch to the Martin Vas rocks, and the solitary island of Trinidad, of which we made a running survey. The latter is a remarkable island, presenting a high and rugged surface, and an iron-bound coast, with some singular rocks; one of which is in the sugar-loaf form, another like a nine-pin, from which it is named, both very striking and lofty: but a greater curiosity than either is a conspicuous natural arch, running through a bluff mass of rock and earth, into which the ocean rushes with considerable noise and violence. The island is little more than eight miles in circumference; towards the centre is a fresh-water lake, containing some fish, round its banks some European and African vegetables run wild from want of cultivation; and in the vicinity a few hogs and goats, also wild, are occasionally shot by those who can once get on shore: but this is commonly a work of no small difficulty, on account of the violence of the surf. Few attempt this, except the weather is very fine, the sea still, and likely to remain so,—for, otherwise, it would be impossible for any but a courageous and very

dextrous swimmer to get off: I have, however, met with some friends and several seamen who have passed many days on the island. American whalers, or skinning-ships, as they are called, were formerly accustomed to leave part of their crews here to kill seals, while the ships, for weeks and months together, proceeded elsewhere to complete their cargoes; and these hardy residents were often reduced to the extremity of distress, by bad weather, or other causes, preventing their associates from arriving at the stipulated time. During a cruise of Sir James Yeo off this island, some years ago, in the *Confiance*, he observed three men in this forlorn condition on the rocks, and lost no time in proceeding himself in one of the cutters to their relief; but found it impossible to effect a landing, or even to approach tolerably near the shore. The men were clad wholly in skins, and seemed, as well as they could distinguish signs, to be in great distress. One of their most expressive indications was holding up a musket with the muzzle toward the ground, which Sir James aptly interpreted to signify want of ammunition, and returned on board for some small barrels of gunpowder,—two of which, being attempted to be floated on shore, were dashed to pieces against the rocks; the third fortunately succeeded, and thus supplied the greatest wants of these miserable Crusoes.

Rio de Janeiro formed our next resting-place; a beautiful harbour,—a large and populous city (about 120,000 inhabitants),—the seat of government of Brazil,—a fine country—great trade,—and an infinite variety of all the richest productions of nature, mineral, vegetable, and animal. I was sometimes lost in surprise here at the expanse of fresh water, the numbers of little green islands with which it is studded, and the picturesque beauty of the scenery. Such a country never was made to be subservient to another; and I am much mistaken if it will long be so. Portugal has always treated her, not like a mother, but a most ungracious step-mother; compared with which, the behaviour of England to her American colonies, was extreme kindness, indulgence, and affection. The Prince Regent, it was generally whispered among the English merchants with whom we were intimate, is irrevocably linked with the destinies of the country: he

is a Brazilian, in fact, they say; and we have had proof that he is so in externals. It is even hinted that measures are taken for a formal separation. * * * * *

Were I to give an opinion, I should say they were right; otherwise the people cannot do justice to themselves. A perfect and equal union is perhaps unexceptionable; but a union where all the power and profit, and other advantages, are restricted to one party alone, cannot, in the nature of things,—and indeed ought not,—to exist.

I naturally learned much of the public sentiment, from being there six weeks, and associating much with those who understand it, and pretend to some intimacy with what is going on. Our long detention proceeded from the delays incident to the purchase of a tender, for the purpose of scouring the bays, rivers, and shallows, on the African coast; to sound the way for the larger ships; and at the same time give more accommodation and comfort, and preservation to the health, of the seamen, than could possibly be effected in open boats; it being well known that exposure to the sun, rain, and night-dews, is the chief source of disease within the tropics. Nor, indeed, is it practicable to use the instruments of surveying with steadiness, or work the calculations with ease or accuracy, within the cribbed-up compass of a ship's boat. The craft now substituted is of American structure, drawing only six feet water when laden, 140 tons burden, lately called the *Braganza* of New York, but now his Majesty's brigantine *Cockburn*. She was built for a steam-vessel, in which capacity she was acting at the time of purchase; and, being totally without keel, has proved very leewardly, when on a wind, during our passage from Rio hither, but sails extremely well free. Another good quality is being an excellent sea-boat; I have rarely seen better. In crossing the Atlantic, the heavy swell caused the *Leven*, a clumsy awkward vessel, to roll gun-wales in, and the *Barracouta* little better; while in the *Cockburn* the dinner paraphernalia remained nearly as steadily on the table as if at anchor. This I mainly attribute to her great beam (breadth), which is twenty-four feet, equal to that of the *Barracouta*, though above one hundred tons less

in burden. In this respect I am satisfied that all our men-of-war, particularly of the smaller class, are deficient. Some alarm occurred during a breeze on the passage over, when she made four feet water an hour; but, being iron-fastened and doubled, part of the latter of which had come off on the larboard side, along with some ill-stopped plug-holes in the bottom, explained the cause, which was therefore soon rectified. She is soon to be hauled up in the dock-yard here, and a keel put on, when she will be a useful craft, admirably adapted for her work.

I have been looking round here as you desired. This is a tolerably good anchorage for about a dozen sail of the line, but not for a large number; and is but little adapted for the repair of shipping, when there is any thing the matter below the water line. In this respect the Cape is miserably deficient, there being no dock nearer than Bombay. Table Bay, on the other side of the peninsula,—where traders, intending to discharge their cargoes, are obliged to anchor, from being in the vicinity of Cape Town,—is likewise a wild open anchorage, totally displeasing to a nautical eye, which instinctively looks around for shelter and security from the elements, as a soldier for points of strength, or a painter for the picturesque. The naval arsenal used to be there, but about nine years ago was removed hither. Of its insecurity we have just had an instance. The *Cygnets* sloop of war sailed hence a few days back with military stores to be discharged; a gale of wind at north-west came on, made her part one cable, with the loss of several men, and drove two merchantmen on shore, which are quite wrecks, with the destruction of their cargoes, and also some lives.

The country around this place is of an indifferent character; rock, and pebble, and sand, constitute some of the chief ingredients; not but there are a few tolerable farms in the neighbourhood, though scattered and isolated amid unproductive land. The little that is good is high in price; a farmer, therefore, has no business here: but it is different with mechanics. Cape Town, I think, affords a good opening for this class, there being few but slaves, who are not the most expert at their work. Labour also is high; beef and mutton about three

three pence a pound; wine very reasonable; spirits dog-cheap; pigs, poultry, milk, and butter, dear; bread abundant and cheap; furniture, wool-len clothing, hats, boots, shoes, and every article of European produce or manufacture, very high; nor are the wares of India, notwithstanding this is the half-way house, much more moderate in price.

Of the new colonies or settlements, situated about 600 miles or more to the eastward, I dread to say any thing,—for I can say nothing that is favourable in regard to their present state; while it would be gross injustice to insinuate that they will not ultimately succeed. This, for many reasons which it would be tedious to detail here, and for which indeed I have not time, I firmly believe. There seems to be a fatality attending the establishment of all new colonies, and these have not escaped the common lot. The elements have fought against them. Nearly three successive seasons have passed over their heads without a crop. Such a thing was never known here before, and probably never may again, at least till they are better provided against it; and we know that such an event in Europe would be productive of quite as much distress. As a faithful chronicler, however, of what is passing before me, I must add, that within the last two or three weeks several of the most steady and determined tenants of the locations have quitted them in despair, their money and patience exhausted, and come hither for a passage to Europe. Many others are daily expected. Notwithstanding all this, my opinion remains unchanged; the impulse is given, and the result is undoubted,—for I know something of these matters; and it is certain that the land they occupy, if only moderately cultivated and favoured with rain, is equal or superior to any other in the colony. But you have no idea what a band of settlers is in a new establishment. An assemblage of wild beasts let loose from a menagerie is just as reasonable, and, I may add, as governable. They have never calculated on the difficulties, never thought upon the privations, incident to their new state. Many of these people have been cockneys, the most helpless and querulous of the whole, and the female part, particularly, out of all patience, because comforts, the fruit

of advanced society and long-established institutions, are not at hand. The difficulties, manners, and modes of life, are all new and strange, and uncouth perhaps, to an English farmer; and what then must they be to a delicate or enervated weaver or cotton-spinner?

We proceed hence, in a fortnight or three weeks, upon what should rather be termed a voyage of discovery than of mere survey; for many places on the eastern coast have not once been visited (except by the Portuguese, who keep their knowledge to themselves,) since the time of Vasco de Gama. An immense track of coast lies before us; the difficulties of examination may be considerable, but in our eyes seem nothing, accustomed as we are to a life of shifts, and a constant contention with difficulties. Government has liberally supplied us with every thing necessary for the service; and the officers, in addition, have laid out large sums in furthering the objects of science.

The *Leven* mounts twenty-six guns, has a flush deck, three lieutenants, all good surveyors, seventeen midshipmen, and about one hundred men: Capt. W. F. Owen is a smart officer, an able seaman, and a very superior mathematician. The *Barracouta* is a ten-gun brig, a useful class of vessel, sails infinitely better than the *Leven*, and is similarly provided with expert officers; Capt. Cutfield being a commander of some standing.

There are different opinions as to the probable time the examination will occupy. Three years is the limited time for men-of-war to be away from England during peace; but my own opinion is, that we shall not be able to go over half the ground in that time. Nearly the whole of the country inward from the coast-line, is unknown; and I think the interests of geography and commerce require that this should be explored to some distance, whenever the temper of the natives, or other favourable circumstances, permit. Many of the rivers which fall into the sea on the coast, offer considerable facilities for this purpose. They are not in general very capacious; but much more so than is generally imagined by those who have not paid particular attention to the subject; more than a dozen under my eye, in the books at this moment, having from three to seven and eight fathoms wa-
ter,

ter, fifteen and twenty miles inland, though wholly, or almost wholly, unnoticed by the charts. Our boats, which are numerous and well appointed, have been fitted with a view to this object. It is one, however, that requires time; and we are rather fearful of being hurried. The first point in view is the coast of this colony, as more immediately connected with the situations and capacities of the new settlements. The next, the mouth of Rio d'Infanta, or the Great Fish River; the third, the Reiskamma, according to the native name, or, in the old charts, St. Christopher's River, about thirty miles beyond the former, and situated in what is called properly, "the Kaffer country." Near this spot, better than twenty years ago, the Hercules, an American ship, was wrecked, the crew suffering almost incredible hardships before they reached the colonial territory. The natives whom they fell in with behaved much better than could be expected from all preceding accounts; farther eastward, however, they are well known to be fierce and treacherous, characteristics which become more marked, particularly in the people of the coast, till within a short distance of the dependencies of Mosambique. By some this is attributed to the kidnapping system formerly prevailing here, during the active existence of the slave trade, when it is pretty well known that the natives were decoyed on-board, secured in irons, and afterwards villanously sold as slaves.

We have likewise some very important points in hydrography to ascertain. It is well known there are several real or alleged shoals, two or three degrees to the southward of the Cape, on which it is believed that some of the Indiamen, which have been missing at different times in these seas, were lost. The chief are the Slot Van Capelle and the Telemaque, so named from the Dutch and French ships that discovered them; but, as other vessels have passed over, or near, the reported site of these dangers without meeting them, doubts have been started of their actual existence. The affirmative evidence is however very strong; so circumstantial, indeed, as to require a more than ordinary portion of incredulity to disbelieve; but there is as little doubt that, from

errors in longitude, they are not in the spot originally stated.

The Telemaque is particularly an object of apprehension, from lying in the direct track of the summer-passage to India. Since we have been in this bay, some further evidence has transpired, which, from the vast amount of property, and the number of valuable lives constantly at stake in the intercourse between India and Europe, ought to be widely known. A lieutenant in the navy, whose name I do not at the moment recollect, commanding a merchantman, declares that he lately passed over it (or some other) in a gale, not far from the alleged site, but was too much alarmed, and his vessel going too fast, to think of sounding,—the sea running on it he stated as truly dreadful; so that, had not the ship been light, she would probably not have lived. His majesty's ship Menai is also stated to have seen it, but did not dare approach. His majesty's brig of war Heron, in standing to the southward, is said to have distinctly seen something of the same nature, or at least a frightful breaking sea, about five miles in extent, near the reputed site of the Telemaque; and, meaning to sound, was deterred from the measure by finding a current urging them toward the danger at the rate of five miles an hour. The hatches were instantly battened down, and, a strong breeze prevailing, they made sail, glad to get off without farther inquiry. Some of the officers believe this to be a kind of *race*, rather than a shoal. I am not of that opinion. We know of no such race in the ocean without there being broken ground to give it existence; the water was also discoloured. It is also believed that, if actually a shoal, there is six or seven fathoms on it, which agrees with the original French discoverer's statement; the subject is of interest to science, and the particulars will no doubt be transmitted to Europe. * * *

These particulars have cost me many hours from sleep: Mr. ———, who goes home in a transport, has kindly promised to deliver them. Should our investigation extend to Madagascar, which I have not yet understood, a new field will be open to enquiry. This is a magnificent island, abounding in natural wealth of every description; yet, except St. Augustine's,

Augustine's bay on the south-western shore, and Tamatave and Antongil bay on the eastern, scarcely any part is known to English shipping,—the French being the only power that resorted thither till Mauritius came into our possession. Since that time we have, though very slowly, gained a footing; and the king of the eastern division of the island is now friendly, though sufficiently jealous of the encroaching spirit of Europeans. The many attempts made by France to acquire the entire sovereignty of the island are not forgotten. But the fierce, warlike, and predatory, spirit of the people, gives great facilities for the slave-trade to the flesh-dealers of Mauritius and Bourbon. A gentleman, lately arrived thence, stated to a friend of mine here, that he was privately informed of four or five cargoes being landed there within a very short space of time.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE ALTERNATION OF THE COLOURS OF CERTAIN FIXED STARS; by DR. T. FORSTER, F.L.S. member of the ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

THE alternation of the colours of the light of certain stars does not appear to me to have sufficiently engaged the attention of astronomers; and it is with a view to excite enquiry into its cause that I am induced to offer the following observations.

Some years ago, on looking towards the constellation of the Scorpion, I observed a remarkable changing of colour in Antares: for a second or two of time it appeared of a deep crimson colour, then of a whitish colour; then the crimson was resumed, and so on at alternating periods. Sometimes every other twinkle (if I may be allowed the expression,) showed the red colour, while the alternating twinkle appeared of the ordinary colour of star-light.

What is commonly called the twinkling of a star seems to be an apparent fit of dilatation and increased brilliancy, rapidly succeeded by the opposite state of apparent contraction of surface and dulness. I have observed, also, that the twinkles are of longer or shorter duration, at different times: now, in general, the crimson light I allude to occurs in every other dilatation, but sometimes only in every third, and at other times quite irregu-

larly: moreover, it lasts longer sometimes than at others, and scarcely ever exceeds two seconds of time at once.

I have formerly published accounts of this phenomenon in the Journals, and have ascribed it to some sort of change in the star itself, or to a revolution round its axis, whereby different coloured portions of the sphere are presented to us: but this explanation vanishes on a moment's reflection; and I am inclined to ascribe it to some atmospheric cause. I have sometimes thought that the upper portions of the atmosphere might have some undulatory motion, and that the alternating colour might be produced by its refractive powers: for the atmosphere, in this case, acting as an imperfect prism, might present different colours, according to the varying inclinations of its wavy surface. I have thought, too, that portions of the aqueous atmosphere, possessing different refractive powers, might be transmitted downwards in dew, or that there might be some other unknown motion in the real air, which might cause the appearance. Antares, Betelgeus, Aldebaran, and other red stars, show this change of colours very strongly, particularly the former; while Sirius, and the light stars, scarcely present any alternation of colour. This may in either case be owing to the different composition of their light, which would materially influence the refracted spectrum. Collateral experiments, and the mere appearance of stars in chromatic telescopes, tend to prove that the light of different celestial bodies is differently composed.

Some interesting observations on the Dispersive Power of the Atmosphere, published a few years ago by Mr. Stephen Lee, contain an account of the composition of the light of some of the principal stars; and no one can reflect on the influence which all the above varieties must have on tables of refraction, without at once seeing the utility of multiplying and correcting observations on it.

Additional observations are still wanting to explain the cause of these phenomena; but I shall still be excused, I trust, in the absence of more matured and extended observations, for this imperfect attempt to excite the attention of philosophers to facts, which

which seem calculated to produce an important influence on many of our most useful astronomical calculations.

Hartfield, East Grinstead;

Nov. 18, 1822.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ELUCIDATIONS of PORTIONS of ENGLISH HISTORY, *improperly* REPRESENTED in our GENERAL HISTORIES.

IT is time that history should occupy itself with the mass of mankind; that the sufferings of the many should occupy its sympathies, as well as the usurpations of the few; that the sorrows of the oppressed should be recorded as well as the triumphs of the oppressor; that the unobtrusive virtue, the generous aspirations of those who have sought no fame, and have seldom found a chronicler, should be dug out of that grave of oblivion, where they have reposed for ages. The people are entitled to an historian. This task may perhaps be thankless,—for the people have little with which they can reward, nothing with which they can delude, or with which they can corrupt. He who celebrates them will not perhaps receive their eulogies: the reward of his labour will be the labour itself.

Who would believe, after reading the modern historians of England, that the struggle between the Normans and the Saxons was continued for centuries; they represent the conquest as little more than a change of dynasty; and pass from Harold to William the Conqueror as a trifling transition. They knew not, when they blended Normans and Saxons, conquerors and conquered, into one general mass, that the inhabitants of England were divided into two classes, as distinct as the Greeks (Heaven help them!) and the Turks of the Morea,—with different languages, customs, and affections. On one side scorn, insolence, tyranny, cruelty; on the other hatred, and misery, and repressed revenge. The writer is proud to be of Saxon origin: he believes that almost every thing that is good in our institutions and our habits has been the legacy of our English forefathers; and that all that degrades us, all that has broken the bonds between man and man,—hereditary aristocracy, factitious dignity, and their calamitous appendages,—are mainly due to those Norman bandits, who covered “our old England” with blood and tears.

On this particular point of historical

research, the way has been cleared by the admirable author of “Ivanhoe.” He is the historian of the people: his vivid portraiture of Saxons and Normans must have awakened sensibilities unknown till now. What he has done for a few isolated individuals,—admirable personifications of their separate races,—it is proposed to do for the great mass of society. The Anglo-Saxons did not submit like willing slaves and cowards to the Normans: they opposed resistance while they had the means of resistance; and, when they fell, they themselves cherished, and they handed down to their children, that love of their country, and of their country’s independence, and that hatred of the foreign usurpers who possessed their soil, which, though gradually extinguished, as the progress of time blended the oppressed with the oppressors, served as a rallying point of union and of sympathy; and proved that, though unfortunate and trampled on, they were neither base nor worthless,—*Ils étaient avilis, ils n’étaient pas vils.*

History of the Invasion of England by the Normans in the Eleventh Century, and the Consequences of that Invasion down to the Thirteenth.

Thus lot won England the sole of Norman lie
That among us wereth yet and shulleth evermo:
Of Normans beth thys Leymen that beth in this lond
And the lowe men of Saxons.

Robert of Glouster’s Chronicle.

FIRST EXTRACT.

While the citizens of London, with Edgar, their newly appointed king, some chiefs, and bishops, made themselves ready,—perhaps with too little activity,—to march against the enemy, the latter crossed the Thames at Wallingford, in the county of Berks. Five hundred horsemen advanced in sight of the city of London, dispersed a body of Saxons, which opposed their progress, and burnt all the edifices on the northern bank of the Thames.* A yet more numerous band forced its way into the city, and covered the streets and public places with the dead bodies of the citizens.† The headquarters of the conqueror were then at Berkhamstead. King Edgar, Edwin and Morkar, his brothers, Elred archbishop of York, Stigand arch-

* Cremantes quidquid edificiorum citra flumen invenere (Ex Gest. Guill. Daw.

† Civium plurima funera. (Will. Ganteticensis.)

bishop of Canterbury, Wulfstan bishop of Worcester, and the principal men of London,*—humiliated by misfortune,—hastened to the camp of the stranger, took the oath of peace, and delivered to him their hostages. They received, in return, promises of kindness and protection,† which were fulfilled by the general devastation which accompanied the march of William towards the capital. †He sent to his friend, to his auxiliary of Rome, the spoils of the rich churches and edifices, consisting of large sums of money, magnificent vases, and ornaments of gold, with the standard of Harold, over which that of the successor of St. Peter had just triumphed.‡

William availed himself of the booty, pillaged in his march upon London, to render the trembling Saxons more submissive. By money he made men traitors, and by terror he made them vile;§ and the Saxon patriots soon found that their ranks were polluted by the presence of recreants. It seems that William consulted his Norman and French chiefs as to the best means of consolidating and completing his conquests, and one of them, Aimery de Thouars, an Aquitain by nation, gave him the ingenious advice to cause himself, above all, to be proclaimed king by the small band of Saxons whom he had succeeded to alarm and to corrupt.¶ The Norman was pleased with this counsel, and he summoned Stigand, the archbishop of Canterbury, who had taken the oath of peace, to anoint him in Westminster Abbey,** where it had long been the custom to anoint the kings of England: Stigand refused to give his benediction to a man covered with the blood of his fellows, the invader and

destroyer of their rights;† but Elred archbishop of York, timid and cautious, who saw (as the old historians relate,) that there was no opposing the current of events, nor that Divine Will which makes and unmakes authority,‡ consented to perform this office towards the threatening stranger. The church was prepared as in those days when the free suffrages of the best men of England‡ summoned the king of their choice|| to receive the investiture of the power they confided to him; but this previous election,—without which the claim to be a king could be but a vain mockery, a bitter insult of strength towards weakness,—this election did not take place for the Norman duke. He left his camp of strangers, and marched through their triple ranks towards the Abbey, where a few timid Saxons awaited him, who put on, indeed, an unembarrassed countenance, and an appearance of freedom in their base and servile office. All the avenues of the church to a great distance, the squares and streets of the city, were covered with armed soldiers.§ Two hundred and sixty military chiefs, the staff of the conquerors, entered the Abbey with their leader.¶ The ceremony began; and the Bishop of Bayeux enquired, in the French language, whether the Normans were of opinion that their leader should assume the title of King of the English; on which the Archbishop of York appealed to the English, in the Saxon language, to decide whether they would have the Norman for their king. Violent acclamations burst from the church, which vibrated through the gates, and reached the horsemen who were stationed in the neighbouring streets. They imagined these cries were cries of alarm, and in their fury they set fire to the surrounding houses, whose inhabitants they massacred. Others rushed towards the church, which the flames had nearly reached.

(To be continued in our next.)

* And ealle tha bestan men of Lundene. (Frag. of a Saxon Chronicle, published by Ehyr.)

† Promisit quod fidus dominus (hold Llaford) esset.

‡ Alramen fusena elle fassarunt omne quod persiarsibant. (Ib.)

§ Ecclesiæ Romanæ St. Petri in auro et argento ultrâ quam credibili sit. (Guil. Pict.)

¶ Dolo et pecunia corrumpo. (Will. Malm.)

¶ Aymericus Thoarcensis, nbi regnare cæperit, rebellem quamque minus ansurum. (Guil. Pict.)

** In Basilico S. Petri quæ Westmonasterium nominatur. (Ord. Vid.)

* Viro cruento et alieni jurie inofore. (Guil. Henb.)

† Cedendum esse tempori et divinæ non resistendum ordinationi. (Sax. Brompton.)

‡ Bestan men. (Chr. Sax.)

§ Eall folc yeacas Eadward to cyng. (Chr. Sax.)

¶ Guill. Pict. 206.

¶ Monas. Ang. 11, 220.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OFFICIAL RETURN of the POPULATION of the TOWNS of GREAT BRITAIN in 1821
containing above 2,000 Inhabitants.

ABERDEEN 44,796	Bungay 3,290	Dudley (Town and Parish) 18,211	Horsham 4,575
Abergavenny 3,338	Burslem 9,699	Dumbarton 3,481	Huddersfield 13,284
Aberystwith 4,059	Burton-upon- Trent 6,700	Dumfries .. 11,052	Hull, with Sculcoates 39,040
Abingdon .. 5,137	Bury (Lan- cashire) .. 10,583	Dunbar 5,272	Huntingdon 2,806
Alcester 2,229	Bury St. Ed- munds 9,999	Dunfermline 13,681	Hythe 2,181
Alwick 5,927	Calne 4,549	Durham 9,822	Ilminster .. 2,156
Alton 2,499	Cambridge 14,142	Eastbourne 2,607	Inverkeithing 2,512
Alverstone .. 4,788	Campbeltown 6,445	Edinburgh 138,235	Inverness ... 12,264
Andover 4,123	Canterbury 12,745	Edmonton .. 7,900	Ipswich 17,186
Annan 4,486	Cardiff 3,521	Egham 3,616	Isleworth .. 5,269
Arbroath .. 5,817	Cardigan .. 2,397	Elgin 5,308	Jedburgh .. 5,251
Arundel 2,511	Carlisle ... 15,476	Ellesmere .. 6,056	Keighley ... 9,223
Ashborne .. 4,708	Carmarthen 8,906	Ely 5,079	Kelso 4,860
Ashburton .. 3,403	Carnarvon .. 5,788	Enfield 3,227	Kendal 8,984
Ashby-de-la- Zouch 3,937	Chatham and Rochester 24,063	Epsom 2,890	Kenilworth 2,577
Ashford 7,743	Cheadle 3,862	Evesham ... 3,487	Kettering .. 3,668
Ashton-under- Lyne 9,222	Chelmsford 4,994	Exeter 23,479	Kiddermin- ster 10,709
Aylesbury .. 4,400	Cheltenham 13,396	Falmouth .. 4,392	Kinghorn ... 2,443
Ayr 7,455	Chepstow .. 3,008	Fareham .. 3,677	King's Norton 3,651
Banbury 3,396	Chertsey ... 4,279	Farnham .. 3,132	Kingston ... 4,908
Banff 3,855	Cheshunt .. 4,376	Faversham .. 3,919	Kirkaldy .. 4,452
Bangor 3,579	Chester 19,949	Folkestone .. 3,989	Kirkwall ... 2,212
Barnesley .. 8,284	Chesterfield 5,077	Forfar 5,897	Knaresbro' .. 5,283
Barnstaple .. 5,079	Chichester .. 7,362	Forres 3,540	Lanark 7,085
Basingstoke 3,165	Chippenhams 3,201	Framlingham 2,327	Lancaster .. 10,144
Bath 36,811	Chipping Nor- ton 2,266	Frome 12,411	Launceston 2,183
Battersea .. 4,992	Chiswick ... 4,236	Fulham 6,492	Leamington Priors 2,183
Battle 2,852	Christchurch 4,644	Gainsborough 5,893	Ledbury 3,421
Beaumaris .. 2,205	Cirencester 4,987	Glasgow ... 147,043	Leeds (Town & Liberty) 83,796
Beccles 3,493	Clapham ... 7,151	Gloucester .. 9,744	Leicester .. 30,125
Bedford 5,466	Clitheroe ... 3,213	Godalming .. 4,098	Leominster 3,651
Bedminster 7,979	Cockermouth 3,790	Grantham .. 9,394	Leurick 2,224
Berwick 8,723	Colchester .. 14,016	Gravesend .. 3,814	Lewes 7,083
Beverley .. 7,503	Corsham ... 2,727	Greenwich .. 20,712	Lewisham ... 8,185
Birmingham 106,722	Coventry ... 21,242	Grimby 3,064	Lichfield ... 6,075
Bishop Stort- ford 3,358	Cranbrook .. 3,683	Grinstead, East 3,153	Lidford 6,075
Bishop Wear- mouth 9,477	Crediton ... 5,515	Guildford .. 3,161	Lincoln ... 10,367
Blackburn .. 21,940	Croydon ... 9,254	Haddington 5,255	Linthgow .. 3,112
Blandford .. 2,643	Cuckfield .. 2,385	Hales Owen 10,946	Liverpool .. 118,972
Bodmin 2,902	Cupar 5,892	Halesworth 2,166	Liskeard ... 2,423
Bolton 22,037	Darlington .. 5,750	Halifax 12,628	Lochmaben 2,651
Boston 10,573	Dartford ... 3,593	Hammersmith 8,809	London .. 1,225,694
Bradford (Wilts) .. 3,760	Daventry .. 3,326	Hampstead 7,263	Loughborough 7,365
Do. (York) 13,064	Deal 6,811	Harrow 3,017	Louth 6,012
Brandon ... 1,770	Denbigh ... 3,195	Harwich ... 4,010	Lowestoft .. 3,675
Brechin 5,906	Deptford .. 19,862	Hastings ... 5,085	Ludlow 4,820
Brecon 4,193	Derby 17,423	Hatfield ... 3,215	Lutterworth 2,102
Bridgnorth .. 4,345	Devizes 4,208	Haverford, West 4,055	Lyme Regis 2,269
Bridgewater .. 6,155	Dewsbury .. 6,380	Hawick 4,387	Lymington .. 3,164
Bridlington 4,275	Diss 2,764	Heaton Norris 6,958	Lynn 12,253
Bridport ... 3,742	Dolgelly ... 3,588	Helston 2,671	Macclesfield 17,746
Brighthelm- ston 24,429	Doncaster .. 8,544	Hemel-Hemp- stead ... 3,962	Maidstone 12,508
Bristol 87,779	Dorchester 2,743	Henley, Oxon. 3,509	Maldon 3,198
Bromley ... 3,147	Dorking 3,812	Hereford .. 9,090	Malton, New 4,005
Bromwich, West 9,505	Douglas ... 6,054	Hertford .. 4,265	Manchester and Salford ... 133,788
Bromsgrove 7,519	Dover 10,327	Hinckley .. 4,216	Mansfield .. 7,861
Buckingham 3,405	Downton .. 3,114	Hitchin ... 4,486	Margate ... 7,843
	Droitwich .. 2,176	Holyhead ... 4,071	Marlborough 3,038
		Honiton ... 3,296	Melford 2,288
			Melksham .. 4,765
			Melton

Melton Mowbray..... 2,815	Preston 24,575	St. German's 2,404	Uttoxeter .. 4,658
Middleton .. 5,809	Putney 3,394	St. Neot's .. 2,272	Uxbridge .. 2,750
Mildenhall .. 2,974	Radnor 2,186	St. Peter Port (Guernsey) 11,173	Wakefield .. 10,764
Mitcham.... 4,453	Ramsgate .. 6,031	Stafford 5,736	Wallingford 2,093
Monmouth.. 4,164	Reading 12,867	Stamford ... 5,050	Walsall 11,914
Montrose .. 10,388	Reigate 2,961	Stirling 7,113	Waltham Ab- bey 2,997
Morpeth.... 3,415	Renfrew 2,646	Stockton.... 5,006	Wandsworth 6,702
Nairn 3,228	Retford, East 2,465	Stowmarket 2,252	Ware 3,844
Newark 8,084	Richmond (Surrey) .. 5,994	Stranraer .. 2,463	Warminster 5,612
Newbury .. 5,347	Richmond (York) .. 3,546	Stratford-upon-Avon 3,069	Warrington 13,570
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with Gateshead 46,948	Rickmansworth 3,940	Stroud (Gloucester).... 7,097	Warwick .. 8,235
Newcastle-under-Lyne.. 7,031	Ripon 4,563	Sudbury 3,950	Wednesbury 6,471
Newport (Isle of Wight) 4,059	Rochdale .. 13,453	Sunderland 14,725	Wellington (Salop)..... 8,396
North Allerton 2,626	Romford 3,777	Sutton (Notts) 3,943	Wellington (Somerset) .. 4,170
Northampton 10,793	Romsey 5,128	Sutton Coldfield..... 3,466	Wells (Norf.) 2,950
Norwich.... 50,288	Rotherham.. 3,518	Swaffham .. 2,836	— (Somerset)..... 5,888
Nottingham 40,415	Rothsay .. 4,107	Swansea 10,255	Westbury .. 2,117
Oldham 21,662	Rugby 2,300	Tain 2,861	Weymouth & Melcombe Regis 6,622
Ormskirk .. 3,838	Rutherglen 4,091	Tamworth .. 8,921	Whitby 8,697
Oswestry .. 3,910	Rye 3,599	Taunton 8,534	Whitchurch 5,489
Otley 3,065	Saffron Walden 4,154	Tavistock .. 5,483	Whitchaven 12,433
Oundle 2,150	Salisbury .. 8,763	Tenterden .. 3,259	Whithorn .. 2,361
Oxford 16,364	Sandwich .. 2,912	Tewkesbury 4,962	Wick 6,713
Paisley 28,000	Scarborough 8,188	Thame..... 2,479	Wigan..... 17,716
Peebles 2,701	Selby 4,097	Thetford.... 2,922	Wigtown .. 2,042
Pembroke .. 4,925	Selkirk 2,696	Thirsk..... 2,533	Wilton 2,058
Penryn 2,933	Seven Oaks 2,144	Thurso 4,045	Winchester.. 7,739
Penzance .. 5,224	Shaftesbury 2,903	Tiverton.... 8,631	Windsor ... 5,698
Perth 19,068	Sieffield.... 42,157	Tonbridge .. 7,406	Winsey 2,827
Peterborough 8,558	Shepton Mallet 5,021	Totness 3,128	Wolverhampton 18,380
Peterhead .. 4,783	Sherborne .. 3,622	Tottenham.. 5,812	Woodbridge 4,060
Petworth .. 2,781	Shields, North 8,205	Towcester .. 2,554	Woolwich .. 17,008
Pickering .. 2,746	Shoreham, New 1,047	Tregoney .. 1,035	Worcester .. 17,023
Plymouth .. 61,212	Shrewsbury 19,602	Trowbridge 9,545	Workshop .. 4,567
Pontefract .. 4,447	Skipton 3,411	Truro (borough only) 2,712	Yarmouth .. 18,040
Pool (Montg.) 1,255	Southampton 13,353	Tweedmouth 4,675	Yeovil..... 4,655
Poole (Dorsetshire) .. 6,390	Southwell .. 3,051	Twickenham 4,206	York 20,787
Portsmouth, with Gosport 51,832	Spalding.... 5,207	Tynemouth 9,454	
Prescot 4,468	St. Alban's.. 4,472	Ulverstone .. 4,315	
	St. Andrew's 4,899	Upton-upon-Severn .. 2,319	
	St. Austell .. 6,175		

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE pages in the Monthly Magazine being open to receive communications respecting every useful discovery which can tend to ameliorate the moral and physical condition of mankind, has often been the means of doing much good. If on any occasion individuals, from ignorance or improper motives, have made false statements, the evil to society has been obviated, by its pages being open to their contradiction. This remark is made in consequence of a communication, dated Cullum-street, in your last Magazine, respecting what is called the medicinal well at Coomb Farm, in the neighbourhood of King-

ston, which is described "as possessing the most surprising qualities as a remedy against that distressing and severe malady, the stone in the bladder." The writer adds, "that the astonishing cure which it has effected in the case of Mr. Samuel Jackson, the great currier in Little Windmill-street, merits that its restorative and sanative powers should be more universally diffused:" and "that he is now, after *two years'* trial, completely cured, and that he is as free from stone or gravel as any personage in the kingdom."

Feeling deeply interested in whatever concerned so respectable a gentleman, and so useful a magistrate and governor of this parish, I caused enquiry

enquiry to be made of himself by a mutual friend; and the result is, from Mr. Jackson's own mouth, that he has indeed been making use of the water, and still does so, but that he is unable to say that he has derived any benefit; and, within the last fortnight, has suffered as much agony from the stone as ever he did in his life. It will be useless, therefore, for any person to remove to Kingston, to put himself under the faculty there, in expectation of being relieved, under *their advice*, by the well of Coomb Farm.

Whoever is in the least acquainted with the nature of the urinary calculi, and how seldom they yield to the most powerful solvents that can with safety be introduced into the bladder, by the stomach or by the urethra, will not very readily believe that water, so "refined and filtered by the hand of Nature" as this is said to be, can be productive of even the smallest benefit. M.

St. James's.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING frequently observed the interest you take in any proposition likely to improve the condition of the poor, I am induced to offer the following remarks for insertion (should you deem them worthy,) in your valuable Magazine. I have often thought that the plan generally pursued by overseers, select vestries, and guardian boards, towards the poor who are able to work, so far from being beneficial to the parish, is extremely injurious; for, instead of supporting them, and enabling them to contend against the attempts of their employers to reduce their wages to such a scale as will scarcely afford them a bare subsistence, they generally make common cause with the latter; and, by this means, not only reduce the labourer to the brink of destruction, but bring the price of labour so low, that every man who has a family dependant upon his bodily exertions alone, is quite unable to support them without assistance from the poor's rate.

The evil of this system was exhibited in a strong light at the end of last month, by the application of five men from Woodstock, in Kent, where they all had families, to L. B. Allen, esq. the magistrate at Union Hall, requesting that he would interfere in their behalf, as they were reduced to the greatest

distress by an arrangement between the overseers and farmers, which had thrown every labouring man out of employ who did not obtain a ticket from an overseer, appointing him, for a certain number of days, to work with a particular farmer. It appeared that, when any one applied to the overseers for relief, instead of giving money they handed a ticket, directed to some farmer in league with them, desiring him to employ the bearer for the number of days specified, and at a rate of wages also mentioned on the ticket, the amount of which would be deducted from his poor rate.* The rate of wages never exceeded one shilling and eight pence per day for men with the largest families, one shilling and four-pence was the general rate for married men whose families were not considered large by the overseer. These men had applied to Mr. Forbes, the magistrate in their neighbourhood, who said he could not interfere, although he thought they were very ill used. Mr. Allen regretted his inability to redress their grievance, but recommended them to apply to the magistrates at the next sessions for the county, and supplied them with money to bear their expenses home again.

Thus it appears that the overseers, in conjunction with the farmers, possess a power of fixing the price of agricultural labour; and, as the prosperity of the country in great measure depends upon the proper use of this power, as no kingdom can flourish where the labouring classes are so reduced and degraded as they must be by a perseverance in such a system, it becomes every one, who has the least regard for the welfare of his country, to look to such combinations with a suspicious and scrutinizing eye.

Every reflecting overseer, however he may be blinded or misled for the moment, must see that it never can be for the permanent interest of his parish to reduce the price of labour; it is by the produce of their labour alone that the poor are kept from the workhouse;

* I have not been able to learn what compensation the farmers make to the parish for the services of these men, if indeed they make any at all; but I should think that those parishioners, who derive no benefit from this arrangement, would not allow their rates to be expended in the support of labouring men, for the sole benefit of their farming neighbours.

and, in proportion as that is diminished, the number of paupers will be increased; and, however the overseers may congratulate themselves on the apparent saving in giving an order for a few days' labour instead of a few shillings, they will find, in the end, that they have gained nothing by the contrivance, for the families of the labourers must be supported; and, as the rate of wages they have fixed is insufficient for that purpose, who but the overseers will ultimately be called upon to make up that deficiency? They will have even to do more, because a man will make the greatest exertions, and suffer the greatest privations, to prevent himself and family from becoming chargeable; but, when once the barrier is broken down, as it must be in numerous instances by a reduction in wages, he is invariably found to relax his own efforts, and rely more upon the parish.

The effect of this system is more evident when applied to agricultural labourers, but the evil is equally great when it is acted upon in large towns: how often do parish-officers, on complaint of the master, act with harshness to men who have refused an offer of work at 10s. or 12s. per week, when the average wages have been from twenty to five-and-twenty shillings; declaring that, if they had accepted the offer, they (the overseers) would willingly have assisted them with something more to enable them to support their families, without considering that, whenever a man obtains employment on such terms, some other man on full pay must be thrown out of it, and that the masters will never employ any others while they can obtain those to whom the parish will pay a portion of their wages.

It will no doubt appear unreasonable to many, that individuals, able to work, should be supported in the workhouse without being called upon to do any thing in order to reduce the expense; but, let it be recollected, that their being there is a proof that the demand for labour has decreased, or, what is virtually the same thing, that the increase of labourers has overstocked the market; and that, if those who cannot find employment elsewhere are taken into the house, and the produce of their labour carried into the market, it makes matters still worse, particularly as it is always sold below the fair market price; whereas, if all who were

unable to support themselves, were taken into the workhouse, and not allowed or assisted by the overseers to underwork their neighbours, the rate of wages would be immediately increased; and, in a short time, the demand for labour also, those who wanted labourers either for the production of agricultural stock, or manufactures, would take them from the workhouse at fair wages, and charge this increase to the consumers, who, as they derive all the benefit, certainly ought to bear the whole expense; by these means, the poor would be protected, and enabled to support themselves creditably, while the burthen to the rate-payers would be diminished. The office of overseer of the poor is in some measure similar to that of the Roman tribune of the people; and, as the latter supported the plebeians against the nobility, so should the former protect and support the poor when they are no longer able to support themselves, nor to contend with success against the difficulties opposed to them by the rules, regulations, and restrictions, of society, constituted as it is at present.

S. E.

—♦—
For the Monthly Magazine.
 THE GERMAN STUDENT.
 NO. XXVI.

WIELAND *continued.*

WHAT circumstances prepared the separation of Wieland and Bodmer, have not been clearly ascertained. Whether Bodmer availed himself of Wieland's pen too encroachingly,—for some have affected to trace the style of the latter in "Sir Percival," and other poems, circulated as Bodmer's; whether already Wieland's admiration of "the White Bull" of Voltaire, and of various infidel works of the French, began to give offence to an old man, who had much of the intolerance of faith; whether his moral austerity restrained the young man inconveniently;—in 1754 Wieland had quitted his host, had taken separate lodgings, and gave lessons in Greek to some pupils of family. He translated, for the manager of the theatre at Zurich, Rowe's "Lady Jane Gray," which was successfully performed as an original; and he composed a less popular tragedy on the story of Clementina of Poretta. In 1758 Wieland accompanied these players to Bern, where he accepted a preceptorship in the house of M. Sinner. At Bern he became

became acquainted with Dr. Zimmermann, the author of a well-known work on Solitude; and he visited there at the lodgings of the accomplished acquaintance of Rousseau, Julia Bondeli, whose declining charms had, however, the reputation of inspiring Wieland with a more than friendly attachment.

From Bern, Wieland was suddenly recalled, in the year 1760, to his native city; the town-clerkship having become vacant, and the corporation of Biberach having nominated him to the office without any solicitation on his part. The confidence of fellow-citizens is peculiarly flattering, because it reposes on long familiarity; and, as the situation offered, if not a liberal, yet an honourable independence, Wieland accepted the place, and undertook its laborious duties. His return to Biberach was, however, not free from disappointment: Sophia, to whose hand he might now have aspired, having become the wife of M. Laroche, a secretary of Count Stadion.

A translation of Shakspeare was at this time the employment of Wieland's leisure; and, between the years 1762 and 1766, he published in eight volumes the twenty-two principal plays. He seems to have used Pope's edition, and often leaves out the feebler passages, there placed between commas, as supposed interpolations of the players. Of the bookseller he received two dollars per sheet for the job.

Wieland was not long in discovering that the necessary duties of his office made grievous inroads on his leisure; and the inglorious comforts of competency seemed ill exchanged for the precarious earnings of literary publicity. In a letter, dated 1763, he compares his Biberach with San Marino; describes the triviality of those legal records which formed his morning task, and of those quadrille parties which his patrons expected him to join in the afternoon. He laments that he is as much without society as Milton's Adam among the beasts of Paradise; and adds, that his only tolerable hours are those which he can snatch from business and from company to devote to composition. In one respect, however, this situation was of moral use; having no one on whom to lean, he gradually acquired an upright and self-propped character; hitherto, with the suppleness of a camelion, he had

too much imitated the hues of his acquaintance, and had cultivated the arts of ingratiation with some sacrifice of the dignity of independence: he now first became himself, and his native tinge was slowly perceived to be very different from that which he reflected or assumed in the circle of his Swiss connexions.

At Warthausen, about three miles from Biberach, on an eminence, which overlooks a valley stretching toward the Danube, stands a stately mansion belonging to the noble family of Stadion; and hither the old Count Frederic, now a widower, who had been Austrian ambassador at the court of George the Second, came, in his seventieth year, at the close of 1763, to reside. With him dwelt his former secretary Laroche, to whom the stewardship of the Suabian manors was now intrusted; and Laroche was of course accompanied by his wife, the Sophia of Wieland. Indeed they almost supplied the place of a son and daughter to the old Count, and were the companions of his table, and the helpmates of his infirmity.

Through the friendship of Sophia, Wieland was induced to visit often at Warthausen; and, finding her happy in the protection of a man of merit, and surrounded by amiable children, the fruits of a marriage of seven years, he soon acquiesced in that brotherly feeling, which fate and nature (their grandmothers had been sisters,) seemed to have predestined for the quality of their attachment. He was also made welcome by the old Count, who felt the value, in a rural solitude, of so accomplished a guest. An experienced courtier, who had long moved in the first circles of Europe, this nobleman was formed, by exquisite politeness, by his ready talent and fund of anecdote, by his penetrating observation, and by those luxurious appendages which decorate the exterior of opulence, to make a strong and progressive impression on the young poet, to whom his conversation revealed a new and higher world. Still this impression had at first more of admiration than complacence. Wieland's scheming philanthropy was often thwarted and chilled by the practical mistrust and sarcastic good sense of the Count, and of Laroche; his sentimental enthusiasm was made to collapse by many mortifying sneers; and he incurred something of that
unwelcome

unwelcome flinch, which the cold touch of egotism inflicts on benevolence.

Under other names, Wieland has painted the change which at this time his own mind was silently undergoing: as, where Agathon unwillingly discovers a sister in his beloved Psyche; and where the religious tenets in which he had been educated are combated by the arguments of an Epicurean. Count Stadion was sitting to him for Hippias. In this circle Wieland first acquired that tone of the great world, and that art of saying bold things with urbanity, which enabled him to become the classic of the gentlemen of Germany, and to lift up in courts the voice of freedom.

Count Stadion's library included the select literature of Europe, especially its modern philosophy; and he had himself deeply imbibed the spirit of an age intent on the overthrow of prejudice. In the fashionable world, laxity of principle is often professed for the sake of living among the licentious, without alarming their self-love; and so Wieland perceived in this family. The moral tolerance proclaimed to others was not needed as a personal apology; egotism was but the pretext for a luxury, which acted as the handmaid of beneficence; morality was practised without moroseness; and the kind affections were indulged within the limits of the beautiful and the good.

The married daughters of Count Stadion came occasionally to visit at Warthausen: at these times the Muses redoubled their efforts to enliven the family circle. Poems of Wieland, yet in manuscript, were read aloud for their amusement; and the story of Diana and Endymion is mentioned as one of the pieces so rehearsed. It contains passages to which English ladies would hesitate to listen; but probably the poet knew where to skip, or perhaps in southern countries the married women affect less severity. At a time when the court of France gave the tone to Europe, and received it from Madame de Pompadour, a loose cast prevailed in the literature of the times, which Wieland could adopt in his "Comic Tales," without forfeiting the suffrage of the genteel world. The ladies at Warthausen not only fancied poetry, but were remarkably fond of fairy tales, and gave occasion to those studies, which excited the composition of "Don

Silvio of Rosalva," a novel printed by Wieland in 1764.

The year 1765 was allotted to the composition and completion of "Agathon," the earliest work of Wieland, to which he himself assigns a classical rank: it appeared in 1766. His previous productions he considers as juvenile efforts, made while his mind was yet in the progress of education, and while he had prejudices to lose, as well as principles to acquire: but in the "Agathon" his philosophy already appears systematised and mature, and his peculiar talent for psychological observation is advantageously displayed. As the latest edition contains a chapter not yet extant at the time, when Mr. Richardson, of Eworth, near York, published his excellent translation of "Agathon," we shall transcribe it here as a welcome supplement.

Agathon departed with few prejudices, and returned from his travels without those few. During his philosophic pilgrimage he remained a mere spectator of the stage of things, and was the more at leisure to judge of the performance.

His observations on others completed what his own reflection and experience had begun. They convinced him that men on the average are what Hippias paints them, although they should be what Archytas exhibits.

He saw every where what may yet be seen, that they are not so good as they might be if they were wiser: but he also saw, that they cannot become better until they are wiser; and they cannot become wiser unless fathers, mothers, nurses, teachers, and priests, with their other overlookers, from the constable to the king, shall have become as wise as it belongs to each in his relative situation to be, in order to do his duty, and to be truly useful to the human race.

He saw, therefore, that information favourable to moral improvement is the only ground on which the hope of better times, that is of better men, can rationally be founded. He saw that all nations, the wildest barbarian as well as the most refined Greek, honour virtue; and that no society, not even a horde of Arabian robbers, can subsist without some degree of virtue. He found every town, every province, every nation, so much happier, the better the morals of the inhabitants were; and, without exception, he saw most corruption amid extreme poverty or extreme wealth.

He found, among all the nations whom he visited, religion muffled up in superstition, abused to the injury of society, and converted by hypocrisy, or open force, into

into an instrument of deception, ambition, avarice, voluptuousness, or laziness. He saw that individuals and whole nations can have religion without virtue, and that thereby they are made worse: but he also saw, that in individuals and whole nations, if already virtuous, are made better by piety.

He saw legislation, administration, and police, every where full of defects and abuses: but he also saw, that men without laws, administration, or police, were worse and more unhappy. Every where he heard abuses censured, and found every one desirous that the world should be mended: he saw many willing to toil at its improvement, and inexhaustible in their projects; but not one who was willing to begin the amendment *on himself*. Hence he easily conceived why nothing grows better.

He saw men influenced every where by two opposite instincts,—the desire of equality, and the desire of domineering without restraint over others; which convinced him that, unless this evil can be subdued, much may not be expected from governmental changes; that man must revolve in an eternal circle, from royal despotism and aristocratic insolence to popular licentiousness and mob-tyranny, unless a legislation, deduced from the first principles of philosophy, and an education corresponding therewith, shall curb in most men the animal desire of domineering without restraint.

He saw that every where arts, industry, and economy, are followed by riches, riches by luxury, luxury by corruption, and corruption by the dissolution of the state: but he also saw that the arts, under the guidance of wisdom, embellish, evolve, and ennoble, mankind; that art is the half of our nature, and that man without art is the most miserable of animals.

He saw, through the whole economy of society, the limits of the true and false, of the good and bad, of the right and wrong, imperceptibly melting into each other; and he thereby convinced himself still more of the necessity of wise laws, and of the duty of a good citizen rather to trust the law than his own preconceptions.

All that he had seen confirmed him in the opinion, that man, in some respects allied to the beasts of the field, in another to superior beings, and even to the Deity himself, is no less incapable of being a mere beast than a mere spirit; that he only lives conformably to his nature, when he is ever ascending; that each higher step toward wisdom and virtue always increases his happiness; that wisdom and virtue have at all times been the true gauge of public and private happiness among men; and that this experienced truth, which no sceptic can weaken, is

sufficient to blow away all the sophisms of a Hippias, and irreversibly to confirm Archytas's theory of living wisely.

In a letter to Riedel, dated in 1765, Wieland mentions that he had hired a garden out of Biberach, having a summer-house, which commanded a fine rural prospect. "Here (adds he) I pass many afternoons, with no other society than the Muses; and, when I rise for some minutes from my task, I snuff the odour of new-mown hay, or see the boys bathe, or watch the retters of flax. At a distance I catch the church-yard, in which the bones of my fathers and probably my own will one day repose together; or, in the rich confusion of the remoter landscape, I single out the new white castle of Horn, then sit down again—and rhyme."

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM a constant reader of your agreeable Magazine, and look forward to its perusal each month with renewed and increased pleasure. Your Number for September presented to me scenes that have given me extreme delight, in the "Amateur's Trip to Paris;" and the easy style in which the paper was written, induced me to imagine a few extracts from my diary of a year's residence in that metropolis might not be unacceptable to those who peruse your work for mere amusement. Many of my friends have solicited this exertion, and it is only the idle I should expect to entertain: I leave the energetic "to revel in the charms" of science, and monopolize the attention of the learned. If the following letter pleases you, sir, I shall consider it an honour to be allowed to send you others.

My dear Brother,—When we parted in the spring of 1821, each contemplated with great delight the new and different scenes we were to explore. You have lingered weary months on the "giant element" that so widely separates us: I but breathed its refreshing airs, and was quickly in the land of my destination. Towards the close of July we arrived at Dover late in the evening: the next morning was cloudy and dark,—sympathising with my spirits. How inexplicable are the human heart and mind—what most I wished, distressed me to possess. Now that

that the moment of departure from "my own, my native land," was arrived, the enthusiasm with which I had sometimes anticipated an excursion to the Continent entirely fled: three years is long, indeed, to be divided from those one loves. The density of the atmosphere oppressed me beyond expression; and the indistinct appearance of men and things made all around me seem a vision,—myself alone an animated being, conscious of sorrow and anxiety. We sailed in great confusion, with three carriages, and one hundred and fifty passengers on-board; the wind was favourable, and soon friends, kindred, and country, faded from my sight.

I was fortunate enough to escape personal search at the custom-house of Calais, and hastened to Meurice's Hotel. The sensation of such immediate transition from one set of customs to another, from one language to another, and to be transported in the space of four hours to a place so completely different in every thing, generally affects people in a *ludicrous* manner,—they laugh incessantly. Chairs and sofas, covered with green velvet, in an inn of third-rate quality; classical subjects painted in large panels on the walls; immense looking-glasses fixed in the sides of the rooms, as if a thing *par conséquence*,—a *sine qua non!* ostlers and chambermaids chattering the language one had studied as an elegant accomplishment: nay, the very barking of dogs and crowing of cocks seem in a different tone to that of the animals one has just parted with.

The French diligence is a vehicle you thoroughly know from repeated descriptions; but never shall I forget the roar of laughter that burst forth at the first sight of a postillion. Figure to yourself a man clothed in a dirty sky-blue jacket, trimmed with tarnished old silver lace, a pair of filthy long nankeens, all shoved up from the legs, which last were lost in immense jack-boots,—such boots as would have delighted our old favourites, Sancho or Hudibras; for in each they might safely have stowed provision for a month's journey. Then the thick knot of hair, clotted into a tail, which, by its pendulous motion, had thoroughly larded the dress with grease and powder; upon the head thus ornamented, imagine a little jemmy-looking hat, stuck on one side, with a green ri-

band round it, and a full blown rose placed in front,—the powdered hair, well frizzed, standing out five or six inches from under it on each side. Such was the attire of the being who drove our lumbering conveyance from Calais.

At Saumur we were highly amused by the crowds of ragged wretches that thronged round us; boys and girls, dancing for a sou,—“singing men and singing women:” some of the youngest hung upon the sides of the diligence for a considerable distance, chattering so fast, it was scarcely possible to distinguish one word from another. A handsome looking girl observed me to appear rather sombre, and asked me if I had the “*mal au cœur?*” “*Oui, en vérité, ma belle, j'en ai,*” was my reply.—“*Ah, mon Dieu, quel malheur!*” exclaimed she, and instantly began to sing, to amuse me she said; then danced on the road with her companions, and repeatedly called out, “How d’ye do, my dear,—very pretty girl,” appearing perfectly unconscious of the meaning of her words: then she hung once more to the coach, and flattered with all the art of a complete adept. I wanted to know how they all came to speak English so well, and then she told me there had been a great many English soldiers there, and that they had left “*bien des enfans.*” One would have called such a girl in England an impudent creature; but there was an innocence and *naïveté* in her manner that checked observation of her words, and we all agreed in thinking her very elegant in her actions.

At Abbeville we entered an apartment whose appearance stamped it French: the door was clumsy and heavy, like that of a stable; yet on the chimney-piece stood a cast of the lovely “*Venere Calipygia;*” she was my first acquaintance, and, though but “an unfeeling block,” seemed to cheer and revive me.

Arrived in Paris, I was overpowered with fatigue, and a return of illness; and for several weeks only crept out of doors to wear away time. I was unfortunately recommended to a part of the town by no means calculated to impress me with a favourable opinion,—*le quartier du Luxembourg*: this was for the sake of tranquillity. The regularity of the Luxembourg gardens disgusted me, and appeared in my eyes no better than an English nursery-ground:

ground: the interspersed statues were all that pleased me. The walks are crowded on Sunday evenings with uncommon gaiety; but it is the tradespeople who most frequent them. From the neighbouring Boulevards may be heard the busy hum of thousands of voices, with music of every kind. To one who has been brought up in the tranquil observance of an English Sabbath, this sound appears to proceed as if from Pandemonium. I had observed several women stitching at a mattress in the morning,—for Sunday seems no day of rest; and is universally looked forward to by the better classes as a *jour de fête*.—The French cannot have an idea of true religion, notwithstanding all their pretensions.

In the Gallery of the Luxembourg Palace, many of the best paintings of modern artists are collected. It has always struck me that the French are *hard* in their outline, and much too *clean* in the whole picture. I like decision; but there must be harmony too. David is considered a man of talent; yet his painting of “the last hour of Socrates,” can never please a lover of natural appearances; the attitudes are good, but the philosopher is honoured with chains of polished steel, the walls of his dungeon are of fine bright marble, and he is attired in a new dress,—to die becomingly, I suppose. It is possible this *new* look of every thing may arise from the brightness of the varnish. My old acquaintance from Pall Mall, Lethière’s “Judgment of Brutus,” was seen to greater advantage in England than in its present situation.

It is singular to observe the strange mixture of company in picture-galleries abroad: three or four dirty ragged boys, with the air of connoisseurs, pointing out the different beauties or deformities *their* fancies lead them to perceive, may be seen in one corner; in another a group of soldiers, making perspective-glasses of their fingers, and viewing every thing *con amore*; and a well-dressed man lounging at full length on a bench, to the great annoyance of all near him (*English*, be it observed). The same taste for fine arts is very general, indeed, amongst the lower classes of the French. I discovered in the back-room of a little shop, an excellent collection of prints from Westall and West.

The rooms in the Luxembourg are all small, and the Salle des Séances

disappointed me; it is too compressed, —no space for grandeur. The curious apartment of Marie de Médicis is very diminutive, and crowded with ornament to a ridiculous degree: the staircase is truly beautiful. I send you Galignani’s Guide to Paris, where you will meet with particulars that I omit.

When well enough to resume my pursuits, I received lessons from Mugnié; he has composed many sweet things for the flute, but is too old to be any longer a good master. Mugnié was a favourite of Louis the Eighteenth, and was in England all the time that monarch took refuge there. Never was there such a de-vourer of flattery, and he is equally munificent in distributing the palatable potion: it is a sovereign specific among the French for that dreadful epidemic the *spleen* or *ennui*, and rouses all their faculties.

With Signor Giovanni I read that delightful work, so justly praised in a late number of the Monthly Magazine, “*Le Notti Romani*.” He is the author of the elegant preface attached to it, and a man of finely cultivated mind. It is requisite to have some study even in the midst of pleasures; for, if you are intent upon a pursuit at home, you see every thing out of doors with greater zest, and you return to relieve the wandering senses by uniting all the powers of the mind on one object.

Yours ever, M. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

THAT the common open boat, notwithstanding the skill and intrepidity with which it is managed, notwithstanding the almost miraculous feats which it has been known to accomplish in outliving a storm when a large ship has gone to the bottom, and notwithstanding the sundry contrivances which have been adopted to give it security, is one of the most perilous situations in which a mariner can be exposed, as the almost weekly disasters that the newspapers record are an incontestible proof,—it is notorious and self-evident, that it would be quite absurd to enlarge upon such a subject. And, though I do not mean to find fault with the life-boat commonly attributed to Mr. Greathead, but am willing to give it all the credit which is due to it, and though I would hardly go so far as to say that, beneficial as it may be, it is not exactly

acilly what the public services require, —yet these considerations constitute no reason why, if another person can suggest an improved plan, it should not be done.

I am therefore induced to submit the following plan to preserve the lives of seamen in their perilous efforts to assist a ship in distress, and the perpetual dangers which otherwise and at all times attend the common boat; to say if something under the influence of a sail cannot be constructed, so as to communicate from the shore to a ship in distress, or to encounter a gale of wind without much, if any danger,—at least not the danger of a common boat; and I think I have made a model that will answer either as a life-boat, a fishing-boat, (for this is often exposed to imminent danger, as the word “Clovelly” too painfully brings to one’s recollection,) or for any other general use, where danger is to be apprehended, or necessity requires. This boat, according to my idea, may be made of any manageable size, for two men, for eight, ten, or more; of course of any size or dimensions; capable of being launched at a moment’s notice; rigged in any character, calculated either for the sail or the oar, but chiefly the sail; managed without difficulty, and without any other manual assistance than the rudder. It may upset, but cannot remain so; or, if it should be momentarily upset, no injury can arise, because it must instantly right again; nor yet sink, though ten thousand waves wash over it. It shall work off upon a lee shore much better than the common bur or Deal boat in the sharpest surf, either without difficulty or danger to its crew; and shall go as near the wind, make less lee-way, and sail with as much rapidity as any boat that has ever yet been built; and, I may with truth add, without so much as wetting the jackets of its crew,—affording an ample stowage, according to its size, without being incumbered with any thing that will retard its course. It may be shaped either for celerity or burthen, or for common purposes; and I should think that 20*l.* would most amply supply all the extra expenses of a common boat, and most common boats can be converted into it without the least difficulty; though a boat to be built with an eye to this improvement,—if such, on inspection, it should turn out to be,—would be preferable. I am no

sailor, and not much of a mechanic; nor do I live in any sea-port town, and therefore do not know whether any boat answering this description has ever been offered to the public: but I believe not, as I never heard of any such; as a fishing-boat, and one for ordinary purposes, I am sure there never has; and if, from what I have remarked, it be deemed worthy of consideration, I am ready to submit the model to inspection.

Mr. Greathead’s boat is only adapted for rowing, and I apprehend the expense of it is considerable, and its management with oars so arduous in a storm, particularly to those who are unacquainted with it, as well as excessively dangerous and laborious, as to preclude the common use of it, when there ought to be such a boat, or some such boat, not only at every port, but within every three or four miles of the coast.

This model is attended with so little extra expense, and is so much more desirable than the common boat, that it can be used for all daily and ordinary purposes, and therefore will always be fit for use, and can be used as a life-boat at a moment’s notice; whereas the professed life-boats are either put away in houses, and get dry, or otherwise used so seldom, that, like a fire-engine in a country town, when upon a sudden emergency their services are wanted, they are unfit for use. The first time the Aberdeen boat, as I have been informed, was required, it immediately filled, from being kept in a dry place, and could not be used. After that, it was kept afloat, and soon got rotten.

The most serious disasters frequently occur from the accidental upsetting of boats, when no danger is dreamt of,—in rivers, and from going to and from ships at anchor in bays and roads; for there are winds and seas that are highly dangerous to open boats, that are not so to ships. If the common boat ship a sea, there is an end of her, and all on-board; she becomes water-logged, and cannot right again. The proposed boat cannot upset, ship a sea, or fill; if a squall in a river—where unexpected gusts often strike a boat or bark—strike this boat, the sails trim themselves of their own accord, she rights in an instant, and is in a condition to receive the wind, come as it will. If her gunwhale be pressed

pressed under water, or she turn bottom up, it matters not, for she will refit as often without any assistance; the man at the helm shall be still secure; and I repeat again, that it may be as useful in the hazardous enterprise of the pilot, or the fishing-boat, as the life-preserver; and particularly adapted to attend a ship in rough weather, where a common boat would be in a perilous situation.

I am informed that the Deal boats, in cases of necessity, venture out through the breakers on a lee-shore to a ship in distress, and get over the surf without being swamped; but it sometimes happens that the boats fill, and the men are drowned, or in very great danger. An instance of this nature lately happened on the Kent or Surrey coast. Now if the Deal boat can thus work off the shore with danger, this boat can equally well work off *without*,—for it shall be the same altered boat, the same rigging, and the same men.

The model will prove every thing which I have said: I have no wish to keep any thing a secret, but to make every thing as speedily public as possible. I only desire to be indemnified in offering to the public a complete specimen of what I have proposed, which I am told, for a boat of eighteen feet keel, would not exceed 100*l.* a matter of no great importance where the object is human life.

I am not so presumptuous as to say, that the plan is infallible, or that there is no danger in any situation, or under any circumstances; but I see none, unless it be coming in contact with rocks; and I do mean to say, and am ready to prove, that the plan is more safe by 10,000 degrees than the usual modes of putting to sea, either by the life, the fishing, the pilot, or any other boat now in use. If ten lives only are saved in a year, it is a consideration.

I have shown this model only to one experienced and respectable ship-builder, who remarked that it certainly was calculated to answer every thing which I had said of it; and he was surprised that no one had ever suggested it before.

If what I have said is thought worthy the attention of those whom it mostly concerns, the writer may soon be found out by the initials of

A. B. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the EVILS of the PRESENT SYSTEM on which the WHEELS and AXLES of CARRIAGES are CONSTRUCTED; shewing that, by their RUINOUS EFFECTS, every attempt TO IMPROVE the ROADS is rendered PARTIALLY NUGATORY.

BY the General Turnpike or Highway Act, passed many years ago, it was enacted, that the wheels of carriages should run a certain distance apart from each other, and all carriages now in use (excepting drays in the metropolis, and a few others,) are regulated on that principle. This equality of widths on the ground is productive of incalculable mischief by the constant formation of ruts and quarters; and, so long as that system is adhered to, no road whatever, or however formed, can be exempt from these consequences, and more especially those on which the uniform line of heavy carriages is unbroken by lighter travelling. Although the Act above mentioned has been repealed some time, the influence of established customs, aided by the powerful sway of prejudice, still leads the public to preserve the same distance of wheels from each other in all carriages; and, until a law be made to compel a diversity of widths in the wheels on the ground, we shall always have to contend with slices, quarters, and furrows,—the effect of which both man and horse have cause to dread. Nay, were roads formed with iron, even then they would not be entirely exempt from quarters and furrows. This, though not obvious to common observers, is yet sufficiently evident to all who have studied the subject.

The consequences of a law prescribing diversity of widths, as aforementioned, would be—good roads every where, and the certain saving to the whole community of many hundred thousand pounds annually, all which may be accomplished without producing the least inconvenience to any individual, or altering the widths of coach or waggon bodies in any way whatever.

I am so thoroughly convinced of the beneficial effects of the adoption of the alterations which I have suggested, that if carriages so constructed were used three months only, on a busy road now regularly sliced and quartered, I have no doubt that road would

would become nearly even, without the application of either labour or material. A trial of this kind would undoubtedly be attended with extra exertion to the horses, and this is only mentioned as an experiment that may shew the effect which such carriages would produce. Roads once well made would be kept in good condition for two-thirds of the expense which they now cost, and it would be hereafter impossible to make either quarter or furrow on any road where such carriages might be used.

The advantages to stage-coaches would be as follow:—Agreeably to the different distances the wheels may stand apart, they will become more straight in their form, that is, they will be less coned, and consequently the axletree less bent.

To give a set of horses the full advantage of their strength, coach-proprietors would do well to attend to the following remarks:—Form the carriage wheels nearly straight; such will require an axletree nearly horizontal, which is best, if made cylindrical, for various reasons: place the greatest part of the weight of the load on the highest wheels, and make the fore-wheels as high as possible, so as to preserve the turning which may be wanted. The wheels being set wider on the ground, will add greatly to the security of all passengers, and no inconvenience whatever will attend the measure here proposed. It would be well, also, if the proprietors of coaches would so order that the hind and fore wheels of their carriages should be some distance further apart than they are now generally used; for, although a small advantage (very small indeed,) is given to the horses by making the carriage short, it is of minor importance compared with the great benefits to be derived from carriages of greater length. These will be less liable to overturn,—will greatly facilitate the practicability of introducing lofty fore-wheels,—and will aid much in the scheme of carrying all the weight much lower than the mode generally practised will allow.

This plan does not require waggon wheels to be wider at the top, nor would they be more difficult to pass on the road than they now are; their bottoms being extended variously will diminish the cone of the wheel, cause less bevilling on the sole, and urge

the axletree towards a natural position, that is, it will be less inclined. A wheel much dished or coned must be proportionably laid out at the top, and thereby much bevilled on its sole, and consequently two different peripheries are produced on the rim, which is expected to traverse the ground with an equal pressure on every part of its sole at the same time, and with ease to the horses, a thing which is clearly impossible. The large diameter, it should be observed, goes freely, but the lesser drags and slides with a continual waste of animal exertion. The wheelwright forms the sole of a nine-inch wheel very full in the middle, intending that the pressure may be chiefly on the middle tire, and not on the outer circumferences of the rim of the wheel. Whilst such wheels are used on a hard or paved road, they have partially the desired effect. On any other road the large and small diameters of the wheel are engaged most severely in the contention before mentioned. The evil complained of can only be remedied by having wheels less coned, agreeably to the plan here suggested for more effectually bettering the condition of all roads.

Having offered an opinion on conical wheels, I shall now make some observations on wheels differently formed. Some persons advocate a wheel quite straight; but a wheel so constructed would be unable to bear the external lateral pressure of the carriage, and its weak parts would be soon discovered. As much of a cone as would form a faint arch to a wheel is indispensable, not only to its strength, but also to furnish what is called prop, or sufficient obliquity to that spoke which turns to the ground as the wheel makes its revolution. Wheels so formed have a correct tendency; they are with ease modelled to the convexity of any road, requiring an axletree nearly straight, and being so regulated they will afford the same convenience as heretofore for the different widths of all bodies between the wheels of either coach, chaise, or waggon.

An observing eye will notice the smooth and even appearance of the roads about London, although the materials there are not good; the continued crossings of the carriages to and fro on these prevent the evil
resulting

resulting from wheels of regular widths; and this in some degree accords with my sentiments on diversity of widths, by which the same effects would be produced on all roads; besides, were the plan which I recommend generally adopted, the saving of money now expended on the turnpike-roads would be immense, and consequently a serious diminution in the tolls would follow. In many parts of the kingdom the public continue to be highly gratified with observing most extraordinary improvement in the system of road-making by different gentlemen, whose continued exertions claim every acknowledgment. Their is the credit of providing this great accommodation to the public; while, by the easy, safe, and economical, plan here recommended, I furnish the means of securing the continuance of that accommodation to all who use it. As the best-made road in a public situation will in a few months, and in some places in a few weeks, discover the regular slices I speak of, which appear as if set out by line and rule, is it not reasonable to expect that every traveller will ask himself, "What is the principal cause of these obstructions?" to which question reason will dictate a reply; namely, that it is the present regular width of wheels on the ground, nor can any other possible cause or occasion whatever be produced. Nor can any plea be fairly advanced, why well-made roads ought not to be preserved. It will be in vain to make roads, at an enormous expense, as is the practice now, unless

they be afterwards kept in good order. On the present system not more than one-half of the breadth of any road is or can be worn out, while the other is cut up in half the time it ought to have lasted. I would further state, that, however good the materials of a road may be, however sound its foundation, and however beautifully formed as before mentioned, the slices in public situations will still be discovered in the course of a few weeks; and all careful surveyors now pay particular attention, on a newly-formed road, to check these regular slices in their first appearance, by adopting the following as remedies:—There are some who fill up the gutters as soon as they are made; others introduce fresh materials on the intermediate spaces, to divert the track of the horses; while others pursue the plan of laying many rows of large stones in a morning, so as to prevent the horses from following the first-made track; these stones being replaced and removed, morning and night, as often as may be thought useful. All these expedients are attended with much expense, and none of them entirely remedy the evil. Now the regulation in wheels, which I propose, will not only save all the money thus expended on new and well-formed roads, but will be truly and permanently effective in their use, by preventing the recurrence of such mischief.

I now proceed to detail the variations which I propose in the distances of wheels on the ground. These dimensions are to the outside of each:—

<i>Wheel on the Ground as now used.</i>	<i>Fl. In.</i>	<i>Proposed Advances.</i>	<i>Fl. In.</i>
Wheels of the breadth of sixteen inches	5 9	—Advancing three inches, each carriage, to	6 9
Nine inches breadth	5 4	Do. do. do.	6 4
Six do. do.	5 2	Do. two do. do.	6 0
Four inches in lieu of any three inches	4 10	Do. do. do.	5 8
Stage-coaches two inches and a half	4 9	Do. do. do.	5 7
Chaises two inches, as now used	4 9	Do. do. do.	5 3
Gigs two inches <i>ad libitum</i>	4 9		

It will be observed by these calculations, that the outside of the widest wheels on the ground is six feet nine inches, and the inside of the narrowest four feet five inches, thus producing a difference in their width on the road of twenty-eight inches, where wheels sixteen inches wide are used; where nine inches are used, a difference of twenty-four inches; and where none wider than six inches are used, a difference of twenty inches.

I propose that narrow or three-inch wheels be entirely done away. Farmers' carriages for particular situations, and those for transporting tim-

ber from certain places on which it grew, must of course be allowed. To a superficial observer it is obvious that, by these simple means, the evil complained of would be effectually removed. This variety is found without having any wheels nearer together on the ground, to be more liable to overturn, or any wider in the top, or more difficult to pass on the road, than they now are, except stage-coaches, and a few of these only are proposed to be one inch wider on each side, by which complete security will be given to passengers, without the least disadvantage either to proprietors or horses.

When

When the great comfort and luxury of good roads are taken into account, how trifling will the expense appear of altering the widths of wheels as proposed! But it will be impossible to carry the improvement which I have suggested into effect without a legislative enactment. To me there is one part of the Act of Parliament, requiring the weighing of carriages, which appears to want amendment. In the winter season, when the roads are the most subject to abuse from wear, a narrow-wheeled waggon, which moves at a slow pace, on a tire of three inches wide, is allowed by the Act, including its load, to be three tons weight; whilst a stage-coach, moving with great velocity on tires of two inches wide, frequently weighs as follows:—The coach 21 cwt., the passengers 28 cwt., and the luggage 11 cwt., together three tons,—as much as the waggon and its loading! Yet this instrument of destruction (the coach) is allowed to pass the weighing engines unnoticed.

The Act *forbids* the owner of the waggon to draw the horses double; but, if they were *compelled* to do so, it would be of advantage to the driver, the horses, and the roads. It should also be remarked, that the coach (having no restriction to number) is frequently drawn by six horses, whilst the waggon, drawn by five, is fined, and doubly so if drawn by six, as the coach is permitted to be.

It will afford me great pleasure to reply to any communication on this important subject, when, by drawings, instrumental experiments, and explanations, I will engage to prove the accuracy of my positions.

I am confident that a few gentlemen who have studied this most interesting subject, will find no difficulty in laying down such a plan as will enable the legislature to act securely upon; and, when brought into practice, it cannot fail to prove perfectly satisfactory to all travellers and owners of carriages whatever. A few months' trial will entirely remove the inconveniences now felt, and the ruts and prominences on the roads will gradually disappear.

A few years ago Mr. Deacon wrote much to the purpose on this head, but the neglect or rejection of his advice has hitherto discouraged any attempt to revive the subject. Prejudice is a

powerful enemy to every species of improvement, and I am perfectly aware that my suggestions will encounter the opposition of coachmen and waggons in general. They have, indeed, so long wallowed in the mire, and the poor honest animals under their care have so frequently their burthens to lift over furrows of considerable depth, from quarter to quarter, that they will probably choose rather to pursue their old beaten tracks as a guide on their journey, than believe these observations to be of any value, or the plan which I recommend practicable.

I now beg to offer a suggestion, whether, on public roads, a small house at the end of every mile, sufficient for the residence of a labourer, and to serve as a mile-mark, might not frequently be found an accommodation to travellers, as they would never be more than half a mile from assistance, if wanted.

The roads in general are subject to various abuses, which are in no way connected with the wheel system, consequently not in my province to enlarge upon,—such as high fences, materials improperly placed by the sides of narrow roads, &c.

Sheffield; JOHN HUTCHINSON.
July 2, 1822.

* * * The writer of the foregoing observations has been a builder of carriages for half a century, and in the habit of using the greatest variety of them *kept by any one person* during forty years.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

IN the autumn of the year 1780, the writer of this article was in the employment of Mr. Watt as a draughtsman, and was generally occupied in the same room and at the same table with Mr. Watt. At that time the ingenious Mr. Rae was at Mr. Boulton's, who was partner with Mr. Watt. He had gone down from London for a few weeks to execute an order for silk-reels for the East India Company, and took with him a model of a boat in tin, propelled by a spring in the inside of the boat, on the same principle that the steam-engine acts; for all mechanical men know, that whether the moving power be a spring of steel, or a steam-engine, or men, or horses, the effect is the same.

That boat had indeed machinery different

different in form from the steam-boats now in use; for, instead of a wheel with floats on each side, it had a screw that turned rapidly round under the keel of the vessel. The screw was very much like that employed in Messrs. Whitbread and Co.'s brewery, for raising the malt from one story to another.

Mr. Boulton, Mr. Rae, a Captain Langley, and the writer of this, had amused themselves for some time with the boat, which sailed exceedingly well across a large pond of water, Mr. Boulton exulting in the idea that steam would some day be employed in the same way.

I afterwards left the party to go to Mr. Watt, who seldom stirred from home; and, when I had begun to copy a drawing, conversing as usual with that great inventor, I said I thought Mr. Watt could not easily guess how Mr. Boulton was employed; Mr. Watt said, "He would not try,—so many schemes came into Mr. Boulton's head." Being told what had been tried, Mr. Watt smiled as one would good-naturedly do at a child, and said, "That's very like Mr. Boulton; but it's nonsense: it will only answer for some maker of baubles and gimeracks, like those Mr. Rae, and his old master Mr. Cox, used to send to China." Thus did the identical James Watt treat the idea forty-two years ago. Mr. Boulton drank tea with Mr. Watt the same evening, and was not slow to tell what he had seen; but Mr. Watt, with a graver face than usual, said, "It was time lost to think of such nonsense; for that practicability as to moving a boat, and doing it usefully and well, were quite different things."

The rotative motion was not applied to the steam-engine till 1782, and was, next to Mr. Watt's original improvement, the greatest that has been made on the machine, not only by extending its use in a tenfold manner, but giving to its motion a regularity and precision which the reciprocating engine never could otherwise have attained.

In addition to the before-mentioned anecdote, it is a well-known fact, that to Mr. Boulton's ambition the public owes a great deal. Mr. Watt was satisfied with the reciprocating engine, but Mr. B. continually stimulated him to extend its use, and actually undertook to pay all the expenses of experiments and improvements from his

own share of the profits; which he did until success was no longer doubtful.

Three years afterwards I was dining with Mr. Watt, M. de Luc, Dr. Withering, the botanical writer, and Mr. Keir, an able chemist, when a Mr. Guoyott, of Geneva, tutor to the two sons of the famous banker of Paris, Delessere, came on a call with a letter describing the first ascent of some living animals in a balloon in the Champs Elisées. This was the first intelligence of that curious discovery of the levity of gas being applied to elevate any weighty substance. The letter was written in an animated style, and the description of the sheep and other animals sailing over the trees was very picturesque; but, though it formed a topic of conversation for the rest of the afternoon, M. de Luc was the only one who seemed to consider it as a matter of any importance. As for Mr. Watt, he in particular appeared to undervalue the discovery; one would have thought that with him *la science du pot à feu était la véritable science*; but that was not the case. His mind went slowly, steadily, and profoundly, to work: what he grasped he held faster than any other man; but what he did not grasp he would scarcely deign to touch.

How different was this from most men of genius, who set a value on what is new far above its worth, and abandon it with a levity and carelessness that prevent any great and useful result from being obtained! One inventor like Mr. Watt is of more value to mankind than a thousand of the fickle and versatile species,—though they, too, are of utility.

It is strange that in this country, which excels in mechanical invention, and owes its wealth and greatness chiefly to mechanical improvements, neither titles nor decorations, nor even much wealth, falls to the share of such men as Mr. Watt. The country gains more by his invention in twelve hours than all he ever gained by the invention; and more favours, and what are termed honours, are got by the defeat of a handful of Hindoos, than by a life spent in enriching his native country by genius, industry, and invention.

W. PLAYFAIR.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

NO. XXI.

Werner, a Tragedy; by Lord Byron.

WE are informed, in the preface to this drama, that the noble author had commenced it so far back as 1815, and that it was the first he ever attempted, except one at thirteen years old, which he had sense enough to burn. We will not go quite so far as to say, that we wish he had been guided by the same good sense with respect to this production; but we sincerely wish that he had either never undertaken, at second-hand, so unpromising a subject, or that he had executed it with more ability and care. *Werner* is not a tragedy; it is wholly devoid of tragic interest and dignity; it possesses no characters of interest; and is, in a word, a story of Miss Lee's, adopted with few alterations, and put into a dramatic form in a hasty and clumsy manner. Poetry, there is absolutely none to be found; and if the measure of verse, which is here dealt to us, be a sample of what we are to expect for the future, we have only to entreat that his lordship would drop the ceremony of cutting up his prose into lines of ten, eleven, or twelve, syllables, (for he is not very punctilious on this head,) and favour us with it in its natural state. It requires no very cunning alchemy to transmute his verse into prose, nor, reversing the experiment, to convert his plain sentences into heroics like his own. "When, (says *Werner*) but for this untoward sickness, which seized me upon this desolate frontier, and hath wasted, not alone my strength, but means, and leaves us—No! this is beyond me! But for this I had been happy!" This is, indeed, beyond us. If this be poetry, then we were wrong in taking his lordship's preface for prose. It will run on ten feet, as well as the rest. He tells us—

Some of the characters are modified
Or altered, a few of the names changed, and
One character, *Ida of Stralenheim*,
Added by myself; but, in the rest, the
Original is chiefly followed. When
I was young, about fourteen I think, I
First read this tale, which made a deep impression
Upon me.

Nor is there a line in these so lame and halting but we could point out many in the drama quite as bad. We do not like mere verbal and formal criticism, nor have we any pleasure in

exposing the defects and failures of such a genius as Lord Byron has proved himself to possess; but we are quite convinced that, unless he reforms the style of his tragic compositions, which has been gradually proceeding from bad to worse, and which is growing fast into a perfect abomination, he will very shortly be read only to be blamed, or be left without any readers at all. We think we perceive that he is affecting to become an English *Alfieri*; but, if so, he may rest assured he is taking the wrong way.

We will convey to our readers, as briefly as we can, an idea of the story of *Werner*, and the extracts we shall make by the way will satisfy them as to the merits of its execution. *Werner*, then, is the disowned and disinherited son of a Bohemian nobleman, and lost his father's favour by his irregularities, and finally by an unsuitable match with the daughter of an Italian exile. This unfortunate pair are introduced in the first act as on their way to claim the possession of the family title and estates, on the death of the old Count. Sickness and bad weather detain them at a little village, where the incidents of the three first acts take place. *Josephine* is attempting to soothe her husband, *Werner*, who betrays an unmanly, weak, and irritable, mind; and who, through his whole career, is much less successful in exciting our pity than our contempt.

Josephine.—Take comfort.—we shall find our boy.

Werner.—We were in sight of him, of every thing
Which could bring compensation for past sorrows;
And to be baffled thus!

Josephine. We are not baffled.

Werner.—Are we not penniless?

Josephine. We ne'er were wealthy.

Werner.—But I was born to wealth, and rank,
and power,

Enjoy'd them, loved them, and, alas! abused them,
And forfeited them, by my father's wrath,
In my o'er-fervent youth; but for the abuse
Long sufferings have atoned. My father's death
Left the path open, yet not without snares:
This cold and creeping kinsman, who so long
Kept his eye on me, as the snake upon
The fluttering bird, hath ere this time outstept me,
Become the master of my rights, and lord
Of that which lifts him up to princes in
Dominion and domain.

Josephine. Who knows? our son
May have return'd back to his grandsire, and
E'en now uphold thy rights for thee.

Werner. 'Tis hopeless.

Since his strange disappearance from my father's,—
Entailing, as it were, my sins upon
Himself,—no tidings have reveal'd his course.
I parted with him to his grandsire, on
The promise that his anger would stop short
Of the third generation; but Heaven seems
To claim her stern prerogative, and visit
Upon my boy his father's faults and follies.

Josephine.

Josephine.—I must hope better still: at least we have yet baffled the long pursuit of Stralenheim.
Werner.—We should have done, but for this fatal sickness,—
 More fatal than a mortal malady,
 Because it takes not life, but life's sole solace:
 Even now I feel my spirit girt about
 By the snares of this avaricious fiend.

The dreaded enemy alluded to in the last very impracticable line of this extract, and the long-sought-for son, now make their appearance together, in the persons of a nobleman, who has been rescued from the rising waters of the river, and of his deliverer Ulric, a youth of imposing stature, fierceness, and strength. The parents recognize their child, and are themselves discovered by their enemy, Stralenheim. The matters in dispute are thus brought to a crisis, and the result is, that this unfortunate interloper is robbed by the father, and murdered by the son; but without the knowledge of the father, who confines himself to the inferior felony. This is the only tragic incident in the piece; and, consisting merely in the violent death of an oppressor, in whom we have no manner of interest, totally fails to excite our sympathy. The catastrophe, which turns upon the discovery to Werner of his son's guilt, falls equally inefficient and pointless to the ground. Ulric freely confesses and justifies the deed, and preserves in every scene the utmost calmness of temper, and cheerful resolution and love of crime. He winds up the story by quitting his parents and betrothed bride with great coolness, to join in the forest his friends, the banditti,—of whom he has long been the concealed leader. Such is the general outline of the plot, which will be more fully developed in the succeeding extracts. We have mentioned above that Werner robs Stralenheim, to obtain the means of prosecuting his journey. He re-appears after committing the deed.

[Enter Werner hastily, with a knife in his hand, by the secret pannel, which he closes hurriedly after him.]

Josephine.—(Not at first recognizing Josephine,)

Discover'd! then I'll stab—(recognizing her,)

Ah! Josephine,

Why art thou not at rest?

Josephine.

What rest? My God!

What doth this mean?

Werner (showing a rouleau).—Here's gold,—
 gold, Josephine,

Will rescue us from this detested dungeon.

Josephine.—And how obtain'd?—that knife!

Werner.

'Tis bloodless—yet.

Away—we must to our chamber.

Josephine.

But whence com'st thou?

Werner.—Ask not! but let us think where we shall go.

This—this will make us way—(showing the gold)—

I'll fit them now.

Josephine.—I dare not think thee guilty of dishonour.

Werner.—Dishonour!

Josephine. I have said it.

Werner.

Let us hence;

'Tis the last night, I trust, that we need pass here.

Josephine.—And not the worst, I hope.

Werner.

Hope! I make sure—

But let us to our chamber.

Josephine.

Yet one question—

What hast thou done?

Werner (fiercely).—Left one thing undone, which Had made all well: let me not think of it.

Away!

Josephine.—Alas! that I should doubt of thee!

[Exeunt.]

The suspicions excited by the robbery are thrown by circumstances upon Gabor, a casual companion of Ulric, who is secreted by Werner in the private passage leading to Stralenheim's apartments. He there is witness to the assassination of that nobleman by Ulric, and becomes the depository of both these family secrets. Upon him, however, Ulric fixes the imputation of murder, and, with this impression on his mind, Werner departs with his wife and son, and is reinstated in the full possession of his lands and honours.

In the fourth act we find Werner peaceably established in his castle of Siegendorf, and principally occupied in promoting a match between his promising son Ulric, and the orphan daughter of the murdered Stralenheim, Ida, whom he has taken under his protection. Two things only molest his peace: the one is the recollection of his disgraceful attempt on Stralenheim's purse, which he repairs by appropriating the gold to pious offices; and the other, an impolitic desire to discover the supposed murderer of that nobleman, which he gratifies to his own ruin and confusion. In these embarrassments, he muses on his son's want of affection, and his own unfortunate situation.

Too much of duty, and too little love!

He pays me in the coin he owes me not:

For such hath been my wayward fate, I could not

Fulfil a parent's duties by his side

Till now; but love he owes me,—for my thoughts

Ne'er left him, nor my eyes long'd without tears

To see my child again; and now I have found him,

But how! obedient, but with coldness; duteous

In my sight, but with carelessness; mysterious,

Abstracted—distant—much given to long absence;

And where—none know: in league with the most

riotous

Of our young nobles; though, to do him justice,

He never stoops down to their vulgar pleasures.

Yet there's some tie between them—which I cannot

Unravel. They look up to him—consult him—

Throng round him as a leader: but with me

He hath no confidence! Ah! can I hope it

After—What! doth my father's curse descend

Even to my child? Or is the Hungarian near

To shed more blood? or—Oh! if it should be!

Spirit of Stralenheim! dost thou walk these walls

To wither him and his,—who, tho' they slew not,

3 T

Unlatch'd

Unlatch'd the door of death for thee? 'Twas not
Our fault, nor is it our sin; thou wert our foe,
And yet I spared thee, when my own destruction
Slept with thee, to awake with thine awakening!
And only took—accursed gold! thou leest
Like poison in my hands; I dare not use thee,
Nor part with thee; thou can'st in such a guise,
Methinks thou would'st contaminate all hands
Like mine. Yet I have done, to atone for thee,
Thou villainous gold! and thy dead master's doom,
Tho' he died not by me or mine, as much
As if he were my brother! I have ta'en
His orphan Ida,—cherish'd her as one
Who will be mine.

In the midst of a solemn festival,
held at Prague, to commemorate the
restoration of peace,—at which Sie-
gendorf and Ulric assist,—the former
sees and is addressed by Gabor, and
the strict search which he institutes is
rendered unnecessary by the voluntary
appearance of the supposed criminal.
Being charged by Siegendorf with the
murder, he repels it with indigna-
tion.

Gabor.—'Tis false.
Siegendorf.—Who says so?
Gabor. I.
Siegendorf. And how disprove it?
Gabor. By
The presence of the murderer.
Siegendorf. Name him!
Gabor. He
May have more names than one. Your lordship
had so
Once on a time.
Siegendorf. If you mean me, I dare
Your utmost.
Gabor. You may do so, and in safety:
I know the assassin.
Siegendorf. Where is he?
Gabor (pointing to Ulric).—Beside you.
[Ulric rushes forward to attack Gabor,
Siegendorf interposes.]
Siegendorf.—Liar and fiend! but you shall not
be slain:
These walls are mine, and you are safe within
them. [He turns to Ulric.]
Ulric, repel this calumny, as I
Will do. I avow it is a growth so monstrous,
I could not deem it earth-born: but be calm;
It will refute itself. But touch him not.
[Ulric endeavours to compose himself.]
Gabor.—Look at him, Count, and then hear me.
Siegendorf (first to Gabor, and then looking at
Ulric).—I hear thee.

My God! you look—
Ulric. How?
Siegendorf. As on that dread night
When we met in the garden.
Ulric (composes himself).—It is nothing.

Siegendorf (to Ulric).—Then, my boy, thou art
guilty still.
Thou bad'st me say I was so once—Oh! now
Do thou as much.
Gabor. Be patient! I can not
Recede now, tho' I shake the very walls
Which frown above us. You remember, or,
If not, your son does,—that the locks were changed
Beneath his chief inspection—on the morn
Which led to this same night: how he had enter'd,
He best knows; but within an anti-chamber,—
The door of which was half ajar,—I saw
A man, who wash'd his bloody hands, and oft,
With stern and anxious glance, gazed back upon
The bleeding body,—but it moved no more.

Siegendorf.—Oh! God of Fathers!
Gabor. I beheld his features
As I see yours,—but yours they were not, though
Resembling them. Behold them in Count Ulric's!
Distinct—as I beheld them,—tho' the expression
Is not now what it then was;—but it was so
When I first charg'd him with the crime—so lately.

Gabor then proceeds to demand
some compensation, as an inducement

to silence on his part, and Siegendorf
asks a little time for deliberation; and,
in the meanwhile, desires him to with-
draw into a turret, pledging his hon-
our for the stranger's safety. The
father and son then come to an under-
standing on this point.

Siegendorf (advances to Ulric).—Now, Count
Ulric,—
For son I dare not call thee,—what say'st thou?
Ulric.—His tale is true.
Siegendorf.—True, monster!
Ulric. Most true, father;
And you did well to listen to it: what
We know we can provide against. He must
Be silenced.
Siegendorf.—Ay, with half of my domains;
And, with the other half, could he and thou
Unsay this villany—
Ulric. It is no time
For trifling or dissembling. I have said
His story's true; and he too must be silenc'd.
Siegendorf.—How so?
Ulric.—As Stralenheim is. Are you so dull
As never to have hit on this before?
* * * * *

Siegendorf. Parricide! no less
Than common stabber! What deed of my life,
Or thought of mine, could make you deem me fit
For your accomplice?
Ulric. Father, do not raise
The devil you cannot lay, between us. This
Is time for union and for action, not
For family disputes. While you were tortur'd,
Could I be calm? Think you that I have heard
This fellow's tale without some feeling? you
Have taught me feeling for you and myself;
For whom or what else did you ever teach it?
Siegendorf.—Oh, my dead father's cursel! 'tis
working now.

Ulric.—Let it work on,—the grave will keep it
down!
Ashes are feeble foes: it is more easy
To baffle such, than countermine a mole
Which winds its blind but living path beneath you.
Yet hear me still. If you condemn me, yet
Remember who hath taught me once too often
To listen to him? If he proclaim'd to me
That there were crimes made venial by the occasion?
That passion was our nature? That the goods
Of Heaven waited on the goods of fortune?
If he show'd me his humanity secur'd
By his nerves only? If he deprived me of
All power to vindicate myself and race
In open day? By his disgrace, which stamp'd
(It might be) bastardy on me, and on
Himself,—a felon's brand! The man who is
At once both warm and weak, invites to deeds
He longs to do, but dare not. Is it strange
That I should act what you could think? We have
done

With right and wrong; and now must only ponder
Upon effects, not causes. Stralenheim,
Whose life I saved from impulse,—as, unknown,
I would have saved a peasant's or a dog's,—I slew
Known as our foe; but not from vengeance. He
Was a rock in our way, which I cut through,
As doth the bolt, because it stood between us
And our true destination,—but not idly.
As stranger I preserv'd him, and he owed me
His life; when due, I but resum'd the debt.
He, you, and I, stood o'er a gulf, within
I have plung'd our enemy. You kindled first
The torch,—you show'd the path; now trace me that
Of safety,—or let me—

Siegendorf.—I have done with life!
Ulric.—Let us have done with that which cankers
life,—
Familiar feuds, and vain recriminations
Of things which cannot be undone. We have
No more to learn or hide: I know no fear,
And have within these very walls men whom
(Although you know them not) dare venture all
things.
You stand high with the state,—what passes here
Will not excite her too great curiosity:
Keep your own secret, keep a steady eye,
Stir not, and speak not,—leave the rest to me.
We must have no third obblers thrust between us.

Ulric proceeds to execute his purpose, but, in the mean time, Siegendorf assists Gabor to escape, and succeeds in conveying him safely out of the castle. The indignation of the young Count is vehemently roused by his father's impolitic interference; and the catastrophe winds up by his determining, as it would seem, on very rational grounds, to abscond, and follow his fortunes in a mode of life better suited to his taste.

Ulric.—What's this!
Where is the villain?
Siegendorf.—There are two, sir; which
Are you in quest of?
Ulric.—Let us hear no more
Of this: he must be found. You have not let him
Escape?
Siegendorf.—He's gone.
Ulric.—With your connivance?
Siegendorf.—With
My fullest, freest aid.
Ulric.—Then fare you well.

Siegendorf.—Stop! I command,—entreat,—im-
plore! Oh, Ulric!

Will you then leave me?
Ulric.—What! remain to be
Denounced,—dragg'd, it may be, in chains; and all
By your inherent weakness, half-humanity,
Selfish remorse, and temporizing pity,
That sacrifices your whole race to save
A wretch to profit by our ruin! No, Count,
Henceforth you have no son.

Siegendorf.—I never had one;
And would you ne'er had borne the useless name.
Where will you go? I would not send you forth
Without protection.

Ulric.—Leave that to me,—
I am not alone, nor merely the vain heir
Of your domains: a thousand,—ay, ten thousand,—
Swords, hearts, and hands, are mine.

Siegendorf.—The foresters
With whom the Hungarian found you first at
Frankfort?

Ulric.—Yes—men—who are worthy of the name!
Go tell

Your senators that they look well to Prague;
Their feast of peace was early for the times:
There are more spirits abroad than have been laid
With Wallenstein.

Enter Josephine and Ida.
Josephine.—What is 't we hear? My Siegendorf!
Thank Heaven, I see you safe!

Siegendorf.—Safe
Ida.—Yes, dear father.
Siegendorf.—No, no; I have no children: never
more

Call me by that worst name of parent.
Josephine.—What
Means my good lord?

Siegendorf.—That you have given birth
To a demon!

Ida (taking Ulric's hand).—Who shall dare say
this of Ulric?

Siegendorf.—Ida, beware! there's blood upon that
hand.

Ida (stooping to kiss it).—I'd kiss it off, though
it were mine.

Siegendorf.—It is so.
Ulric.—Away! it is your father's. [Exit Ulric.]
Ida.—Oh, great God!

And I have lov'd this man!
[Ida falls senseless—Josephine stands
speechless with horror.]

Siegendorf.—The wretch hath slain
Them both. My Josephine! we are now alone,—
Would we had ever been so. All is over
For me. Now open wide, my sire, thy grave;
Thy curse hath dug it deeper for thy son
In mine. The race of Siegendorf is past!

Such is the tragedy of Werner; in
which we shall look in vain for any of
those passages of brilliant and high-

toned poetry, which, in his other com-
positions of this nature, have illumi-
nated the entire production, and
sustained the fame of its author. Nor
can we fix upon any scene, inspired
with any portion of that soul-shaking
passion, which, in a drama in some
respects not dissimilar in plot to
Werner,—“the Robbers” of Schiller,
—seizes with such irresistible domi-
nion upon the agonized feelings of the
reader. Charles, the captain of rob-
bers, exacts all our sympathy; Ulric,
the chief of banditti, feeling nothing
for himself or for others, excites no
emotion, except that of wonder at his
impenetrable coolness and gratuitous
wickedness. Werner himself is, if
possible, still less attractive: he pos-
sesses all the turbulent passions and
evil principles of his son, united with
an imbecility, which makes him less
dangerous, but more despicable. We
cannot mourn over the severed ties of
such characters as these. Of Jose-
phine and Ida, little is said by the
poet, and less may suffice here. They
are fair, but slight, and not very inter-
esting, portraits, and add little to the
pathos of the story. The effect of this
publication is to convince us; more
and more, that in pursuing his drama-
tic career, Lord Byron is only re-
moving still further from his proper
path. If tears have been shed over
his pages, it is certainly not over
those which contain his dramatic
pieces. But, even in that line, we
are surprised and concerned to find
that he can deliberately give to the
world an attempt so devoid of poetical
spirit and scenic effect as “Werner”
proves to be. It is easy to write, and
easy to dispose of writings which are
supported by a splendid reputation;
but we are confident that, if Lord
Byron aims at preserving that repu-
tation, he must exert, to much better
effect than in the present instance, the
great talents with which he is endow-
ed, and cease to flatter himself that
negligence and mediocrity can be pro-
tected by the most imposing genius,
or the best established fame.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

I HAVE not leisure at this moment
to refer to your preceding numbers
for precise quotation; it will, however,
answer both the readers purpose and
mine, to observe, in brief, that one of
your

your correspondents, I do not recollect how many months since, speaking of the character of the late Lord Nelson, represented him as undignified and familiar among those about him, even to a degree of weakness and vulgarity. This statement was soon after controverted by another correspondent, who contented himself with the simple *argumentum ad improbabilitatem*; and who could on no account be induced to assent to the probability of such familiar conduct in a hero, and the commander-in-chief of a British fleet. But perhaps that gentleman was only a theorist on the subject, and had never enjoyed the practical honour of witnessing the familiar day of heroes and admirals. He had even, likely enough, formed to himself a certain invariable and unbending system of loftiness and decorum, which these exalted personages never fail to adopt, and from which they never deviate. Such a conclusion, however, is not sanctioned by our knowledge of the world, in which we find so many anomalies, varieties, and contradictions of every kind. Some men in command, by virtue of their natural gravity, and the power of discipline which they retain over their own minds, are able also to preserve inviolate that so enviable distance between them and their inferiors; whilst others, their equals in all essential respects of greatness, neither possess the power of state-keeping from nature, nor cultivate it from inclination. We have anecdotal authorities in plenty, and of all times, in support of both the above propositions. With respect to the latter, perhaps our naval commanders, from the necessarily familiar habits of the sea, may be more inclined to relax, than their peers of the land-service; a perhaps to which the following anecdote, really, I believe, authentic, appears to afford a degree of countenance.

About the year 1783, an old friend dined with me, a sea-officer, who had sailed with Admiral Sir George Rodney. He had the opportunity of knowing that dashing commander well, and represented him, in his conduct on-board, as the strangest possible mixture of stateliness and gravity, and familiarity. Among other instances, he gave me the following, which he related, or rather acted, with a most laughable characteristic drollery. The chaplain on-board the admiral's ship was a little hump-backed man, whose

person had that kind of mien, which never fails to excite ludicrous ideas in the minds of the susceptible; and his mind and body were both married and matched. He was a great and unanswerable argumentator, the jit of whose logic resided in the last word. In consequence, when dining together in the great cabin, the admiral and the parson were everlastingly jangling and disputing; and one day after dinner, on the occasion of a certain argument, in which the commander pressed his reverence too closely, the latter could contain himself no longer, but giving vent to his choler, and bristling up his grotesque figure, he squeaked out again,—"You lie, Sir George, you lie." The admiral instantly rising from his chair, and snatching up a huge church bible which lay on the table, put the little clerical to flight, who ran skulking away, pursued by his commander: he, making a stand with his bible uplifted, exclaimed, with the utmost solemnity of voice and manner—"Ha! sirrah!—you—tell—me—I lie!" No bones were broken, however, in this fierce rencounter; and the little parson's submission insured him a speedy return to the convivial table, which was accustomed to be enlivened by many such a tragicomedy.

I must own I feel inclined, from an internal evidence, strengthened by a variety of anecdotes from those who must have been well informed, to join your first correspondent in his opinion of the late Lord Nelson. In the mean time, neither he nor I, merely from a desire to declare impartially the truth, ought to be accused of attempting to derogate from the sterling merits, or to tarnish the hard-earned laurels, of the illustrious defunct. I can answer for myself, and I am sure the writer alluded to shews no such base intention as that which I have disclaimed.

The remarks which follow, on the character of the hero of the Nile, were made by an officer and an eye-witness. Having no doubt of their veracity, it is on them, and accompanying facts, in part from the same, and partly from other sources, that I have relied, for the formation of an opinion on the character of that extraordinary and eccentric person. "Lord Nelson frequently acted without a thought, nor ever weighed in his mind, what opinion men might form of his conduct, except in battle; every thing, beside the fame acquired in a fight, was beneath his

notice or care."—"The failings, follies, nay vices, of Nelson, were manifold; but his virtues overbalanced them all,—his heart was as tender as his soul was brave."—"No man ever was a hero in private life, none ever less so than Lord Nelson: as a proof of it, when Lady Hamilton was rescued from the salt-water bath, (an accidental ducking,) a scene ensued on the quarter-deck that would require an Aristophanes to do justice to. The admiral did not weep, but he danced, swore, laughed, and stamped, alternately, for ten minutes."—"He was, indeed, the greatest and weakest man I ever knew; he had not a virtue but what was sullied by some vice, nor a vice but what was embellished by humanity."—"Yet this was a man of the strongest mind in the hour of emergency; a man of the most decided temper, of the most consummate prudence, of the most rapid thought."

All those, and hundreds of them still exist, who were personally acquainted with Lord Nelson's cruise on the Italian coasts, where the noble admiral and Lady Hamilton essayed, with so much ambition, to represent the luxurious and glowing characters of Antony and Cleopatra, will find facts in profusion to substantiate the above opinions. It will be to diverge to another, and far less favourable, part of the hero's character, if I make a quotation from those truly interesting pages which compose the *Stephensiana*. But I meditate a summary or general outline of the heroic character for moral use. In the number for January last, p. 526, Mr. Stephens says, "I visited Lord Nelson relative to my History of the War. On the Neapolitan subject he was as impetuous in language as in gesture, two or three times clapping his hand on his sword, and once drawing it half out." Nothing could more truly indicate a mind agitated by passion and shame, than a conduct so unseemly, and so totally void of real dignity; demonstrating, too, that the mind, neither from nature or reflection, possessed the power of regeneration.

I would think foul scorn to be behind any man in the acknowledgment of that high and inexpressible obligation which mankind owe to those ardent and enthusiastic souls, who nobly stand forth and offer themselves a voluntary sacrifice on the altars of their country. But is there no obligation due to truth? is interest,

or presumed interest, all in all? and is the mere politician, or human carcass-butcher, whose only attributes are base cunning or brute courage; to stand upon the same exalted ground with the glorious sons of virtue and wisdom, and the advocates of human right? The senseless vulgar of all ages will deify any bold and confident man, who has sacrificed to their prejudices and passions, and their basest interests; and there is even in the freest press, a slavish and hypocritical class ever ready to rival even the vulgar, in servility. In adjudging the palm of heroism, let us observe that impartiality which is the harbinger of truth. Let us hold forth real examples, instead of imaginary models of perfection. And, above all things, let us proclaim the truth, both of the living and the dead, with a confidence and decision which shall shame and set at nought the brow-beating attempts of the prejudiced and the venal. Give to every man his just due, convince him he can have no more, and it will be the most powerful incitement to noble actions.

Is it meet that the faithless, horrible, and blood-guilty, transactions at Naples, should be erased from the public memory, and blotted from the page of history; or that such a doctrine should be countenanced, as that political considerations must, of force and necessity, outweigh all others? The morals of the world, in every age, have been shipwrecked, from the defect of a due philosophical discrimination; and, the example of the humane Titus, "the delight of human kind," would have been of far greater value to humanity, had he been taught, that murder did not change its name or nature, with the change of nation in the victim. Alfred, a friend to the church, was proclaimed great and good, on the authority of the priesthood. His actions doubtless warranted the first title; of his right to the second, we cannot be altogether so confident. The character of Henry the Great of France, has been elevated by flattering and partial history. Our great naval and religious buccaneering hero, Sir Francis Drake, might imagine that he rendered his God acceptable service, by enslaving the African heathen; but he could not possibly have been so ignorant of the most simple rules of right and wrong, and of the common charities of human life, as to be insensible of the commis-
sion

sion of an enormous act of cruelty and wickedness, when he turned on-shore, on a desolate and uninhabited island, and deserted a pregnant girl, the victim of his own and the lewdness of his dissolute companions! Contemporary history has laid that horrible crime to his charge, but servile and *heroical* history has buried it in panegyric. To the justice or injustice of his trial and execution of Doughty, we have no clue. In our pompous details of the victories, and the virtues, and moderation, of our glorious *deliverer*, William of Orange, not to mar so fine a subject of panegyric, we are under the necessity of overlooking the affair of *Maestricht* :

————— Where is he,
Famed for that brutal piece of bravery!
Nor must one word be hazarded on *the*
massacre of Glencoe. The question
must not be asked, why the nation was
unable to deliver itself? nor our expe-
rience detailed, how much heavier the
little finger of influence has proved,
than could, possibly, the loins of pre-
rogative.

BRUTUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MAY I request some of your correspondents to inform me on a point of history, which has long been a subject, in my estimation, worthy an enlightened attention.

I am aware, that so soon as I propose my question, I shall array against me a host of opponents : but irritability and illiberal feeling, as they are well known, will only serve, in my mind, to fix the unknown sum of their wisdom and enlightened information, which must be reckoned to proceed in the inverse ratio. What is wanting in argument, is generally made up by invective.

We inherit from our fathers, the belief, that some two centuries ago, the Catholics of this kingdom were leagued in a plot to blow up the House of Parliament with gunpowder; at a time when, as the Act expresses it, "the king's most excellent majesty, the queen, the prince, and all the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, should have been assembled in the upper house," namely, on the 5th day of November, 1605. The Act of the 3 J. c. 1. subsequently enforced by more Acts than one, enjoins that, on every anniversary, thanks shall be publicly given to Almighty God, in every cathedral and church, for the most

happy deliverance which the Act commemorates. The form of thanksgiving prescribed by the convocation in 1662, and afterwards altered in the second year of William and Mary, has regularly been read in all churches; and, for aught that appears, will continue to be read, so long as the English church retains her supremacy. And so far as this evidence goes, the good Protestants of these kingdoms judge not unreasonably, in receiving the fact of the gunpowder conspiracy as a fact substantiated by all the verity of clear and positive testimony.

May I be allowed, however, to state, that, as the Catholics of this realm are disposed to deny the construction which their Protestant brethren have put upon the evidence; so I, though a Protestant, am also disposed to question the fairness of the representations, upon which the common persuasion has rested, and the justice of the commemoration which every fifth of November has witnessed. In plain terms, I believe that the whole concern was a fabrication of the secretary Cecil's, got up with his knowledge, if not under his superintendance; and, that the ostensible conspirators, the men who were punished, and who are now annually execrated for this "invention, so inhumane, barbarous, and cruel," were as much its inventors, as men who are tempted, and incited, and decoyed by others, into a conspiracy, are chargeable with its contrivance. And as to the odium, which the 5th of November serves to stir up against the general body of Catholic subjects; this is as justly heaped upon them, as any other obloquy which may be extended to a whole body, for the crime of a few individuals. And, as to the rancour in which some good Protestants indulge, on this account and at this season, towards the present generation of Catholics, it is, doubtless, as just as the contempt with which an inflated and infidel Jew might regard us Gentiles, for the idolatries of our forefathers.

If you ask me for my authority, I well remember some years since to have met with a book which contained these same sentiments, and which defended them in a manner very far superior to my ability; and by which I, for one, was convinced; but the title, and the precise mode of defence, have entirely escaped me. The impression produced remains unabated. If any

of your correspondents, whether Protestant or Catholic, will favour me with a statement, which may shew that Cecil was the author of the gunpowder conspiracy, I shall feel myself obliged; as it will relieve me from the unpleasantness of holding a conclusion, the reason for which I have forgotten.

The Act of James I. which appoints a general thanksgiving on this day, contains expressions which seems to me unfitting, in the sincere acknowledgments of a deliverance so great as is pretended. King James is "the most great, learned, and religious, king that ever reigned" in this kingdom; "enriched with a most hopeful and plentiful progeny." "Many malignant and devilish papists, jesuits, and seminary priests, much envied and feared him:" the laws enacted against them "they falsely and slanderously termed cruel laws." All this is but the expected colouring of a court party. But, when we are told, that "it pleased Almighty God, by inspiring the king's most excellent majesty with a divine spirit, to interpret some dark phrases of a letter shewed to his majesty, above and beyond all ordinary construction; thereby miraculously discovering the hidden treason, not many hours before the appointed time for the execution thereof;" I, for one, cannot refrain from suspicion of this marvellous coincidence of the time for execution, and the time for discovery; or from incredulity as to the miraculous interpretation of some dark phrases, above and beyond all ordinary construction; or from laughter at the immodest and profane adulations which the statute contains.

Our own times have illustrated to us the oecomy of a state-plot. And I cannot help forming some link of association between the ideas of the gunpowder treason and the Cato-street conspiracy. A PROTESTANT.

November 5, 1822.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SOME ACCOUNT of the PRECOCIOUS TALENTS of the DRAMATIC PHENOMENON, MISS CLARA FISHER.

MISS CLARA FISHER was born in London on the 14th of July, 1811, and is the youngest daughter of Mr. Fisher, formerly proprietor of the Steyne Library, Brighton, but for many years a respectable auctioneer in Covent Garden.

The first intimation of uncommon

perception which she evinced, was her knowledge in musical sounds, which, whilst an infant in arms, she shewed by various ways; expressing great delight when certain tunes were played which pleased her ear; whilst, on the other hand, she opposed the performing of those she had taken a dislike to, by every means in her power. Repeated experiments were made to ascertain whether it was a real knowledge of difference of sounds, or merely the effect of chance, or childish caprice; but the results were ever invariably the same: the first bar of the tunes she disliked being played on the piano would set her crying; but, when changed to those she approved, she instantly laughed, and demonstrated the greatest pleasure. Dr. Williams (better known by the name of Antony Pasquin,) mentions the above circumstance of little Clara in his Dramatic Censor, as an extraordinary instance of infantine perception. Mr. Fisher's family being in private life, few opportunities presented themselves of witnessing dramatic representations; but the fame which Miss O'Neill acquired on her appearing in London, induced Mr. Fisher to visit Covent Garden theatre with his family, to witness the tragedy of Jane Shore; and, from the impression made that evening on the mind of little Clara, may be dated her passion for acting.

On her return home the same evening, while the family were at supper, she left the table, (unobserved as she supposed,) and began to act, in dumb-show, what she had seen Miss O'Neill perform in Jane Shore; but, infant like, blended with it the madness of Alicia. A few nights after she was taken to the Olympic theatre, where a comic dance was very well executed by the clown, and which the next day she repeated every step, with all the grimace and distortion of features used by the performer the night before. These early efforts, in a child of four years of age, gave much pleasure to her parents; and, whenever they had a party of friends, by way of amusement, they would send an elder sister of Clara's to the piano to play some of the plaintive airs she was fond of, (as if by accident,) which, as soon as she heard, she would leave off every other pursuit, and instantly commence a pathetic story in dumb show, varying her action in the most graceful manner possible. Sometimes she would raise

her

her hands and eyes towards heaven, as if imploring mercy, then fall, as if expiring, at full length upon the floor; at others, she would appear with all the frantic madness of Alicia, with dishevelled hair, fixed eyes, and wild distraction in her aspect, seem to follow round the room, with ghastly stare, the "headless trunk" (so forcibly described by Rowe,) out of the door, in all the agony she had observed in Alicia. As she never uttered a word on these occasions, what passed in her mind could only be conjectured; but, certain it is, she invariably drew tears from all who witnessed these self-created tragic scenes; and, what was most extraordinary, she never by any chance acted them twice alike, but always found a never-failing variety whenever the music induced her to exert her talents in a dramatic line.

About two years after, when she was turned of six years of age, Mr. D. Corri, composer, having much influence with Mr. Raymond, the then acting manager of Drury Lane theatre, he entered into a treaty with him to bring out a piece, wherein his own pupils only should perform; and, to one of their rehearsals, little Clara was invited, and, expressing herself much pleased with what she heard and saw the young ladies do, she was frequently solicited to be of their morning and evening parties: at length, she expressed a wish to learn something, that she might recite at their next meeting at Mr. D. Corri's in Percy-street. Accordingly, her elder sister taught her Jane Shore's speech of "O! thou most righteous judge," in which Miss O'Neill seemed to have made so strong an impression on her mind, and she repeated it the next time the party met together at rehearsal, at which were present many persons of fashion and consequence, who all expressed great surprise and delight at the ease and propriety with which she delivered the text.

From that time she became an object of attention; and, soon after, Mr. D. Corri waited on Mr. Fisher, soliciting him to permit little Clara to join his juvenile party in their intended performances in Drury Lane theatre. The objections Mr. Fisher had to Clara's appearing as an actress, at so early a period of life, were ultimately overruled; and the next difficulty to overcome, was, what piece was best suited to bring forth such youthful can-

didates to advantage in. After much consultation on the subject, Garrick's two-act romance of Lilliput was fixed upon; but, as the piece had no songs, as originally written, and all Mr. Corri's pupils being only musical, Mr. Fisher (the father of little Clara) was requested to write appropriate songs for each of the characters, and make such additions as he should deem necessary to shew forth all the talent of the juvenile party. To accomplish which, Mr. Fisher found it advisable to write several additional characters, and an entire new last act; in which a masque was introduced, supposed to be given at the Lilliputian court by order of their king, in compliment to Gulliver. In this masque, the last act of Shakspeare's Richard III., from the tent scene to the death of the tyrant, was artfully interwoven, in order to shew the talents of little Clara in the highest range of the drama. The music to the songs, duetts, glees, and chorusses, were composed by Mr. D. Corri; and the piece, thus altered, made its first appearance at Drury Lane theatre on the tenth day of December, 1817, under the stage-management of Mr. H. E. Johnson, who had succeeded to that situation on the demise of Mr. Raymond.

The piece was received throughout with the most flattering success; but the tumultuous applause and approbation bestowed on the delineation of King Richard III. by the little heroine of these memoirs, were as warm and enthusiastic as ever were heard within the walls of a theatre. Soon after the curtain fell, divested of Richard's robes and attire, little Clara re-appeared, dressed in a white muslin frock; and, with infantine innocence, spoke the epilogue.

Thunders of applause followed a simple and innocent appeal to the feelings of the audience from one so young and interesting in appearance, and the piece was given out for repetition with unanimous plaudits from every quarter of the house. For the first three nights Lilliput was done as an after-piece; for four following evenings as a middle piece; and, as a proof of its great attraction, the last ten nights as a first piece,—and filling the theatre whenever it was announced, whether as first, second, or after-piece.

As soon as it was known that Miss Clara Fisher's engagement was terminated at Drury Lane, she was applied

for by Mr. Harris, manager of Covent Garden theatre, and made her appearance there with great success in Richard III., being honoured on the fourth evening of her performance with the presence of his present Majesty, (then Prince Regent,) and the first time of his appearing in public after the loss of the Princess Charlotte; the Duke of York, Prince William of Gloucester, and many other branches of the royal family, being present on the same evening. Mr. Elliston, the present patentee of Drury Lane theatre, engaged Miss Clara Fisher on the most liberal terms to perform twelve nights at Birmingham, where she appeared with great success in March, 1818.

Her fame as an actress by this time having reached the most distant parts of the kingdom, numerous engagements poured in from every respectable theatre in England and Scotland; and, in nearly every city and town of consequence in both kingdoms, she has appeared with brilliant success. At Edinburgh, her reception was of the most flattering description: persons of the highest respectability, after her first appearance, soliciting her acquaintance; and a society of gentlemen, who are studying Drs. Gall and Spurzheim's System of Phrenology, requested to have a cast taken from her head, which, being granted, is now one amongst the number lectured on, to illustrate the System. On her second visit to Edinburgh the following year, she was again received with every mark of kindness and respect, the houses were crowded nightly with beauty and fashion, the critics were lavish of their praises in every newspaper and periodical publication in that literary quarter of the kingdom, and nothing was omitted that could in any way testify their approbation of our little heroine. She afterwards played in Glasgow, Greenock, Dundee, Cupar, Montrose, St. Andrew's, and Aberdeen, with the greatest success; visiting, in her tour, York, Hull, Durham, Newcastle, Sunderland, Shields, Scarborough, Harrogate, Halifax, Doncaster, Nottingham, Derby, Lancaster, Preston, Warrington, Bolton, Chester, Stockport, Manchester, Liverpool, Stamford, Margate, Canterbury, Tunbridge Wells, Dover, Brighton, Worthing, Chichester, Portsmouth, Southampton, Winchester, Taunton, Salisbury, Isle of Wight, Weymouth, Lymington, Exeter, Plymouth, and

London. She has just finished a very successful engagement at the English Opera-house, where her attraction has been most powerful, drawing crowds nightly to the theatre to witness her extraordinary powers in singing, dancing, serious and comic acting. The writers in all the papers and publications, where theatres are mentioned, always speaking of her powers as an actress in the most unqualified terms of praise and admiration. In the course of her theatric tour she has travelled upwards of fifteen thousand miles! performed the character of King Richard III. more than three hundred and fifty times! besides the following most extraordinary list of parts: Falstaff, Shylock, Douglas, Scrub, Marplot, Ollapod, Dr. Pangloss, Sir Peter Teazle, Crack, Captain Allclack, Bombastes Furioso, Lord Flimnap, Myrtillo, Mock Doctor, Midas, Little Pickle, Moggy McGilpin, and Actress of All Work, with a versatility and correctness which cannot be surpassed, and must be witnessed to be believed: with comic songs, prologues, epilogues, Scotch, Spanish, and English, dances of various descriptions, and all in very superior style. Her memory is so very retentive, that study, or learning of any kind, is no trouble; and she has only to read a character a few times, to be what is theatrically termed, letter perfect; and so anxious is she to form a correct knowledge of the part she is to represent, that she always studies the whole play in which she is to perform. It has been affirmed by many, that she is a copyist of some of our great actors and actresses; but, so far from that being the fact, she never saw a play in which she performs a part, excepting Richard III., when, five nights after she had acted it at Drury Lane theatre, she was requested by the manager to go in front and see Mr. Kean go through the character.

Vanity of no kind has as yet taken possession of her heart, nor does she appear in any way conscious of her acknowledged superior abilities. Her temper is mild, gentle, and affectionate, doatingly fond of her parents, sisters, and brothers, as may be naturally supposed they are of her. She enjoys an excellent state of health, and is never so happy as when on the stage. In her leisure hours from study she amuses herself, like other children, in dressing and nursing her doll; but no childish or frivolous remark ever es-

caped her lips. In intellect she is mature in every way; and those persons who are most intimate with the family in private life, speak of little Clara with more rapture off the boards, than they who only see her on them.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A LETTER from Port St. Peter and Paul, Kamtschatka, dated Nov. 30, 1821, among other details, contains the following information:—

“We have been visited here by a vessel from the Sandwich islands, named ‘Kaiderno,’ which signifies Long-necked. On the 16th of September the commandant, by express order of his sovereign, gave a treat to our governor and his staff-officers. On its departure, on the 18th, this vessel fired a salute of all its guns, which were well served by natives of the Sandwich islands. His excellency has sent to the king two reindeer, male and female, with a young bear, and has given to the captain one of the finest cows of the country. The officers and sailors were all natives of the Sandwich Archipelago, and soon formed acquaintance with the Kamtschatdales, who testified a particular regard for them. They were ever cheerful and gay; singing was heard amongst them, night and day. They attended our church on the Sunday, and were very attentive. From thence they repaired to the governor’s quarters. In accosting, or taking leave of any one, they pronounced aloud the word ‘Arochà.’ Their dress embraced fashions of every descriptions; one had on a sailor’s waistcoat, another a cloth frock, a third a silk coat, &c. Some had shoes without stockings; but, in general, they were barefooted.”

To the above may be added, though preceding it in point of time:—“On the 8th of September arrived here, the corvettes ‘Otkrilia,’ meaning ‘Discovery,’ and the ‘Blagonamerennie,’ or ‘Good Intention,’ both under the orders of Captain Wassiliew, of the Imperial Marine. In the second fortnight of the same month, the San Pedro, a merchantship, and two transports, the Michael and the Dionis, entered our harbour successively.”

“On the 6th of Oct., the anniversary of the promulgation of the Maritime Code, granted by Peter the Great in 1722, solemnities and rejoicings were witnessed here. In the middle of the road, a ship covered with flags, was

stationed; to this repaired, in long boats, on one side, the Governor of Kamtschatka, Captain Wassiliew, and the principal officers; on the other, the clergy, with the banners and images of the saints, patrons of our church. The whole of this cortège being assembled, his excellency presented to the dean of the ecclesiastics a copy of the Maritime Code of Peter the Great, and invited him to chant the thanksgiving hymn of *Te Deum*. This hymn was followed with a salute of artillery from the two corvettes.

“Having landed, the governor gave a grand dinner. Next day a subscription was opened, which quickly amounted to 1500 roubles, to raise, in Kamtschatka, a marble monument to the memory of Vitus Behring, the navigator.” Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ABOUT four miles from Malvern, to the south, is a hill of singular interest, now known by the name of the Herefordshire Beacon, occurring at that point where the turnpike-road from Hereford, through Ledbury to Worcester, intersects this line of hills. Coming out of the county of Hereford, into that of Worcester, the line of demarkation runs along the tops of those hills; the right-hand hill is the one to which allusion has been made; on the top of which hill, is an ancient British* encampment, fortified by several broad and deep circumvallations, encircling a camp of very large dimensions,† which crowns the apex of the major part of this mountain.

From the highest point of the road, a great extent of the beautiful vale of Evesham, and also of the Severn, may be discovered; as, doubtless, numbers of your readers may have experienced.

From the hill, on either side, a still larger extent of prospect may be descried, as fine and extensive an in-

* That it is actually British, I have the authority of that celebrated British antiquary, and eminent Cymbrian scholar, Mr. William Owen Pughe, whom I consulted upon the occasion.

† The entire length of this encampment, as measured, is 1115 yards; the length of the west section of the first circumvallation, 1405 yards; the breadth of the north extreme, at its centre, is 100 yards; the breadth of the south extreme, at its centre, is 100 yards: and, the extreme height of the regal, or general’s, station, answering to the Roman Pretorium, in the centre, is about 1395 feet above the level of the sea.

land view as can be seen from any point of land, in almost any country, not excepting even the famed Campania of ancient Latium. This view is bounded by the distant blue Gloucestershire-hills, very remarkable for uninterrupted extent, commanding a prospect of rather more than thirty miles in a direct line; and, in horizontal obliquity, it extends from far above Worcester to the Bristol Channel; indeed, you may see from the Wrekin, in Salop, down to the open sea: and for richness, I presume, it is not to be exceeded by any view in this country, or even in the British empire. Commanding the whole vale of Severn, in length, I believe, to above the extent of one hundred and fifty miles, the rich meadows on the shores of that river, the fertile corn-fields, and the populous cities and towns, whose smoke may be plainly discovered, with some accompanying tower, it affords the spectator views of the well-peopled cities and towns of Worcester, Upton, Pershore, Tewkesbury, Gloucester; with numerous large and populous villages, famed for plenty and generous hospitality. To a mind informed of the history of those local stations, the variety of imagery which rush on its perception, is far too much for solitary contemplation.

The face to the east,—on the right-hand, in the distance, is seen Gloucester, near which may be discerned the Isle of Alney, where the patriotic Saxon, Edmund Ironside, fought in single combat with the Danish chief Canute, in the presence of both armies, for the lives, the rights, the honours, property, the safety, and the liberty, of his people; where the illustrious sovereign's fate was unaccompanied by that propitious justice, which, according to the dark and short-sighted view of wretched humanity, should have distinguished his meritorious conduct, when the invading raven made the British lion succumb beneath his sable talons.

Here those lines in the "Cato" of Addison will recur to the memory of the sympathetic spectator, who will exclaim,—

"The ways of heaven are dark and intricate:
Puzzled with mazes, and perplex'd in error,
The understanding traces them in vain.
Lost and bewildered in the fruitless search,
We cannot see with how much art the
windings run,
Nor where the regular confusion ends:"
Or else the magnanimous Anglo-Saxon
monarch would surely have proved

victorious over his own enemy, his country's robber, and his people's foe.

In the luxurious spot where the Warwickshire Avon* conjoins the stately Severn, the lofty tower of Tewkesbury abbey-church is pointed out by large masses of circling and aspiring smoke: here the brothers'† wealth was displayed in raising the holy sanc. In the vicinity of which, the historic eye will discover, in memory's mirror, in the mid-day blaze it will behold, the crested helms, the polished spears, the standards of the hostile roses of York and Lancaster waving in proud array; either party now advancing, then retreating; now pursuing, then pursued. In those dire, those unnatural conflicts,

"Where father fought with son, and son
with sire,
And where the brother spilt his brother's
blood!"

Here, in this unnatural commotion, the infant hope‡ of the ill-fated Margaret of Anjou was slain: here the daemon of usurpation again prevailed.

Around the lofty spires of Worcester, the reflecting mind will trace those fields and meadows, once saturated with floods of human gore, where abandoned usurpation was rendered doubly diabolical from the basest of human crimes, which furnished its original—hypocrisy; the produce of vilest bigotry, springing from the practice of puritanical and ignoble slaves. Where the genius of the second Charles was rendered subservient to the hypocritical policy of a Cromwell.

About half-way between Worcester and Tewkesbury, lie the peaceful vales of Upton, where Fielding's genius loved to range; whilst it described the loves of his hero and the captivating Sophia Western.§

The course of the fertile and peopled Severn from this station, in the meridian heat of a summer's day, may be distinctly traced for upwards of a hundred miles, in its meandering inflexions, by the blue misty exhalations which arise from its surface. Whilst

* The British name for any river; it is therefore *appellative* only.

† Odo and Dodo, Earls of Gloucester, founded Tewkesbury church and monastery in the 6th century. (See Williams's History of St. Alban's, Part I.)

‡ The young prince was killed after the battle in cool blood, in a house in Church-street.

§ Vide Fielding's "Tom Jones."

the lofty columns of darker smoke mark the stations of distant towns and cities that ornament the fertile vale.

Far beyond the course of the Severn, and in the most remote angle formed by the distant hills, is seen that elegant place of fashionable resort, salubrious Cheltenham, smocking with culinary and domestic fires.

The travelled and experienced eye may here imagine it again beholds the fertile plains of Italy in Campania's extensive landscape, whilst it traces the Arno and the Tyber's course in that of the Avon and Severn. Other rivers and rivulets may serve to personate other streams, rendered sacred by the glowing numbers of poetic song.

If, to the fertile plains of Campania, the eastern prospect which we have been viewing may be compared; then, surely our western view, behind us, may be also likened to "Valambrosa's leafy vale," with singular propriety; for the extensive track, between the eye and the distant black mountains in the principality, is occupied by an almost entire forest of the grateful apple, and the juicy pear; and the profusely pendant hop, in richest tracery appears, for an almost indefinite number of miles.

Whilst the thick veil of distant ages is closely drawn, which conceals from our view the memory of events which transpired on the very spot now pressed by the feet of the spectator; events, judging from the vastness of the traces which may be even now discovered, that must have been of mighty moment, but which occurred before historic time was,—in very remote British days. For, should present appearances command our credence, the vast labours of thousands upon thousands of our mighty ancestors, would, perhaps, convince us, that the magnitude of this preparation was commensurate with the importance of the object proposed to be achieved. From the vastness of these remains, now visible, this inference naturally presents itself.

This Herculean labour, it should seem, had been raised for either the purpose of determining some deadly contest between the Silurian princes and neighbouring potentates; or else, perhaps, it was raised as a strong hold, from whence an armed force could be scarcely displaced. I am rather inclined to this latter opinion; because,

* Milton.

from the very commanding prospect which the regal, or general's, station, had over the whole country, from whence the motion of belligerents might be ascertained, over the greatest part of southern Siluria; this station was probably selected for such observation: when, I should conceive, it bore a different name to that which now distinguishes it, being called Caer, as an appellative, and with the king's, or general's, name as the proper substantive, as the following instance will testify; *ex gra.* The spot upon which Caractacus, or Caradog, had formed his camp when he was chosen the generalissimo of the united British princes, to oppose the Roman general Suetonius, in the reign of Claudius Caesar, was in an angle formed by the river Teme, and another stream at the point of their junction, in Shropshire, on an elevated scite, "advantageous to the Britons," according to Tacitus, (vide his Annals,) which scite has been since known to the Britons by the name of Caer Caradog, now Quercudoc, or the Fort, City, or Station, of Caractacus.

Oct. 1, 1822. F. L. W.
Newent, Gloucestershire.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
A BSENCE from London prevented my replying to the letter in the preceding Magazine. Your liberality and justice will allow the insertion of the vindication of the right of a philosophical modest young man, who ought to make thousands of his ingenious invention; its utility and simplicity astonishes every one that has seen it: when seen, like Columbus and the egg, every one wonders he did not discover it. It is the duty of every one who carries on business that is offensive, to do all in their power to remove it: prosecutions are expensive and ruinous, but manufacturers ought to adopt every improvement that science suggests. If you think it worth your notice, it will give me much pleasure to shew it you. To my knowledge the same processes, that are highly offensive in one place, are carried on in other places without inconvenience.

Several of my customers have adopted it; and families, who had left their houses of business, have returned to them, and have told me, they never paid 10l. with so much pleasure.

You will render essential service to the community by inserting improvements

ments in various manufactures, particularly where the health and comfort of individuals are interested, by means of your entertaining and almost-universally-read miscellany. You have conveyed information far and wide, how to prevent the offensive smell of tallow and stuff-melting, by a cheap, efficacious, and economical, plan. By the account sent you, Mr. Gilbertson gains the credit. You, sir, I am confident, would give the merit to the right individual. I beg leave to give you the following statement; if any doubt should arise, I have given you my name and address, and you may refer any one to me who is desirous to enquire into the facts. I have no object whatever but justice to the ingenious and meritorious individual; who, perhaps, has not seen your miscellany, and is ignorant of my advocating his cause.

I expended much time and expense in a variety of plans to obtain so desirable an object, all of which were unsuccessful: but the attention of Mr. London, of Cannon-street, was directed to it; and, after a variety of plans, much labour and science, he completely succeeded; and the alteration is so cheap and simple, the principle being quite new, he was advised to take out a patent for it. Its simplicity is his injury; and any workmen employed, or any person, once seeing the plan, can immediately adopt it, and he is unjustly defrauded of the profit he is fairly entitled to. Several persons have adopted it, not knowing it was a patent-right; and, being informed of it, have handsomely sent him the small gratuity of 10*l.*, which he moderately requires.

I erected, about three years since, the first on his plan for melting of kitchen-stuff, and found it so completely efficacious, that I erected also one for tallow-melting, under his direction. So complete is its effect, that, when these operations are going on, the smell arising is scarcely perceptible. Any person using this process without forwarding the small gratuity, is, in my opinion, doing him a manifest act of injustice: had it been 200*l.* instead of 20*l.*, I should gladly have paid it, rather than be deprived of it.

It is of great importance to those families, who wash or brew at home, the steam from the coppers producing a damp all through the house; by Mr. London's plan, the family would not know when these useful operations are going on.

I hope, sir, if Mr. Gilbertson, whom I am acquainted with, has derived the great benefit (of which I have no doubt,) from this plan, and has not recompensed Mr. London, and has supposed the person who erected it was the inventor, he will, I have no doubt, immediately render this act of justice; if not, it is in Mr. London's power to prosecute him for an invasion of his patent.

There are bricklayers who, by a partial alteration, vainly suppose they do not invade his patent; but, where I have seen such alteration, considerable danger exists, and are invasions of the patent-right.

For the sake of rendering justice to the inventor, your candour will readily admit this communication from a constant reader. BEN. HAWES.

Old Barge-house.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ASMODEUS in the COUNTRY.

TIRED and disgusted with the eternal din and turmoil of the metropolis, where I was born, and had resided all my life, I (one fine morning last month,) clambered to the top of a stage-coach, which was going sixty miles into the country. I had read much of the beauties of rural scenery, and more of the charming simplicity and happiness of the rustic state, and was now determined to have my fill of them. I pleased myself, as we bowled along at the rate of ten miles an hour, with a variety of pleasant anticipations; now, thought I, human nature in its purest, noblest, happiest state, will gladden my eyes; none of the dirt and filth of London will be found, none of its manifold distresses will be met with to disgust one, none of its scenes of bitter want will be found to harrow up the soul. Cockney as I am, how miserably did I deceive myself.

Having reached my destination, I slept one night at a paltry inn, where I found they could charge as expensively for bad accommodation, as I should have been charged at the London Coffee-house for good. I jumped out of bed before six on the following morning; the sun was beaming beautifully in at my latticed window, and I determined to have a long stroll before breakfast. I was soon in the fields; harvest was ended; and, as I had understood, well-ended: the ricks of corn stood abroad in the fields; the barns, also, I presumed, were full, and the

the people consequently happy. In the midst of my delight, and with a sort of envy at the supposed happiness of the country-folks, I was beginning a fine ejaculatory soliloquy, when I was suddenly interrupted from a hedge behind me by a squeaking voice, which begged of me, in words which I do not exactly remember, to pause before I decided. "And who the devil are you?" I pettishly cried: "The devil upon two sticks," answered the voice; and the same little limping gentleman, that is so well known to every body as not to need description here, instantly stood before me. "Young man," said he, "you are come here to look for happiness in the country, but you will find it not; come with me, and I will convince you." Before I could have said Jack Robinson, if I had been inclined so to say, I was whisked along with inconceivable rapidity by my devilish companion. We presently alighted in the garden of a small mud-built cottage, the fence of which was greatly broken, and which was also in a wretched state of cultivation, potatoes being the only vegetable production there, except nettles and thistles: the cottage itself was so much out of the perpendicular, that it appeared to be falling, and the numerous and wide chasms in its craggy walls left but little necessity for my guide's supernatural powers to show what was going forward within. "Here," said he, "is the first sample I will shew you of rustic felicity. Here live a man, his wife, and seven children; he has had a little harvest-work, and his wife and children have gleaned a little corn, and they are now in the most prosperous situation they can possibly expect in the whole year. See, they are at breakfast, and have only coarse brown bread to eat, cut thickly, and spread over with a very thin coat of sorry dripping, worse than is sold by many a pampered menial to the tallow-chandler. The poor fellow looks haggard and dejected, and well he may; for a long autumn, and winter, stare him in the face, with scarcely the prospect of any work to do. The family's dinner will be potatoes from this garden, mashed with water, and a few grains of salt. Tea is altogether too great a luxury for them to obtain, and they silently go without it. The whole family are in rags, yet they do not seem to murmur; and, though this is the picture of only one family, it fairly

represents the state of thousands. The parish, you will say, must relieve them; and so it does, as well as it can; but, where all are poor nearly, scanty must be the relief. In the depth of winter, when snows descend, and rains beat, and winds howl; and when you are snugly seated by your parlour fire of blazing sea-coal, think of this poor family, and wonder not if they should be driven to break a commandment, and steal from the trees and hedges a few sticks to warm their frozen limbs. Such theft is wrong; it is punishable, and often severely punished, by the laws; but, when it is done from the pressure of want like this, shall not the eye of pity look down upon them with compassion?"

"Hold, hold," I cried, "this is too much: I did not expect this; come, let us go to that neat white house on the hill; there, at least, we shall find comfort and happiness; it looks like a substantial farmer's residence; come, let us have a peep there." "With all my heart," was the reply, and it was scarcely uttered before we were there. The house, I found, had looked better at a distance, than it did when close to it; for here again neglect was to be traced; the windows were dirty, and the house wanted painting; the fences of the garden and farm-yard were out of repair, the garden itself was in a wild and weedy state, and I did not see one labourer about the premises. My companion now called my attention to the interior of the house: "See," said he, "in that room the family are collected together; it is (or rather was) the drawing-room; many a gay party has been assembled there, in what were called the farmer's good times; when corn was dear, thrice as dear as it is now: those times have been the farmer's ruin. This very man, who now sets brooding and biting his nails in that corner, might have saved a large fortune in those good times; but he made his daughters fine ladies, and his sons fine gentlemen, and his house a fine house, and his gardens and pleasure-grounds fine; and then he had fine horses and fine carriages, and fine dinners, and fine wines, and every thing fine: indeed, all too fine to last. Pity it is, that men will not be content with being truly respectable, but they must ignorantly ape and imitate the finery they see around them, till, as in the present case, its too-frequent attendant, misery, comes after it. This man,

as I told you, might have saved a fortune; but he spent his money as fast as he got it, till, at last, he spent it faster; and then he went to a neighbouring country banker, who enabled him for some years to go on gaily, merely by writing his name to certain strips of paper, called promissory notes and bills of exchange; this has enabled him to keep corn by him till it was spoiled, rather than sell it reasonably; this has enabled him to go on paying an enormous rent, which the aforesaid good times brought upon him; this has enabled him to hunt, and shoot, and ride about the country; but this has, at last, burst like a tempest-cloud over his head, and overwhelmed him. The country-banker has failed, and this man owes the estate between three and four thousand pounds; the assignees have just sent bailiffs into his house under a judgment, and his landlord has sent others in for his rent. Total and irremediable ruin is now his bitter portion. He, and his family which surrounds him, have still their fine cloaths upon their backs, but their hearts are aching fearfully. There stands the grand, upright, piano-forte; but it will soon go into other hands. In the stables and outhouses are yet remaining the high-spirited hunters and dashing gigs; but they will soon be for others to enjoy. Call you this happiness in the country, Londoner?" — "Alas! no," said I, with a groan. "And yet," rejoined he, "this is but too common a picture." I wanted to be gone back to my inn, but my sentimental little devil would not allow it; he had not done with me yet. "Come," said he, "yonder is the parsonage-house, let us just take a peep there; devil as I am, I have no quarrel with a good priest." The house was nicely embowered amongst some beautiful trees, the growth of ages; it was a large one, apparently one-third larger than the church itself, which stood near it; and the gardens and grounds were about twice the size of the church-yard: so much more room do men require when living than when dead. Surely, thought I, this reverend gentleman must be happy; but, after what I had seen, did not like to say any thing.

"Look," said Asmodeus, "there he is, tumbling and tossing in bed; he is a late riser, and is now woefully ruminating upon a notice he recently received from the farmers, his parishioners, to take his tythes in kind, instead

of receiving, as heretofore, a good round sum in lieu of them. The good times have nearly ruined him, as well as the farmer we have just seen; and, he must either alter his style of living very much, or he will presently be worse off than the poor fellow his curate, whom he hires at thirty pounds a-year. He is far from happy, as you see, but he has not felt the worst yet; he has not yet tried what five or six hundred a-year will do for a man who has been spending two thousand; when he has, I fear his reverence will be no happier than his neighbours." I could not deny an atom of what was said by my friend, *le diable boiteux*; and he whisked me at once to some squire's mansion. Here, externally at least, nothing was to be seen that could indicate want or wretchedness; and I began to think of what I had read, when a boy, about country squires; and to hope that here, at all events, I should find happiness; but I was more disappointed than ever. The good times had spread their devastating influence here, as well as elsewhere. I was surprised to see the windows all closed, and expressed a wonder that none of the servants should be yet up. "You are in error," said my companion, "devil as I am, I shudder, while I tell you, that the master of the mansion lies dead in it; he committed suicide last night. It is a frightful contemplation, but it is too true. Like all the rest, when the good times came, and his rents were quadrupled, he added to his establishment servants, carriages, horses, hounds, every thing indeed that luxury and splendour could suggest. He even went beyond his means at the moment of their being greatest; how, then, could he bear a reverse when it came? He did not try to bear it; he has violently rushed out of life to avoid the pointed finger of scorn; he has dared to leave a wife and children to meet the bitter taunts of an unthinking world, rather than boldly stand in the gap, and meet the coming evil with economy and firmness. Look at the poor distracted wife and her daughters; look, I say!" I did look, and beheld a scene which beggars all description; and which, in the glance of a moment so overcame me, that I fell insensible to the ground; and, upon recovering, found that I was placed by the very hedge where I first met my companion Asmodeus.

I was completely sickened with my search

search after happiness in the country; and, though there doubtless may, and must, be many there who are comparatively happy, yet I determined not to stay and look for them; but hastened

back to my inn, swallowed a hasty breakfast, and was off by a coach which passed immediately after for London.

September 13, 1822.

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

DR. AIKIN.

JOHN AIKIN, known to the public during the last forty years as a very pleasing and accomplished writer, was born at Kilworth in Leicestershire, and was the son of the Rev. Mr. Aikin, a dissenting minister who kept a classical academy at that place, and was afterwards one of the professors at Warrington.

He was, at a suitable age, apprenticed to a surgeon and apothecary at Uppingham, in Rutland; and, on completing his term, was sent to Edinburgh, where he graduated as M.D. He settled in that profession at Yarmouth, and subsequently removed to Norwich, his celebrated sister, Mrs. Barbauld, and her husband, keeping a seminary at Thetford, in that county, and thereby adding to the weight of his local influence. Yet, although the most amiable of men, he was neither empirical enough, nor sufficiently warm and popular in his address, to supersede others in their profitable practice. To avail himself, therefore, at once of his public reputation as a man of letters, and of the society of his sister, who then had settled at Hampstead, he removed to London in 1794.

Here he sought to combine practice with literary engagements among the booksellers; but, as the public never favour any man in two capacities, his success as an author shut him out from medical practice; and, at length, he settled professedly as a man of letters, in 1802, at Stoke Newington, where Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld also took up their residence. A few years since he suffered a severe attack of palsy, which deprived him of his corporeal and mental faculties; and, to other attacks of this disease, he at length fell a victim in Dec. 1822, in the 76th year of his age.

His early works consisted of a "History of Medicine," of a work of "Medical Biography," and of a "History of Manchester," in which he was engaged by Stockdale, the bookseller. His most original productions were the "Evenings at Home," in six small

volumes, his "Letters to his Son," and his "Annals of George the Third." He translated "Select Lives from Diderot and D'Alembert's Memoirs of the French Academicians;" and he compiled, under an engagement with Kearsley, "a General Biographical Dictionary," not the most popular, but beyond question the best in the language. He was, besides, a frequent contributor to the Monthly Review; and he assisted largely in the Annual Review, edited by his son.

As an editor, he produced editions, with very elegant critical prefaces, of some of our best poets; and he co-operated in many other works as editor, or reviser, without his name appearing, his engagements being always fulfilled with good taste and scrupulous fidelity.

At its first appearance he was engaged by its proprietor and conductor to supervise the sheets of this Miscellany, and to his sound taste it owed much of the public reputation which it suddenly acquired. His unacquaintance with the chicanery of law, and the artifices of mankind, rendered him the too easy dupe of two knaves, by which the conductor was, in 1803, robbed in the most flagrant manner of several hundred pounds, and hence a disagreement and rupture of the connexion took place. If the moral discretion of Dr. Aikin ever forsook him, it was on this occasion. He first advertised that he had no longer any connexion with a work, in which that connexion was mere matter of private concern, never avowed, and then he lent his name to a counter-work, brought out under the title of the Athenæum. The attempt did not succeed, and it failed (as we trust every similar attempt will fail which is directed against the interests of this miscellany,) with heavy losses and much vexation to all parties.

Nevertheless, than Dr. Aikin a better man never lived. He was an example of equanimity, of disciplined feelings, and of social character. If he had a fault as a man, and as a writer, it was in being too cold, never

erring

erring from misplaced exultation, nor from allowing the eccentricity and flights of genius to overcome the sound decisions of his judgment.

He was fortunate in his family. An amiable widow survives him. His sister and he were devoted to each other. His daughter is known to the public by many productions in the higher walks of literature. His eldest son is the approved secretary to the Society of Arts, and author of many useful works, and his second son practises as a surgeon with eminence and advantage. If he made no discoveries in the sciences, and if he produced no original work which will live as long as our language, he has, nevertheless, done much to promote the interests both of philosophy and of literature; and he lived a valuable example of the best fruits in his own personal happiness during the first seventy years of his existence, and in the welfare and credit of his children.

In his political opinions, so important in the age in which he flourished, Dr. Aikin was a steady friend of civil liberty; and, whenever he was warm, it was in the assertion of its principles. On religious topics he was sceptical, but his scepticism never rendered his writings offensive to any class of believers, and he wisely forebore to engage in controversies about opinions which are defended by the terrors of imprisonment or the stake.

In literature, Dr. Aikin was, beyond doubt, the soundest writer of his age, and his opinions will long be justly resorted to as authorities on many interesting subjects. His habits of composition were rapid, and the even tenor of his mind enabled him, like Shakespeare, to discuss the most intricate points without a blot. If he had been a man of display, and a man of the world, his mental attainments qualified him to take the station of Johnson in the literary circles of the metropolis; but his were the retired habits of the practical philosopher, who avoids the mixed applause and envy of the vulgar crowd, wisely seeking the solid and unqualified enjoyments of his own fireside, and the silent approbation of the discerning part of mankind.

The late PRINCE PRIMATE of the CONFEDERATION of the RHINE.

Charles-Theodore - Anthony - Mary Dalberg, Baron of the Empire, and
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successively Elector of Mayence, Grand Chancellor, Prince Primate, Grand Duke of Frankfort, Archbishop of Ratisbon, Bishop of Worms and Constance, was born on the 8th of February, 1744, in the family mansion of his parents, at Hemsheim, near Worms. His father was Francis-Henry Dalberg, Privy Counsellor of the Elector of Mayence, Governor of Worms, and the elected Burgraf or Sovereign Seigneur of Friedberg: his mother was of the family of the Counts of Eltz. The Dalbergs were the first barons of the empire, and enjoyed a peculiar privilege in Germany: at the coronation of every emperor it was customary for the new sovereign to install a number of knights; at the commencement of the ceremony a herald called aloud, "Is there no Dalberg present?" Upon which the head of the family, completely clad in armour, advanced, and was constantly honoured with the first investiture.

The education of Charles-Theodore was attended to with peculiar care, and adapted to the ecclesiastical duties, to which he devoted himself. Distinguished for classical erudition, and for a penetrating activity of mind, his progress to the highest dignities was early predicted; and it was thought essential to his prospects, that he should visit the most civilized parts of the Continent: in his travels he collected a rich harvest of observation on men, manners, and governments; and was soon nominated capitulary canon of the Grand Chapter of Mayence, as well as canon of the Grand Chapter of Wurzburg and Worms.

By the late Elector of Mayence he was appointed in 1772 Privy Counsellor in activity, and Governor of Erfurth: here he had an opportunity of displaying those talents for administration and regularity of arrangement which became the object of admiration of his superiors, and a source of comfort to those with whom he had to communicate. In all political or ecclesiastical conferences, the same luminous explanation obtained him general approbation: his mind embraced every part of his subject, seized its true point of view, and decided according to the immutable principles of justice. To this hour, the inhabitants revere the sentences which he pronounced, nor was there an example during his long administration of any having been repealed.

His love of the fine arts, and his liberal protection of artists, rendered Erfurt a desirable residence for men of learning. Every spark of genius was fostered by the governor: his evening assemblies were crowded by the most distinguished inhabitants; and Gotha, Jena, Weymar, contributed to their interest, by the frequent visits of the most eminent characters of those universities. Nor did strangers, in whom was discoverable any degree of talent, pass through Erfurt without the honour of an invitation. In these meetings the brilliancy of the governor's imagination, the profoundness of his observations, the facility of his delivery, and the mild urbanity of his manners, seemed equally to claim the greater share of approval; but justice refused any inequality of praise where all were admirable.

The Electoral Academy of Mayence improved daily under the presidency of Charles-Theodore. The members were animated to new labours by the scientific treatises delivered from the chair; and literary enquiry became general.

In the year 1787 Baron Dalberg was nominated coadjutor of the Grand Chapter, and of the Electorate of Mayence; and also of the Grand Chapter of Worms: in the year following, coadjutor of Constance, and Archbishop of Tarsis. In 1799, the Grand Chapter of Constance fell under his sole authority, when he was elevated to the rank of Prince Bishop, and Prince Director, in Suabia.

The Elector of Mayence dying in 1802, the Prince Bishop was honoured with the title and privileges of Prince Elector, and Grand Chancellor of the German Empire. We have now reached the important epocha when the new form of government established by Napoleon, under the denomination of *the Confederation of the Rhine*, overthrew all the settled maxims and usages of Germany. The political opinions of the Prince Elector had already given way to the influence of the French preponderance, and he no longer adhered to those sentiments which he had publicly expressed as coadjutor of Mayence in the year 1797. Under the authority of Napoleon, he was declared Prince Primate of the Rhine Confederation, Sovereign Prince and Lord of Aschaffenburg, Ratisbon, and Wetzlar, renoun-

cing, at the same time, the principalities of Constance and Worms.

The reputation of few men have undergone a ruder shock than that which assailed the Prince upon his elevation to these new dignities; to the dereliction of his former political principles have been deduced the evils brought down upon Germany by the abandonment of its ancient forms of government; and it was generally supposed that the gigantic project of Napoleon would have met with insuperable difficulties, had not the Prince, after a conversation with Hedouville, (the nature of which has never been divulged,) unequivocally pronounced his adherence to it.

The visit of a private agent of Napoleon was soon reported to the cabinets of Germany. Every part of the Prince's conduct testified his bias towards the French government, and of course his alienation from the Emperor's interest. His elevation was therefore attended with all the sorrowing effects of general censure. Amongst the complaints which issued from all directions, may be mentioned those which related to the nomination of Cardinal Fesch, as coadjutor of the Primacy: this has been supposed a most violent stretch of authority on the part of the Prince, and, as such, vehemently disapproved by the dignitaries of the church. But the fact is, the Prince acted from compulsion, and did not accede to the mandate of Napoleon on this subject until he had exhausted, without effect, every endeavour to nominate Count Stadion, then canon of Mayence, or Count Sternberg, then canon of Ratisbon. In truth, this appointment was productive of no ill effect: it was a mere nullity. Be it as it may, he who had commanded universal respect became the object of universal reproach, and all his honours were an insufficient compensation for the wounded feelings which accompanied them. The oppressive influence which France exercised over his existence in 1810, compelled the exchange of Ratisbon, in favour of Bavaria, for the country of Hanau, and part of the possessions attached to the bishopric of Fulda; upon which occasion he took the title of Grand Duke of Frankfort, and fixed his residence amongst his new subjects, warmly espousing their interests, and exposing their fortunes to no other taxes

taxes than those which the grievous military system of Napoleon compelled him to levy. His civil list was reduced to the most moderate expense; improvements were every where carried on under his orders; and a representative constitution would have been afforded to his new estates, had not the affairs of Europe prevented its introduction.

At Aschaffenburg the Prince Primate formed a handsome gallery of pictures, a public library, an university, and a theatre; at Wetzlar a school of jurisprudence; at Hanau manufactures were liberally encouraged; and the same principles of attention to the general good are to be traced wherever he has resided.

His ambition sustained a struggle with his philosophy no longer than until the year 1813, when, the allies having entered Frankfort, the Prince Primate, who had retired to Constance, thought proper to abdicate all sovereign authority, and to reserve only, for the enjoyment of his latter days, the consolatory functions of an archbishop. These he fulfilled in an exemplary manner at Ratisbon, his chosen retreat from the perplexing occupations of public life.

Innumerable proofs of his charitable propensities are recorded in the grateful remembrance of the poor, whose probable wants in winter were annually provided for, and whose immediate distresses were in all seasons relieved.

Ecclesiastical ceremonies, improvements, correspondence, and the enjoyment of friendly intercourse, in a very confined circle, filled up the hours of the Archbishop until the 10th of February, 1817, when he breathed his last, after a short illness of thirty-six hours, aged seventy-three years.

As an author, the Prince Primate will ever stand in high estimation for the variety of his productions, on subjects of religion, moral philosophy, politics, the fine arts, chemistry, &c. they are all stamped with the same solidity, brilliancy, and judgment, for which he was long distinguished.

If to such an accumulation of virtue and acquirements, history must be compelled to bring forward the counterpoise of political error, will she not dip her pen in milk rather than in gall? Shall one fault, if fault there was, be written in characters so egregious, as

to blot out all recollection of his unceasing endeavours to dispense consolation and justice during a long series of years? Shall all be forgotten except a political offence, and that offence still enveloped in mystery, uncertainty, and doubt?

Without presuming to decide upon the asserted dereliction of principle, of which the Primate has been accused, and which has been anathematised, as though it were a solitary instance of the kind, may it not be asked whether all the courts of the Continent did not accede to an alliance with Napoleon at some moment or other of his triumphal influence? Was there more precipitation, or apparent cordiality, shown by this Prince than by many other heads of governments; or were the public interests of Germany more endangered by his alliance with France than by the treaties of Tilsit or of Vienna?

This theme cannot with propriety be continued: it can be supported by no logical demonstration, and no means exist to clear up this mysterious point of history, unless it should have pleased Napoleon (in his Memoirs, said to be preparing,) to furnish the key; the course of events having prevented the meditated intention of the Prince Primate, when, in the month of September 1816, he thus expressed himself to a friend:—"In all my political measures, I have ever held in view the good of Germany,—that faithful honest country! The world judge with severity, and from appearances, because they know neither the cause nor the power of circumstances; but this should not discourage him who is convinced of having done good. I have perhaps been frequently mistaken; but I am a man, and, as such, participate in the weaknesses of human nature. Who is he that can presume to say he has never wavered in his resolutions? and who is he that has not been deceived by Napoleon? In my character of Prince, the welfare of my people only interested me, never any personal advantage; and of this disposition I have given proofs upon every occasion. It is possible however, if I live, that I may write the 'Memoirs of my own Time,' or, what would ensure to my work a better reception, 'of my errors.' *This would clear up what is at present absolutely unknown.*

"I have

“I have never been attached to the world, or its temporary splendor. I have sought for the ultimate destination of life in something more elevated and important. Germany, by my means, has experienced great advantages: they have been repaid by ingratitude. Such has been the will of God.”

STEPHENSIANA.

No. XV.

The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in the collection of *Anecdotes of his contemporaries*, and generally entered in a book the collections of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the *Annual Obituary*, and many other biographical works, the Author may probably have incorporated some of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and all stand alone as cabinet pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.

ORIGIN OF THE POLITICAL TERMS WHIG AND TORY.

THE names of *Whig* and *Tory* were first adopted as mutual reproaches between two rival parties of contending politicians, in the reign of Charles II.; the nation having been previously distinguished by the denomination of *petitioners* and *abhorrrers*, from the one party standing up for the right of petition, and the other expressing the “deepest abhorrence” against all those who aimed at disturbing the public peace. The Long Parliament was then about closing its session of *seventeen* years!—The Whigs were so denominated from a cant name given to the sour Scotch conventiclers; *whig* being milk turned sour. The Tories were denominated from the Irish banditti so called, whose usual manner of bidding people deliver was by the Irish word *torce*, give me.

KEW GARDENS.

Soon after his accession, the late King employed Sir William Chambers, knight of the Polar Star, to lay out and improve Kew Gardens, for the residence of his mother. The ground, in its natural style, was flat and uninteresting: to treat such a subject in an ornamental manner was a task of difficulty. Sir William C. undertook it; and, as the Chinese taste in horticulture deservedly ranks high, he proposed to adopt that manner. In 1763 the ingenious Swede published an account of these, in a superb work, including plans, elevations, sections, and perspective views. He therein assigns his reasons, interweaving some incidental circumstances, why a taste so peculiar had been preferred. The garden he de-

scribes as not very large, and the situation as by no means advantageous; the ground is low, and loses half its interest from its commanding no prospect. Originally, the whole was one continued dead flat; the soil was in general barren, and without either underwood or water. These and other obstacles did not escape the perspicacious eye of this artist. To do any thing even tolerable was not easy; but princely munificence and able direction, the force of genius combined with the scientific part of art, triumphed over natural impediments; and, after much drudgery, converted a desert into an Eden. If the comparison may be allowed, the soul and body of Chinese and English horticulture seem amicably joined together, and harmonizing. The King frequently superintended here, as well as at Windsor, and at the New Palace in the vicinity of Kew.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

Scenes rather tranquil than gay please the taste of some, and raise more grateful sensations than what the whole list of courtly curiosities can excite. This nobleman, from the best of motives, lived in habits of retirement, removed from the bustle of public affairs, as much doubting whether his engaging in them would be conducive to the quiet of his life, or to the public weal. His conduct was that of one who acts from principle; a thoughtless restlessness, the vague desire of something new, was with him a vain curiosity, not deserving the name of a useful impulse. He seems to have considered himself as one “fallen into evil times;” and, from his own personal observations on the nature

ture of the government, perhaps he thought with Addison—,

—where impious men bear sway,
The post of honour is a private station.

The only honorary distinction he ever received was that of Lord High Treasurer of Ireland; and, were I to specify the two most remarkable public epochs of his life, they would have a romantic cast; I shall add them, however: bearing the King's train on his accession, and assisting and attending at Garrick's funeral. He supported Mr. Fox's election against the court in 1784, manifesting much zeal on the subject, and subscribing largely in its support. He was for sage and moderate measures in political economy and legislation. His life is not full of eventful history; some may be disposed to condemn it, to others it will recall the inspiring scene of *otium cum dignitate*. Went abroad to his family on the Continent,—united the fortunes of the Cavendish and Burlington families.

His first wife, Georgiana Spencer, was the most distinguished & fashionable of her time; and his second, Elizabeth Forster, was also at the head of the *beau monde*. Yet the Duke had the aspect and manners of a farmer.

CRUSADES.

These are noticed by Mezeray, in his "History of Fiefs," as favourable to the enfranchisement of the cities, towns, and villages, in France. The manner in which he speaks of them is honourable to the cause of liberty. "Some (he says) supplicated for the rights they were eager to obtain; some asserted, and others purchased them, by the payment of certain tributes. Among those which laid claim to them were the cities of Marseilles and Thoulouse, during the absence of their respective sovereigns, who deemed it politic to acquiesce.

The following passage occurs in the "History of St. Louis:"—"Thoulouse demands the rights she has asserted; Alphonse assents to it. The serfs from the country implore emancipation; their chains fall off by the direction of this good prince. All men (said he) are born free; things should revert to their origin." The serfs were enfranchised by a general law in 1315.

In a discourse, which obtained a prize in 1808, dissensions excited by religious differences, massacres, and the inquisition, are ascribed to a fero-

cious spirit, which originated with the Crusades. It is admitted, however, that wars between individual nobles became more rare.

WOOLLEN, LINEN, SILK.

Particular notices of the arts lead to general views respecting the grounds and progress of civilization. We may conceive their union and co-operation as necessarily connected. Concise enumerations of some of these in Homer characterize the age and state of society in which he lived. It appears that the manufactures of woollen and linen flourished in his days; but we do not read of silk being introduced into Greece earlier than the time of Justinian. From Greece it was transported to Sicily, from Sicily into Italy. In 1620 the manufacture was introduced into England. The revocation of the edict of Nantes gave rise to the French colony of Spitalfields. Lucca long enjoyed the monopoly of silk, and Florence for a time was enriched by it.

CHARLES II.,

After he had dissolved his last Parliament at Oxford, March 28, 1681, governed during the remainder of his reign with a sort of legal tyranny. To this were rendered subservient the most glaring enormities of the Court of King's Bench, just as his father had employed the Court of Star Chamber. His plan was to persecute his subjects under colour of law. Scenes of oppression abounded: the Charter of the City of London taken away; other corporations surrendering theirs; enormous fines, excessive damages, corrupt judges, packed juries, and persecution on religious accounts. These are charges brought against that extravagant, intemperate, and profligate monarch, which cannot be disproved. These and other accompanying circumstances only accelerated the revolution.

PATRIOTISM.

All honour the principle of this virtue, though the name may be perverted. In the present state of things, it can only be realised in great and disinterested minds. Men whose sentiments are so public-spirited as to give up lucrative engagements, not to compromise conscience, or meet an enemy in the field of battle for the sake of their country;—such are worthy, brave, noble, generous. But *corruptio optimi fit pessima*: we must be sorry for the misapplication. Flattering

tering prospects of power or prosperity alter men, when no coercive authorities can compel submission.

In the reign of Henry VII. Sir John Fineaux opposed the tax of the tenth penny, and, according to Lloyd, stoutly observed on this occasion:—"Before we pay any thing, let us see whether we have any thing we can call our own to pay." Cardinal and Chancellor Morton was against the preferment of this lion-hearted lawyer: "such being (to borrow the words of his biographer,) an encouragement to the factious; whose hydra heads grow faster by being taken off by preferment, and not by the axe." But the wiser king was for employing other means. He thought that "so noble a patriot would be an useful courtier, and that he who could do so well at the bar might do more at the Bench." He was accordingly made a judge and knighted; after which, we learn that no one was so firm to promote or inculcate the doctrine of the prince's prerogative.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

A French writer calculates the population of the British empire at ninety-five millions, whereof seventy are in India. It contains also observations which furnish a picture of magnificence, characteristic and interesting, and produced by a mind struck with admiration. "The Roman empire in its glory (says he,) contained 120 millions, half of whom were slaves. Considering the difference of situations, with the riches, resources, industry, arts, sciences, commerce, and agriculture of Great Britain, they will not only bear comparison with ours, but appear remarkable in the balance of nations and empires, ancient as well as modern.—The landed property of Great Britain was calculated by Mr. Pitt, in 1797, at 1,600 millions sterling. Their marine last war included a thousand armed ships, and their commerce now employs 174,000 mariners, and upwards of two millions of tons. In short, the British empire may be considered as the greatest that has ever existed; surpassing all others, also, in knowledge, moral character, and merit. The sun never sets on its dominions, and, before his rays withdraw from the steeples of Quebec, his morning rays have enlightened the districts of Port Jackson; and, while he is setting to the countries round Lake Superior, he is

rising to those about the banks of the Ganges."

FRANCIS DUKE OF BEDFORD.

I have little scruple in placing the late Duke among the list of worthies; nobody can entertain more esteem for that amiable and accomplished nobleman. Melancholy was the fate of both his parents: one died of a fall from his horse, the other pined away, dropping fruitless tears, "like Patience on a monument." How unlike many fashionable wives! Indeed, both characters were deserving of very high praise.

The young Duke was brought up at Westminster, but retired in disgust; the motives for which extraordinary conduct I have not discovered: he went afterwards to Cambridge. In his earlier years the Duke was a most active and determined hunter; he hired a seat at a place called Quorn, in Leicestershire; and there, in the season, spent a considerable portion of his time. As a particular individual, the Duke was sprightly and agreeable; as a member of society, intelligent and sagacious; and, to the cause of his country, just and faithful. In Parliament he joined the opposition, and the views which he there gave of his politics were much listened to, as impressive and sensible. But that which most distinctly exhibited and illustrated the colouring of his mind was his attachment to agriculture; in this he continued to merit the character he had obtained, of a reflecting observer as to the various causes and operations whereby it is susceptible of improvement. In numerous instances the Duke mingled with the mass of his people, affording a lively and striking example of industry; ever attentive to the great principle of his conduct—practical utility. His ample means and purposes were actively and steadily directed to the pursuit of this object. His useful works and ingenious plans at Woburn, and in the metropolis, received high commendations for the novelty, zeal, and research, displayed in them.

From a sense of duty, an honourable independence of mind, the Duke had publicly alluded to Burke's pension; remarking on certain improprieties of conduct connected with it. This excited warm indignation in the latter, whose keen and vivid sense of painful feelings vented itself in mean
and

and dishonourable tirades on the Duke's ancestors. The attempt thus to disgrace and blemish the character of a living individual, was a glaring act of wrong. The Duke, whose moral excellencies were the result of a well-disciplined mind, whose principles rested on the sure foundation of virtue, was the great Leviathan of Mr. Burke. The great anxiety shewn by Calyban, thus roused from his lair, only accelerated the taking of still greater liberties with him by others. The Duke was munificent to his younger brothers, and liberal to Mr. Fox.

DODD THE ENGINEER.

Mr. Dodd, in one of his letters to a London merchant, made an observation which I transcribed, as worthy of preservation. He had (he said) professedly surveyed the four great rivers in the northern parts of this kingdom. In the River Eden he found the tide flowing up from Solway Frith only five miles; from the sea up the River Tyne, sixteen; from the sea up the River Wear, eleven; and up

the Tees, twenty-one: adding, that the great altitude of the inland northern parts prevents the sea from throwing the tide far up any of those rivers.

BENEVOLENCE.

"A more splendid specimen of humanity cannot be exhibited than when its powers are exerted in releasing kindred man from his affliction, and in giving to its virtues the most beneficial direction." Without this, the most specious appearances are nothing: in this tenet, people in general are fixed; and Cicero, it seems, conceived things as we do. What can we think then of rulers? How clouded must their understandings be! How very odd their way of thinking! Who, from ill conduct, irregularities, or abuse of their faculties, in almost every form of government, are the common disturbers and plagues of our species! The views of the many thwarted to protect the separate interests of a few! Manifesting, at times, all the characteristics of *maleficence*!

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES ON NAPOLEON.

[The following Lines were suggested on reading a notice in the Monthly Magazine for November, respecting a colossal bust of Napoleon, by Canova, lately removed by Sir Richard Phillips from its hiding place in France to London.]

O H, mournful fact! Napoleon the Great
Has met upon the barren rock his fate!
Unprejudic'd posterity will read
The blacken'd tale, and execrate the deed.
Legitimacy! did'st thou learn of hell
To envy greatness thou can'st ne'er excel?
To minor sphere of intellect confin'd,
Think'st thou to make the conquest of the
mind?

What is it thus affrights the Bourbon king?
Napoleon dead! has he still power to sting?
Canova! to thine hand the praise is due,
He lives in marble, rais'd to life by you.

The villain trembles at the rustling tree,
And Louis at Napoleon's effigy:
When will experience unto monarch's
prove,
Their best security's their people's love?
S.

TRIBUTARY STANZAS,

Written after perusing the interesting Biography
of the late Mr. William Butler.

By Miss MARIA PRIOR.

I WOULD rather the cypress entwine
With the myrtle, the holly, and yew;
They are sacred to grief, and recline
O'er the graves that are sprinkled with
dew:

It is better to go, and be quiet,
'To the house of the dying, or dead,
Than to sit in the palace with monarchs
and riot,
Forgetting the worm must be fed.

The chords of Hope's feelings are swept,
When esteem has been wrought in the
mind,
And time has Love's secrecy kept,
And the taste has been purely refin'd:
But I know not a dearer control
Than the chain of our earliest making;
And how warm is the tear from our breast
that will roll,
When its beauty is silently breaking!

Sensibility's gem will arise,
And the throb of the heart will increase,
When we hear of the good, and the wise,
Have died on their pillows in peace;
But emotions to nature and duty
Are appeas'd when we placidly think,
That their spirits exist in celestial beauty,
And are safe from mortality's brink.

O, spirit departed! thy worth
Will never be buried in dust:
Dear Butler! it lives on the earth
More valued than painting or bust;
Thy books of instruction and merit
Will nurture and ripen the mind,
Till the sweetness of knowledge and lore
it inherit,
And shine in its orbit assign'd.

How well I remember the days
That are lapsed in the circle of time,
When I was a plant in thy rays,
And was taught from my youth to my
prime;

Thy smile was the source of my pleasure,
Thy teaching the joy of my care,
Thy language my counsel, thy wisdom my
treasure,

I was proud with thy pupils to share.

What feelings of grateful return
I owe to my guardian and guide;

Thy method was easy to learn,—
It was kindly and aptly applied:
How rich are the fruits I have cherish'd!

They serve me for food and repast;
While fashions have flicker'd, and follies
have perish'd,

My thoughts will be sweet to the last.

Yet I cannot but fly to my lyre,
Tho' long it hath slumber'd so still!

And my fingers give tone to the wire,
As I look up Immensity's hill:

Thou art risen to rest in the heaven,
Thou art pure in the essence of light,
Thou hast won thy reward, which is holly
given,

And secur'd to thy glory and sight.

How lov'd round the Deity's throne,
How peacefully blest in His beam,

Are they who have usefully shone
In the course of mortality's stream;
Whose precepts are noble and charming,
Examples so touching and true,

That the heart is improved as the mind is
in forming

In the virtues and sciences too.

To encourage the innocent heart
In youth's garden of flowers and weeds,

I would offer my feminine part,
And select Immortality's seeds:

The term of Time's years is so fleeting,
Of Eternity's era's so long,

While the pulse of my bosom is dyingly
beating,

Death's notes will have life in my song.
Islington; Sept. 1822.

LINES

ON A FAVOURITE DOG NAMED BUSY.

By Dr. T. FORSTER.

In mortem canis.

Vos o Camœnæ carmina eburneo
Sonatè plectro, dulcia quæ novos
Luctus levent, mœstos benigno
Doctæ animos recreare cantu.

Canem maligno funerè mortuum
Ploremus omnes, jam citiarà decet
Cartare dulci quem sepulchro
Perpetuus sopor urget imo.

Namque hic solebat sæpius ad focum
Jacere, linguâ cum domini fœvet
Ipse manum, sæpe et magistri
Tum lateri sonuère plausus.

Fidelis omni tempore vixerit
Atque occupatus si nihil egerit,
Latransque nocturno sonore,
Non timuit domus alta fures.

Fortuna sævis pectora calcibus
Tam cara fregit! Quid mihi sit dolor
Terram relinquens jam beatus
Elysiis potictur horti.

STANZAS.

THOU who dost shine in Fashion's sphere,
And sport in Fortune's ring;
And in the circle gay appear,—
To thee,—to thee I sing.

Not all the precious shining gems,
From rich Golconda's land;
Nor bead that on thy kerchief beams,
Nor pearl upon thy hand;

Nor all the trash of far Peru,
Nor the cornelian gay;—
Can to thy form a gift bestow,
Nor pimples take away.

They do their beauties all retain,
Within themselves they're found;
But not in thee,—thou can'st not gain
A beauty from the ground.

Steal not the essence of a flower,
Nor pilfer Nature's sweet,
To suit the sense for one short hour,—
To be a counterfeit.

Rob not a rose of its perfume,
To sprinkle o'er thy vest;
Nor spoil the violet's spreading bloom,
Nor let its leaf be prest.

The queen of flowers for such a use
Think'st thou she was design'd;
Shedding her odours most profuse,
To please a vacant mind?

Could I but see the secret oil
Within the casket hid,
How should I from it all recoil,
And close the painted lid.

The toilet's lavatory store,
To make thy skin look fair;
With musk, from India's eastern shore,
And each extraction rare.

Arabia cannot boast of smells
More various than thy room;
And e'en thy handkerchief, it tells
Thou art all o'er perfume.

Take not the vermeil for thy cheek,
To tinge a pallid face;
It cannot make thy features sleek,
Nor lend a simple grace.

But may thy decorations be
Affection, wisdom, truth;
These shall prove ornaments to thee
In age, as well as youth.

C. A.

NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

WE have been much amused with the perusal of a literary quarrel, at least as good as any among Mr. D'Israeli's; and, in point of keenness and acerbity, equal to Lord B.'s and Mr. Bowles's, between two foreign critics, regarding the comparative renown of the writers of the different states of Italy. It appears that the character of the more northern *littérati* has, of late, been advanced to distinguished eminence by numerous productions of uncommon merit, while that of the Tuscan writers is accused of having proportionally deteriorated, in place of maintaining the high rank it held during several centuries. This charge is contained in the "Italian Bibliothèque," on a review of the proceedings of the Della Cruscan Academy, in the following words:—"For some length of time, the best writers, both of prose and poetry, are no longer those of Tuscany. The Tuscan people of this day speak the best Italian, and the learned among them write the worst of any in Italy." In answer to this sweeping accusation, a Tuscan writer, dating his letter from Empoli, steps forward in vindication of the reputation of his contemporaries; and, in a spirited attack upon the editor, remonstrating against the injustice of such a dictum, he endeavours to overwhelm his adversary with the number and the lustre of the living geniuses of Tuscany. It will be worth our while to touch upon a few passages, if it were merely to give our readers an idea of some of the leading characters, so distinguished at present for their writings in the various branches of art and literature. "You take care," observes the anonymous Tuscan, "to bring forward Paoli, and Franckini, but you seem to have forgotten Fos-sombroni, who is no less one of the first mathematicians of Italy, because he is now become a secretary-of-state, and moreover one of the most correct and profound writers we have, as his works sufficiently declare, and fully deserving of the character given of him by his illustrious fellow-citizen Pignotti:

"Vittorio, a cui coll man prodiga diede
Il cielo d'accoppiar con rara unione,
E insiem gustar Virgilio ed Archimede."

You appear, also, to have held Baldelli in great contempt, but this will not prevent Italy from justly appreciating his "Discourse on Mac-

chiavelli," his work on Petrarch, and on Boccaccio, written with so much taste and elegance, and challenging the very best productions of your first biographers. You cannot be ignorant that Tuscany prizes itself in the fame of that noble lady, whom both Alfieri and Monti allow to have been possessed of the power of touching the inmost recesses of the soul,—

"Ai severi defficili nipoti
Di Curio e di Camillo."

And from whose lips

"Piu che mel dolci d'eloquenza i fiam,"

led Alfieri himself to wish for the honour

"De suoi carmi impensati andarne onusto."

And yet you pass Vittoria Colonna without so much as once mentioning her. You accuse yourself and your party, by confessing, that you think the strictures upon Anguillesi somewhat too severe: they are not severe; they are unfounded and malignant. The extreme youth of Benedetti, and the genius shining through the most hasty of his productions, might have called for a little indulgence: but no; your Ghirardelli, just deceased, exhausted all your tenderness, because he happened to be a Lombard; and, now we are upon this point, if you will not listen to my opinion, hear that of all Italy. Since it appears to you that the preference given to De Lucca over the correctly-beautiful and polished Pindmonte, was so very unreasonable, know, that the writer of that article will have credit only for critical tact and discernment, when the palm of learning shall be yielded to the Spartans over the Athenians, but not before.

"When you give an account of Niccoline's work—'Sulla Lingua,' you call the author a man of powerful intellect: but that is not enough. You seem, in fact, to wish to include both him, and one of our rural poets, Bagnoli, whose new poem is about to appear (Poemetto Sule Agricoltura,) under the title of "Peggio," which you so liberally bestow on those obnoxious to your literary dictatorship. If, however, you will have the courtesy so far to descend as to answer a simple question; can you tell me, whether you possess in Lombardy poets by the dozen, raised to an immeasurable dis-

tance above our Anguillesi, Bagnoli, and Niccolini, to say nothing of Benedetti, and occupying the highest stations on the immortal hill,—

“Tra i fiori assisi allo spirar dell’aure?”

Nor should I be afraid of meeting you on a numerical point, in regard to our learned and poetical contemporaries; though Tuscany is in proportion only of one-twelfth part to the kingdoms and dukedoms of Piedmont, Lombardy, Venice, Parma, Modena, together with the three legations, yet it would give us singular pleasure if you would point out to us, in all these,— 1st. Ten writers on matters of science, like Paoli. 2d. Ten mathematical, philosophical, and legislative geniuses, like Fossombroni. 3d. Ten prose writers, such as Baldelli. 4th. Ten poetesses, like our own Bandettini. 5th. Ten poets, however indifferent you may consider them, such as Benedetti and Anguillesi. When you have done this, and more than this, we shall be able to meet on more equal terms, and you will have a better chance of arriving at that terrible demonstration, and fixing upon our literary character the ominous word of “Peggio,” a worse than which we cannot hear.

The champion of Tuscany next proceeds to notice a long tirade, contained in the “Biblioteca,” against the acts, or, to speak more correctly, the omissions, of which the great academy, whose constitution appears to be in a decline, has of late years been guilty. He then taxes the various criticisms which have appeared in the Review with partiality and a most illiberal spirit, which he attempts to show by quotations from the work. But here, we think, he fails in making out a good case against the editor and his party; as we are at a loss to perceive any thing, besides the general accusation already stated, which discovers a prejudiced and malignant tone, as asserted by the Tuscan champion, throughout a series of these reviews. This is clearly made out in the reply of the editor, Signor Acerbi, who has very fully and satisfactorily proved, both by annotations, point by point, affixed to the Tuscan’s letter, and in a regular answer to the whole, that he and his friends have been actuated by no personal and illiberal motives in the opinions advanced in the review. It is, also, sufficiently galling and severe,

exposing the weakest points of his adversary’s letter, seriatim, in marginal notes, and repeating his blows in a single attack, and in a manner which shows, that he has not received the name of Acerbi without deserving it. There is, no doubt, a little angry feeling on both sides, arising from the state of literary parties, much more divided into separate interests in a country under different legislative authorities, like Italy. The fact appears to be, that most of the great writers of Tuscany had already appeared, before those of other parts of Italy came forward into notice; and, it is not in the least extraordinary, that the literary superiority characterizing the genius of Tuscany, at one period, should be in a degree transferred to the other states of Italy at another.

We shall subjoin a few of the obnoxious criticisms which called forth the vindictory letter of “a Tuscan,” in order that our readers may have the opinions of a native critic upon the writings of some of the most distinguished characters of the age in which we live: and may, at the same time, form a judgment, if not of the particular merits of each author, of the tone of feeling, and the spirit which dictated them.

Among the productions of the last year, (1817) the Satires of the Cavalier d’Elci deserve honourable mention, though we could have wished to see a little more ease and flow of versification. But they are animated by a certain sententious and epigrammatical force, which promises to outlive many less powerful satirical pieces of the day. It would, indeed, be unjust, not to bring these satires, containing so many beauties, with commendation before the public.—(No. XXV. p. 10.)

Rossini, with singular modesty, observes, that no writer can now expect to hand down his name to posterity by the mere effusion of sonnets, capitoli, and canzoni. This redounds not a little to the credit of Signor Rossini, who has produced two small volumes of excellent little poems, every way entitled to a lasting reputation.—(No. XXXVII. p. 59.)

Among the Transactions of the Cruscan academicians, some doubtless do honour to that society of learned men, and Tuscany has reason to value them, whether we consider the purity of their language or the elegance of their style. The exactness of their researches, and the utility of the objects they have in view, are equally entitled to our notice.—(No. XLI. p. 167.)

Signor Zannoni has singular merit in the manner in which he has arranged his “Discourse;”

“Discourse,” his clear and able exposition, and the polish of his style and language, although not free from a degree of affectation.—(No. XLII. p. 323.)

The Memoir of Signor Ferroni’s is also well and ably written, at once pithy and comprehensive.—(p. 335.)

The author of the “Eulogy on Signor Cocchi,” just lost to us, has evinced great richness and command of language, with an easy flow of composition.—(No. XLIII. p. 29.)

Among Mancini’s most bold and difficult translations, we must include that of “Homer, in Ottave Rime,” in many points of view extremely valuable. Signor Carelli’s translation of “Anacreon and Saffo,” is remarkable, also, for its poetical elegance and feeling, no less than for its typographical beauty.—(Ibid.)

The Marchese Lucchesini’s History “Della Confederazione Renana,” is a work of judgment and research.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN DECEMBER :

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

MEMOIRS of the Life of Mary Queen of Scots, in two volumes, octavo, have just made their appearance from the pen of Miss BENDER, who is already known to the public as the author of the Memoirs of Anne Boleyn, Mrs. Hamilton, &c. The interesting period of history comprised in these volumes, has, it is true, found many historians, but there are none who have treated it in the same lively and entertaining style as this lady, who has interwoven into her narrative a great deal of personal anecdote and animated description. She may, perhaps, be pardoned for taking rather a partial view of the transactions in which her heroine was involved: a much more agreeable error for a biographer to fall into, than the contrary extreme. The work appears to have been hastily brought out; thus we have references to notes which are not to be found, and other similar errors. The portrait of Mary, prefixed to the first volume, is an exceedingly interesting one.

Too many of the writers of the present day depend so much upon the resources of their own minds, as, in a great measure, to neglect the labour and application necessary to qualify them for their appearance before the public. Mr. J. D’ISRAELI is quite an exception to this remark. His works owe all their amusing character to his laborious researches, and not to his own unassisted natural talent. Whilst most of his contemporaries are racking their invention for novelty to entertain, he is employed in making exertions to revive evanescent literary subjects, and in presenting them once more to the attention of the public; and, though it is true that there is no great intermixture of his own ideas, yet the subjects being now new to inquiry, will afford us perhaps as much pleasure as if entirely original. We have been much interested by his second series of *Curiosities of Literature, consisting of Researches in Literary, Bio-*

graphical, and Political, History; Critical and Philosophical Inquiries and Secret History. Among the Essays most deserving of notice, is the *History of the Curaccis*. His Philosophy of Proverbs, and his Essay on Autographs, possess superior merit, and will afford much amusement. But perhaps the best treatise contained in these three volumes, is his *Secret History of Sir Walter Rawleigh*, a subject on which the author, from his intimate knowledge of it, is well entitled to speak. Our readers will receive from these researches of Mr. D’Israeli, a degree of amusement, as well as of instruction, which will amply repay the perusal.

We observe a seasonable addition to the public stock of Christmas mirth and amusement, in a very agreeable publication, entitled, *German Popular Stories*, translated from the *Kinder und haus Marchen*; collected by M. M. GRIMM, from oral tradition. The motto to the work well expresses the object of the compilers, and the disposition and situation in which it is expected that their readers shall discuss their labours, and to which, we believe, few objections would be made. “Now you must imagine me to sit by a good fire, amongst a company of good fellows, over a well-spiced wassel bowl of Christmas ale, telling of these merrie tales, which hereafter follow.” To the luxuries of so enviable a position, these stories would certainly add a high zest. Difficult as it is to draw any thing original from the ancient stories of legendary fiction, yet several of the pieces in this volume are quite new to us, and in others which are current amongst us, the variations are such as to give them a claim to novelty. They are almost all distinguished by that wild and somewhat grotesque imagination, which the Germans seem to possess beyond any other nation; and which, when well managed and delicately refined, forms the great charm of such exquisite works as the Romances of

La Motte Fouqué. In the tales before us, this peculiar exuberance of fancy, in a ruder but yet genuine form, is blended with much quaint humour, and a *piquant* simplicity of style, which renders them irresistibly entertaining.

The author of "Tracts on the English Verb," has fired a gun at the absurd foundations of the Newtonian philosophy, and he is a very expert marksman. But he may be the latter in the highest perfection, without being grateful to his tutor. He has read certain papers in this miscellany, and perhaps the *Twelve Essays*, for he more than once adopts their exact phraseology, yet he claims originality and professes to be self-taught. We do not think science will be improved by what is his own; and we therefore admit that he has discovered the principles that "all motion is curvilinear,"—that "bodies under an exhausted receiver have no weight," and that "the tides arise from the trade-winds." He should read the *Twelve Essays* over again, and instruct himself before he sets up for a teacher. He ought also to practise the plain principles of gratitude and literary honesty, worth all other philosophy, and without which he will do his school no credit.

Isn't it Odd? by MARMADUKE MERRYWHISTLE, is a question put to us so frequently in the course of three volumes, that we feel compelled to give it an answer; and yet we feel some difficulty in making up our minds on the subject. The direct answer is obvious—It is very odd and whimsical; and, if we proceed to look at the dark side of the subject, we shall be compelled to add, that its wit is often quaint and affected, its humour coarse and low, and its incidents improbable. But against these drawbacks, we are ready to make a large allowance for the genuine, though somewhat irregular, spirit which animates all its pages, and a warmth of feeling which communicates itself to the reader, and leads him, through a series of *facetiae*, which, in spite of his sterner judgment, will often force him to a smile, to the end of Mr. Marmaduke Merrywhistle's eventful history. Setting aside such objections as might certainly be made to these volumes in point of good taste, and, we might say, of good sense, we can promise such of our readers as are not over-nice in feeding their intellectual appetite, a good deal of amusement in following the bustling vivacity of Mr. Merrywhistle through all his practical jokes and surprising adventures. In fact, we have been more pleased with his extravagances, than we can well reconcile to our own consciences; and we feel almost angry at the provoking mixture of merits and defects, which makes it difficult to praise, and painful to condemn.

A judicious and well selected compendium of the *History of England*, for the use of young persons; cannot fail to meet with a due appreciation of its merits from parents and preceptors; and we are enabled to recommend a work of this nature, with great confidence, to their notice, written on an ingenious and useful plan.

Mr. SOUTHEY, uniting in himself the characters of poet laureate and court politician, has just published and dedicated to his royal patron, the first volume of his *History of the Peninsular War*: a task for which he is, in some respects, eminently endowed; and in other and more important points, as notoriously disqualified. Amongst the advantages which he possesses, may be numbered his intimate acquaintance with the language, customs, and history, of Spain; his long literary experience and habits of studious research, and the particular facilities he has enjoyed, on the present occasion, of drawing his information on matters of fact, from sources of high authority. On the other hand, his exasperated party-prejudices acting on a judgment naturally weak, and flattered by a vanity not unfrequently the concomitant of such talents as have fallen to the lot of Mr. Southey; the retirement in which he has lived, which has qualified him rather for speculative subjects than for such as bear upon the real business of life; and, not least, the capacity in which he has composed this work, rather as the historiographer of a court than as an independent philosopher; render him, of all men, perhaps the most incompetent to the true and impartial performance of the task which he has taken in hand. A similar work has been also commenced in Spain, by order of the government; and from the first part, already published, Mr. Southey has derived much information. He would have waited for its conclusion previous to the publishing of his own labours, "but its progress," says he, "has been interrupted by the revolution in Spain, and the aspects of that country are so dark, that there can be no hopes of seeing it resumed." We feel sentiments of unmixed pity for those perceptions, which can only descry darkness in the first light which has cheered the spirits of the brave and suffering patriots of Spain; which has already scared the troop of tyrants from the prey they were ready to devour, and which, we trust, is destined not alone to illuminate that noble land, but to afford the flame at which many a torch of freedom shall be lighted. It is well for Mr. Southey that his plan does not include the history of the Spanish revolution, as well as that of the Peninsular war. In the latter, his rancorous hatred of the French will compel him, at all events, to do ample

ple justice to the Spanish cause. In the former, we know not how he could have reconciled his duties as an historian, with the allegiance which he owes to despotism, as the admirer of the holy alliance and the menial servant of a monarch's household. The volume now published gives the history of the war from its commencement in 1807, to the battle of Corunna and the death of Sir John Moore, in 1809.

A collection of very entertaining anecdotes has been compiled, in two small and elegant volumes, by Mr. W. H. IRELAND, under the title of, *Napoleon Anecdotes*, illustrating the mental energies of the late emperor of France, and the characters and actions of his contemporary statesmen and warriors. They are principally selected from the portfolio of a gentleman who resided in France for several years previous to the return of Louis XVIII. and were noted down immediately as related, or as the occurrences took place. The editor has also availed himself of various authentic and popular works, to enrich his compilation, and has made a judicious use of the valuable pages of Mr. O'Meara. It will necessarily happen in a collection of this nature, that we meet with a number of anecdotes which are by no means new to us, but the quantity of original matter bears a very fair proportion to the whole. The selection has been made without any exclusive partiality, and affords plentiful materials for making a just estimate of the character and policy of Napoleon, whose talents, virtues, and fortunes, were of such an order as to place him, not only immeasurably beyond the sphere of contemporary potentates, but perhaps to entitle him to rank in history, as the greatest and most successful monarch on her records. With all his amazing capacities, and the sincere desire which, we believe, he had to confer happiness on the countries under his dominion; his conduct and his fate form an eternal monument of the folly of entrusting to any one man, however able or good, the destinies of a great body of mankind. As a monarch, Napoleon undoubtedly stands in the very first rank; as a benefactor of the human race, he, with all his sceptered brothers, must sink into utter insignificance before the patriotic virtue and wise moderation of such a man as Washington, whose actions will continue as long to be the example of the new world, as those of Napoleon the warning of the old.

Geography has received a valuable acquisition in the appearance of a complete *American Atlas*. It has been published by Carey at Philadelphia, and is republished in London by Miller. As a specimen of engraving and typography, it is highly creditable to the state of those arts in America; and, in truth, we have nothing in

Europe superior to this work in manual execution. It contains finished maps of the twenty-four states of which the great Northern Union consists, together with two territories which are soon likely to be incorporated. Including the Floridas, which have been ceded by Spain, the territory of the United States extends in mean length about 2500, and in mean breadth 830 miles, the area being 2,076,400 square miles, or 1,328,896,000 acres. The confederacy originally consisted of 13 states, but the number is now increased to 24, forming the most extended and compact empire which has hitherto existed. Appended to each map is a domestic History of each State, with particulars of its Constitution, Produce, Population, &c. and this literary department is executed with care and ability. We heartily wish the old continent were exhibited in the same form as a companion to this work, and we should then possess all the requisites of geographical information in one or two volumes. The American Atlas is not, however, to be regarded as a mere compilation, for it contains many tracts, exhibited from original surveys, in which our previous maps were imperfect, or very incorrect; while, taken as a whole in its graphic delineations, and in its letterpress, it is calculated to interest the philosopher as well as the geographer, and the philanthropist as well as the politician.

A series of Essays have just made their appearance, under the title of *Outlines of Character*, by a Member of the *Philomathic Institution*, the perusal of which has afforded us much pleasure. They bear the marks of an ingenious and reflecting mind, although many of the subjects are such as not to admit of much original remark and illustration. Such are the characters of the poet, the orator, the gentleman, and the man of genius; on which the author might well stand excused if he did not advance any thing new. But to the discussion of these topics, however trite, the essayist brings a clearness of judgment, and a correctness of taste, which give interest and value to his labours. Perhaps the most novel and entertaining portion of his work is that in which he portrays the literary character, and makes an estimate of the present state and consequences of our literature; in which, for the most part, we perfectly coincide. We think, however, that he has dwelt too exclusively on the inconveniences and evils attendant upon the general diffusion of knowledge, and the multiplication of literary labours; and that, if he had taken as much pains to sum up the benefits we derive from those sources, the balance would be found greatly in their favour. Neither are we under any apprehensions that the literary appetite of the age will be pampered into satiety. This is a craving,

in the indulgence of which, "increase of appetite still grows on what it feeds on." The chapter on the *periodical critic* contains many very just and amusing observations on the prevailing taste for criticism, expressed with much moderation, and at the same time with a candour and fearlessness which ought to entitle the author, in his turn, to a liberal and unprejudiced judgment.

Time's Telescope for 1823, will be found inferior to none of its interesting predecessors. We have so often had occasion to notice the periodical appearance of this useful work, that our readers need no information as to its object and plan. To the present volumes is prefixed an introduction, on the habits, economy, and uses, of British Insects, and an Ode to Time, written expressly for the work by Bernard Barton, from whose highly pleasing poems we likewise observe several extracts are given by the compiler. In the variety and amusing quality of its contents, we know few works which can bear a comparison with *Time's Telescope*; while, at the same time, it contains much useful matter. We notice, with particular commendation, the poetical taste of the editor, who has selected from the fugitive verses of the day many very beautiful and interesting specimens. We seldom recollect having read any lines displaying a more fanciful imagination than those by Mr. Shelley at page 204. The scientific department is got up with the same fidelity and cleverness which distinguished the former numbers of "*Time's Telescope*."

It is, we understand, to the prolific pen of the author of *Adam Blair*, that we are indebted for the amusement we have received in the perusal of *Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, professing to be a Selection from the Papers of the late Arthur Austin*. It consists of a few simple tales, in which the Scotch character is depicted, both in happiness and in affliction, or, as our author expresses it, in *light* and in *shadow*. Three of the best of these have already appeared before the public in a well-known northern magazine. Most of the others are very creditable to the author's talents, though some of them are too devoid of incident to create much interest. There is, too, throughout the whole book, in his description of natural appearances, a laborious straining after his original. These descriptions are also too long, and have too little connexion with the subject. Such short stories as these admit of no superfluous parts. Every thing should bear immediately upon the point. Those tales appear to us to be the best, in which the author has departed farthest from the incidents of common life, as in the *Cocentanter's Marriage Day*; but several of the others are yet highly interesting. We were particularly struck with the *Rainbow*

and *Helen Eyre*. The great fault which pervades this author's works is an exaggeration of sentiment, particularly in his delineation of religious feelings, which borders too much upon enthusiasm, and sometimes even upon affectation.

A Concise System of Mensuration, adapted to the use of Schools, by Mr. Alexander Ingram, of Leith, is entitled to favourable mention. It embraces the theory and practice in such a manner, that they may be taught either separately or conjointly; and the several rules are expressed in language remarkably clear and intelligible, and illustrated by very appropriate examples, so that the volume presents, in a very small compass, a complete system of the science. If a well-founded objection can be made to Mr. Ingram's compilation, it is, that too much extraneous matter is introduced in a treatise on a study so decidedly practical as mensuration. The knowledge of fluxions and fluents cannot be considered a necessary introduction to such a study; but, we should not be doing the author justice, did we omit to state, that the algebraical part of his work is executed with remarkable neatness and accuracy.

The anonymous writer of *Letters from a Lady to her Niece*, is more justly entitled to the praise of the judicious critic, and the thanks of her own sex, than many others who have been eager to avow their claim to their productions. The style is easy and elegant; the maxims inculcated are those of sound prudence and sincere virtue; and, to any females entering into life, the perusal of this little volume will be attended with manifold advantages, in strengthening the intellectual powers, and indicating the most eligible path to the attainment of tranquillity of mind and true happiness.

We have been seldom more amused than by the perusal of *Travels in Egypt, Syria, and the Holy Land*, by WILLIAM RAE WILSON, ESQ. a gentleman who appears to have travelled abroad in search of knowledge, which he would, in all probability, have been better able to obtain by staying at home. With a heated imagination, and but a small portion of judgment to counterbalance it, Mr. Wilson does not visit the sacred scenes of Palestine with calm veneration, but breaks out into extatic raptures, which would better become the chronicle of a crusader than the pages of an enlightened traveller in the nineteenth century. Had Mr. W. assumed the "cockle-hat and staff," instead of the turban and pipe, he would have made as thorough and true-spirited a pilgrim as ever travelled with peace in his shoes. The simplicity of his narrative is really charming; he confesses, without hesitation, the tremors into which he used to fall at the sight of an Arab's swarthy countenance,

countenance, and relates how excessively uneasy he felt at the notion of catching the plague. Still there is some serious information in his work, which likewise contains many explanations of scripture imagery and manners. The well-intended object of it is to convert the sceptical by its illustrations of the scripture, and the many serious exhortations which the author has intermingled with his narrative. The unbeliever, however, cannot be very tenacious of his errors, if he can be reformed by the authority of Mr. Rae Wilson.

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The Reading Guide and Berkshire Directory for 1823.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Scholz's Travels in Egypt and Lybia in 1821: forming Part IV. Vol. VIII. of the Journal of Voyages and Travels. 3s. 6d. sewed. 4s. boards.

Vestiges of Ancient Manners and Customs discoverable in Modern Italy and Sicily; by the Rev. J. J. Blunt. 8vo. 9s. 6d.

Narrative of the Expedition to Dongola and Sennaar. 8vo. 9s. 6d.

A Journey to Two of the Oases of Upper Egypt; by Sir Archibald Edmonstone. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

An Historical and Topographical Essay upon the Islands of Corfu, Leucadia, Cephalonia, Ithaca, and Zante; by William Goodison, A.B. 8vo. 12s.

Letters from Mecklenburgh and Holstein; by George Downes, A.B. 10s. 6d.

Notes during a Visit to Mount Sinai; by Sir Frederick Henniker, bart.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

By the late population returns, it appears that throughout England, in every ten thousand of the population—

Males.	Females.
1538 are under 5 years of age, and	1414
1343.....between 5 and 10.....	1268
1169.... between 10 and 15	1056
988.... between 15 and 20	995
1470.... between 20 and 30	1684
1155.... between 30 and 40	1210
941.... between 40 and 50	933
656.... between 50 and 60	653
448.... between 60 and 70	458
222.... between 70 and 80	228
56.... between 80 and 90	65
4.... between 90 and 100	6

Withonly 1 male in 80,000 above 100, and 1 female in 50,000 above 100.

In particular counties the great ages much vary. Thus there are males between 80 and 90, in

The N. Riding of Yorkshire 94

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Durham	84
Northumberland	83
Hereford	82
Westmoreland	76
Berkshire	75
While, in Lancashire, they are ..	39
in Surrey.....	38
And in Middlesex but	26
And those who are from 90 to 100:	
Northumberland numbers ..	11
North Riding.....	10
Durham	9
Dorset	9
Again, of centenarians—	
Durham contains 1 in 13,000	
Hereford	1 in 24,000
Warwick	1 in 26,000
Worcester.....	1 in 28,000

In Wales the sexes average 89 between 80 and 90, and 9 between 90 and 100.

In Scotland the sexes average but 67 between 80 and 90, and only 7 between 90 and 100.

In London the average between 80 and 90 is 27, and between 90 and 100 but 24 in every 10,000.

London contains 1,225,694 resident inhabitants, besides 50,000 visitors and seamen. The females exceeding the males were 85,000. The inhabited houses were 164,681; and the number of families 287,101. 3,299 houses were building, and 8,246 were unoccupied.

Within a radius of eight miles of St. Paul's, the surface over which the population of Paris is taken, the numbers are 1,481,500, or double that of Paris, and perhaps equal to that of ancient Rome in its greatest prosperity.

In eight-ninths of the population of Great Britain, there are 34,964 males and 43,049 females between 80 and 90; 2,873 males and 4,046 females between 90 and 100; and 100 males and 191 females above 100.

In Great Britain there are 2,429,630 houses inhabited; 21,679 building; and 82,364 unoccupied.

The families employed in agriculture are 978,656, and those in trade, manufacture, and handicraft, are 1,350,739; other families are 612,488. The total population being 14,391,631.

The demand for the *Dictionary of History*, the first of a series of separate dictionaries destined to constitute a *Methodical Cyclopædia*, having far exceeded the preparation of copies, and the necessary boarding and binding of several hundred volumes requiring many days; it has been judged more expedient to defer the general delivery till the 15th of January, than to create confusion and dissatisfaction by the partial delivery which must have taken place on the 1st of January, as proposed. Under these circumstances, the second volume, containing Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology, will be delayed till the 1st of March, a delay which will be advantageous, because it will afford the public more time to estimate the merits and claims of the work.

For the honour of the age, it grieves us to learn, that the first number of the *Liberal* has had an indictment prepared against it by certain *busy bodies*, and that a Grand Jury have returned a true bill against the publisher. We have not been among the approvers of the empirical spirit with which the rival rhymesters of the hour seek to quack themselves into vulgar celebrity, and we therefore do not justify the bad taste with which they have severally blended religion with their ridiculous controversies; but bad taste

ought to be corrected by public opinion, and not by the interference of law. In this case public opinion had decided, and the publication in question had become harmless by not being read,—just like its precursor, *the Vision of Judgment*, which had sunk still-born, and would never have been read beyond the month of its publication, but for its travesty. Nothing but the irritability of genius could have stimulated Lord Byron to reply to the Laureate: it was an eagle entering into formal contact with a tom-tit! His lordship has, however, brought a whole rookery upon him, and the expected tragi-comedy at Westminster, in creating great public interest, will at least serve the purpose of a thousand puffs and advertisements. If the genius of certain modern scribblers transcends in any thing, it is in the art of rendering themselves notorious, and in profiting by the gullibility of their cotemporaries, whatever may be their reputation with posterity.

A Narrative is in the press of the Operations of the Left Wing of the Allied Army, in the Western Pyrenees and South of France, in the years 1813-14, under the Marquess of Wellington, comprising the passage of the Bidassoa, Nivelle, Nive and Adour, the blockade of Bayonne, &c. illustrated by numerous plates of mountain and river scenery, views of Fontarabia, Irun, St. Jean de Luz, and Bayonne, with plans, &c. drawn and etched by Capt. BATTY, of the Grenadier Guards, F.R.S. and member of the Imperial Russian Order of St. Anne.

Proposals are circulated for publishing by subscription, in one volume royal quarto, Memoirs of Mr. John Debrett, and the History and Literature of his Times, from original documents and papers prepared for publication by Mr. John Debrett some time previous to his death; comprehending a period of forty-five years, from the year 1777 to the year 1822 inclusive, and containing original anecdotes, biographical sketches, correspondence, and several unpublished productions of the most distinguished literary and political characters of the time. The whole arranged with a brief memoir of the history of literature of the last century, and biographical notices of the most celebrated booksellers distinguishing the same period. The press will be superintended by Mr. WILLIAM EARLE,
and

and twenty-six portraits will be introduced of eminent persons. Of Mr. Debrett's opportunities and capabilities, we can speak from personal knowledge.

Mr. HORNER is about to publish an illustrated prospectus of his Panoramic View of London from the summit of St. Paul's, containing various engravings, showing the superior advantages of the cathedral as a central point of view, including a geometrical section (fifty inches by thirty) of that edifice, with the north and south sides of the church-yard, and exhibiting the ascent from the base, through the circular stair-case, the dome, and the scaffolding, to the observatory erected above the ball and cross, from which the drawing was taken. It will also contain an account of the origin, progress, and completion of the undertaking; and of the extensive range of the metropolis, its suburbs, and surrounding scenery, which form the subjects of the engravings intended to be published.

The Rev. W. BUCKLAND is printing a description of what he empirically calls an Antediluvian Den of Hyenas, discovered at Kirkdale in Yorkshire, in 1821, containing the remains of the hyena, tiger, bear, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and sixteen other animals, all formerly natives of this country, with a comparative view of many similar caverns and dens in England and Germany, and a summary account of the evidence of diluvial action afforded by the form of hills and valleys, and the general dispersion of beds of gravel and loam, containing similar bones, over great part of the northern hemisphere. The Reverend Professor errs in supposing and asserting that these congregated bones formed part of a den! The gradual retiring of the sea, and successions of meeting tides, would necessarily accumulate bones, &c. on particular spots; and the same effect may be constantly witnessed on all points among sand-hills on our coasts. The animals might even go to such spots for safety, or for food washed there.

Researches in the South of Ireland are preparing, illustrative of the scenery, architectural remains, manners, and superstitions, of the peasantry, from personal observations, ancient authorities, and original manuscripts, by T. C. CROKER.

Mr. HUISH intends to publish in a short time, *Letters to my Daughters on the most important Truths of Revelation.*—The same author has also in the press, *Remarks on the Queen Bee*, in answer to the "Observations on Bees" of the Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of Appletharh.

Mr. T. E. EVANS is engaged in translating a Collection of the Constitutions, Charters, and Laws, of the various Nations of Europe and of North and South America, with historical sketches of the origin of their liberties and political institutions, from the French of Messrs. P. A. Dufau, J. B. Dowergin, and J. Guadet. The first volume, containing the rise and progress of the governments of France and the Netherlands, will appear very shortly, and the remaining volumes will be published periodically.

The author of "the Wonders of the Vegetable Kingdom displayed," is preparing the *Wonders of Conchology displayed*, with a description of corals, sponges, &c. in a series of letters.

In a few days will be published, *Topographical and Historical Sketches of the Boroughs of East and West Looc*, in Cornwall, with an account of the natural and artificial curiosities and picturesque scenery of the neighbourhood, by T. BOND.

GRANGER'S *Biographical History of England*, from Egbert the Great to the Revolution, is reprinting, in six vols. octavo, with the addition of nearly four hundred new lives, communicated expressly for this work to the late Mr. William Richardson, by Horace Walpole Earl of Orford, David Dalrymple Lord Hailes, Sir William Musgrave, bart. James Bindley, esq. and several other celebrated collectors and antiquaries. A few copies will be printed on royal octavo, and a few on folio, to accommodate those who may be inclined to illustrate the work; but the impression is limited to a very small number.

Don Carlos, a tragedy, translated and rendered into verse, from the German of Schiller, and adapted for the English stage, is in the press.

A prospectus has been published of a Map of Hampshire, upon an entirely new principle, and upon a larger scale than any map of the same extent ever before published. It will be accompanied by a complete topographical description

description of the county, compiled from the best and latest authority, by Mr. N. LIPSCOMB KENTISH, of Winchester, civil engineer and surveyor. It will appear in periodical numbers or sheets.

Shortly will be published, in octavo, *Diary of a Journey through Southern India, Egypt, and Palestine*, in the years 1821 and 1822, by a Field Officer of Cavalry.

Mr. JOHN DUNLOP, author of the "History of Fiction," has nearly ready for publication, the *History of Roman Literature*, from the earliest periods to the Augustan age.

In the course of the present month, will appear, a new edition of the *Saxon Chronicles*, with an English translation, and notes, critical and explanatory, by the Rev. J. INGRAM, fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and late Saxon Professor in the University of Oxford.

SHARON TURNER, esq. F.S.A. is about to publish, in quarto, the third volume of his much esteemed and elaborated *History of England*, embracing the Middle Ages.

In a few days will appear, *Views of Ireland*, moral, political, and religious, by J. O'DRISCOL, esq.

The third volume of *Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay* is printing.

The Rev. Mr. DIBDIN is going to press with a new and enlarged edition of his *Introduction to the Classics*.

A new work on English Composition is about to appear, entitled the *English Master, or Student's Guide to Reasoning and Composition*, by W. BANKS.

A *Narrative of a Tour through the Morea*, giving an account of the present state of the Peninsula and its inhabitants, by Sir WM. GELL, is just ready for publication.

T. PARK, esq. F.S.A. is engaged on a new edition of *Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors*.

Early in January will be published, the *Annual Biography and Obituary for the year 1823*.

Mrs. HOFFLAND has in the press a new tale, entitled *Integrity*.

Shortly will be published, a *Letter to the Right Rev. Dr. Milner, Catholic Archbishop*, on the controversy between Messrs. Lawrence, Abernethy, and Rennell, on the subject of the human soul, and on organization.

The *State of the Cape of Good Hope in July 1822*, will soon be published.

Observations on the Diverse Treatment of *Gonorrhœa Virulenta*, with particular reference to the use of diuretics, purgatives, and *piper cubeba*, or Java pepper, will soon be republished from the *London Medical Repository*, with additional remarks, by Mr. JAS. MORSS CHURCHILL, fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

A Series of Views in Spain and Portugal are preparing, to illustrate the "History of the late War in Spain and Portugal," by Robert Southey, esq. drawn on stone by W. WESTALL, A.R.A. to consist of three parts, quarto; and Part I. containing eight views illustrative of Vol. I. will be published in January.

A biographical work is announced, under the title of the *Cambrian Phytarch*, from the pen of Mr. J. H. PARRY, editor of "the Cambro-Briton."

Mr. WESTALL is employed on a series of drawings to illustrate the *Sketch Book*.

In a few days will appear, Part I. containing the *Tempest*, (dedicated with permission to Earl Spencer,) a new edition of Shakspeare in 48mo. from the text of Johnson, Stevens, and Reid, beautifully printed by Corral, with new letter cut expressly for the work; each play to be illustrated with a fine engraving from the designs of Stothard, and other eminent masters.

A poem will make its appearance in a few days, entitled *Falcaro, or the Neapolitan Liberal*. The work is written in cantos, in the stanza of "Don Juan," and containing satirical, humorous, and quizzical, remarks on the principal personages and institutions of Great Britain. The author announces himself as a member of "the Satanic School."

A Spanish quarterly magazine is about to appear; under the title of *Variedades o Mensajero de Londres*, the first number of which is expected to appear in January. In this miscellany every thing that can tend to inflame party spirit will be carefully avoided, and it will be equally adapted for circulation in old Spain and in her late colonies. Each number will contain about one hundred large pages, and be illustrated with twelve coloured engravings.

On the 1st of January will be published, No. I. of the *Freethinking Christian's*

Christian's Quarterly Register, designed to maintain the pure principles of Christianity against priestcraft, orthodoxy, and infidelity.

Capt. FRANKLIN and Dr. RICHARDSON announce a Narrative of their Overland Journey and Observations during the late Expedition to the Coasts of the Northern American sea. Nothing has yet been heard of Capt. Parry, who entered the same sea in the spring of 1821.

Dr. THOMAS is printing a popular volume on the Way to Preserve Good Health, and on Domestic Medicine.

A work called *Pharmacopœia Imperialis* is in the press. It is to consist of a comparative view of the Pharmacopœias of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, in the Latin text, with English notes.

A printing press, worked by hand, has been constructed in London, which is said to equal in velocity and exceed in workmanship the steam-engine presses. Two men and three boys can print twenty-five sheets in a minute, with clearness and perfection.

Mr. BANKS is said to have purchased in the island of Elephantana a roll of Papyrus, containing the latter part of the Iliad, with scholia in the margin. It is believed to be of high antiquity.

A Dutchman, of the name of Meerman, has printed two volumes, quarto, to prove that printing was invented at Haerlem, and the sapient magistrates of that city have complimented the author on his performance. Nothing, however, can be more irrelevant than the pretensions either of Haerlem, Strasburgh, or Mayence. Printing, like every art, was progressive. The first printer was the first man who put an inscription on a coin; the second was the improver who reversed the inscription on the dye; the third was he who printed inscriptions on wax, so remarkable on our bread-seals; the fourth was he who took the impressions on paper or vellum (a puny variation, conferring honour on no one); the fifth and best was composing with moveable types; the sixth, the re-casting them on plates; and the seventh and last, printing with steam. It is therefore to the last degree puerile to talk of an inventor of printing.

The *Orlando Inamorato*, abridged from Berni, with specimens, will soon be published by W. S. ROSE, esq.

A Monthly Magazine of Music is

announced for publication on the 1st of January.

A volume of Essays on the Manners, Habits, and Customs, of Bengal, is in preparation.

FRANCIS MASERES, esq. Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer, whose liberal exertions for the restoration of mathematical writers are so well known to the mathematical world, has nearly completed a collection of those which relate to optical science. Amongst the interesting treatises which are reprinted in this volume, are the *Optica promota* of James Gregory, containing the first publication of the reflecting telescope. The *Traité de la Lumière* of Huggens, and the *Lectiones Opticæ* of Dr. Barrow, a work which has become exceedingly scarce. The work is edited under the superintendance of C. BABPAGE, esq. F.R.S. &c.

The fortieth volume of Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, with an analytical index for Volumes XXVI. to XL. will be ready for delivery early in January.

Popular Tales and Romances of the Northern Nations, are preparing for publication, in three volumes.

Highways and By-ways, or Tales of the Roadside, gathered in the French provinces, by a Walking Gentleman, will soon be published.

Prosings, by a Veteran, or the Lucubrations of Humphrey Ravelin, esq. late major in the — Regiment of Infantry, are printing.

The Theory and Practice of Music, professionally analysed, for the use of the instructor, the amateur, and the student, will soon be published, by J. NATHAN, author of the "Hebrew Melodies."

Tales of Old Mr. Jefferson, of Gray's Inn, collected by the Young Mr. Jefferson, of Lyon's Inn, will soon appear. Series I. will consist of—Mandeville, or the Voyage; the Welch Cottage, or the Woodman's Fire-side; the Creole, or the Negro's Suicide.

December Tales will be published in a few days.

In the course of this month will be published, the Second Part of Mr. BOHN's Bibliographical, Analytical, and Descriptive Catalogue of Books, comprising above sixty thousand volumes in all languages and classes of literature, accompanied by literary notices.

Mr.

Mr. BOOTH's Letter to Mr. Malthus on the subject of Population, with an examination of the late censuses of Great Britain and Ireland, will be published in the first week of January. It will contain some remarks on the proposed alteration in the poor laws, to which we shall hereafter draw the attention of our readers.

Proposals are issued for the publication of an uniform edition of the Works of Dr. John Owen, to be edited by T. CLOUTT, M.A.

The unparalleled circumstances of distress in which the cultivators of the soil are placed, have had no effect in damping the zeal and ardour of several of those who, under the auspices of the great Duke of Bedford in 1798, established the Smithfield Club, for the purpose of inducing, by the offer of premiums, the sending to London, at the time of "the great market before Christmas," annually, specimens of fat cattle, sheep, and pigs, of as many as possible of the different breeds and varieties of our island, for comparison with each other; thereby affording to the breeders and feeders of these important domestic animals, in conjunction with the authentic particulars certified, (as to breeders' and feeders' names, breeds, ages, feeding, &c.) the means of judging, which particular description of animals will, by their proneness to early size and maturity, as to fatness, afford good profits to them, and at the same time benefit the public, by causing "plenty of the cheapest and best meat;" and that, in spite of adverse circumstances, the club is still numerous, and its finances in a respectable state. The show this year, as usual, took place in Goswell-street, on the 13th, 14th, and 16th of December; and, both for the number and excellency of the animals exhibited, is believed to have never been exceeded: on the latter day the crowd of visitors was proportionally great. The premiums were awarded and delivered at the annual dinner at the conclusion of the show, in plate, bearing suitable inscriptions, viz.

Value fifteen guineas, to Mr. Edward Lucas, for a 5-years old Hereford ox: whose fattening had been completed by oil-cake.

Value ten guineas, to Mr. Joseph Lucas, for a ditto.

Value fifteen guineas, to Mr. Ralph Oldacres, for a 3½ years old Devon ox: oil-cake fed.

Value ten guineas, to Mr. James Senior, for a 6-years old Scotch ox: oil-cake.

Value ten guineas, to Mr. Ralph Oldacres, for a 6½ years old Hereford cow: after four calves, on oil-cakes.

Value fifteen guineas, to Mr. Richard Garden, for three thirty-two months old new Leicester wethers: turnips.

Value ten guineas, to her Grace the Duchess of Rutland, for three 32-months old new Leicester wethers: Swede turnips and carrots.

Value fifteen guineas, to Mr. Stephen Grantham, for three 32-months old South-down wethers: Swede turnips.

Value ten guineas, to Mr. John Ellman, jun. for three 32-months old Southdown wethers: turnips.

Value ten guineas, to Mr. George Dodd, for three 22-weeks old Suffolk pigs: barley and pea meals.

—The judges who awarded these premiums were four graziers, viz. Messrs. John Buckley, John Hitchins, John Price, and Samuel Sandon; and two butchers, viz. Messrs. Robert Curtis and Michael White. At the meetings of the club, the Marquis of Exeter, and sixteen gentlemen, were added to the list of its members; and 210 guineas were assigned for nineteen premiums at the shew in December next. —The Highland Society of Scotland have, in the year which is passed, originated a similar society in Edinburgh, who have proposed, a few days before the present Christmas, to distribute at their first exhibition ten premiums, amounting to seventy-five guineas, for fat oxen. Thus it is, that one of the most sensible classes in the country silently rebuke the puerilities of ministers, as to "over-production," which this class know not to exist, save of the class of state annuitants, pensioners, and placemen, who are crushing the industrious of every class to the earth.

Dr. YATES announces a work on the Establishment, Patronage, and Pre-eminence, of the Church Establishment.

On the 15th will be published, No. I. of a new literary work, to be entitled; *Res Literariæ*, or Monthly Journal of Foreign and Domestic Literature.

The Belfast newspaper informs us, that, in consequence of the publication of Mr. CAMPBELL's edition of *Ossian*, researches have been made in that town; and in an oaken chest, found in the ruins of an ancient abbey, a copy of *Ossian* has been discovered of the fifteenth century, and also a theological

logical work, written on six hundred pages of vellum, and two others. The theological work is in possession of T. Millar, esq. of Carrickfergus, and is a fine specimen of early penmanship. The copy of Ossian confirms the doctrines of Mr. Gampbell, and will throw new lights on that celebrated controversy.

American invention seems to rival that of England and Germany. The names of Fulton and Perkins are followed by that of Church. This last gentleman is now in London, and, in concert with our machinists, is constructing an apparatus, which, if successful, will improve the art of printing as much as printing itself was an improvement of copying with the pen. His improvement extends to casting, as well as composing; and, by simplifying the casting process, and saving the expense of distributing, he proposes to compose always from new types, re-melting after the edition is worked off. The re-casting for every new composition is connected with the regular laying of the types; and, when thus laid, it is intended to compose, by means of keys like those of a piano-forte, each key standing for a letter or letters. By these means errors would be avoided in the composition, and the progress would be far more rapid than at present.

Pulpit Orations, Lectures, and Sermons, delivered in the Caledonian Church, Hatton Garden, by the Rev. E. IRVING, A.M. in one volume, octavo, are in the press.

The Actress, or Countess and No Countess, a novel, in four volumes, by the author of "Malcolm," "Douglas," &c. will be published in January.

The Noble Pilgrim, a novel, in three volumes, by W. GARDINER, author of "the Story of Pigou," &c.; also, Edward Williamson, a narrative, by the same author, will shortly be published.

Mr. GRANT, of Crouch End, has in the press, and nearly ready for publication, a new edition of his Institutes of Latin Grammar, revised and considerably augmented.

In a sermon lately preached for the benefit of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, it was stated that, since the establishment of the charity in 1816, upwards of 3,750 patients afflicted with deafness, or other diseases of the ear, have been received, the greater number of whom have been cured or relieved; to which may

be added several cases of deaf and dumb, in which much effective aid has been administered.

The first part of the Cabinet of Portraits will appear on the 1st of January, containing—Burns, engraved by Scriven; Corneille, by Thomson; Shaw, the Linnean professor, by Cooper; Bishop Sherlock, by Freeman; and the late President West, by Meyer; accompanied by Biographical Sketches, by ROBERT SCOTT, author of "the History of the Reign of George the Third." A Part, containing five prints, will appear every month.

A Sequel to the Unpublished Manuscript of Henry Kirke White's, is preparing, by the author of "the Wonders of the Vegetable Kingdom Displayed."

The Antiquities of Free-masonry, comprising illustrations of the five grand periods of masonry, from the creation of the world to the dedication of King Solomon's Temple, will soon be published, by G. OLIVER, vicar of Clec.

The History and Topography of London and its Environs, to correspond with Pinnock's County Histories, with a map of twenty-five miles round the metropolis, is preparing for publication.

Rassela Principe d'Abissinia, opera del Signor Dottor Johnson, will soon appear.

An Introduction to the Hebrew Language, by W. HEINEMANN, professor of the Hebrew and German Languages, and author of "the Catechism of Hebrew Grammar," "an Introduction to German Reading," will be published in January.

Early in January will be published, Relics of Literature, by S. COLLET, A.M. in octavo, with a frontispiece of autographs of eminent characters.

The Lives of Scottish Poets are entirely completed, and will be ready in a few days, in three volumes, with thirty portraits.

The Orlando Furioso of Ariosto, translated by W. S. ROSE, cantos 1 and 2, foolscap octavo, will soon be published.

Memoirs of the Life of Rossini are in the press, with an historical and critical account of his compositions, and an historical sketch of the state of music in Italy, from the beginning of the present century to the year 1822, or the era of Rossini, by the author of the Lives of Haydn and Mozart.

In a few days will be published, with twenty-six engravings, a Narrative of a Voyage round the World in the *Uranie*, Capt. Freycinet, dispatched on a scientific expedition by the French government during the years 1817, 18, 19, and 20, in a series of letters to a friend, by J. ARAGO, draftsman to the expedition.

FRANCE.

A General and Universal Bulletin of Scientific Intelligence and Notices, dedicated to the learned of all countries, and to national and foreign libraries, published under the direction of the Baron DE FERUSSAC, is announced in Paris. Its object is to make known:—1st. All kinds of writings published upon the sciences properly so called, general and particular treatises, dissertations, essays, particular memoirs, maps, plans, engravings, and lithographs. 2dly. Every interesting fact, of whatever nature it may be, which shall have been inserted in any periodical or daily journal. 3dly. Whatever scientific news private correspondence may furnish, divided into three sections: 1st. Advertisements of works; 2d. Extracts from the journals; 3d. Scientific news, or extracts from private correspondence. It will be commenced in January 1823, and a number will be published at the end of every month, consisting of from eight to ten sheets.

The late Emperor of France was the author of the following works:—

I. Letter of M. Bonaparte to M. Matteo Buttafuoco, deputy from Corsica to the National Assembly, 1790. Signed "Bonaparte," and dated "Cabinet of Milleli, the 28th January, second year of liberty," 1790. It consists of twenty-eight pages, octavo, and issued from the press of M. Fr. X. Joly, printer at Dôle, when Bonaparte was lieutenant in the regiment of La Fère. He corrected the last proof sheets himself, and used to walk to Dôle for that purpose, setting out from Auxonne at four o'clock in the morning, and, after his literary labour, partaking of a breakfast with M. Joly, from whose house he walked back to his garrison by noon; the distance is eight post leagues. M. Amanthon, of Dijon, has a copy, given by the author to a female of Auxonne.

II. The Supper of Beaucaire. Avignon, Sabin Journal, 1793. Octavo, and anonymous.

III. General and Complete Collection of the Letters, Proclamations, Speeches, Messages, &c. of Napoleon le Grand. 2 vols. 8vo.

IV. Incedited Correspondence, official

and confidential, of Napoleon Bonaparte. 7 vols. 8vo.

V. The Notes in the volume entitled "La Bataille d'Austerlitz," by the Austrian general, Baron Stutterheim. 8vo.

VI. Manuscript of the Isle of Elba. Of the Bourbons in 1815. Memoirs of Napoleon, Book IX.

VII. On the Education of Princes of the Blood of France.

VIII. Notes to the *Moniteur*, on the Translations from the English Journals which were submitted to him.

IX. An Essay, for a prize given by the Academy at Besançon.

X. A History of Corsica, in 2 vols. 12mo. When in garrison at Auxonne, in 1790, he invited M. Joly to come and negotiate for printing the work. Bonaparte occupied in the Pavillon a chamber, almost empty, its furniture being a bad bed, a table set in the window, covered with books and papers, and two chairs. One of his brothers slept on a mattress in an adjoining apartment. They agreed upon the price; but Bonaparte was sent to Toulon, and the work was never printed.

XI. Report on a Polygraphical Instrument, for printing Circulars with rapidity.

XII. Count Dzialinski has a manuscript of from thirty to forty folio pages, verified to be Bonaparte's, containing many documents on the history of the times, from about the year 1790 to the commencement of the war in Italy.

XIII. The Manuscripts of his History and public Life, written at St. Helena, in possession of his Testamentary Executors.

GERMANY.

General MENU having succeeded, under the protection of Mehemed-Ali-Pacha, in collecting Egyptian antiquities, had them carefully packed in ninety-seven cases, and shipped them for Hamburg; but the vessel sunk in a gale of wind, between Heligoland and Cuxhaven.

THE EAST.

Mirza Djiaffar, a young Persian, has published at Tauris a handsome edition of *Gulistan de Sâady*, the types of which, small and elegantly formed, were cut by himself.

A Turkish and an Italian press are establishing at Alexandria, and also a Lyceum, under the superintendance of Nureddin Effendi.

ISLAND OF HAYTI.

Some Haytians have united to conduct a journal, under the title of *Haytian Propagator*; and they will insert articles on politics, sciences, literature, and the useful arts. It is to contain sixteen or twenty octavo pages, and will appear the 1st and 15th of every month.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

REPORT of the COMMITTEE of the HOUSE of COMMONS on the CRIMINAL LAWS.

FOR the conduct of this Committee, and for its able and laborious Report, the world is indebted to the unwearied industry and enlightened spirit of Sir James Mackintosh. We have already submitted some extracts to our readers, and we now introduce some of the varied information contained in the invaluable Appendix. On the subject of criminal law, we differ radically from many of our modern statesmen. We do not think that crimes against property are generally committed from a propensity to crime, but from the pressure of society, and the difficulty of obtaining subsistence. Hence the increase of crimes in bad times, and hence the increase of juvenile offenders for want of employment. We think, too, that punishments are too indiscriminate, and that the accidental offender ought to be treated very differently from old and often-convicted ones. Further, that the forms of trial should be conducted with more regard to defence than is now practised. Till these points are better regulated, our sympathy will overbalance our indignation against the objects of legal coercion.

Number of Persons Committed, Convicted, Sentenced, Acquitted, &c. in 1810 and 1818.

	1810.	1818.
Committed for Trial:		
Males	3,735	11,335
Females	1,413	2,232
Total	5,148	13,567
Convicted and Sentenced :		
To death*	476	1,254
Transportation for life....	12	122
14 years	31	286
10 years	—	2
7 years	526	1,692
Imprisonment, and severally to be whipped, fined, pilloried, kept to hard labour, &c. &c. :		
5 years	1	—
4 years	—	—
3 years	5	7
2 years, and above 1 year	138	259
1 year, & above 6 months,	424	1,026
6 months, and under, ..	1,597	4,175
Whipping, and fine	148	235
Convicted	3,158	8,958
Acquitted.....	1,130	2,622
No Bills found, and not prosecuted	858	1,987
Total.....	5,146	13,567
* Of whom were executed	67	97

NATURE OF THE CRIMES.	No. of PERSONS CONVICTED.		COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.	
	1810.	1818.	1810.	1818.
Arson, and other wilful Burning of Property ..	1	7	15	21
Bigamy	14	21	18	29
Burglary	88	346	157	568
Cattle Stealing	14	27	17	43
Maliciously Killing and Maiming	—	—	3	6
Child Stealing	—	1	—	2
Coin, Counterfeiting the Current	4	—	8	3
putting off and uttering Counterfeit	73	239	115	321
ditto (having been convicted as common utterers)	6	3	—	—
Embezzlement (by Servants).....	18	27	31	60
Forgery, and Uttering	27	86	48	173
Forged Bank-notes, having in possession, &c. ..	16	155	17	163
Frame Breaking, and Destroying Machinery ..	—	—	—	—
Fraudulent Offences	72	129	104	208
Game Laws, Offences against	—	110	—	144
Horse Stealing	58	150	80	168
Housebreaking in the Day-time, and Larceny	47	150	68	207
Larceny, simple	2,269	6,459	3,530	9,303
in Dwelling-houses, to the value of 40s.	67	142	119	217
in Shops, &c. privately, to the value of 5s.	27	41	41	81
Carried forward	2,301	8,073	4,371	11,717
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NATURE OF THE CRIMES.	No. of PERSONS CONVICTED.		COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.	
	1810.	1818.	1810.	1818.
Brought forward	2,801	8,073	4,371	11,717
Larceny on Navigable Rivers, &c. to the value of 40s.	5	2	9	4
— of Naval Stores, to the value of 20s.	4	4	4	8
— from Bleaching Grounds, &c.	3	5	7	5
— from the Person	64	232	136	551
Letters containing Bank Notes, &c. Secreting and Stealing	2	—	2	—
— Sending Threatening	1	—	3	1
Mail Robbery	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	59	38	59	62
Murder	15	13	64	51
—, Shooting, Stabbing, and administering Poison, with intent to	13	6	28	42
—, concealing the Birth of their Infants ..	12	10	12	11
Oath, Unlawful, taking and administering ..	—	—	—	—
Perjury	3	1	7	15
Piracy	—	—	—	—
Prisoners of War, aiding the Escape of	—	—	—	—
Rape, &c.	2	2	24	23
— Assault, with intent to commit	16	18	23	27
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings ..	—	—	—	—
Robbery on the Person, on the Highway, and other Places	39	107	97	222
Sacrilege	1	7	1	9
Sheep Stealing, and Killing with intent to Steal ..	39	177	82	277
Sodomy	5	1	12	16
—, Assault, with intent to commit, and other Unnatural Offences	29	13	41	23
Stolen Goods, Receiving	29	126	95	336
Treason, High	—	—	16	—
Transports, being at large, &c.	14	3	—	4
Felony, and Misdemeanor, &c. (not otherwise described)	22	70	55	163
Total convicted and committed, in each year	3,158	8,958	5,146	13,567

Number of Persons, charged with Criminal Offences, committed for Trial to the different Gaols in England and Wales, during the Years 1810 and 1818.		1810.	1818.	Brought forward ..	1810.	1818
Anglesea	1	1		762	2,120	
Beilford	22	73		125	376	
Berks	53	180		49	176	
Brecon	5	22		106	367	
Bucks	47	88		47	141	
Cambridge	19	99		64	111	
Cardigan	3	23		4	33	
Carmarthen	10	55		224	495	
Carnarvon	2	15		563	1,771	
Chester	63	265		55	193	
Cornwall	38	135		68	229	
Cumberland	32	50		1	9	
Denbigh	9	33		1,424	2,665	
Derby	37	113		17	59	
Devon	147	416		14	57	
Dorset	37	120		113	286	
Durham	35	76		31	106	
Essex	163	512		57	97	
Flint	5	11		67	196	
Glamorgan	12	32		32	153	
				8	55	
				9	19	
				2	6	
				60	192	
Carried forward.....	762	2,120		3,907	9,917	

Brought

	1810.	1818.
Brought forward	3,907	9,917
Somerset	118	470
Stafford	134	388
Suffolk	116	238
Surrey	243	559
Sussex	66	232
Warwick	169	579
Westmorland	1	16
Wilts	78	260
Worcester	66	239
York	248	669
Total	5,146	13,567

Total Number of Persons Executed.

Nature of the Crimes.	1810.	1818.
Arson, and other wilful Burning of Property	—	3
Burglary, Housebreaking, &c.	18	19
Cattle Stealing	1	1
Coin, uttering counterfeit (having been before convicted as a common utterer)	1	—
Forgery, and Uttering	18	24
Horse Stealing	4	1
Larceny in a Dwelling-house, to the value of 40s.	1	4
— on a Navigable River, to the value of 40s.	—	2
Murder	9	13
—, Shooting, Stabbing, and administering Poison, with intent to	2	1
Robbery on the Person, on the Highway, and other Places	6	13
Rape	1	1
Sheep Stealing	1	14
Sodomy	4	1
Transports, being at large, &c.	1	—
Total Executed	67	97

Number of Persons Executed in each Year, from 1749 to 1818.

1749	44	1784	56
1750	56	1785	97
1751	63	1786	50
1752	47	1787	92
1753	41	1788	25
1754	34	1789	26
1755	21	1790	33
1756	13	1791	34
1757	26	1792	24
1758	20	1793	16
1759	6	1794	7
1760	10	1795	22
1761	17	1796	22
1762	15	1797	19
1763	32	1798	19
1764	31	1799	24
1765	26	1800	19
1766	20	1801	14
1767	22	1802	10
1768	27	1803	9
1769	24	1804	8
1770	49	1805	10
1771	34	1806	13
1772	37	1807	14
1773	32	1808	5
1774	32	1809	6
1775	46	1810	13
1776	38	1811	17
1777	32	1812	19
1778	33	1813	17
1779	23	1814	21
1780	50	1815	11
1781	40	1816	29
1782	45	1817	16
1783	32	1818	21

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To MR. HENRY BROWN, of Derby, for Improvements in the Construction of Boilers, whereby a considerable saving of Fuel is effected, and Smoke rapidly consumed.—July 1821.

THIS invention consists in the introduction of an additional tube to be filled with water by means of pipes passing from the boiler, which tube, by being carried through the furnace under the boiler, causes an increased surface of water to be presented to the action of the fire, and thus effects an economy in the consumption of fuel; beside which, by causing an interruption to the direct draught of the fire, and thereby turning the flame, the smoke and gas emitted become consumed, and produce a more intense heat than would

be otherwise occasioned by the ordinary combustion of the fuel, when the smoke and gas are suffered to escape.

The same contrivance is applicable also to waggon-shaped boilers, and may be made to pass under them in a similar manner to that above described. It is also further proposed to contract the fire-place by constructing a case to contain water, which shall surround the fire, leaving a small aperture at the lower part of the back communicating with the flues, by which the unconsumed smoke and vapour may pass into the flues, and round the boiler as usual. It is particularly observed, that the fuel should not be conducted to the back part of the furnace until its gas is fully consumed.—*London Journal.*

To ALEXANDER GORDON, and DAVID GORDON, of Edinburgh; for certain Improvements and Additions in the Construction of Lamps, and of Compositions and Materials to be burned in the Lamps, and which may also be burned in other Lamps.—Jan. 14, 1822.

The improvements and additions in the construction of lamps are intended for the purpose of burning alcohol or spirits of wine; the liquer obtained from wood, commonly called naphtha or spirit of wood; the essential oils or compositions of the above-mentioned spirits; with such of the essential oils as are most easily soluble therein, and generally for the burning of all combustible fluids which are inflammable at a low temperature, and which do not require a combustible wick to raise their temperature to a point at which inflammation would take place, or to continue their inflammation. The improvements consist in employing wicks, made of metal or glass, instead of cotton or thread, or any substance usually termed combustible; and for that purpose they prefer platina, gold, silver, copper, or glass, spun or drawn into very fine threads or capillary tubes, collected into a bundle, and surrounded by a piece of metal-wire gauze, or by a piece of fine metal-wire bound round them in a spiral direction; or the wicks may be formed of metal-wire or tubes, or spun glass, in any way, and in any desirable shape, so that the effect of capillary attraction may be preserved sufficiently to raise or draw up the combustible fluid to the situation where it is to be inflamed. The wicks thus constructed, are inserted through a pipe or tube in the manner of common lamps with cotton wicks: they recommend that the top of the wick or wicks be covered by a cap when the lamp is not in use, to prevent the evaporation of the combustible fluid, and to prevent dust from settling on the wick. As the substances intended to be burned in the said lamps are extremely volatile and inflammable, they recommend that the orifice from whence the lamp is to be filled with the fluid may be situated at the greatest convenient distance from the wick or wicks. They further recommend that an air-hole may also be formed at the greatest convenient distance from the wick or wicks; both of these orifices to be closely stopped when the lamp is not in use. They usually have a cap

which screws down to a shoulder to close the orifice from whence the lamp is filled, and pierce an air-hole at the second or third thread of the male screw, by which means the said air-hole can be uncovered, by unscrewing the cap two or three turns, and without taking off the cap altogether, except when the lamp is to be supplied with inflammable fluid.

The compositions and materials to be burned in the lamps, and which may also be burned in other lamps, are composed of alcohol or spirits of wine, with an admixture of certain essential oils, as for instance, oil of juniper, camphor, the essential oil of tar, and such other of the essential oils as are most soluble in alcohol, the relative proportions of the two fluids or materials being regulated according to the description of lamp for burning the same, or to the use for which it may be intended; nevertheless, the relative proportions of the fluids or materials above mentioned, they should recommend to be five, six, or seven parts of alcohol to one of essential oil; but these proportions may be varied according as circumstances may require, such as the strength of the alcohol or the use that is intended with the lamp. Alcohol by itself is nearly pure hydrogen, so that, when burning, it gives only a pale blue light; the essential oils when burning give much light; but, unless they are carefully burned in lamps peculiarly constructed, they produce much smoke, and would be apt to leave a considerable deposition of carbonaceous matter upon the wicks, whilst the composition described above will be found to give considerable light, without any sensible smoke, and leaving little or no deposit upon the wicks. Another of the compositions to burn in lamps is made with the fluid herein before mentioned, usually called naphtha or spirit of wood, and which fluid they combine with the essential oils in about the same proportions as above mentioned for the essential oils with alcohol.

The patentees conceive that their improved lamps, with incombustible wicks, will be found economical, and have many advantages over spirit-lamps as hitherto constructed, from the durability of the wick and the equability of the flame; nearly the same advantages will be found in the lamps when burning the essential oils, provided the lamps are constructed, be-

sides having metallic or glass wicks, according to any of the present known improved methods for consuming, as much as possible, the smoke; and their improved lamps, when supplied with the compositions above described, may be kept burning for a great length of

time without any attention being paid to them, except to maintain the supply of combustible composition; which they conceive will render the lamp peculiarly valuable in many situations, particularly for sea-lights on places frequently inaccessible.—*Repertory.*

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Mozart's Celebrated Grand Symphony, adapted for the Piano-Forte, with Accompaniments for a Flute, Violin, and Violoncello, (ad libitum;) by S. F. Rimbault. 6s.

THIS adaptation of Mozart's truly celebrated symphony may justly be ranked among the better description of compositions readily modified from pre-existent productions. Its present form is honourable to Mr. Rimbault's well-known talents, in as much as it constitutes an excellent piano-forte piece, and might, with no impropriety, be styled a piano-forte sonata, so perfectly is it adapted to keyed instruments. But the praise due to the skill Mr. R. has displayed in this newly-modelled symphony is not limited to his judicious disposition of the passages, with regard to their accommodation to piano-forte execution; the science and ingenuity with which he has arranged and incorporated the three-fold accompaniments have strong claims to our particular notice. In their separate construction he has evinced his knowledge of their powers and characters; and, in their combination, proved his judgment in that province of a composer's art which respects the harmonic result of a plurality of instruments. In the various movements, which are not fewer than four, we find many striking and even splendid ideas, intermixed and relieved by soft and delicate touches, which, while they mark the genius of the great German composer, interest and delight the attentive auditor, and prove the taste of the modifier, both in the choice he has made, and the manner in which he has even heightened the effect intended by the original author.

"Yes, I have lov'd the Minstrel's Strain," an Answer to Anacreon Moore's "Farewell to his Harp," a Melody and Quartett, sung by Mrs. Ashe, at Bath, and Master Turle, Mr. Goss, Mr. Vaughan, and Mr. J. B. Sale, at Mr. Goss's Concerts.

If, as a melody, we cannot speak in

the highest terms of this composition, it at least claims our favourable acknowledgment as a body of ingenious and soundly-constructed harmony. The passages of the air sometimes include intervals that are somewhat strained, and, indeed, not perfectly vocal; but the several parts of the quartett are put together with a skill that demonstrates the possession of much genuine science. If, on the whole, this composition would not sanction our pronouncing Mr. Major to be a great melodist, it would bear us out in saying, that he is a real master in the art of harmonic combination, and that he has given a lucid proof of his ingenuity in disposing of the materials he has employed.

Constancy, a Canzonet, by George Vincent Duval, esq. 2s.

This canzonet is, in fact, a ballad of three verses, the last of which is harmonized as a duet. We find nothing in its melody to distinguish it from the general songs of the day, nor is the harmonization of the third verse marked by any extraordinary evidences of science or ingenuity. Its chief deficiency as an air is, that it wants particularity or identity of character, without which, no creative power of the composer can ever be even suspected. Of the accompaniment to this canzonet, we can only say, that its chief feature is its monotony. The constant reiteration of three semi-quavers in the arpeggio style, preceded by a semi-quaver rest, carries with it an indication of great poverty of invention; and, we beg to assure Mr. Duval, that, in the present instance, it is much more fatiguing than gratifying.

A Greek National Air, arranged as a Duett for two Performers on the same Piano-Forte. 1s.

This air is first given in its single and simple state, and then harmonized as a piece for four hands. The melody in itself is of the most easy and unlaboured kind. Sixteen bars comprise the whole of it, and the ear is never carried out of the original key. The

two parts are not ill-arranged, nor do they display much science. It is, however, no trivial praise of the publication to say, that it is pleasant to the auditor; and, to the young performer, will prove a profitable practice.

DRAMA.

COVENT-GARDEN. — Though the drama has evidently, since the commencement of the present season, assumed an interest of which it could not boast during the last, the two national theatres have not equally partaken of the advantage of this favourable change. The varieties presented to the public by the Covent-Garden management, and the talents displayed in the performances of Mr. Charles Kemble and Miss F. H. Kelly, in *Roméo and Juliet*, and Mr. Macready in *Venice Preserved*, and a diversity of other pieces, have been more successful, as serving to ensure the applause of their auditors, than as drawing splendid and crowded houses. Even the novelties of a new opera, in three acts, entitled *Maid Marian*, and founded on the humorous, spirited, and vivacious, novel of that name, (written by the ingenious Mr. Peacock,) and a tragedy, (from the pen of Mr. Shields,) called, *the Huguenot*, have failed of attracting that attention which was to have been hoped from the distinguished merit of the production from which the plot and incidents of the first was taken, and the tried and well-known talents of the author of the second. But the most elegant and enlightened, as well as the light and less refined, of our public amusements, are, it would seem, subject to influence of fashion; and that to deserve, is not always to ensure public patronage. We, however, would by no means be understood to say, that the theatre of which we are now speaking has absolutely

become unpopular: we only mean to remark, that its success this season has not, hitherto, equalled its deserts; and to express our hope, that ere the arrival of the summer recess, the taste and patronage of the lovers of the drama will compensate for the partial neglect sustained by this elegant and well-appointed establishment.

DRURY-LANE. — This old arena, where a Garrick and a Pritchard, a John Kemble, a Siddons, and a Jordan, have so renownedly exerted their powers, and conquered, or commanded, the passions of their auditors, continues its brilliant career; and by the very distinguished acting of Mr. Kean, Mr. Young, Mr. Elliston, and the high vocal pretensions of Mr. Braham, Madame Vestris, and Mrs. Austin, aided by the extraordinary precocity of histrionic abilities exhibited by Miss Clara Fisher, promise to carry the liberal and indefatigable manager triumphantly through the season. The novelties produced at this theatre, in the divertisement called *the Halt of the Caravan*; and the new three-act opera of *A Tale of other Times*, (in the latter of which, Mr. Braham, Mrs. Austin, and Madame Vestris, almost surpass themselves,) have contributed, in no light degree, to the splendid success with which the ardent lessee is persisting in his efforts to gratify the town. The constellation of talents with which he has surrounded himself, seems to have put him in a condition to defy, at least for the present season, the caprices of fortune and of fashion, and to secure to the great concern with which he has linked himself and his interests, that favourable and lustrous result due to his abilities as an actor; and his taste, judgment, and assiduity, as a manager.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the THIRD YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the THIRD SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CHAPTER XL. *For consolidating into one Act and amending the Laws relating to idle and disorderly Persons, Rogues and Vagabonds, incorrigible Rogues, and other Vagrants, in England.*
— June 24.

Former provisions relating to rogues, &c. repealed, but not to affect the law for removal of persons born in Scotland, &c.

All persons who threaten to run away and leave their wives or children chargeable to any parish, township, or place; all persons who, being able to work, and thereby or by other means to maintain themselves and families, shall wilfully refuse or neglect so to do, by which default or neglect they or any of them shall become chargeable to any parish, township, or place; and all persons who shall return to any

any parish, township, or place, from whence they have been legally removed by order of two justices of the peace, and shall there become chargeable, without producing a certificate owning them to be settled elsewhere; and all common prostitutes or night-walkers wandering in the public streets or public highways, not giving a satisfactory account of themselves; shall be deemed idle and disorderly persons; and it shall and may be lawful for any justice of the peace to commit such offenders (being thereof convicted before him, by his own view, or by his, her, or their, own confession, or by the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses) to the House of Correction, there to be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding one calendar month.

All persons going about as gatherers of alms, under false pretence of loss by fire or by other casualty, or as collectors under any false pretence, all bear-wards, all common stage-players, and all persons who shall for hire, gain, or reward, act, represent, or perform, or cause to be performed, any interlude, or entertainment, or entertainments of the stage, or any part or parts therein, such persons not being authorized by law; all persons pretending to be gipsies; all persons pretending to tell fortunes, or using any subtle craft, means, or device, by palmistry or otherwise, to deceive and impose on any of his Majesty's subjects, or playing or betting at any unlawful game; and all persons who run away and leave their wives or children chargeable to any parish, township, or place; and all petty chapmen and pedlars wandering abroad, not being duly licensed, or otherwise authorized by law; and all persons wandering abroad, and lodging in alehouses, barns, outhouses, or in the open air, or under tents, or in carts or waggons, and not giving a good account of themselves; and all persons openly exposing or exhibiting in any street, road, public place, or highway, any indecent exhibition, or openly and indecently exposing their persons; and all other persons wandering abroad, or placing themselves in streets, public places, highways, courts, or passages, to beg or gather alms, or causing or procuring, or encouraging, any child or children so to do, or endeavouring, by the exposure of wounds or deformities, to effect the same purpose; and all persons who shall be apprehended having in possession any pick-lock key, crow, jark, bit, or other implement, with intent feloniously to break and enter into any dwelling-house, warehouse, coach-house, stable, or outbuilding; or having in possession any gun, pistol, hauger, cutlass, bludgeon, or other offensive weapon, with intent to assault any person or persons, or commit any other illegal act; or who shall be found in or

upon any dwelling-house, warehouse, coach-house, stable, or outhouse, or area, or in any inclosed yard, garden, or place, and shall not be able to give a good account of themselves; or who shall frequent any river, canal, or navigable stream, dock or basin, or any quay or warehouse near or adjoining thereto, or the avenues to any such quay or warehouse, or the streets or highways leading thereto, or any place of public resort, the avenues leading thereto, or the streets, highways, or places adjacent, with intent to commit felony on the persons or property of any his Majesty's subjects; and all persons imposing or endeavouring to impose upon any churchwarden or overseer of the poor, or upon any charitable institution or private individual, by a false and fraudulent representation, either verbally or in writing, with a view to obtain money or some other advantage or benefit; shall be deemed rogues and vagabonds, within the true intent and meaning of this Act.

All persons apprehended as rogues and vagabonds, and escaping from the person or persons apprehending them, or refusing to go before a justice or justices of the peace, to be examined before such justice or justices, or knowingly giving a false account of themselves on such examination, after warning giving them of their punishment; and all persons who shall break or escape out of any gaol or house of correction, before the expiration of the term for which they were committed or ordered to be confined by virtue of this Act, or who being charged with any offence against this Act, and being bound by recognizance, in manner herein-after mentioned, to appear at the next general or quarter sessions of the peace, shall neglect to appear accordingly; and all persons who, after having been adjudged to be rogues and vagabonds, and then discharged, shall again commit any offence under this Act; shall be deemed incorrigible rogues, within the true intent and meaning of this Act.

Any person may apprehend offenders.—A penalty of 20s. on constables, &c. neglecting their duty, and on persons refusing to apprehend offenders.—Reward of 5s. for apprehending a vagrant.

Justices to examine persons apprehended, and, if matter be proved, to commit them.—Persons committed to be kept to hard labour.—Justices may commit or discharge persons apprehended.—Power to bail persons charged with acts of vagrancy.

All vagrants to be searched, and trunks, bundles, &c. to be inspected.

Effects found upon vagrants to be sold, and applied towards the expences of maintaining, &c.

Justices may bind persons by recognizance

zance to prosecute vagrants at sessions, with power of sessions to order payment of expences to prosecutors and witnesses.

A power of sessions to detain and keep to hard labour and punish by whipping rogues and vagabonds and incorrigible rogues.

Justices may order a portion of earnings to be paid to offenders when discharged.

A penalty on officers neglecting their duties, &c. and, on conviction of officers, &c. justices to make order for payment of expences of prosecution.

It shall and may be lawful for any justice of the peace, upon information on oath before him made, that any persons herein-before described to be idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, or incorrigible rogues, are or are reasonably suspected to be harboured or concealed in any house or houses kept or purporting to be kept for the reception, lodging, or entertainment, of any poor traveller or travellers, by warrant under his hand and seal, to authorize any constable or other person or persons to enter at any time into such house or houses, and to apprehend and bring before him, or any other justice or justices, all persons found therein, and so suspected as aforesaid; and if, on examining such person or persons so apprehended and brought as aforesaid, it shall appear to such justice or justices that they, or any or either of them, cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves, it shall and may be lawful for such justice or justices to commit him, her, or them, to the common gaol or House of Cor-

rection, there to be dealt with in the same manner as rogues and vagabonds, or incorrigible rogues, are herein-before directed to be dealt with by this act.

Whereas women, herein-before described to be idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, or incorrigible rogues, are often delivered of bastard children in parishes and places to which they do not belong, whereby the said children become chargeable to the same; be it therefore enacted, that where any such woman shall be so delivered, the child of which she is delivered shall not be settled in the place where so born, but the settlement of such woman shall be deemed the settlement of such child; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Persons aggrieved may appeal to the next sessions.

Justices not to grant certificates enabling persons to ask relief on route, except to soldiers and sailors. 43 G. III. c. 61.

Persons asking alms under certificates, &c. (except soldiers or sailors,) to be deemed vagrants.

Names of constables, &c. to be affixed on door of churches, chapels, market-house, &c.

Penalty for defacing such notice, 10s.

Justices may defray expences under this act out of the county rates.

Justices, &c. to have treble costs.

Persons ordered to be punished, &c. under any act now in force, to be punished, &c. under this act.

Act not to repeal 10 G. II. c. 28, or any act relating to players; &c.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

"Pride, when wit fails, steps in to our defence,

And fills up all the mighty void of sense."

INSANITY is often principally characterized by high conceptions of personal consequence. Two cases of mental aberration that have fallen within the writer's sphere of practice during the last month, have strikingly exemplified this particular feature. One of the individuals now alluded to, learning that he was ordered to be cupped, immediately exclaimed, that unless the process were performed by the king's cupper, he would not submit to the operation; and the other was busily engaged, during the first few days of his hallucination, in penning epistles to his majesty George the Fourth.

A modern author remarks, that the French revolution dethroned only one monarch, but created many others. "Nay," he adds, "the mad-houses of France were

peopled during this turbulent time with gods as well as with kings. Three Louis XVI.'s were seen together disputing each other's pretensions. There were besides several kings of France, of Corsica, and other countries; there were sovereigns of the world, a Jesus Christ, a Mahomet, so many deities as to render it necessary to distinguish them by the place they came from, as the god of Lyons, the god of Gironde."

Individuals who are deprived of the blessings connected with sane and social existence, seem in this manner to be mercifully provided with sources of dreaming and abstract delight—they live in a different world; a world of shadowy existences—and thus "the moody madman laughing wild amidst severest woe" is in one sense a less pitiable object than he who *knows* and feels the pressure of real distress.

Will the reporter be excused the common

mon place of intimating, that the circumstance of pride being so often a main ingredient in the composition of insanity, ought to teach a lesson to the lofty in conceit; for this passion, (pride,) when indulged, may not only lead to actual madness, but its predominance constitutes in itself a degree of the mental malady in question—it is a belief in an unreal thing—it is perception overpowered by imagination.

With respect to the medicinal management of positive madness, much difference of sentiment and practice continues to prevail. How can the mind be unduly excited, say some speculatists, without a corresponding and *causing* turbulence in the blood-vessels of the brain; and, how can mental perturbation be controlled but by controlling the circulating energies? Others contend, in direct opposition to the above principles, that nervous excitation is not only consistent with a low grade of bodily power, but that it for the most part actually proceeds from the same; and that, in order to restore reason, or consciousness, or due perception, it will be necessary to think and act under the presumption that debility is the essence of the disease.

The present writer heard some months since a few lectures delivered before the College of Physicians in which this law was largely laid down, and stoutly maintained in opposition to the more fashionable doctrine of plethora, and obstruction, and excitement. The lecturer delivered himself rather authoritatively, from having been related to an individual who gained great celebrity in the treatment of the insane, and it was alleged in the discourses alluded to, that the remarkable success of that individual was owing in a great measure to his having pursued the principles now inculcated by his relative and disciple.

Non nos componere lites. There is possibly too much of *system* on either side: it does however appear highly important to recognize and recollect two leading facts in reference to mental affection. In the first place, maniacal irritation, even of the highest kind, is not necessarily inflammatory; and secondly, when inflammation or vascular excitement is present, it does not

invariably demand or admit reducing measures.

That some manifestations even of bodily disorder which are usually thought to indicate fulness of vessels may in reality be marks of the opposite state of things, the following extract from a letter just received by the reporter, will serve to make evident. "About the Abernethyan system," says the correspondent referred to, "I have not much good to say. I adhered strictly to the twelve ounces, and abjured tea, coffee, wine, and beer, for nearly two months. The result was that I measured four or five inches less round the waist, and could count every bone in my body. So rigidly did I adhere to the system, and so rapid were the effects, that every one perceived my altered looks. The remarks and taunts of my friends would however have passed for nothing, had I really found the plan answer the intended object; but at the moment that I was the lowest, when I seemed scarcely to have any blood in my veins, my nose commenced bleeding, and my eyes suffered just as had an attack as any I had experienced in my fullest time. This (adds the writer) has induced me to deviate a little from the rigidity of the system, and I now do not make it an unpardonable sin to eat and drink moderately. Let me not, however, do injustice to Abernethy. I owe much to his system. It has taught me how very much depends upon the state of the stomach; and, though I have deviated from the rigid regimen prescribed, I still follow the spirit of his doctrine."

A curious case, now under treatment, of small-pox after vaccination, seems, in conjunction with many others, to establish the validity of Dr. Thomson's notion respecting the actual identity amidst all the seeming variety of varioloid and varicellian disorders. It likewise furnishes additional evidence against the nosological niceties of certain classifiers of cutaneous affections. The reporter would be one of the last to encourage a spirit of indolent scepticism in respect to the distinctions of diseases; but to divide and classify beyond the warranty of actual observation, is to do any thing rather than promote the cause of science and truth. D. UWINS, M. D.
Bedford-row, Dec. 20, 1822.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	Nov. 20.	Dec. 27.	
Cocoa, W. I. common ..	£2 8 0 to 2 10 0	2 8 0 to 2 10 0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4 15 0 — 5 0 0	4 0 0 — 4 14 0	do.
—, fine ..	6 6 0 — 6 16 0	6 6 0 — 6 14 0	do.
—, Mocha	7 0 0 — 10 10 0	7 0 0 — 10 10 0	do.
Cotton, W. I. common ..	0 0 7 — 0 0 8	0 0 7 — 0 0 8	per lb.
—, Demerara	0 0 8½ — 0 0 11	0 0 8½ — 0 0 11	do.
Currants	5 0 0 — 5 12 0	5 0 0 — 5 14 0	per cwt.

Figs, Turkey	3	0	0	—	3	4	0	9	8	0	—	2	12	0	per chest
Flax, Riga	53	0	0	—	53	10	0	54	10	0	—	55	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine	42	0	0	—	44	0	0	42	0	0	—	43	0	0	do.
Hops, new, Pockets	3	10	0	—	5	5	0	3	0	0	—	4	15	0	per cwt.
—, Sussex, do.	2	10	0	—	2	18	0	2	10	0	—	2	18	0	do.
Iron, British, Bars	8	15	0	—	9	0	0	8	15	0	—	9	0	0	per ton.
—, Pigs	6	0	0	—	7	0	0	6	0	0	—	7	0	0	do.
Oil, Lucca	42	0	0	—	0	0	0	42	0	0	—	0	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	57	0	0	—	59	0	0	56	0	0	—	58	0	0	per ton.
Rags	2	2	0	—	2	2	6	2	2	6	—	2	3	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3	18	0	—	4	4	0	3	10	0	—	3	16	0	do.
Rice, Patna kind	0	13	0	—	0	15	0	0	13	0	—	0	15	0	do.
—, East India	0	9	0	—	0	12	0	0	9	0	—	0	12	0	do.
Silk, China, raw	0	17	5	—	1	2	5	0	17	5	—	1	2	5	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0	14	5	—	0	17	6	0	14	5	—	0	17	6	do.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	7	2	—	0	7	4	0	7	2	—	0	7	4	do.
—, Cloves	0	3	9	—	0	4	2	0	3	9	—	0	4	2	do.
—, Nutmegs	0	3	1	—	0	3	2	0	3	1	—	0	5	2	do.
—, Pepper, black ..	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	6	—	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	per lb.
—, white	0	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	4	0	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	4	do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	3	0	—	0	3	4	0	3	0	—	0	3	4	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	1	8	—	0	1	9	0	1	10	—	0	1	11	do.
—, Rum, Jamaica ..	0	2	8	—	0	3	0	0	2	8	—	0	3	0	do.
Sugar, brown	2	11	0	—	2	13	0	2	12	0	—	2	13	0	per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	3	11	0	—	3	14	0	3	11	0	—	3	14	0	do.
—, East India, brown	0	15	0	—	1	0	0	0	15	0	—	1	0	0	do.
—, lump, fine	4	0	0	—	4	10	0	3	19	0	—	4	4	0	do.
Tallow, town-melted ...	2	1	0	—	0	0	0	2	2	6	—	0	0	0	do.
—, Russia, yellow ..	1	18	6	—	1	19	0	1	18	0	—	1	18	6	do.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	4	—	0	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	0	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0	5	5	—	0	6	0	0	5	7	—	0	5	10	do.
Wine, Madeira, old	28	0	0	—	70	0	0	20	0	0	—	70	0	0	per pipe
—, Port, old	42	0	0	—	48	0	0	42	0	0	—	48	0	0	do.
—, Sherry	20	0	0	—	50	0	0	20	0	0	—	50	0	0	per butt

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 25s. a 30s.—Cork or Dublin, 25s. a 30s.—Belfast, 25s. a 30s.—Hambro', 20s. a 50s.—Madeira, 20s. a 30s.—Jamaica, 40s. a 50s.—Greenland, out and home, 6 gs. a 12 gs.

Course of Exchange, Dec. 27.—Amsterdam, 12 6.—Hamburgh, 37 9.—Paris, 25 85.—Leghorn, 46 $\frac{1}{4}$.—Lisbon, 52.—Dublin, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.—Birmingham, 580l.—Coventry, 1070l.—Derby, 140l.—Ellesmere, 63l.—Grand Surrey, 54l.—Grand Union, 18l.—Grand Junction, 248l.—Grand Western, 4l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 375l.—Leicester, 295l.—Loughbro', 3500l.—Oxford, 740l.—Trent and Mersey, 2000l.—Worcester, 27l.—East India DOCKS, 157l.—London, 120l.—West India, 192l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 20l.—Strand, 5l.—Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 273l.—Albion, 53l.—Globe, 137l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 71l. 10s.—City Ditto, 118l.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 24th was 79 $\frac{7}{8}$; 3 per cent. Consols, 79 $\frac{3}{8}$; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 91 $\frac{3}{8}$; 4 per cent. Consols 97 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bank Stock 245.

Gold in bars, 3l. 17s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 15s. 0d.—Silver in bars, 4s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of Nov. and the 20th of Dec. 1822: extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 92.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

- A** THERSTONE, T. Nottingham, dyer. (Brigg^s and Co. L.)
- AUSTIN, J. Berkhamstead, coach-maker. (Williams and Co. L.)
- Bailey, T. Shoreditch, seedsman. (Hodgson)
- Ball, J. Poultry, ironmonger. (James)
- Balster, W. Sherborne, maltster. (Nicholls, L.)
- Beams, H. Lordship-lane, Sydenham. (Fisher and Co. L.)
- Bennet, H. L. Liverpool, tobacco-nist. (Swain and Co. L.)
- Berry, N. Huddersfield, merchant. (Battye, L.)
- Blackbaud, J. Newport, Shropshire, grocer. (Hicks

- Bowker, J. Bolton-le-Moors, grocer. (Adlington and Co. L.)
- Boylance, S. Liverpool, merchant. (Mason, L.)
- Bridgman, E. L. Fish-street hill, undertaker. (Sheffield)
- Browne, J. N. Manchester, cotton-spinner. (Milne and Co. L.)
- Bury, Jas. Manchester, J. Bury, Pendhill, and T. Bury, Bucklersbury, calico-printers. (Mackinson)
- Butterton, J. Drayton-in-Hales, Shropshire, money-scrivener. (Baxter, L.)
- Butler, J. Milk-street, merchant. (Hurd and Co.)
- Chaplin, J. Lisson Grove, bricklayer. (Carlow, L.)
- Clark, H. Swallowfields, Wilts, grocer. (Hamilton and Co. L.)
- Clift, H. Painswick, Gloucestershire, clothier. (King Cookson,

- Cookson, J. Leeds, woollen-cloth manufacturer. (Wilson, L.)
- Cotterell, W. Bishop's Cleve, Gloucestershire, farmer. (Edmunds, L.)
- Craig, J. High Holborn, linen-draper. (Hobler Crisp, W. Bramfield, Suffolk, grocer. (Pugh, L.)
- Crisp, J. Peasehall, Suffolk, shopkeeper. (Cafauide Daue, W. Woking, nurseryman. (Walthew, L.)
- Dawson, T. St. Thomas's Mill, Staffordshire, miller. (Barber, L.)
- Deavill, E. Manchester, grocer. (Hurd and Co. L.)
- Edwards, J. Laughearne, Carmarthenshire, innkeeper. (Clarke and Co. L.)
- Edwards, T. Gerrard-street, Soho, woollen-draper. (Sweet and Co.)
- Ellis, H. Friston, Suffolk, farmer. (Hine, L.)
- Errington, R. Hexham, butler and bacon factor. (Addison, L.)
- Evans, B. P. Freeman's-court, Cornhill, law-stationer. (Watson and Co.)
- Fairclough, T. Liverpool, slater. (Blackstock and Co. L.)
- Field, J. and L. Royston, Leeds, cloth-merchants. (Robinson and Co. L.)
- French, G. Whitechapel-road, provision-agent. (Saunders and Co.)
- Glading, J. Ipswich, victualler. (Bromley, L.)
- Glyde, J. Yeovil, Somersetshire, farmer. (Williams Goldstein, N. High-street, Shadwell, slopseller. (Hutchinson, L.)
- Gray, C. Upper Montague-street, horse-dealer. (Benton)
- Greame, H. H. Lower Fountain-place, City-road, merchant. (Hodgson, L.)
- Griffiths, W. Abergavenny, seedsman. (Tunston, L.)
- Grocett, J. T. Manchester, wine-merchant. (Kay Hawkes, P. C. Little Abingdon-street, coal-merchant. (Orchard)
- Hout, L. Norwich, iron-founder. (Longdill and Co.)
- Hudson, T. Lower Fillerton, Warwickshire, weaver and farmer. (Chester, L.)
- Hulbert, T. S. Chippenham, linen-draper. (Williams and Co. L.)
- Jermyn, J. Great Yarmouth, maltster. (Swain and Co. L.)
- Jones, J. C. Bridgenorth, linen-draper. (Mayhew, L.)
- Jones, T. Cleobury, Mortimer, Shropshire, innkeeper. (Beik, L.)
- Jordin, A. Leatherhead, draper. (Lester, L.)
- Kirby, T. Market Weighton, Yorkshire, brewer. (Lys, L.)
- Knife, S. Liverpool, merchant. (Willett, L.)
- Lee, F. Bocking, Essex, victualler. (Taylor and Co.)
- Le Roy, C. Pall Mall, haberdasher. (Leigh Marks, M. Romford, slopseller. (Hall, L.)
- Martely, L. H. Finsbury-square, merchant. (Faren and Co.)
- Matthews, T. Starston, Norfolk, farmer. (Fairbank
- Matthews, T. Ross, Herefordshire, currier. (Bridge and Co. L.)
- Morgan, J. Elder-street, Norton Falgate, lead-pipe maker. (Puddicombe)
- Nettleton, W. Edgeware-road, victualler. (Wiglesworth and Co. L.)
- Passman, J. Old-street road, merchant. (Hodgson Paul, J. Winchester, maltster. (Minchin, L.)
- Pearson, T. Oxford-street, oil and colour man. (Popkin)
- Pill, M. Sidmouth, upholsterer. (Lys, L.)
- Rainy, G. Marshall-street, Cavendish-square, ironmonger. (Bull, B. and F.)
- Reithmuller, C. U. Mark-lane, broker. (Lewis Ridley, W. and D. Wilson, Whitehaven, curriers. (Clennell, L.)
- Scott, J. Cumrew, Cumberland, butter-dealer. (Young and Co. L.)
- Seward, J. H. Leominster, mercer. (Bach Shackle, J. Milk-street, Cheapside, hosier. (Pearce and Co.)
- Singer, J. sen. Frome Selwood, clothier. (Bridges and Co. L.)
- South, J. Cardiff, ironmonger. (Poole and Co. L.)
- Sowter, R. Water-street, Blackfriars, merchant. (Hodgson)
- Spedding, R. G. jun. Rickmansworth, coal-merchant. (Kirkman and Son, L.)
- Stock, C. Ashweek, Somersetshire, farmer. (Adlington and Co. L.)
- Stockdale, J. J. Strand, bookseller. (Neale Thompson, J. J. Bermondsey Wall, boat-builder. (Jones and Co. L.)
- Todd, D. J. Douglas, and D. Russell, Fleet-street, and W. Russell, Bow Church yard, drapers and mercers. (Hurd and Co.)
- Tuck, J. L. Haymarket, jeweller. (Wright Turner, T. Saundridge, Hertfordshire, timber-merchant. (Roche, L.)
- Urany, J. Snow-hill, grocer. (Tottle and Co.)
- Walker, E. Ley Moor, Yorkshire, clothier. (Battye Watts, R. Lawrence Pouutney-lane, merchant. (Swain and Co.)
- Wells, W. Hendon, hay-salesman. (Allen and Co.)
- Weston, E. J. and R. Manchester, hop and spirit merchant. (Willis and Co. L.)
- Wheeler, J. Frome Selwood, clothier. (Ellis, L.)
- Wilcox, J. Madeley Wood, Shropshire, grocer. (Benbow and Co. L.)
- Wingfield, G. Worthing, innkeeper. (Hicks, L.)
- Wiltshire, J. Wootton Bassett, draper. (Thompson and Co. L.)
- Woodward, E. Whetstone, Middlesex, butcher. (Willis and Co. L.)
- Wych, J. Ashton-under-Line, Lancashire, timber-merchant. (Battye, L.)
- Yates, J. A. Weymouth, ironmonger. (Bourdillon and Co. L.)

DIVIDENDS.

- Alvin, R. P. Elm-street, Gray's Inn lane
- Anderson, A. Salters'-hall court
- Andrews, E. Worcester
- Andrews, S. and H. Micklehurst, Cheshire
- Armstrong, J. Princes-street, Ratcliffe-highway
- Atkinson, T. Manchester
- Bamford, R. Pontefract
- Benson, J. R. Artillery-place, Finsbury-square
- Bickerton, W. Oswestry
- Bland, J. Fan-court
- Bliss, N. Water-lane, Fleet-street
- Broughton, J. Louthwaite, Yorkshire
- Brown, J. and J. Gregson, Charles-street, Grosvenor-sq.
- Butcher, T. Mitcheldean, Gloucestershire
- Carleill, C. Bury St. Edmunds
- Carter, R. Hertford
- Cawson, J. Liverpool
- Chaffer, W. Hull
- Coleman, T. Birmingham
- Cunning, T. Castle-court, Birchin-lane
- Daniell, G. and W. Cross, Birmingham
- Davidson, W. Liverpool
- Davison, G. Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square
- Day, J. and J. Spratswell, Tavistock-street
- Day, R. H. Tovil, Kent
- Deakin, T. and T. Dyer, Birmingham
- Dixon, T. R. and G. K. Heckman, George-street, Spitalfields
- Dobell, J. Cranbrook
- Dodd, J. and W. Kirk Oswald, Cumberland
- Edmunds, E. Newport, Monmouthshire
- Farrer, R. Bread-street, Cheapside
- Fearne, C. Old Broad-street
- Fieldes, J. Lambs' Conduit-street
- Fletcher, P. C. and T. Queenhithe
- Fuller, J. M. Worthing
- Gooch, A. Norwich
- Goose, T. Cawston, Norfolk
- Gorton, J. Henry-street, Hampstead-road
- Griffiths, T. High-row, Knightsbridge
- Griffith, T. Hilmorton, Warwickshire
- Harrison, W. Yeldersley, Derbys.
- Hassell, J. Richard-str. Islington
- Horton, W. S. Rochdale
- Hulse, S. Nottingham
- Hunter, J. and J. Orr, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury
- Irving, N. Carlisle
- Johnson, J. Leamington
- Johnson, J. Sculcoates, Yorkshire
- Kemp, W. Bath
- Knight, J. Tattenhill, Staffordsh.
- Law, W. Cophall Chambers
- Leach, I. and J. Hinchcliffe, Cateaton-street
- Lind, T. Hem Heath, Staffordsh.
- Littlewood, A. Hooley Wood Nook, Yorkshire
- Lloyd, W. sen. Peckham, and W. Lloyd, jun. Findon, Sussex
- Lloyd, W. and W. Lower Thames-street
- Longhurst, W. Tonbridge
- Lucas, R. and H. Southampton
- Lynn, T. Jerusalem Coffee-house
- McCamley, R. Liverpool
- Miller, J. C. and A. Miller, Bishopsgate-street
- Morgan, G. M. Queenhithe
- Nutter, H. and Co. York
- Palmer, S. Burton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire
- Parfet, T. Bath
- Parsons, J. Swaff ham
- Payne, T. and J. D. Cateaton-street
- Peterin, H. F. Lloyd's Coffee-house
- Pearson, T. and W. Sammon, Russia-row, Milk-street
- Reilly, R. Southampton-row, Bloomsbury
- Rothery, J. and T. Pape, Leeds
- Robinson,

Robinson, T. and R. Hancock,
Manchester
Ross, A. and J. Murray, Lenden-
hall-buildings, Gracechurch-
street
Ry mill, W. Banbury
Sampson, S. Size-lane
Sanders, J. Coventry
Sandford, W. and J. Box, Salford
Searight, B. Liverpool, T. Parry,
R. Seaton, and J. Armitage,
Manchester
Slater, R. and J. Sandesbury Mill,
Lancashire

Smith, J. Manchester
Smith, J. H. Bristol
Snape, W. Litchfield
Stevens, S. Harlow, Essex
Thompson, E. Globe-stairs, Ro-
therhithe
Thompson, H. and T. Moses,
Rotherhithe
Thornesley, J. Cheetham-hill,
Manchester
Turnbull, J. and Co. Broad-street
Vincent, J. Regent-street, St.
Mary-le-bone

Ward, R. R. Maiden lane, Battle-
bridge
Webster, R. and W. Bishopwear-
mouth
Welch, J. Ainsworth, Lancashire
Whitehead, G. and G. Clarke,
Basinghall-street
Wilkins, G. Bradford, Wilts
Williams, J. Cornhill
Wilson, J. Worksop
Wood, T. and Co. Smitham Bot-
tom, Surrey.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

DR. TADDEI has discovered that corrosive sublimate, when mixed with gelatine, is innoxious, the former to the latter being as 1 to 12 in dry, and 25 in fresh, gelatine.

The present dip of the magnetic needle, according to the experiments of Capt. Edward Sabine, in the Regent's-park, on the north-west of London, is $70^{\circ} 3'$; which, compared with the experiments of Mr. Cavendish in 1776, and Mr. Nairne, in 1772, shews an annual decrease, since about 1774, of $3'.02$: these latter, compared with the experiments of Mr. Whiston, in 1720, show, in this earlier period, an annual decrease of $3'.05$ in the dip.

M. Brandes, a foreign chemist, has discovered, that 2 parts by weight of salep, dissolved in 192 parts of distilled water, to which is added, 3 parts of calcined magnesia, become a permanent jelly, not subject to putrify; which is insoluble in water, fat oils, oil of turpentine, alcohol, or a solution of caustic potash. *Quere*, might not this singular new substance prove useful for covering the inking rollers, now almost universally used by printers, instead of leathern balls?

Journal of the Weather and Natural History, kept at Hartfield, by Dr. F. Forster, from Nov. 20 to Dec. 20, 1822, inclusive.

Nov. 20.— 55° 29.55. Wind S.W. Clouds, with wind, and wetting fine showers. I noticed to-day the white polyanthus narcissus (*N. Orientalis*, or *Tazetta*,) in flower in the open ground. *Tussilago fragrans* also in blow.

— 21.— 43° 29.70. Fair day, but that sort of raw feeling in the wind which forebodes rain. Grey evening.

— 22.— 52° 29.55. Early in the morning I saw the counterpart of the phenomenon witnessed on the 2d of November. Beds of cirrostrative clouds, which were deep red by refraction at sun-rise, immediately at the vapour-point changed to a fine golden yellow. Rain and wind followed, verifying the termination of the proverb before cited, that, *an evening grey, and a morning red, will bring rain to wet your head*. Aratus, the meteorological poet, also notices this red colour of the clouds as a sign

of wind and rain; in his poem of the *Diosemeia*.

— 23 to 30.—Changeable damp showery weather.

Dec. 1.— 45° 29.92. Wind and rain from the south. A vast number of summer plants still remain in flower here and there: among others, *Lychnis chalconica*, *Narcissus Orientalis*, *Chrysanthemum coronarium*, *C. Indicum*, *Tugetes ercecta*, *Calendula officinalis*, *Vinca minor*, besides holy-hocks, stocks, and others. The field-hares begin to be seen, and starlings still move about the country in large flights.

— 2 to 15.—Clear mornings. Fair days, and rain and wind all the nights, remind us of one of the complimentary lines addressed to Cæsar. *Nocte pluit totâ redeant spectacula mane, Divisur imperium cum Jove Cæsar habet*.

— 5.— 37° 29.65. N.W. A clear day, with cirruli, and fairer prospect of fine weather.

— 6.— 29° 29.95. A fine clear day, and cold clear frosty night. The stars particularly bright, and the phenomena, commonly called *twinkling*, very apparent.*

— 10.—The air became frosty, and the barometer up at 30.29. Ther. 29° . This was a fine morning, for the scent lay well: a circumstance which, as I have discovered, may be easily ascertained by those who smoke: if the smoke from the pipe remains stationary in the same place in the air, we may be sure that *scent will lie well* that day.

— 11. A wetting fog early. Barom. 30.40. At night I noticed that the spectrum of Jupiter, in the field of a very bad non-acromatic telescope, was not oblongated and coloured as usual, but per-

* I beg leave to call the attention of astronomers and meteorologists to the remarkable and sudden alternations of colour which attends the twinkling of stars, particularly the red stars, and especially *Antares*. This phenomenon has never been explained, nor much attended to; but it must have considerable influence on the refraction of the light of the star, thus varying the apparent position of the spectrum in the field of the telescope.

fectly round, and free from prismatic tints, while that of Saturn, usually better seen in the glass than Jupiter, was a deformed and coloured spectrum. This change of effect was evidently produced by the intervening fog, or *stratus*, which filled the atmosphere, and somehow acted as a counteracting power to the refractive defects of the glass.

Dec. 13.—Before I arose in the morning, I became sensible that the wind had changed to east, by a sensation of rigour and slight head-ache, producing a great disinclination for any sort of exertion. A still and clouded atmosphere, and a raw air, added to the horrors of a wind, in most countries proverbially disagreeable and unwholesome. Barometer falling about 50.14. Therm. 34°.

Dec. 14 to 16.—The same sort of cold wind prevailed, and rendered being abroad very disagreeable. I am persuaded that patients, with delicate healths, would do well to confine themselves to the house, during the prevalence of north-east and east* winds in winter-time. Indeed, at all times of the year, the east wind is unwholesome.

— 18.—A warmer air, with small rain again.

— 19.—Cold unwholesome E. N.N.E. wind again.

* It is a remarkable circumstance, that good astronomical observations cannot be made with east wind. The objects seem to wave about in the field of the telescope.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

FROM the drought at the commencement, and the subsequent continued rains, a considerable part of the wheat-seed has been put in unusually late. The appearance of the young crop, however, is universally good. Local damage has been done to the wheats by the late floods, from which they are recovering; and the crops, generally, will receive a salutary check by the late and present seasonable weather. In our last, we reported from various quarters, that the usual quantity of wheat had not been sown this season, which has been since contradicted by a directly opposite assertion. The potatoe-crop has proved great, but the considerable cultivators are so dissatisfied at the present prices, that many of them have determined to contract that culture. Report speaks still more favourably of the turnips, and of all the green cattle-crops. Lands have been for some time getting ready for putting in the early pulse. Instead of the usual depression of market towards Christmas, wheat has remained steady, and even advanced in price; a favourable circumstance, no doubt, resulting from the prudent forbearance of landlords. Strange discrepancies of intelligence arrive from different parts of the country. In some quarters it is pretended, that the farmers no longer complain, and that a favourable turn in the times, is in prospect. Facts, and a general view of the case, forbid us, at present, to be sanguine in such a speculation. When we consider the immense and unfailling supply of live stock at Smithfield market, so often to an overflow, the prices there obtained cannot be deemed low; more especially as the highest prices are seldom or never quoted in the common reports. Store cattle and sheep, from the

abundance of keep during this autumn, have been saleable without any depression of prices: but cows and calves, and foals, have been most ready of sale. Pig breeding has been utterly ruined in this country, by the constant and extensive importation from Ireland. Our English breeders are taking the most judicious steps; either discontinuing intirely, or reducing their breeding stock one-half. They write from several quarters that "money is scarce;" the English of which is, that prices are low; for in no part of the country is money deficient for a profitable purpose, whether in coin or paper. Thus far, the surplus of country labourers has been supported with full as much ease as was expected; but the prospect, especially in case of a hard winter, is gloomy. The dissatisfaction on account of the tithe-system, gains ground in the country; and, indeed, in the minds of all who reflect; nor does it seem possible that such an antiquated and absurd mode of supporting the priesthood, can possibly endure many years longer, notwithstanding the opposition of such powerful conflicting interests.

A severe frost set in on Christmas-day, the wind south-east, and the thermometer 30.

Smithfield:—Beef, 2s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.—Mutton, 2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.—Veal, 3s. 6d. to 6s.—Pork, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.—Bacon, —.—Raw fat, 2s. 4d.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 25s. to 52s.—Barley, 22s. to 40s.—Oats 18s. to 27s.—London price of best bread, 4lb. for 7½d.—Hay, 52s. to 84s.—Clover, do. 65s. to 90s.—Straw, 32s. to 43s. 6d.

Coals in the pool, 38s. 6d. to 46s. Middlesex; Dec. 26.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN DECEMBER.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HAVING in our last Number introduced some observations on the State of this Empire, we have received letters from various correspondents on the subject, and among others from one of the most enlightened men of the time. This document, though not written for the public eye, we feel it proper to substitute in place of the usual observations of our own on domestic politics.

You may, perhaps with as much propriety as any one, adopt the patriotic exclamation of Pope :—

“Truths would you teach, or save a sinking land,
All fear, none aid you, and few understand.”

I have perused with much attention your Essay on the Causes and Remedies of the present Distress, and, entirely coinciding in your reflections on the misgovernment of the country, I sincerely wish the remedial measures were equally obvious.

You say “that the miseries of the country arise *solely* from the circumstance of taxes and rents being collected in one place, and spent and accumulated in another.” This is doubtless an important consideration; but the grand cause of distress I conceive with the *Radicals* to be the enormity of the national taxes; and the *Radical remedy* proposed by them is a thorough reform of the House of Commons.

The weight of seventy millions of annual taxes is unquestionably, from causes you assign, far more heavily felt in time of peace than of war; but in what manner your plan of relief is to be enforced I am unable to comprehend. I will suppose a case.—A. B. residing in the vicinity of London possesses, or did lately possess, 10,000*l.* in the five per cents, now reduced to fours; his 500*l.* per annum is therefore lowered to 400. He is then informed that he is sentenced to banishment, at the discretion of certain commissioners, to some unknown place beyond the sphere of social life, unless he relinquishes half his remaining income. This he submits to as the least of the two evils. His income is accordingly sunk to 200*l.* and the poor stockholder, if he is a staunch patriot, must be content for the good of the country, to live upon 200*l.* per annum, instead of his original 500*l.* while a new fund will thus be created to defray the expense of future wars as wicked and pernicious as the past.

You compliment Mr. Vansittart by saying “that every shift of financial ingenuity has been resorted to by him, and that he has adroitly kept it going.” But I cannot discover any resemblance to adroitness and

ingenuity in his financial operations, and am quite at a loss to conjecture what are the measures to which you refer. The device which distinguished the beginning of his administration of finance, and which he has had recourse to every year since, is either to transfer the payment of the interest of his new loans to the sinking fund, or openly to rob and plunder it of the sums wanted for current services.

In the seven years which have elapsed since peace was perfectly restored, he has not diminished the national debt a shilling, though in the year 1819 he imposed three millions of new taxes upon the people, on pretence of raising a clear annual surplus of five millions, to be appropriated to that purpose. In the year 1786, when that “sacred deposit,” the Sinking Fund was established, the national debt amounted to about 230 millions; of which, if we had kept clear of the crusade against France, 150 millions would by this time have been liquidated, and the fund itself would have risen to five millions, which would, in comparatively few years, have discharged the remainder. But I fear under present circumstances, and I am sure under the present ministers, the country is ruined past all hope of redemption.

Our agricultural readers will, we have no doubt, agree with the writer; and there are few of the trading classes who do not, or will not soon, concur in the same sentiment.

A circumstance of still greater moment than public distress occurred within the month, which claims our notice as affecting PUBLIC LIBERTY, without which the utmost social prosperity would be worthless. It seems, some individuals, who had by perjury conspired to convict certain persons of frauds on the revenue, had been indicted, and that the crown lawyers engaged in their defence moved for a *special jury*, which was granted. But on the day of trial, as is generally, if not always, the case, a sufficient number of these *guinea-men* not attending, the counsel for the prosecution prayed a *tales*, that is, that the number should be supplied from common jurors in attendance. For this purpose the attorney general’s warrant, a thing usually granted as of course, was refused, and the trials set aside, to the great loss of the injured prosecutors, who, it is understood, had brought witnesses from great distances. This we regard not only as a denial of justice, but as a circumstance calculated to draw the attention of parliament and of all men

to the crying enormities of the special-jury system. We have always considered it as practically destructive of the foundation of our social liberties—plausible in its origin for trying questions between subject and subject which require peculiar knowledge—but fatal to LIBERTY AND SECURITY when adopted by crown-lawyers to try questions of general character between the crown and the subject. The special jury act did not deprive the crown of the privileges of the subject to have a special jury, but the original intention of special juries, that of trying causes which require peculiar technical knowledge, applies as well to the crown as to the subject; and this intention ought to govern the admission of such juries into the cause. A new act of parliament is surely necessary; and, though parliamentary reform is desirable, yet, as a practical evil, the special-jury system is as great an evil as parliamentary corruption itself, and equally claims the attention of every enlightened patriot.

The Congress of Verona having separated without making any public declaration, it may be inferred that they could not agree on one, and consequently that the *holy* alliance, as to all purposes of further mischief, is defunct. The hopes of mankind rested on the discordant ambition of the members, and are at length happily realized. Russia seems to have anticipated, that, while the other powers were employed in a crusade against Spain, it might have realized its views on Turkey, Greece, and Persia; but, the finances of England not being in a state to furnish supplies for the first project, Russia is left to contend with the policy of the various powers relative to the latter countries. Hence it is reported that English influence has suddenly become more favourable to the Greeks, and probably a Greek empire will be raised by the wise policy of England and Austria on the ruins of the Ottoman.

SPAIN.

We anticipated danger to religion from connecting it with the cause of despotism. The Army of the Faith, as it was blasphemously called for the purpose of enlisting ignorance and bigotry on its side, has been routed on all points—hundreds of its attendant priests put to the sword—and the whole are fugitive in France!

The new Spanish ministers have

done their duty, and deserved well of their country and of mankind.

We extract the following picture of the royal family of Spain from a private letter which has appeared in a London paper.

I happened (says the writer) to be walking near the palace, when I observed a number of state-carriages going towards the principal staircase. I was told that the king and the royal family were just preparing to take their usual promenade, and I had the curiosity to see how they appeared. The infantry-guards were drawn up in the square before the palace, and a body of horse-guards, to the number of five or six-and-twenty, were waiting also in the square to escort the royal carriages. After waiting some time, the king and queen descended the staircase, attended by several officers of state, all in full dress—that is to say, in dark blue coats, turned up with crimson, laced with gold, in the usual military fashion, white small-clothes, and white silk stockings. Such was also the dress of the king, in addition to which he wore a blue riband over his left shoulder, and a star on his breast. The queen, a slight genteel figure, appeared in a pink satin hat, very plain, and a blue silk mantle, edged with ermine, which covered the remainder of the dress. Her face has a mild beauty in it, which strongly interests a spectator. It looked on this occasion pale, and oppressed with inward suffering. The face of the king is remarkable for the vacancy, and, indeed, I must say, the deformity of its expression. The chin and lower lip protrude considerably beyond the line of the upper features, and seem scarcely to belong to them. The upper lip is enveloped in mustachios; and yet with these features, almost of the animal tribe, there is a mixture of *intelligence*, *loftiness*, and *feebleness* in his eye, which indicates a very peculiar character. Her majesty smiled not; she scarcely looked around her, and addressed not a syllable to any body. The king, who is a good portly figure, was as reserved and silent as the queen. His majesty put out his hand from the window, and received several petitions which were presented to him. Don Carlos, the king's eldest brother—and very like him, with the exception that his figure is short,—his wife and family, followed in the second coach, equally reserved. Don Francisco and his consort followed in the third. He has a good face, but a short figure. The three carriages rolled away without a cheer, or an expression of any sort, from the persons present.

TURKEY.

This barbarous government has been once more shaken to its foundation by an insurrection of the Janissaries: to save

save himself, the sultan has been obliged to depose his principal ministers, and remove the minions who governed him. Nothing is gained by humanity from this change, but it demonstrates the ease with which England and Austria, by aiding the Greeks, might raise a Greek and civilized empire, serving at once as a barrier against the Cossacks and other northern barbarians, and as a monument of the triumph of just policy in those states who call themselves enlightened. In pursuing such policy they would have an alliance in the affections of mankind, more efficient than the money of all the usurious jews and stock-jobbers in Europe.

ASIA.

Near the ruins of Antioch, Sept. 13.—It has fallen to my lot (says the writer of a private letter) to relate the particulars of an event that has thrown most of the families of this part of Syria into sorrow and mourning, and all into the greatest difficulties and distress. On the 13th of August, at half past nine in the evening, Aleppo, Antioch, Idlip, Riha, Gisser, Shogr, Darcoush, Armenas, every village, and every detached-built cottage, in this *pachalic*, and some towns in the adjoining ones, were, in ten or twelve seconds, entirely destroyed by an earthquake, and are become heaps of stone and rubbish, by which, on the lowest computation, 20,000 human beings, about a tenth of the population, were destroyed, and an equal number maimed or wounded. The extreme points, where this terrible phenomenon was violent enough to destroy the edifices, seem to be Diabekir and Merkab (twelve leagues south of Latachia), Aleppo and Scandaroon, Killis and Sheckoen. The shock was also sensibly felt at Damascus, Adeno, and Cyprus; and at sea, so violently, within two leagues of Cyprus, that it was thought ships had grounded. Flashes of fire were perceived at various times throughout the night, resembling the light of the full moon; but at no place, to my knowledge, has it left a chasm of any extent, although in the low grounds, slight crevices are every where to be seen, and out of many of them, water issued, but soon after subsided. There was nothing remarkable in the weather, or state of the atmosphere. Edifices on the summit of the highest mountains were not safer than buildings situated on the banks of rivers, or on the beach of the sea.

It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the scenes of horror that were simultaneously passing on the dreadful night of the 13th of August. The darkness, the continuance of the most violent shocks at short intervals, the crash of falling walls, the shrieks, the groans, the accents of agony and despair, cannot be de-

scribed. When at length the morning dawned, and the return of light permitted the people to quit the spot, on which they had been providentially saved, a most affecting scene ensued. In a public calamity, in which the Turk, the Jew, the Christian, the Idolator, were indiscriminate victims, every one forgot for a time his religious animosities.

The spacious mansion, that has been the residence of the British consul at Aleppo for 230 years, is completely ruined. The houses of all the other public agents, and private European individuals at Aleppo, have been likewise entirely ruined. At Aleppo, the Jews suffered the most, on account of their quarter being badly built with narrow lanes, and of 3000, 600 lives were lost. Of the Europeans only one person of note, signor Esdra de Picciotta, Austrian Consul General, and ten or twelve women or children, perished; but the greater part are now suffering from ophthalmia and dysenteries, occasioned by their being exposed to the excessive heats of the day, and the cold dews of the night.

Sept. 20. Shocks of the earthquake continue to be felt to this day, the thirty-eighth after the principal shock, and no change has taken place in the state of desolation which that dreadful catastrophe produced.

Oct. 18. Till the 9th instant, slight shocks of earthquake continued to be felt; since that day, they have entirely ceased, but confidence in a continuance of safety is not restored; and, although the rains and cold weather render temporary sheds very inconvenient habitations, nobody is yet inclined to sleep under a roof supported by walls.

Oct. 19. At half-past five *p. m.* a violent shock of earthquake destroyed all our hopes of its being terminated.

We feel it proper to add, that according to the new theory, published in the Twelve Essays, supported by the effect on ships at sea, that earthquakes are of the class of phenomena called electrical, and are caused by such a disposition of the super and sub-strata as creates a series—something akin to the galvanic series. The preventive would be to drive metallic bars in various places into the earth, which would connect the strata, and restore the disturbed equilibrium of the acidulous and alkaline gases, just as similar bars would, at sufficient height in the atmosphere, prevent lightning.

ITALY.

Naples, Oct. 25.—I mentioned in my last, (says a correspondent,) that Vesuvius was in great activity; and I shall now endeavour to give you a slight description of the grandest eruption I have ever seen, and, except that of 1794, so well described by Sir William Hamilton, the grandest that has happened within the memory of man.

Since the eruption of February last, the mountain, with the exception of a few trifling discharges, has been very quiet; observed on Sunday evening, that a good deal of fire was issuing from the top of the cone, and that a small stream of lava had been thrown out; on Monday it seemed rather quiet, but in the middle of the night, the people in the neighbourhood were awakened by a tremendous explosion, and the volcano presented to their affrighted eyes the spectacle of an immense body of fire arising high in the air from the summit of the mountain, and a broad and unusually rapid stream of lava rushing down the hill towards Portici and Resina. The scene was so appalling that many people hurried into Naples, and orders were given to remove the most valuable objects from the royal palaces of Portici and of the Favorita.

On Tuesday morning the mountain was enveloped in smoke, and intermitting volleys were discharged from the cone; but it was about two o'clock that it displayed the most wonderful picture: I happened to be on the open terrace of Santa Lucia à Mare about that time; on a sudden I heard a long loud roar like thunder, and saw a body of smoke, of immense volume, rise from the crater; presently it extended itself over the city, and presented for some minutes a spectacle of unparalleled grandeur,—a spectacle of which the pen can give no idea, and which the boldest pencil would scarcely attempt to pourtray. All the mountain was veiled with a dark grey smoke, and the atmosphere behind it was almost black; but this body of smoke was of a silver white, and took the most beautiful forms. When it rose up from the cone, it had very much the figure of those curious pine trees with long stems, the branches of which spring out from the summit; as it rolled over towards Naples, it was, if such a thing may be supposed, like the billows of the stormy Atlantic, divested of their fury and rapidity, but preserved in their shapes. This extraordinary and beautiful spectacle lasted for several minutes; the smoke then spread itself in the atmosphere, and soon veiled from my view all the opposite coast and mountains. About four o'clock I rode some way along the Portici road to observe the eruption; but the smoke prevented my distinguishing any thing. I met a great number of gentlemen's carriages coming in, for at the beginning of the eruption, nearly all the Neapolitan gentry were at their casini at Portici, Resina, and other places around the mountain, this being the season of their *vilegiatura*.

It was not till night came on that I felt all the sublimity and terror of the scene; then indeed the eye saw a mountain of fire under a heaven of smoke. The discharge

from the crater did not cease for a moment, and five broad streams of lava rolled down in different directions. The electricity communicated by the volcano, produced, at every instant, flashes of brilliant and very peculiar lightning; and at times electric fluid played low down the cone, in the midst of the volcanic fire and smoke. The roaring of the mountain was heard distinctly in Naples, and many times the shock produced by its violent throes was felt all over the city. The open parts towards the sea were crowded to excess, the theatres were all deserted, and a silent awe prevailed, except when interrupted by the loud prayers and cries of the lower orders, who seemed persuaded that the hour of their destruction was fast approaching. I was much struck with one circumstance as I was driving round St. Lucia, about nine o'clock; I passed a numerous procession of poor people, who were carrying an effigy of the Virgin and a few wax candles, and crying and singing their prayers with deafening loudness. Among other expressions of grief and fear, I heard them say more than once, "Ah! this is because our king has left us, not to come back any more."

I set out about ten with the intention of ascending the mountain as far as possible; a fine dust which had been falling the greater part of the day, had at this hour much increased, and was very painful to the eyes, the immense quantity of smoke had hid the streams of lava, and nothing was visible but the bursting fire of the crater, whence proceeded the only light of the atmosphere; for the crescent moon and the stars were concealed behind the dingy vapours the volcano had created. On my road to Resina I saw an immense number of poor families going towards Naples, having fled from their houses in the town of the Torre del Greco, the village of Bosco, the Torre del Annunziata, &c. &c. The mass of these unfortunate people were on foot, and heavily laden; some, as the richer, or the old and the sick, had got *calessi*, little cars, horses, and asses; some of the groups were deplorable, and consternation was imprinted on the faces of all. Here and there along the road I saw troops of poor wretches who had probably no place to go to either in Naples or in any other part of the world, crouching round wood fires. When I reached Portici I found other crowds, wherever they had been permitted to stop, and the portico of a church, near the royal palace, was strewed with men, women and children, huddled promiscuously together.

When I began to ascend the mountain from Resina, the noise of the eruption was like the roaring of the tempestuous sea rushing into deep rocky caves, and the lapilli or cinders fell around me like a shower of rain. I could not see the

courses of the lava, but every moment a broad wall of fire was thrown up before me from the crater with such a violence, and to such a height, that it seemed to threaten, distant as I was, to overwhelm me in its fall. As I got higher up, the noise was of course greater, and at intervals tremendous crashes broke the monotony of the roar; at these moments, I felt the mountain tremble beneath me; the lapilli fell thicker, and pattered on my hat and on the vines like a heavy fall of hail, and I felt the heat very great. After a fatiguing climb I reached one of the most considerable streams of lava; I found it very broad and glowing, but much slower in its course than it had been. Here I could see nothing but the burning stream to which I was close; the other streams, the fire from the crater, every thing was hidden by impenetrable clouds of smoke, and the noise and the trembling of the mountain continued as indicating that the work of violence had not ceased.

The next morning the mountain was concealed in smoke and the whole atmosphere darkened; the sun scarcely appeared at Naples during the whole day. I went down to the Torre del Greco, which town I found almost entirely deserted by the inhabitants, and guarded by some Austrian troops. From the Torre del Greco I thought of going on to Pompei: one of the most considerable streams of lava had taken that direction, and I thought it would be striking to wade through that disinterred city during the activity of its ancient enemy; but, on getting about a mile and a half from Torre

del Greco, I found the roads so deeply covered with fine dust or sand thrown out by the volcano, that the horses dragged the carriage with difficulty; and here I learned that a little farther on it would be impossible to pass, the sand being three feet deep. From this situation I saw the mountain throwing up immense stones from the crater to an extraordinary height. The flight of the dismayed people was almost as numerous as on the preceding night. Towards evening the mountain was more tranquil, and the smoke concealed every thing during the night.

On Thursday morning appearances were much the same from Naples, but a most annoying fall of the dust began and continued the whole day; it was so fine that it was almost impossible to defend the eyes from it; it penetrated into the houses, and covered the streets in some parts of the town to the thickness of a quarter of an inch. At the Torre dell Annunciata it is said to have fallen four feet deep, and to have stopped the road entirely for carriages. It has also fallen thickly at Castel à Mare and Sorrento. It was discovered on Thursday morning that a large piece of the cone had either fallen in or been blown away; that which was the higher point is now the lower. Nothing but smoke was seen during the night. To-day the immense volumes of smoke continue; the mountain is hid and the atmosphere oppressively overclouded; but it is believed that the sources of the lava are stopped, and little matter certainly is thrown from the crater.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON, *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

NOV. 23.—At midnight, a fire broke out in High Holborn, at the house of a feather-bed manufacturer, the damage resulting from which, we should, as usual, have left to be settled between the insurance-offices and the sufferers, but that our literary readers will be rather unpleasantly affected by the consequences, at least so far as they will feel regret at the destruction of a large collection of the finest and rarest works upon the fine arts, and upon architecture, and its dependant sciences particularly. The well-known library of Mr. Taylor, the bookseller, unfortunately adjoined the premises where the fire commenced, and was speedily involved in the conflagration. We are, however, happy to learn, that the bulk of his publications is preserved in a detached warehouse, and that his large and rare collection of copper-plates is still entire, having been protected in a brick vault upon the premises. We trust, therefore,

that the assiduity and ability which have long distinguished this respectable house, will be able speedily to repair the loss which has been sustained.

— 27.—Six young men executed at the Old Bailey.

Dec. 5.—A tempest happened which did considerable damage to several parts of the metropolis, to the shipping in the river, and to many large towns in the country: at Liverpool, several lives were lost.

— 7.—Mr. Thomas Webb was found guilty, at the late Middlesex sessions, of libel on the Dukes of York and Gloucester.

— 10.—Returns of Burials in London last year; males, 9,483; females, 9,382. Christenings; males, 11,968; females, 11,405.

— 12.—Notes, to the amount of between 7 and 8,000l., were stolen out of the Birmingham Balloon coach, in London.

Same day.—Sessions at the Old Bailey ended;

ended; sixteen persons received sentence of death.

— 14.—The Smithfield Club cattle-show, consisting of a numerous and well selected group of fat cattle, sheep, and pigs, commenced this day.

Same day.—Racehorse sloop lost off Douglas, and nine perished.

— 21.—A fire broke out in Long's hotel, Bond-street, which nearly destroyed the whole of that extensive establishment.

—Forgeries, to a considerable extent, found to have been committed on two wholesale houses in London, by means of lithographic fac-similes. Acceptances were taken off by means of the lithographic press, and afterwards impressed on new bills which were drawn. The new bills were discounted without hesitation, and the fraud was not discovered till the offenders had absconded. The total amount of the frauds is about 4000l.

— A numerous meeting of merchants, tradesmen, and others, was held at Cooper's hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, to consider of the propriety of forming a society for the purpose of opposing and prosecuting fraudulent insolvent debtors. Several resolutions were entered into, and a society formed.

MARRIED.

At Mary-la-bonne-church, John Brockman, esq. of Cheriton, Kent, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Gen. Stevenson.

Mr. H. Drew, of Leicester-street, Leicester-square, to Miss Marian Smith, of Potton, Bedfordshire.

Richard Henry Wigston, esq. of Dorset-street, to Mary Amelia, daughter of the late Acton Chaplin, esq. of Aylesbury.

Benjamin Cuvie, esq. of Piesley Lodge, Surrey, to Miss Laura Emily Bridges, of Liverstoke, Hants.

H. W. R. W. Halsey, esq. of Henley-park, Surrey, to Mary Noel, daughter of Andrew Stirling, esq. of Pirbright Lodge, Surrey.

At Camberwell, Edward W. Wright, M.D. of Shipston-upon-Stour, to Miss Martha Anne Kirkman, of Peckham.

John Forster, esq. of Lambeth, to Miss Catherine Matilda Cooper, of Riverhead, Kent.

John Hone, esq. of Great Marlow, to Miss Gage, of Kentish-town.

Henry de la Chaumette, esq. of Newington Green, to Miss Maubert, of Norwood.

John Featherstonhaugh, esq. of Isleworth, to Miss Clark, of Sion-place.

Mr. Williams, of Bishopgate-street, to Miss Pritchett, of Banner-street.

Charles Berwick Curtis, esq. son of Sir William C. bart. to Miss Henrietta Pearson, of Coxall, Derbyshire.

Mr. Edward Fitzwilliam, to Miss F. E. Copeland, both of Drury Lane Theatre.

Mr. J. B. Higgs, of Monument Yard, to Miss Charlotte Everett, of Heytesbury, Wilts.

G. Currey, M.D. of Half Moon-street, to Miss Mary Dennis, of Alverton, Cornwall.

Mr. W. Prideaux, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Reynold, of Carshalton-house, Surrey.

John Cornwall, esq. of Heudon, Middlesex, to Charlotte Susan, daughter of Sir J. G. Shaw, bart.

Robert Selby, esq. of York-street, to Miss Catherine Jackson, of Bedford-street Covent Garden.

Robert Lawes, esq. of Change Alley, to Miss Eliza Bull, of Hamburgh.

Mr. C. Howell, of Upper Cumming-street, Pentonville, to Miss Ann East, of the Parade, Edmonton.

G. Shaw, esq. of Eglantine, county Down, to Miss Maria Chippendall, of Fexham Grove, Surrey.

Mr. J. Carrier, to Miss C. Smith, of the City-terrace, New-road.

Mr. Salter, to Miss Jay, of Dorset-street, Portman-square.

Thomas Eldred, esq. of Fore-street, to Mrs. Stubbs, widow of John S. esq. banker of Walsall.

Mr. J. Roberts, of Foley-place, Maryle-bonne, to Miss Harriet Roberts, of Bampton, Oxfordshire.

Mr. Nathaniel Dando, of Cheapside, to Miss Caroline Hewitt, of Clapham Common.

G. R. Lewis, esq. of Firth-street, Soho, to Miss Eleaunor Price, of Warham-house, Herefordshire.

Robert S. Barclay, esq. of London, to Clotilda, daughter of Francis Edward Cottrell, esq. of Ballydulia.

The Rev. William Seaton, of Wandsworth, to Mary Anne, widow of Charles Morgan, esq.

DIED.

At Chelsea College, *Captain Roycraft*, adjutant of the College, and late of the 17th dragoons.

At Camberwell, 24, *Mr. Wm. Rowson*. In Norfolk-street, *Mr. G. Tralles*, professor of astronomy at the Royal Academy, Berlin.

In Upper Gower-street, *Mr. R. Butler*. In Great Queen-street, *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, 58, William Rawley, esq.*

At Kensington, 85, *Mrs. Sarah Goodman*, widow of Michael Samuel G. esq. of Ely-place, Holborn.

Roper State Donnison Roper, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law.

In Church-street, Stoke-Newington, 88, *Mrs. Martha Maddox.*

In Tunbridge-street, New-road, 57, *Mr. R. C. Andrews*, late artist of Drury-lane theatre.

Richard Warry, esq. late of Norfolk-street, Strand, an attorney.

At Hampstead, *Mary*, wife of Charles *Holford*, esq.

In Broad-street buildings, 76, *Mrs. Halford*, widow of John H. esq. in consequence of her clothes catching fire. [We repeat our advice, that persons similarly situated should immediately lie down and roll about: an erect posture adding to the intensity of the flames.]

At Harmondsworth, Middlesex, 33, *Frederick Thurbin*, esq.

In Grove-lane, Camberwell, 22, *Miss Mary M. Ellerby*, of Ave-Maria-lane.

At Blue-stile, Greenwich, 58, *John Fielder*, esq. surveyor to the forces.

In Sloane-street, 86, *Mrs. Mary Richter*, mother of the artist of that name, and late of Newman-street.

At Camberwell, *Mary*, wife of *Apsley Pellatt*, esq.

At Wandsworth Common, *A. F. Pieschell*, esq.

In Gilbert's buildings, Westminster-road, 82, *Mrs. Sarah Steady*.

At Southgate, *Elizabeth*, wife of *J. Schneider*, esq.

In Montague-place, *Jane*, wife of *R. V. Richards*, esq.

In Highbury-grove, 37, *Sarah*, wife of *D. Rainer*, esq.

In Bolton-street, Piccadilly, 66, *J. Beardmore*, esq.

At Hampstead, 50, *Thomas Griffith*, esq. of Pall-Mall.

In Bernard-street, Russell-square, *Mr. D. Running*.

In Cullum-street, 35, *Mr. J. Hargrave*.

At Camberwell, 28, *Mrs. Ann Ludgren*.

In London-Wall, 84, *Mr. T. Willshire*.

In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, *Vyner Snell*, esq. of Whiteley Court, Gloucestershire.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, 97, *Sir G. Duckett*, bart.

At East Sheen, Surrey, after a short illness of only three days, 33, *Harriet*, the wife of *Wm. Ellice*, esq.

48, *George G. Curvey*, M.D. senior physician of St. Thomas's Hospital, at an Inn at Ivy-bridge.

67, *Samuel Bilke*, esq. of Stamford-street, Surrey, and formerly of the Stock Exchange.

At Highbury-place, Islington, *H. E. Hilbers*, esq.

At Kentish-Town, 26, *Mr. E. Dancer*, law-stationer, of Furnival's Inn.

At St. James's Palace, *Rogers Claudius Francis Du Pasquier*, esq. senior page to the King.

In South-street, Grosvenor-square, after a short illness, *Lady Aprece*.

At Stoke Newington, *George Frederick*, the infant son of *Alderman Venables*.

In Cambridge-street, Hackney-road, *Sarah*, wife of *Mr. James Jenkins*, jun. of the Stock Exchange.

Susannah, the wife of *Mr. Wm. P'Anson*, of Aldgate.

76, *Mr. John Denner*, of Furnival's-inn Coffee-house, Holborn.

In Great Dover-street, Southwark, *Mrs. Anne Austin*, relict of *Mr. Edward Austin*, of Highgate, 61.

At Middlesex-place, Lisson-green, 18, *Eliza*, second daughter of *George Feanell*, esq. late of the navy pay-office.

At Maida-hill, Regent's Park, 85, *Elizabeth*, widow of *Benjamin Kidney*, esq.

In Nicholas-lane, 61, *Elizabeth*, the wife of *Mr. W. Lees*.

Mrs. Low, of Brompton-road, Knights-bridge.

76, *Elizabeth*, the wife of *Mr. John Spence*, of Arlington-street.

In Church-row, Richmond, *Mrs. Margaret Mackrill*.

In D'Oyley-street, Sloane-street, *Miss Elizabeth Caroline Clapham*.

At Monkstown Cottage, 45, *Mrs. Skipsey*, wife of *Captain Skipsey*, R.N.

At Highbury Grove, 37, *Sarah*, wife of *D. Rainier*, esq.

In St. James's-street, 30, *Mr. E. Gill*, son of the late *Mr. T. Gill*, of Birmingham.

In Brick-street, Piccadilly, the wife of *Mr. William Anderson*. She was an affectionate wife, a loving mother, and a sincere friend.

In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, 57, *William Blair*, esq. an active literary surgeon. He was a native of Essex, and educated for the church, as he had the degree of A.M., but he afterwards came to town and qualified himself for a surgical practice, under *Mr. John Pearson*, of Golden-square, by whom he was introduced as house surgeon to the Lock Hospital; and on a vacancy was elected surgeon to that charity, which office he retained until he thought proper to relinquish it, on account of ill health. Indeed, his constitution was never good, yet being of an active disposition, he took many other things in hand, having been surgeon to the Asylum, the Finsbury Dispensary, the Dispensary in Gerard-street, and the Female Penitentiary at Cuming-house, Pentonville. *Mr. Blair* was of the methodist persuasion, and that interest secured him success in most of his undertakings. He has been the author of many works, among which are the following:—"The Soldier's Friend, or the Art of Preserving the Health of Military Men," 12mo. 1790.—"Essay on the Venereal Disease," 1798.—"Anthropology, or the Natural History of Man," 8vo. 1805.—"The Vaccine Contest," 8vo. 1806.—"Hints for the Consideration of Parliament, for the supposed Failure of Vaccination," 8vo. 1808.—"Prostitutes Reclaimed and Penitents Protected, being an Answer to some Objections against the

the Female Penitentiary," 8vo. 1809.— "Strictures on Mr. Hale's Reply to the above," 1809; and some small publications since. Mr. Blair, once or twice, attempted lectures; as popular lectures on anatomy, lectures to the volunteers, &c. but they were but slenderly attended. Mr. Blair had been married, but lost his wife about two years ago, and has left no children.

The *Right Hon. Charles Bennet*, earl of Tankerville, in the 80th year of his age. This noble lord was born in the year 1743, and bore the title of Lord Ossulton until the year 1767; when, by the death of his father, he succeeded to the title and estate. In 1771 he married Emma, daughter and coheir of the late Sir James Colebrooke, with whom he had a good fortune. His lordship, in political life, has usually acted with the Whigs; and, for a short time, enjoyed the place of postmaster-general. By his lady he has several children; the eldest son, Lord Ossulton, succeeds him. His second son is the Hon. Henry Grey Bennet, M.P. for Shrewsbury, whose exertions in Parliament are well known.

Suddenly, after retiring to bed, 85, *Samuel Thorpe*, esq. a merchant, who for nearly half a century maintained a considerable influence in the politics of the corporation of London. Refusing the office himself, he procured the return of H. C. Coombe, to be alderman of the ward of Aldgate, which he represented in the Common Council, and contented himself with performing the local duties as deputy. He was also a zealous member of the Whig Club, and on all occasions supported that interest in the city. His increasing infirmities induced him a few years ago to retire from the Common Council, but he has since had the satisfaction to see his son represent the city in parliament, and fill the civic chair with much credit. In his latter days he enjoyed all the happy results of a virtuous character and well-spent life in the society of a prosperous family, and in the affections of his neighbours and fellow citizens.

At York-house, Bath, 51, *M. Zea*, the Columbian ambassador. He was a native of the province of Antioquia, in New Granada, now part of the Republic of Columbia. Great part of his life had been spent in Europe. Under the former government of Spain, and previous to the revolution breaking out in South America, he held at different times several offices under the Spanish government. The revolution in his own country drew him to the side of Bolivar, whose constant companion and assistant in the great work of liberating his country he was for many years, until his mission to Europe in 1820. At the time of his quitting Columbia, he

was vice-president of the Republic, and he had the satisfaction, before taking his departure, of presenting to the congress the project of the Constitution of his country, which was afterwards adopted in all its leading particulars. M. Zea was a man of considerable talents and of scientific and literary attainments.

Lately, in Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell, 80, *Richard Earlom*, esq. This distinguished artist was the son of Mr. Richard Earlom, who for many years, and till his death, held the respectable situation of vestry-clerk of the parish of St. Sepulchre, in the city of London. Mr. Earlom's residence was in Cow-lane, Smithfield, and a portion of the premises which he held were occupied by an eminent coachmaker, to whom the state-coach of the Lord Mayor was occasionally taken to be repaired and cleaned. The allegorical paintings which decorate that splendid vehicle powerfully attracted the attention of young Earlom, who at length attempted to draw copies of several subjects represented on the panels. He so far succeeded, as to induce his father to place him under the tuition of Cipriani. Here Mr. Earlom acquired a mastery in the arts of design, and soon after became known to the late Alderman Boydell, who in 1765 entertained so high an opinion of the abilities of our young artist, that he engaged him to make drawings from the celebrated collection of pictures at Houghton, most of which, also, were afterwards beautifully engraved by him in mezzotinto. In this branch of art Mr. Earlom had been his own instructor, and he introduced into the practice of it improvements and implements before unknown. An oval print, called "Love in Bondage," after Guido Reni, was the first print he engraved, and this was published by Mr. Boydell in 1767. Mr. Earlom's fruit and flower pieces, after Van Huysum, have established his fame as the first in his line. In history, "Agrippina," from the grand picture of Mr. West, requires only to be noticed. Among his fine works were the prints of the "Cock-match at Lucknow," the "Embassy of Hyderbeck to meet Lord Cornwallis," and the "Tiger-hunt in the East Indies," all from the pencil of Zoffanij. Mr. Earlom's first and second part of the "Liber Veritatis," after drawings by Claude, are beautiful as to scenery and effect. Mr. Earlom has directed by his will that his prints, drawings, and mathematical instruments, shall be sold by public auction.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. Richard Eastcott, to the Rectory of Ringmere, Devon.

Rev. T. St. Lawrence, son to the Lord Bishop of Cork, is appointed to the Archdeaconry of Ross.

Rev.

Rev. D. Créswell, D.D. Fellow of Trinity-college, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Enfield, Middlesex.

Rev. G. A. Greenall, M.A. Fellow of Christ-college, Cambridge, to the Perpetual Curacy of Orford, Kent.

Rev. George Turner, vicar of Wragby, to a Prebendal Stall in Lincoln Cathedral.

Rev. R. G. Andrews, M.A. Master of Gnantham School, to the Living of Houghton-the-Hill, Lincolnshire.

Rev. H. Palmer, E.A. has been licenced to the Perpetual and Endowed Curacy of Broadway.

Rev. T. Atkinson, to the Rectory of St. Edmund the Martyr, Exeter.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last twenty-seven Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE occupiers of the Greenwich hospital estates in the northern counties, it is said, being in great distress, Mr. Locker, secretary to the hospital, recently addressed an able letter to the directors, proposing modes of relief. The following are the principal: we give them place as worthy the notice of the great land-owners generally. 1st, To allow the tenants to resign their respective leases, and advertise the farms for new biddings; 2d, To release them from their present engagements, and allow them to hold their farms as yearly tenants; 3d, To affix a permanent standard of abatement, according to the average price of corn; 4th, to return to all tenants alike, an equal per centage for the half-year; 5th, To make an abatement upon each farm separately for the remainder of the lease; 6th, To reduce the rent for a certain period. In addition to which Mr. L. recommends an indulgence of time at the present audit to those tenants most distressed, lest they should be driven to the necessity of disposing of their produce at so great a loss as they must be subject to by being forced into the market.

The unemployed keelmen of the Tyne, worn out by their distresses and the perseverance of the masters to their resolutions, have again solicited employment and been accepted. This vast body of men created considerable uneasiness in the several small towns by their recent marauding proceedings.

Married.] Mr. J. McKay, to Miss Dunn, both of Newcastle.—Mr. H. Atkinson, of Newcastle, to Miss Riddle of the Low Leam.—George Hodgson, esq. of Newcastle, to Miss Ann Hodgson, of Buckden, Hants.—Mr. Jas. Clark, to Miss A. Hutchinson: both of Darlington.—Mr. R. Robson, to Miss S. Bradley; Mr. R. Russell, to Miss H. White: all of Barnard-castle.—Mr. R. Lewins, to Miss A. Thompson, both of Morpeth.—John Bell, esq. to Miss Bates, both of Hexham.—Mr. R. Spraggon, of Hylton, to Miss S. Spraggon, of Thorneyford.—Robert Selby, esq. of Earl, to Miss C. Jackson, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden.—Mr. J. Mellauby, of

Stockton, to Miss S. Taylor, of Willington.—Mr. G. Jobling, of Swalwell, to Miss A. Chisholm, of Hexham.—Christopher Ord, esq. of Lamesley, to Miss Calvert, of Gateshead.

Died.] At Newcastle, in the Castlegarth, 68, Mrs. J. White.—30, Mr. H. S. Greenwell.—In Princes-street, Miss A. Henderson.—In the New Road, 63, Mrs. J. Kirkup.

At Durham, Mr. Jas. Fawcett.

At North Shields, Mrs. M. Simpson.—In Walker-place, Robt. Laing, esq.—Mrs. Bowic.—Mrs. Dighton.—30, Mr. J. Scott.—25, Mrs. A. Clough.

At South Shields, Mr. Thompson Pearson, shipwright, inventor and patentee of the sliding rudder, of use in shallows and entering bar harbours.—89, Mr. W. Cockerill.—30, Mrs. Cummins.

At Sunderland, 75, Mr. P. Meldrum.—98, Mrs. B. Funton.—19, Miss H. Wilkinson.—44, Mr. J. Nyers.

At Stockton, 76, Mrs. J. Blades, much respected.—Mrs. E. Lett.

At Alnwick, 72, Mr. J. Lindsay.—77, Mr. W. Shell.

At Whin Bush, Near Darlington, Mrs. Tomlinson.—At Fatfield, 30, Mrs. H. Crow.—At Burnopfield, 90, Mrs. S. Kirkley.—At Broomielaw, Miss E. Brownless.—At Ellington, 78, Mr. H. Bower, much respected.—At Stanhope, 29, Mrs. Little.—At Howdon, 23, Mr. J. Pattison.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. R. Sowerby, to Miss J. Latimer; Mr. T. Harding, to Miss E. Graham; Mr. J. Mullinder, to Miss M. Nixon; Mr. J. Rodford, to Miss M. Graves; Mr. J. Dodd, to Miss M. Knubley; Mr. J. Handson, to Miss C. Moffat; all of Carlisle.—Mr. J. Bowness, to Miss Cleasby; Mr. J. Grigg, to Miss E. Clark; Mr. R. Burrow, to Miss E. Burrige; Mr. J. M. Smith, to Miss M. Dixon; Mr. E. Braithwaite, to Miss A. Dixon; Mr. P. Moor, to Miss M. Brennau: all of Whitehaven.—William Barton, esq. to Miss Irving, both of Wigton.—Mr. W. Pattinson, to Miss H. Parkin; Mr. J. Armstrong, to Miss Nicholson: all of Wigton.—Mr. J. Gothe, to Mrs. E. Burton; Mr.

J. Mash,

J. Mash, to Miss J. Lewis: all of Kendal. Mr. J. Gilderd, of Kendal, to Miss A. Machell, of Whinfell.—Mr. A. Geddes, to Miss M. Thirlwall, both of Brampton.—Mr. J. Monkhouse, of Stockwell Low, to Miss Armstrong, of Sowerby-hall.—Mr. F. Hall, of Hayton, to Miss A. Johnson, of Longdale.—Mr. Roper, of Seavillecoat, to Miss M. A. Hodgson, of Seaville.—At Dis-sington, Mr. J. Nicholson, to Miss M. A. Addison.

Died.] At Carlisle, in Fisher-street, Mrs. Bell, widow of Richard B. esq. of Glasgow.—53, Mr. William Thompson, much esteemed and regretted.—In Ritson's lane, 35, Mr. C. Bennet.—At the Irish gates, 73, Mrs. J. Nixon.—In Annetwell-street, 45, Mrs. S. Manson.—In Caldew-gate, 85, Mrs. E. Bisket.

At Whitehaven, 54, Mr. J. Gibson.

At Penrith, 70, Mr. T. Lewis.—18, Miss J. Forster.—71, Mr. J. Todd.—38, Mrs. M. Nicholson.

At Maryport, 25, Miss A. Monkhouse.—Mrs. J. Sharp, much respected.

At Wigton, 66, Miss Knubley.—At an advanced age, Mr. P. Forrester.—74, Mrs. S. Reed.

At Kendal, 37, Mrs. E. Hcap.

At Brampton, 61, Mrs. M. Campbell.

At Ecclestone, 84, Thomas Barrow, esq. an eminent portrait painter well known in London.—At Thornthwaite, in Woodland, at an advanced age, Mrs. Dodgson.—At Bromfield, 75, Mr. J. Blenkin, greatly respected.

YORKSHIRE.

A numerous and respectable meeting lately took place at Sheffield, to consider the propriety of establishing a Literary and Philosophical Society, Dr. Knight in the chair. Several eloquent speeches were delivered, and the resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

A late Leeds paper contains a list of the names of fifteen noblemen and gentlemen who have recently, without solicitation, reduced their rents from 20 to 40 per cent.

The following deserves to be recorded for the Catholic spirit which accompanied the act. The first stone of a new church has been lately laid at Attercliffe; the duke of Norfolk, attended by earl Fitzwilliam and Surrey, lord Milton, and others, presided.—The singularity of a Catholic duke laying the first stone of a Protestant church, elicited the following remarks from his grace: "He felt no scruple at what he had done; in many respects he considered himself as much a Protestant as any of his fellow subjects; that he had taken the oaths of allegiance to a Protestant king, and if that king were ever to become a Catholic, he should consider himself absolved from his allegiance."

Married.] Mr. B. Strother, to Mrs. S. Pickles; Mr. J. Waterson, to Miss E. Musgrove; all of Leeds.—Mr. G. Bell, of Hunslet, to Miss A. Wright, of Leeds.—Mr. F. Lapage, of Leeds, to Miss A. Hammer of Everton.—Mr. F. J. Jones, of Greenburfield, to Miss M. A. Goulding, of Leeds.—Mr. W. Cowling, of Huddersfield, to Miss C. Kitchingman, of Leeds.—Mr. Wright, of Sheffield, to Mrs. Wittell, of Halifax, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. T. Binney, of Wakefield, to Miss Holt, of Rochdale.—Mr. T. Becket, of Wakefield, to Miss M. A. Carney, of Norton.—Mr. J. Dunhill, to Miss M. A. Hartley, both of Wakefield.—At Bridlington, Mr. Pinkney, to Miss M. Cross, of Foxholes.—Mr. J. Gibson, of Pickering, to Miss C. Cook, of Seaton Ross.—Mr. J. Kendal, to Miss A. Clippendale, both of Otley.—Mr. J. Hepper, to Miss E. Brown, both of Armley.—Mr. J. Foster, of Styes, to Miss Jane Law, of Harcholm.—Mr. G. J. Wainwright, of Halewood, to Miss M. Apperton, of Everton.—John Spencer Stanhope, esq. of Cannon hall, to Elizabeth Wilhelmina, daughter of Thomas William Coke, esq. M. P. for Norfolk.

Died.] At York, 59, Mr. Hall, deservedly regretted.—In Castlegate, 90, William Tuke, a member of the Society of Friends, much and justly esteemed and lamented.

At Leeds, in Quarry-hill, 61, Mr. J. Umpleby, generally respected.—In Coubourg-street, 23, Miss E. Priestley, late of Halifax.—On the East Parade, Mrs. A. Hall.—In Meadow-lane, 70, Mr. T. Pickering.—Miss Duckworth.—In Leylands, Mrs. Scholefield.—60, Mr. W. Anderton.

At Wakefield, 32, Mr. J. Birkett.—29, Mr. R. Robson, late of Selby, much and deservedly respected.—73, Mr. S. Hartley, greatly regretted.

At Huddersfield, 74, Mr. A. Beaumont.—Mrs. Hirst.

At Bradford, Mr. Walker, of Leeds.—At the Lime kilns, Mr. A. Rhodes, deservedly regretted.—Mrs. Horsfall.

At Selby, Mr. Bunney.

At Bramham Lodge, 33, Henry Scott, esq. deservedly regretted.—At Delph, Mr. D. Wrigly, much and justly lamented.—

At Chapel Allerton, 61, Mrs. Smeaton.—At Swinden, 71, Mrs. S. Charlesworth.—At Bull-house, Penistone, 35, Mrs. E. Crossley.—At Shipley, Mrs. Hargreave, of Pricking Hill.—At Ossett, 79, Mr. W. Harrop.

LANCASHIRE.

One of the most appalling hurricanes took place on the 5th ult. that were ever remembered both for extent, universality, and afflicting effects. It was felt throughout the greater part of the kingdom, reached Ireland, and created general alarm. In no quarter were its ravages felt

felt more than in this county. Liverpool and Manchester resembled besieged towns; fallen chimnies, bricks, slates, parts of houses, every where met the eye of the terrified inhabitants. Several lives were lost in Liverpool; and in the Mersey the loss among the shipping was immense: it is conjectured that the underwriters of Liverpool will be called upon for at least 100,000*l*. The Ellesmere canal packer, which sailed daily from Liverpool to that port, was totally lost, and nine of the passengers perished.

A beautiful casting has lately been set up in the middle of the new market-place, Bolton, to support a large gas-lamp which illuminates the whole of that spacious area. Upon a flight of three circular steps of stone stands a massive vase of cast iron, richly ornamented with the leaves of the acanthus, after the manner of the capital of a Corinthian column; upon the feet of it appear the elephant and castle, the device of the Bolton Gas-Company, and the address of the respectable establishment at which the castings were made. From the top of the vase springs a light and elegant fluted column, supporting a lamp with many fans, and wholly composed of glass, except the cover, so that the circle of shade at the foot of the pillar does not extend quite so far as the steps. The whole is about 30 feet high.

Married.] Mr. Jas. Taylor, to Mrs. E. Taylor; Mr. T. Lowe, to Miss M. Roylands; Mr. J. Clegg, to Miss M. Downham; Mr. J. Hampson, to Miss J. Winkley; Mr. J. Brookes, to Miss E. Stubbs: all of Manchester.—Edward Jeremiah Lloyd, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Eliza Rigby, of Oldfield-hall.—Mr. J. Lister, of High Town, to Miss Gratrix, of Moss-side, near Manchester.—Mr. A. Fenland, to Miss Sutton, of the Haymarket; Mr. W. Williams, to Miss A. Brookfield, of Key-street; Mr. H. Callison, to Miss N. Vernon: all of Liverpool.—Mr. J. Brown, of Liverpool, to Miss E. Pye, of Bottom-house, Netherton.—Mr. P. Aldersey, of Liverpool, to Miss Sandland, of Whitchurch.—Mr. Charles Roberts, of Ranelagh-place, Liverpool, to Miss Roberts, of Wrexham.—Mr. J. Butler, to Miss M. Barker, both of Heaton Norris.

Died.] At Manchester, in Mather-street, 50, Mrs. M. Lyon, deservedly respected.—In St. Ann's-square, 66, Mrs. Hibbert.—37, Mr. Whitaker, of the firm of Messrs. Whitaker, Leary, and Co. extensive coach proprietors.—36, Mr. J. Thorpe, regretted.

At Salford, 73, Mrs. Lea, regretted.

At Liverpool, in Kent-square, 85, Christopher Butler, esq.—In Hurst-street, 59, Mrs. A. Maxwell, deservedly regretted.—In Berry-street, Mrs. M. Graystock.—In Norfolk-street, 65, Mr. L. Curran.—In Upper Frederick-street, 55,

Mrs. M. Meacock.—22, Mr. A. Woodward, jun.—In Great Howard-street, 24, Miss E. Carter.

At Bolton, 35, Mr. R. Fletcher, deservedly regretted.

At Ormskirk, 80, Mrs. Brandreth, deservedly esteemed and regretted.

At the Willows, near Preston, Mrs. Pilkington.—At Edgley, 84, Mrs. A. Clark.—At Halt-hill, 64, Mrs. Holt, deservedly regretted.—At Stayley-bridge, 68, John Leach, esq. justly lamented.—At Ardwick, Mr. T. Mayor, generally respected.—At Aigburth, 76, Mr. T. Balmer.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Cromwell, of Macclesfield, to Miss F. Gaymen, of Henbury.—Mr. J. Shuttlebotham, of Batley, to Miss C. Alexander, of Acton.—Mr. H. Cheetham, of Syddal-house, to Miss E. Parr, of Barton-upon-Irwell.

Died.] At Chester, in Northgate-street, 37, Mr. J. E. Griffith, regretted.—In Handbridge, at an advanced age, Mrs. Evans.—Mrs. M. Evans, late of Queen-street.—35, Mrs. Grace.

At Macclesfield, 25, Mr. W. Buckley.

At Stockport, in High-street, 58, Mr. S. Oliver.

At Ince, 78, Mr. J. Hinde.—At Sandbach, Miss M. Latham.—At Woodchurch, 29, Mr. Bryan King.—At Netherleigh-hall, Lady Cotgreave.—At Frodham, 80, Margaret, widow of Samuel Latham, esq.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Cockayne, to Miss M. Holmes, both of Derby.—Mr. J. Shimivell, of Brampton, to Miss Oadman, of Chesterfield.—Mr. R. Jackson, of Duffield, to Miss Coates, of Belper.—Mr. W. Cotton, to Miss B. Barber; Mr. S. Gisson, to Miss M. Barber: all of Stanton-by-Dale.—Mr. W. Appleby, to Miss Oakden, both of Marston, Montgomery.

Died.] At Derby, 20, Miss M. Bennett.—In St. Helen's-street, 76, Mrs. M. Porter.—51, Mr. J. Upton.—68, Mr. J. Johnson.—27, Mr. C. Adin.

At Chesterfield, at an advanced age, Mr. W. Rollinson.

At Belper, 92, Mr. S. Cheatham.—67, Mr. B. Marshall.

At Eyam, the Rev. Charles Hangrave.—At Barlow, Mr. G. Bargh.—At Duffield, Randal Humpston, M. D. He was Member of the University of Medicine of Paris; Bachelor of the Academy of Letters of the same city; Corresponding Member of the Medical University of Montpellier; Associate of that of Marseilles; Correspondent of the Society of Lincei at Rome, &c. He had just returned to England in possession of knowledge and experience that would have fitted him to rank amongst the leading members of the medical profession.

Lately, at Shipley-hall, 72, Edward Miller Mundy, esq. M. P. for Derbyshire: Mr. M. was high-sheriff of Derbyshire

1772; was elected knight of the shire in 1783 (which he continued to represent during thirty-nine years); and was appointed colonel of the 2d Derby regiment of militia, in July 1803.—He married, first, Frances, eldest daughter of Godfrey Meynell, esq. By her (who died 1783) he had five sons, and one daughter, who married lord Charles Fitzroy, second son of the late duke of Grafton. His second lady was Georgiana, youngest of the two daughters of Evelyn Chadwick, of West Leak, county of Nottingham, esq. co-heir to her brother, James Chadwick, esq. and relict of Thomas, fourth lord Middleton.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A machine has lately been made at Nottingham for the improvement of lace by the strength of acids, which will take off the hurl, and make the lace clearer than if it had been gassed.

Married.] Mr. W. Yeomans, to Mrs. M. Fox; Mr. R. Gill, to Miss E. Tollinton: all of Nottingham.—Mr. W. Walton, to Miss A. Ives; Mr. W. Parr, to Miss C. Swift; Mr. J. Kirk, to Miss M. Anckland; Mr. J. Loversedge, to Miss E. Hatfield: all of Newark.—Mr. W. Leason, of Mansfield, to Miss Sutton, of Leek.—Mr. T. Knowles, of Beeston, to Miss E. Kirkland, of Wollaston.—Mr. J. Hopewell, to Miss E. Lees, both of Beeston.—Mr. Tyler, of Glaiston Rutland, to Miss Cheestham, of Wilford.—Mr. W. Blagg, of East Bridgford, to Miss Richmond, of Shelford.

Died] At Nottingham, in Carlton-street, 22, Mrs. H. Hall.—36, Mr. E. Dabell, deservedly regretted.—In Castle-gate, 65, Mrs. Truswell.—In Parliament-street, 21, Mr. T. Garner.—In Coalpit-lane, 72, Mr. G. Holton.—In Fyne-street, 34, Mrs. S. Kirk.—On the Long-row, 60, Miss F. Wright, deservedly esteemed and regretted.

At Newark, 68, Mrs. Millington.—66, Mr. W. Downing.—62, Mr. W. Barker.

At Mansfield, 84, Mr. J. Wilkinson.

At Sneton, 28, Miss E. A. Tunsley.—At Radford, 61, Mr. J. W. Lassell, deservedly lamented.—At New Radford, 54, Mr. R. Orme.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Nesbitt, to Miss E. Bond, both of Louth.—Mr. J. Harrison, of Stamford, to Miss Fuller, of Glaston.—Mr. E. Jackson, of Little Gonerby, to Miss A. F. Hall, of Grantham.—Mr. G. Rippin, of Grantham, to Miss Tongue, of Great Gonerby.

Died.] At Stamford, 65, Mrs. Pilkington.—49, Mr. W. Swan, suddenly.—78, Mrs. Pallett.—73, Mrs. Wallis.

At Boston, 24, Miss A. E. Pinkerton.—Mr. Flint.—73, Mr. L. Fotherby.

At Corby, 92, Mr. Healey.—At Baston, 86, Mrs. Williamson.—At Sutterton, 78, Mr. R. Waltham.—At Long Sutton, 39, Mrs. Millus.

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LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

It deserves to be noticed, as one proof of the admirable skill the manufacturers of this county have attained, that a respectable individual of Leicester has recently spun a pack of wool into yarn, of such a minute thread, that, were it extended, it would reach the length of *one thousand seven hundred and seventeen miles and a half!*

A melancholy occurrence lately took place in the neighbourhood of Leicester: a person in respectable circumstances, without provocation, shot at and killed a drummer of the Leicestershire militia. The individual is in custody: he is supposed to be insane.

Married.] Mr. J. Hull, to Miss M. Carr: Mr. J. Ross, to Miss R. Hafford: all of Leicester.—Mr. T. Tebbutt, of Leicester, to Miss Taxford, of Melton Mowbray.—Mr. T. Porter, of Leicester, to Miss E. M. Hunt, of Shoreditch, London.—Mr. T. Cooper, of Loughborough, to Miss Marlow, of Earl Shilton.—Mr. Stokes, of Uppingham, to Miss S. Jackson, of Stamford.—Mr. J. Compton, of Gathorpe, to Miss Berridge, of Market Overton.—Mr. W. Toon, to Miss Tooty, both of Earl Shelton.—Mr. Frearson, jun. to Miss Wootton, both of Kegworth.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. R. Dowell, deservedly respected.—Mr. J. Hincks.—In the Market-place, 64, Mrs. Wilmot, greatly esteemed and regretted.

At Loughborough, Mrs. R. Fosbrook.

At Hinckley, 56, Mr. J. Dean, much respected.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Hickenbotham.

At Rothley, 38, the Rev. Jos. Rose, vicar.—At Normanton on Soar, 66, Mr. M. Buckley, regretted.—At Morcott, Thomas Falkner Barnes; he was high sheriff of Rutland in 1817.—At Dannet's-hall, Edward Alexander, M.D. much esteemed and deservedly regretted.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. S. Stokes, to Miss M. Bate, both of Wolverhampton.—Mr. C. Coleman, to Miss A. Campion, both of Tamworth.—Mr. W. Jones, of Abberley, to Mrs. E. Bullock, of West Bromwich.—The Rev. Thos. Houseman, of Kinver, to Miss A. Brettall, of Bromsgrove.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, 47, John Jesson, esq. deservedly regretted.

At Walsall, 40, Mr. W. Green, of the firm of Messrs. Brookes and Green, highly and deservedly respected.—Mrs. John Wood.—Mr. T. Parker.

At Tettenhall, 32, Peter Tichborne Hinckes, esq. a justice of the peace for this county, and deservedly respected.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Cotton End, Warwick, were lately alarmed by the explosion of an overcharged boiler of a steam-engine: one man was injured and not expected

pected to recover, and another greatly hurt.

A meeting of the ribbon-weavers was lately held in Coventry, to take into consideration the best means of finding employment for the weavers, and to secure the continuance of the ribbon trade in that city; when several resolutions were agreed to.

Married.] Mr. G. Robinson, to Miss E. A. Rolfe; Mr. H. T. Kerry, to Miss L. Penrose; Mr. R. R. Judd, to Miss Kettle, of Hill Up; Mr. D. Myers, to Miss E. Phillips; Mr. Hutchinson, of St. Paul's-square, to Miss M. A. Neville, of the the Crescent; Mr. S. Willitts, to Miss M. Haubury: all of Birmingham.—Mr. D. Moore, of Cross Cheaping, to Mrs. H. Walter, of Little Park-street, Coventry.—The Rev. E. Hughes, of Wolvey, to Miss Louisa Mayon, of Coleshill.—Mr. J. Pickering, of Edgbaston, to Miss A. Ball, of Ashted.

Died.] At Birmingham, in New-street, Mr. Jas. Barker.—77, Mr. D. Perry, of Parke-street.—In Ann-street, 66, Mrs. A. Evans.—In Mary-Anne-street, 24, Mrs. E. Lanc.—33, Mrs. S. Cannock.—In Canal-street, 27, Mrs. E. Alsop.—In Cherry-street, Mr. C. Baynham.

At Handsworth, 84, Mr. W. Mead.—Mr. E. Bird.—At Ashted, 47, Mr. T. S. Fallows.—At Wellesbourne, at an advanced age, Barnard Dewes, esq. deservedly mented.—At Allesby, the Rev. W. Bree, rector.

SHROPSHIRE.

A contested election for a member of parliament for this county in the room of the late Sir John Kynaston Powell, bart., was generally expected, and the partizans of several candidates were upon the alert. It appeared that Mr. Childe, M. P. for Ludlow, alone on the tory interest, was inclined to oppose Mr. Cressett Pelham, of Shrewsbury, the Whig candidate, and considerable sums were subscribed to ensure his return; but he afterwards declined, and gave place to Mr. Pelham, who was then nominated.

Married.] Mr. Smith, of Wentnor, to Miss S. Medicott, of Medicott.—John Whitehall Dod, esq. of Cloveley, to Miss E. Allanson, of Ripon.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, in Castle Foregate, 35, Mrs. Vaughan.—Mr. N. Hughes.—In Castle-street, Mrs. E. Morris, greatly respected.—74, Mr. W. Davies, son.—66, Mrs. M. Bowdler.—84, Mr. Grinsell.—Mr. E. Woosnam.—89, Mrs. Hutton.—50, Mr. Simpson, of Mardol.

At Ludlow, Mr. R. Wigley.

At Whitchurch, 83, Mr. E. Baker, late of Broughall.—79, Mrs. Price.
At Beachcote, Miss Townson.—At Edgmond, 87, Mrs. Hall, deservedly regretted.—At Wheathill, Elizabeth Cathe-

rine, wife of the Rev. John Churton.—At Hopesay, Mrs. Beddoes, widow of Richard B. esq. and mother of Dr. B.

Lately, at Bridgnorth, 69, W. Haslewood, esq. most deservedly and sincerely lamented by his friends, and particularly by the many poor widows, maidens, orphans, and others, who have long partaken of his bounty. From his maternal ancestors, he enjoyed considerable possessions in Bridgnorth, which he has devised to his trustees and executors, Edward Gatacre, esq. of Gatacre, and the Rev. Wm. Bates, rector of Barrow, to sell and divide the proceeds as he has directed, amongst his relations and friends, having died a bachelor. He was descended from paternal ancestors, who had resided upon their estate at Oldington in Wofield, in the county of Salop, in uninterrupted succession, from Thomas Haselwode, of that place, in the reign of Henry IV. who married Matilda, daughter of Richard Eudenas, son of Robert Eudenas, younger son of Richard lord of Eudenas in Worfield, down to Thomas Haslewood, who died at Oldington in 1659; whose second son Roger emanated to Bridgnorth, where the family have held the first offices of that corporation, with the highest respectability.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Henson, of London-road, near Worcester, to Miss Webb, of Stow-on-the-Wold.—Mr. Smith, of Worcester, to Miss M. Davies, of Newnham.—Mr. W. Tolly, of Northwick, to Miss Parsloe, of Ombersley.—Richard Badham, esq. to Mrs. Mee, both of Bromyard.—Mr. G. Morris, of Severn Stoke, to Miss M. A. White, of Broomhall.

Died.] At Worcester, Miss S. Hartin.
At St. John's, near Worcester, 83, Mrs. Filder, late of Upton-upon-Severn.

At Bromgrove, 91, Mr. J. Owen.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A numerous meeting of landlords and landholders of this county, at which Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, bart. presided, took place at Hereford, to consider of the propriety of requesting the high sheriff to call a county meeting, for the purpose of addressing both houses of parliament upon its agricultural distress, when a requisition was agreed to. It stated the meeting to be "For the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of representing to both houses of parliament the unparalleled and daily increasing distress of the agricultural interest of the county, and the several causes thereof, and petitioning them to adopt such measures as they in their wisdom may deem best calculated for its relief, and expressing to them apprehensions of the awful consequences of further delay in affording aid in difficulties so overwhelming." The sheriff refused to call the meeting.

Married.]

Married.] G. H. Wood, esq. to Miss Eleanor Link, of Hereford.—Mr. F. Hall, of the Harriotts, Great Malvern, to Miss S. Lilley, of Lillings.—William Unett, esq. of Ewethington, to Miss E. L. Kennedy, of Cultra, county of Down.

Died.] At Hereford, 72, Edwin S. Lechmere, esq. deservedly regretted.

At Ross, 77, Mary Truett, one of the Society of Friends.

At King's Pyon, 60, the Rev. W. Thomas.

GLouceSTER AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

At a late public meeting of the merchants and traders, held at Gloucester, the mayor in the chair, it was resolved to petition both houses of parliament, praying a repeal of the Insolvent Debtor's act, on the ground "that it has been productive of most injurious consequences to the public interests, by giving facility to the accomplishment of fraudulent designs, by its general tendency to demoralize the national character, and destroy the confidence indispensably required in the commercial affairs of the country."

A handsome building is now erecting at Bristol for a Philosophical and Literary Institution. A provisional committee has been appointed to draw up the plan for the future conduct of the establishment, and a prospect was given of the delivery of lectures in the theatre in the course of the winter.

An afflicting catastrophe lately happened in the neighbourhood of the Holmes' Lights, Bristol Channel: Capt. Gill, his wife, two sisters, with a servant boy, together with two boatmen, proceeding from Watchett to Cardiff, were, from the boat upsetting, unfortunately drowned.

Married.] Mr. J. Stock, of Glastonbury, to Miss A. Scott Veal, of Gloucester.—Mr. H. Jennings, of Gloucester, to Miss Stevens, of Tetbury.—Mr. W. Simms, of Gloucester, to Miss A. Painter, of Stafford.—Mr. H. Hathway, of Wick and Abson, to Miss E. Shortman, of St. Philip and Jacob, Bristol.—Mr. G. Pritchard, of Bristol, to Elizabeth, daughter of Captain G. Gillett, late of Bristol.—Mr. E. Phillips, of Berkeley-place, Clifton, to Miss R. Lewis, of Catherine, near Bath.—Mr. W. Potter, to Miss Brown, both of Barton-street, Tewkesbury.—Mr. J. Briggs, to Miss E. Dorvell, both of Brimscombe-port.—Joseph Bromedge, esq. of Stone, to Miss Garlick, of Frocester.—Mr. J. Hickman, of Weston-park, to Miss E. H. Keyte, of Warwick.

Died.] At Gloucester, in Eastgate-street, Mrs. Case, suddenly.—In Bolt-lane, Mrs. Ursell.—In Norfolk-buildings, Mr. J. H. Jones.

At Bristol, on Queen's parade, 65, George Ebbery Thomas, esq.—Mr. C. Latcham, sen.—In Park-street, Joseph Bonbons, esq.—In the Horse-fair, 70, Mr. P. Pimm.—60, Mrs. W. Pool.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Evans, widow of William E. esq. of Barton-court, Herefordshire.—25, Mrs. M. A. Goodwin.—Mrs. E. Drayton, highly esteemed and regretted.

At Hope Mansel, 90, Mrs. Taylor, late of Culver-house.—At Thornbury, 95, Mrs. Robinson, widow of Colonel Beverley R.—At Hurdecote-green, 82, Mr. P. Herbert.—At Marshfield, 24, Mr. J. Jenkins.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes, for the year ensuing, viz.—For Latin verses: *Ars Geologica*.—For an English Essay: *On Public Spirit amongst the Ancients*.—For a Latin Essay: *Conditio Severorum apud Antiquos*.—The first is intended for those gentlemen of the University who have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation; and the other two for such as have exceeded four, and not completed seven years.—Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize: For the best composition in English verse, not containing either more or fewer than fifty lines, by an under-graduate who has not exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation.

Married.] Mr. R. L. Jones, to Miss F. Rose, of Queen-street, both of Oxford.—Mr. James Long, to Miss M. Smith, both of Witney.—At Coombe, Mr. W. Loit, to Miss A. Talbot, of High-lodge, Blenheim-park.—Mr. T. H. Robart, to Miss S. Barker, of Cuddesden.

Died.] At Oxford, in Broad-street, 25, Miss M. Collingwood.—57, Mr. L. Prickett.—In St. Aldate's, 59, Mr. S. Davis.—70, Mr. R. Rusher.

At Henley-on-Thames, 72, Mrs. D. Hickman.—Mrs. Waite.

At Burford, Mr. J. Newman.—At Bampton, 72, Mr. J. Banting.—At Great Milton, 72, Mr. J. Billing.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt on the 24th Nov. at Hillesden, Bucks. It was preceded by a loud rumbling noise and commotion of the earth, which shook several of the houses so violently that the inmates, who had retired to rest, were awoken, and the children screamed from terror. The church only suffered: part of its battlements were shaken down, as well as other damage done.

Married.] Mr. J. W. Bevil, of Reading, to Mrs. Jessop, of the Corn-market, Oxford.—Mr. J. Weedon, of Castle-street, Reading, to Miss S. Keep, of Theale.—George Simson, jun. esq. of Selwood-park, Berks, to Miss M. A. Sutherland, of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, London.

Died.] At Buckingham, 27, Mr. W. Willsher.

At Aylesbury, 74, Mr. Barker, greatly respected.—55, Miss Tanner.

At Windsor, Mr. T. Fennell.—Anne, wife of Capt. Cowell, of the 25th regt. of foot.—18, Miss E. Hughes.

At Worminghall, Mrs. Lewin, late of Beckley Park.—At Amersham, 29, Miss E. Roberts.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

The earl of Bridgewater is now employing, from patriotic motives, (to his credit, we report it,) no less than 900 men, women, and children, on his estates in Hertfordshire.

Married.] The Rev. G. Browne, of St. Alban's, to Miss C. Radchell, of Hull.—John Clowens, esq. of Welches, to Miss A. Liensby, of Long Leachenham.—J. C. Browne, esq. of Amphill, to Miss Isabella Mello, of London.

Died.] At Woburn, 76, Mr. T. Goodman.

At Watford, 69, Stephen Ardeson, esq.—At Flothall, 59, Mr. T. Rodd.—At Leighton Buzzard, Mrs. Olive.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The Peterborough coach, lately going down Baldock-hill, unfortunately upset; the guard was killed on the spot, and the coachman much hurt.

Married.] William Baker, esq. M.D. of Northampton, to Miss Bernard, of Southampton.

Died.] At Northampton, 29, Mr. T. Birdsall.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Rawlings.—81, Mrs. Douglas, widow of D. Douglas, esq. of Folkingham.

At Oundle, 78, Mrs. Sugar.

At Courteen-hall-rectory, 18, Jane Helena, daughter of the Rev. R. W. Wake.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Mr. Bankes has recently been elected representative in parliament of the university of Cambridge, in the room of the late Mr. Smyth. The numbers stood as follows:

For Mr. Bankes	420
Lord Hervey	260
Mr. Scarlett	218

A meeting was lately held of the freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Cambridge and Isle of Ely, for the purpose of forming an open and permanent committee, "to promote a thorough, yet constitutional reform, in the representation of the people in parliament." A committee of freeholders and inhabitants was accordingly formed; and it assembled at Cambridge to the number of seventy-seven, on the 15th ult. at which time the following were the unanimous resolutions:—

"That it is extremely desirable that there should be a general and simultaneous declaration of the sentiments of the friends of reform, previous to the opening of the next session of parliament; and that all the counties in England be, and are hereby, invited to adopt the plan pursued by the counties of York and Cambridge; of immediately appointing a committee of the freeholders and inhabitants for that purpose.—"That public meetings of all the counties should, if possible, be held in

January next, in order to present a constitutional, yet determined and united, appeal, from the population of England, to the parliament, early in the session, for an immediate and thorough reform in the representation of the people, which, in the opinion of the committee, can alone afford the smallest hope to this unhappy nation of present relief, or future protection from the most intolerable taxation and unparalleled distress."

Married.] The Rev. R. Cobbold, of Caius College, Cambridge, to Miss M. A. Waller, of Hillesley Grove.—C. Boulton, esq. of Whittlesea, to Miss A. Helton, of Jamaica.—The Rev. Emerson Chapman, B.A. vicar of Edenham and Swinestead, to Miss E. Martin, of Godmanchester.

Died.] At Cambridge, 79, Mrs. Bridget Wardleworth, widow of the Rev. James W.—31, Mr. C. Baxter.—In Bridge-street, 53, Mrs. L. Styles, regretted.

At Newmarket, 75, Mrs. M. Holmes.

At Chatteris, 23, Miss L. Poole, late of Wicham.—22, Mrs. M. Lamb, deservedly lamented.

At Haddenham, 46, Mrs. M. Waller, deservedly regretted.—At Fen Ditton, Mr. R. Adams.

At St. Ives, Hunts, 73, Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, carrier. His death is sincerely regretted by his family and friends, for he was ever a kind, provident, and affectionate father, a peaceable, friendly, and accommodating neighbour, a cheerful companion, and a most confidential friend.

NORFOLK.

A requisition to the high sheriff, for a meeting of this county, has lately been signed by a very large number of most respectable owners and occupiers of land, chiefly the latter. The intention of the committee appointed to form the arrangements of the meeting, are to confine the resolutions to prayer for relief from those taxes which bear most severely upon agriculture, such as the malt tax, to advert to and support Mr. Brougham's Bill of last session, with reference to brewing, and which was withdrawn on the distinct understanding, that it was to be brought forward in the next, and to pray the consideration of the legislature towards some amelioration and abatement of the poor laws, and their disastrous effects.

Married.] Richard Shaw, esq. of St. Clement's, to Miss Ashby, of St. George's:—Mr. W. Young, of Bridge-street, to Miss M. Frowse, of St. Stephen's: all of Norwich.—Mr. T. White, of Norwich, to Miss S. Long, of Mulbarton-hall.—Mr. B. Athow, to Miss M. A. Scragg, both of Lynn.—Mr. Green, of Wroxham, to Miss S. Spurgeon, of Mulbarton.—Mr. W. Norton, of Melton, to Miss J. Spelman, of Yarmouth.—The Rev. S. C. Smith, rector of Denver, to Miss Lucy Maria Collyer, of Gunthorpe-hall.

Died.]

Died.] At Norwich, 63, Mary, wife of Capt. Hays, deservedly lamented.—In St. Lawrence, 48, Mrs. T. Knight, regretted.—In St. Stephen's, Mr. Williams.—In the Castle Ditch, 56, Mr. Royal.

At Yarmouth, 24, Miss E. Crowther.—72, Mrs. A. Martin.—61, Mrs. S. Webster.—35, Mr. J. Townsend.—42, Mrs. M. Farman.

At Lynn, 71, Mrs. Lindsay.—Mrs. Winder, of South Lynn.—64, Mr. Money.—Capt. Flegg.

At Thetford, 25, Mrs. E. Gates, esteemed and regretted.—Mr. W. Burrell.

At East Dereham, Mrs. M. Cooper.—83, Mrs. E. Blomfield.—At Arminghall, 23, Miss S. Waters.—At Hales-hall, 53, Mrs. George, deservedly lamented.—At Cotton, Mary, widow of Jeremiah Ives Harvey, esq.—At Soham, Mrs. S. A. Hardy.

SUFFOLK.

A numerous meeting of land-owners and occupiers was lately held at Ipswich, when the following excellent petition to both houses of parliament was unanimously agreed to:—"That from the year 1814 to the present time, indeed ever since the communication with the continent has been open, the agriculture of the United Kingdom has been declining. That its increased and increasing depression, during the last three years, has produced many hundred petitions, in the last three sessions, to both Houses of Parliament, from a very large portion of the occupiers of the soil, for adequate protecting duties on all the productions of our soil, as the only remedy for such depression, by diminishing the import and restraining the consumption of our population to the productions of our own soil.—"That in the last sessions of parliament, this honourable House did not only recognize, but adopt the principle of protecting duties on the import of grain, but on so inadequate a scale, as to restore neither validity to agricultural produce, nor confidence to the cultivator; and the consequence has been, that the depreciation, gravitating under its own pressure, has since increased to such an alarming degree as to threaten the subversion, if not the utter ruin, of our agriculture.—"That as every tax, whether of excise, customs, assessed taxes, poor rates, or stamp duties, and parochial charges payable in this country, is an ingredient in the cost of production, and of an occupation and residence in it, the cultivators of the soil experience a most unequal pressure of all these burthens, and must continue to do so, as long as they shall be compelled to sell their productions in their own markets, at an unequal competition with the productions of other countries not subject to such taxes, or to any countervailing duties in lieu thereof.—"Wherefore the petitioners most humbly pray, as the taxation of the

country cannot be reduced to the standard of 1793, consistently with national solvency, although the prices of their productions are reduced to the standard of that year, by means of foreign import, duty free, or at inadequate duties, that all the productions of the soil of the United Kingdom may be protected from the unequal competition, by such adequate duties on the import of all the productions of our soil, as shall protect and secure to your petitioners such prices for their productions in their own markets, as the existing internal taxation has created, without which the cultivators of the soil must not only labour in vain, but generally be ruined and undone; and the cultivation of the United Kingdom be superseded, in as much as present prices, with present incumbrances, leave neither rent to the owner, nor profit to the occupier."

Married.] Mr. J. Maulden, to Miss A. Christie; Mr. I. Brown, to Miss M. Riches; Mr. J. B. Danneley, to Miss G. Louth: all of Ipswich.—Henry Robert Gooch, esq. to Miss Wayth, both of Southwold.—Mr. J. Wells, jun. of Needham, to Miss F. Barker, of Monk Soham-place.—Mr. F. Cracknell, to Miss Muskett, both of Fressingfield.—Mr. J. Baldry, to Miss M. Elvin, of Stradbrook.—Mr. R. Wiseman, of Rickinghall, to S. Pymmer, of West Harling.

Died.] At Bury, 72, Mr. Sibsey.—Mr. Petit.—Mrs. King.—Mrs. Beeton.

At Ipswich, 46, Mr. W. Manning.—Mr. H. Howdell.—58, Mrs. Stow.—Mr. W. Oliver.—75, Mrs. Denham.

At Saxmundham, 80, Mr. J. Knight.—28, Mrs. Haxell.

At Framlingham, 39, Mrs. Benington.

At Thiberton, Mary Todd, one of the Society of Friends, much respected.—At Hintlesham, Mrs. Morgan, respected.—At Wrentham, Mrs. E. Primrose.—At Levington, 64, Mrs. R. Cook.—At East Bergholt, Mr. B. Barnard.

At Winesham, aged 84, the Rev. John King, rector. Mr. King was born at Richmond, in Yorkshire, on the 28th of April, 1738, and received the rudiments of his education at the Free Grammar School in that town, under the tuition of that classical scholar and liberal divine, the Rev. Anthony Temple, A.M. vicar of Easby. From Richmond he removed to Cambridge; and, on the recommendation of the Rev. Francis Blackburne, A.M. archdeacon of Cleveland, an intimate friend of Dr. Law, then Master of St. Peter's College, and afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, he was entered of that Society. Here he proceeded to the degree of A.B. in 1760; and, from the honour which he obtained on that occasion (being the seventh Wrangler on the Tripas,) he was elected Fellow. He soon, however, relinquished residence in college, having

been appointed in that year (on the recommendation of his tutor, the Rev. Daniel Longmire, A.M.) Under Master of the Free Grammar School of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, then governed by that eminent scholar and able instructor, the Rev. Hugh Moises, A.M. In this situation he continued seven years; and during that period had the pleasure of seeing the school raised so high in reputation, and the number of scholars so considerably increased, as to require the appointment of a third master. The present Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Eldon, and his learned brother, Lord Stowell, both received their education here while Mr. King was the Under Master. In 1763 he proceeded to the degree of A.M. In 1767 he removed from Newcastle to Ipswich, having been appointed Master of the Free Grammar School in that town, on the recommendation of his old friend and preceptor Mr. Temple, to whom the school committee had written, through the Rev. Andrew Layton, A.M. rector of St. Matthew, (whose sister Mr. Temple had married) to point out a person qualified to fill that situation. In the same year he was chosen by the corporation the town preacher; and, notwithstanding the changes in the political interests of the borough, he retained this situation for a period of twenty-three years. In 1776 he was presented by his College to the Rectory of Wivesham, near Ipswich. In 1798, in consequence of some dangerous attacks of illness, and an infirm state of health, he resigned the mastership of the school, which, by his talents and application, he had raised so high in the public estimation, as to have had upwards of seventy boarders at one time in his house; and retired to a residence on his rectory, where he closed his earthly career, after having filled, throughout a long life, a public situation, with the highest credit to himself and the greatest advantage to others. Mr. King was the author of the following works, viz. "Sententiæ ex diversis auctoribus excerptæ, et primis Linguae Latinæ Tyronibus accommodatæ, operâ Johannis King, A. B. apud Novocastrenses Sub-præceptoris," Newcastle, 1761; "A Sermon, preached at Wivesham, November 29, 1798, being the day appointed for a General Thanksgiving on account of our late Naval Victories," Ipswich, small 4to. And "A Sermon on the Catholic Claims, with notes and a postscript," Ipswich 1813, small 4to. There is an engraved portrait of Mr. King (a private plate), by Bond, from a miniature by Duntlorne.

ESSEX.

In this and the other home counties, the experiment has been made of a third gaol delivery—a measure as humane as necessary, under our present increased population, and that social distress which engenders so many infractions of law. At the

first of these Assizes there were 92 prisoners for trial:—for felony, 56; burglary, 16; highway robbery, 4; misdemeanour, 3; poaching, 2; breaking prison, 2; arson, 1; rape, 1; assaulting a constable, 1; obtaining money under false pretences, 1; cutting and maiming, 2; horse-stealing, 1.

Married.] Mr. C. E. Stewart, of Colchester, to Miss Siden, of Sudbury.—Mr. J. Lee, of Hawstead, to Miss E. Chipperfield, of Chelmsford.—Mr. C. Crooks to Miss S. P. Maryon, both of Moulsham.—Mr. Wheble, of Waltham Abbey, to Miss K. King, of Ovington.—The Rev. R. P. Whish, M.A. vicar of Broxton, to Miss S. C. Streatfield.—Mr. J. Clarke, to Miss S. A. Woolnough, both of Dover-court.—

Died.] At Harwich, 67, Mrs. Dunnage.—Miss M. Constable.

At Colchester, 22, Eleanor Maria, wife of Samuel Green Cook, esq. of St. John's Abbey.

At Chelmsford, 87, Mrs. M. Hungate.

At Romford, 9, Miss Wayland.

At Earl's Colne, Mr. Burch, suddenly.

—At Great Bentley Tyer, Mr. J. Firman.

—At Wicks, Mary, wife of John Macerell Constable, esq.—At Bradwell Mill, 69, Mr. W. Wade.

KENT.

Married.] Mr. R. Clarke, to Mrs. Cock, both of Canterbury.—Mr. Allen, to Miss Dale, both of Dover.—Mr. J. Pepper, jun. of Dover, to Miss R. Pileher, of Ashford.—Mr. J. Hobday, to Miss J. Butcher: Mr. H. Stace, to Miss J. Golden; all of Folkestone.—Mr. B. Collens, to Miss S. Hunt; Mr. J. M'Farland, to Miss M. Pental: all of Chatham.—Mr. J. Tassell, of Broad court, to Miss M. A. Frances, of Deal.—Mr. J. Sanders, to Miss S. Sparks, both of Boxley.—Mr. G. Bayley, to Miss C. Attila, both of Ashford.

Died.] At Canterbury, 78, Mrs. S. Hamblin, of Wincheap.—In St. Peter's street, Mrs. Covington, of Bedford.

At Dover, Mrs. M. Smith.—Mr. J. Bell.—Mr. G. Stockewell, regretted.—62, Mr. J. Linory.

At Chatham, 24, Miss J. L. Burdett.—28, Mrs. Scrimes.—40, Mr. J. Burton.—19, Miss C. Magnus.—82, Mr. T. Carden.—At Rochester, 76, Mr. R. Burnet.

At Margate, 83, George Slater, esq. M.D. deservedly regretted for his professional and other excellence.

At Newington, 46, Mrs. Ruck.—At Sittingbourne, 82, Mrs. Beckett, much respected.—At Ashford, at an advanced age, Mr. T. Cooley.—70, Mr. Brooke,

SUSSEX.

A luminous appearance was observed in the heavens on the night of 22d November, at the distance of about a degree and a half from *Cur Caroli*, which much resembled a small comet: it was viewed distinctly for ten minutes from the hills in the neighbourhood of East Grinstead, but a veil of wane

wane cloud overspreading that part of the sky, it became no longer visible.

Married.] Mr. G. Neal, of Summers Town, to Miss A. Farr, of St. Martin's-square, Chichester.—The Rev. James Edwards, of Petworth, to Miss M. Wood, of Charles-street, Brighton.—Mr. H. Mills, of Heyshott, to Miss M. Maxwell, of Harting.

Died.] At Chichester, in West-street, 60, Mrs. S. Hopkins.—In North-street, 13, Miss Mary Harriett Dixon.

At Brighton, in High-street, 21, Miss J. Foard.—In Brighton-place, Mr. T. Farehead.—In Russell-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Thompson.—In Artillery-place, Mrs. James.

At Cocking, 99, the Rev. Melmoth Skynner, vicar.

HAMPSHIRE.

It is intended to establish a steam-vessel from Portsmouth to Bilboa, to keep up a weekly communication with Madrid.

An Agricultural Society was lately formed at Petersfield, to correspond with other societies, and combine their efforts for obtaining relief from the present distress.

The Rev. W. J. G. Phillips, vicar of Eling, has lately commenced cultivating a piece of waste land in a different manner than usual, for the express purpose of employing the parish labourers.

Married.] Mr. C. Wooldridge, jun. of Winchester, to Miss A. E. F. Hannington, of Twyford.—Mr. A. Holdaway, of Winchester, to Miss Howe, of Ailesford.—Julian Slight, esq. of Portsmouth, to Miss E. A. Woolgar, of Lewes.—Lieut. H. May, of Newport, to Miss Butler, of the Brick Kiln.—Mr. Thorpe, of Froxfield, to Miss M. Pyle, of Westmeon.—Mr. C. Hellis, of Odeham, to Miss S. Mersham, of Longharm.

Died.] At Southampton, 83, Mr. R. Chaplin.—21, Miss K. Burrige.—59, Mrs. M. Yates.—Mr. T. Dexter, of Millbrook.—39, Mr. J. Davids.—37, Mrs. A. Pocock.

At Winchester, in St. Peter-street, Mrs. Strong.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Harrison Deacon, jun. At Portsea, Mr. G. King.—56, Mr. W. Collins.—Miss S. Bettsworth, deservedly regretted.

At Lymington, 78, Mrs. E. Dove.—Miss Emily Bevis.

At Branbridge-house, Walter Smythe, esq.—At Romsey, Mr. J. Hillyer, much respected.—23, Mrs. Ward.—Mr. Chalk.—Mr. Newman.—At Newport, 75, Mrs. Knott.—At Yately, 66, Robert Budden, esq., a magistrate of the county.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. G. Parsons, to Miss A. Williams, of the Close.—Mr. P. Butcher, to Miss C. Bennett: Mr. R. Roberts, to Miss J. Blake: Mr. S. Parfitt, to Miss E.

Deacon: all of Trowbridge.—At Bretford, the Rev. G. Parker Cleather, to Miss F. Lee, of Ottery St. Mary.

Died.] At Devizes, Mrs. Hillman.

At Bradford, 79, Mrs. Saunders, late of Frome.

At Potterne, 58, Mrs. Palmer, regretted.—At Sutton Mandeville, Miss M. Hibberd.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A numerous meeting was lately held at Chard, for considering the best methods for carrying into effect the long-contemplated plan of forming a junction between the English and British channels. The junction was agreed upon: merchants will thus save the risk and expense of sending goods from all places on the Severn round the Land's End.

Married.] H. Selwood, esq. to Miss E. Parsons, of George's-place; Mr. G. Pelling, of Horse-street, to Miss J. Bartlett, of Kingsmead-terrace: all of Bath.—Mr. Ferris, of Westgate-place, to Miss Tutton, of Coxley.—H. G. Kersteman, esq. of the Artillery, to Mrs. Catherine Williams, late of Shepton Mallet.—At Castle Cary, Mr. J. Burge, to Miss E. A. Oram.

Died.] At Bath, in Queen-square, 75, Anne Henrietta, widow of Charles Penruddock, esq. late M.P. for Wilts.—In Prince's buildings, J. Barkley, esq.—In Marlborough-street, Mrs. M. Barnes.

At Taunton, Mr. J. Ludlow, of London. At Charlton-house, 57, Mr. T. Ponting.

At Old Sodbury, Mrs. E. Limbrick.—At Wookey Hole, Mr. Snelgrove.—At Widcombe, Mr. M. Dyer.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] R. Woodman, esq. to Miss Charlotte Oakley, both of Weymouth.—Mr. Godwin, of Penperne, to Miss E. Hill, of Tarrant Hinton.—Charles Hennin, esq. of Froome-house, to Miss Charlotte Way, of Bridport.

Died.] At Weymouth, Miss Louisa McDonald.

At Poole, John Waldron, esq.—72, Mrs. Wickens.

At Sydling, Anne Maria, wife of the Rev. G. Feaver, vicar.

At Fishhead, Magdalen, Miss Emily Baker.

DEVONSHIRE.

A meeting of freeholders of Devon was lately held at Exeter, Viscount Ebrington in the chair: when it was resolved to present a requisition to the High Sheriff for a county meeting, to petition the legislature for a reform in Parliament.

The poor-rates of this county have lately considerably increased, from the growing depression of the agriculturists.

Married.] Mr. Tremayne, of Catherine-street, to Mrs. Pearce, of Fore-street; Mr. G. Mogg, to Miss E. Snell: all of Plymouth.—C. Small, esq. of Bideford, to Miss Grossard, of Tawsteck.—Henry E. Boyce

Boyce, esq. of Bideford, to Miss Sloly, of Torrington.—Mr. W. Aggott, of Southmolton, to Miss Agnes Millford, of Truro.—Mr. H. Hawker, of Lymstone, to Miss A. Shipston, late of Exmouth.

Died.] At Exeter, 78, Mrs. A. Hicks.—At an advanced age, Elizabeth, widow of J. Dands, esq. of Birmingham.

At Plymouth, in Morice-town, 74, Mr. J. Whitford.—In Marlborough-row, 39, Mr. W. Ayres.—In Richmond-row, 40, Mr. J. Reed.—Lieut. Silver, R.N.

At Totnes, Joan Foster Barham, esq. late of Exeter, eminent for his literary knowledge and moral qualities.

At Teignmouth, W. Dyer, M.D. deservedly regretted.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. J. Penrose, to Miss Stokes, both of Truro.—The Rev. T. Scott Smyth, of St. Austle, to Georgiana Theophila, daughter of the late Sir T. J. Metcalfe, bart.—At Maker, Mr. J. Martin, of East Looe, to Miss C. Harvey.—Mr. Reed, of Lostwithrel, to Miss Belman, of Liskeard.

Died.] At Penzance, 63, Mrs. Lloyd.

At Truro, Thomas John, esq. a partner in the Miners' Bank, deservedly esteemed and regretted.

At Trewenter, 85, William Hocken, esq.—At Trelawney, in Pelynt, Lady Trelawney, wife of Sir Harry T. bart.

WALES.

Married.] Mr. J. Davies, of Cardigan, to Letitia, daughter of the late Richard Jones, esq. of Pantyrin.—Mr. J. Davies, to Miss Thomas; Mr. Thomas Thomas, to Miss J. Gridale: all of Carmarthen.—Mr. M. William, of Newcastle, Bridgend, to Miss C. Whitesmith, of Hackney.

Died.] At Swansea, 55, Mrs. M. Richards, deservedly regretted.—Miss M. David.—On the Strand, Mr. J. Evans.—50, Mr. W. Bowers.

At Carmarthen, 91, Mrs. Horton, widow of Vaughan H. esq. chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the county, deservedly regretted.

At Brecon, Robert Cooke, esq. barrack-master, generally respected.—Mr. J. West.

At Cadoxton, near Neath, 72, Mr. T. Johnson, much respected.—At Eastwood, Pembrokeshire, Sir H. Mannix, bart. of Richmond, Cork.

SCOTLAND.

A cause, James Gibson, esq. v. Duncan

Stevenson, printer of the late newspaper called "the Beacon," for libel, was lately tried at Edinburgh: damages to the amount of 500*l.* were given to the plaintiff. This trial created considerable interest.

Married.] W. D. Blair, esq. of Glasgow, to Miss Bruce, of Upper Gower-street, Bedford-square, London.—Major P. Dunbar, to Jessie, daughter of the Rev. W. Leslie, of Balmagaith.

Died.] At Dundee, 71, Dr. Andrew Ross, M.D.

At Abbotshall, Fifeshire, J. Whytt, esq.

IRELAND.

Considerable disturbance was created lately at the principal theatre in Dublin, by some furious zealots of the Orange party, who intended to insult the Viceroy, the Marquis Wellesley, for his recent prevention of the dressing of the statue in commemoration of "the Glorious Memory." His attendance at the theatre was selected for the expression of their resentment. An obscure miscreant in the gallery threw a glass bottle at him, which narrowly missed him. The soldiery were compelled to act to restore order.

Married.] At Dublin, James Hunter, esq. to Miss Allen, of Dunover-house, county of Down.—John Harrison, esq. to Miss C. Thompson, both of Belfast.—Wm. Dawson, esq. of Dungannon, to Miss Carrick, of Richmount, county of Armagh.—Mr. Stewart Turner, of Lisburn, to Miss M. Russel, of Ballinderry.

Died.] At Dublin, in Fitzgibbon-street, the Hon. and Rev. Lorenzo Hely Hutchinson, brother to Lord Donoughmore.

At Belfast, 46, Mr. S. Scott.—Mr. Magill.—In Major's-field, 42, Mrs. Rea.—48, Miss Moore, highly and deservedly esteemed.

INCIDENTS ABROAD.

A junk of 8 or 900 tons burthen, from Amoy, in China, with 1600 passengers, from the age of seventy to six, was unfortunately wrecked on the 4th of February, on Gaspar island, and of the whole only 190 persons were saved. These were taken up by the British ship India, Capt. Pearl, from the rocks, island, and pieces of the wreck.

DEATHS ABROAD.

In the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, after a short illness, 24, Miss Mary Jennings, the eldest and accomplished daughter of Joseph Jennings, esq. late of Williton, Somerset.

The Observations on M. DAVID's fine Picture on the Coronation of Napoleon, now exhibiting in Pall Mall East, came to hand too late to appear in a place worthy of the subject. In every respect it claims our earliest attention.

The Anecdotes and Fan of Osborne, and the Selections from the forty-one volumes in the Museum, will be highly acceptable.—DR. STOKES in our next.

The SUPPLEMENT will be delivered with the next Number; which will contain an a curate view of the Interior of the French Chamber of Deputies.

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER
TO THE FIFTY-FOURTH VOLUME OF THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 377.]

JANUARY 31, 1823.

[Price 2s.

Selections from the Chief Publications of the Half-Year.

AN
HISTORICAL REVIEW
OF THE
SPANISH REVOLUTION;
Including some Account of
RELIGION, MANNERS, AND LITERATURE
IN SPAIN.

ILLUSTRATED WITH A MAP.

BY EDWARD BLAQUIERE, ESQ.

Author of "Letters from the Mediterranean," &c.

[Of this honest and able book we have already expressed our opinion in the Critical Proemium, and we now propose to justify that opinion by some extracts, which we are persuaded will highly interest our readers. The subject of Spain too increases every day in interest, and every enslaved thinker in Europe looks to the energies of the brave Spanish people, as the means by which public liberty may be extended and fixed among all civilized nations. If the Spaniards do their duty, do not abuse their new-born liberties, and are not betrayed, Europe may still be free. Mr. Blaquiere has afforded us the means of anticipating the probable results, and the glorious events of the 7th of last July have increased the hopes of mankind. Our quotations have been liberal, but they include not a tythe of the interest contained in the volume.]

POPULAR FEELING.

WHILE passing over the fine Moorish bridge on the Ebro, which leads into Tudela, an immense crowd was seen moving slowly under a range of trees that shade the public walk: approaching nearer, I observed a long procession, composed of monks of several orders, bearing the host, numerous banners, and other religious symbols. These were preceded by a train of some hundred females, dressed in white and veiled: a regiment of infantry marched in the rear. The whole assembly had just consecrated the *lapida*, or constitutional stone, in the great square, and was then

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taking a circuitous route to the cathedral, there to complete the work by singing *Te Deum*. Alighting, with my travelling companion, a native of the city, we joined the procession, and witnessed the remainder of the ceremony.

When high-mass had been concluded, and the multitude reached the space before the edifice, a general *viva* rent the air; this was followed by some bands striking up national airs, and parading the streets in different directions: these were succeeded by private parties, who went about the town, serenading with vocal and instrumental music; the evening terminated in a general illumination.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the population of Zaragoza have exulted, with more than ordinary enthusiasm, in the restoration of liberty: I had, during my short stay, abundant occasions to observe this; for, whether I attended the religious ceremonies at the magnificent temples of El Pilar and La Seo, entered the theatre, or frequented the superb public walks, there was always some object or occurrence to remind me of the recent change. In the cathedral, a priest was appointed to explain the articles of the new political code; nearly all the pieces selected for representation on the stage, were either composed to celebrate, or had an immediate analogy to the new order of things; and almost every corner presented a placard, on which *Vive la Constitucion!* was inscribed.

EFFECTS OF BAD GOVERNMENT.

To form some notion of what bad government and defective laws have done for Spain, it is merely necessary for a traveller to survey the country between Zaragoza and Madrid, a distance of one hundred and eighty miles. Although the rude and strongly built vehicles of the country contrive to effect this toilsome journey, there is no regular road, until you arrive within about forty miles of the capital; in other respects, millions of acres uncultivated and unenclosed, of a soil naturally fertile; a most scanty population,

pulation, and every mark of abject poverty amongst the people, completely embittered my reflections, and destroyed the pleasure I could otherwise have experienced, in traversing the extensive plains and romantic hills of Arragon and Castile.

PUBLIC FEELING AT MADRID.

Although Madrid has always been regarded as one of the duller capitals in Europe, the people appear to have enjoyed a continued festival during the last month. When the hours of recreation arrive, the Prado, Puerta del Sol, and the numerous streets which branch off from it in every direction, are immediately filled with people of all ranks, ages, and sexes; the usual round of serenades and other musical parties enliven the scene at night, while some popular play or patriotic chief attracts crowded audiences to the theatres. Many hundreds, and these of a respectable class, attend at the societies of the Cruz de Malta and Fontana de Oro, where some of the most eloquent men in Spain emulate each other in impressing the value of rational liberty, and the importance of constitutional government, on the minds of their countrymen. Here, it is but a common act of justice to add, that of all those whom I have heard speak in the above assemblages of the people, whether priests or lawyers, soldiers or citizens, not one amongst them has ever advocated any doctrine that is not recognized and sanctioned by the new political code. As the most perfect tranquillity has reigned here since my arrival, I have not failed to mix, as much as possible, with the joyous multitude; and, though a mere spectator, it is impossible not to participate in pleasure which has had its origin in a source so pure and sacred.

FERDINAND'S OATH TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The morning of the 9th was cloudless and suited to the occasion; it was ushered in by the ringing of bells, and, at four o'clock, all the churches in Madrid were filled. The streets, through which the procession was to pass, were swept and watered; flags, tapestries, and silk draperies, fringed with gold or silver trimmings, ornamented the houses on each side; the street leading to the Cortes was strewn with branches of olive, myrtle, and flowers of various hues; the whole population of Madrid, and not less than twenty thousand visitors, who came from the provinces to witness the scene, were in full activity by six o'clock, when the space before the Hall of Cortes

became crowded to excess. Before the doors leading to the galleries appropriated to the public, were seen hundreds of well-dressed individuals, and amongst them many officers of rank, who had taken their station there long before day-light. When I reached the spot they were all seated, and exchanging those repartees usual on such occasions. As the crowd increased, they found it necessary to rise; what with the effects of an ardent sun, and the close contact of so many people, several were obliged to withdraw, and give place to their neighbours, who were less susceptible of this suffocating position. It was thus that I contrived to form a part of the impenetrable mass, and I had the additional good fortune of being literally carried up the first flight of steps without making a single exertion of my own. It is needless to say, that the two galleries, though capable of containing fifteen hundred persons, were filled, to overflowing, in a few seconds. As the doors were opened at eight o'clock, I had an opportunity of surveying the interior arrangements of the hall, before any of the deputies arrived.

The Hall of Cortes is of an oval form, and decorated with a degree of elegant simplicity, which I was, by no means, prepared to see. As if every thing connected with the present state of Spain was destined to form a striking contrast with its former condition, this edifice was once a church, but fitted up for the Cortes, on their removal from Cadiz to the capital in 1814; it is within a few hundred yards of the Royal Palace, and though an irregular structure, seems peculiarly well adapted for the reception of a popular assembly.

The front is surmounted by a cross, at the base of which there is a group, composed of three figures; Hope supported by the symbol of Christianity points to Spain, also represented under a female form, at whose feet is seen a torch, the emblem of paternal affection; underneath is a lion grappling a globe, on which both hemispheres are traced; and about the centre of the façade there is a large marble slab, with the following inscription, in gilt letters:—**THE POWER OF ENACTING LAWS IS VESTED IN THE CORTES WITH THE KING.** A niche on each side contains statues of Patriotism and Liberty.

The hall is one hundred and fifty feet long, by sixty in breadth. On entering the great door there is a platform extending twenty feet, and of a rectangular shape; here a barrier is formed by two bronze

bronze lions couched on pedestals, and holding a massive gilded bar in their mouths, to be drawn aside only when the Sovereign appears; the deputies enter by four small doors placed on the sides. On a second platform at the upper extremity, more elevated than the first, a richly embroidered crimson velvet drape, lined with ermine, and sustained by Cariatides, overhangs a throne or chair of state; opposite to this, and directly over the entrance, is the following inscription:—**THE NATION IS ESSENTIALLY SOVEREIGN; CONSEQUENTLY IT POSSESSES THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT OF MAKING THE FUNDAMENTAL LAWS.** A treble range of benches, covered with red damask, accommodate the members; there is a table and chairs for the president and secretaries below the throne. Two rostrums, in the centre and nearly level with the floor, serve for those who address the chair. Besides the statues of Wisdom and Genius, which occupy niches to the right and left of the throne, there are several square slabs containing bas-reliefs, on which some memorable events, connected with the late war, are sculptured. Others bear the names of Daoiz, Alvarez, and Valerde, celebrated martyrs to the cause of Spanish freedom; these are in letters of gold.* Four recesses, at equal distances, command a full view of the hall and galleries; three are appropriated to the reception of the royal family, foreign ambassadors, grandees, and other distinguished visitors; the last is exclusively opened for the reporters to the public press. Four niches on each side are occupied by statues, representing the cardinal virtues. Six chandeliers, of cut glass, are suspended from the ceiling; and the hall is well lighted, from semi-circular windows above the frieze by which it is surrounded. The galleries are spacious and convenient; beadles are in attendance to preserve decorum; and no money is exacted for admission.

Struck by the superior execution of the statues, and other sculptured ornaments, no less than by the taste displayed in the minor arrangements of the building, I was most agreeably surprised to find, on inquiry, that none but native artists had been employed. These seemed to have vied with each other in rendering the hall worthy of the object for

which it is designed; and, from subsequent information, I am led to believe that they were actuated more by a desire to shew what Spain could do in this way; than any view to pecuniary profit. They are entitled to great praise, for the manner in which the task has been performed, and it is gratifying to bestow it, when the object is so closely connected with the interests of humanity.

The arrival of the president, attended by most of the deputies, about half-past eight, having called my attention away from the embellishments of the hall, I prepared myself for the enjoyment of a sight still more interesting. His Majesty, preceded by the Queen and the other members of the Royal Family, in state carriages, left the palace a little before nine o'clock, amidst the firing of cannon, enthusiastic cries of the people, and to the sound of patriotic airs. The whole of the body guard, composed of noblemen or their sons, rode before, and a regiment of cavalry brought up the rear. When the arrival of the first carriage was announced, the deputation appointed to receive her Majesty went out and conducted her to the balcony. She was splendidly attired, and came in supported by the two princesses, the wives of Don Carlos and of Don Francisco de Paolo. Advancing to the front, they bowed to the deputies and those in the galleries, who received them with reiterated plaudits. A conviction on the part of the spectators, that those lovely women exulted in the emancipation of their adopted country, ensured a most cordial reception; nor, judging from their personal charms and the way in which they appeared to enjoy the scene, would it require any great effort of imagination to conceive, that the Graces had now descended to preside at the consecration of human liberty!

When the fresh salvos of artillery, and still louder shouts, announced the arrival of the King, another, and more numerous deputation went forth, and in about five minutes, Ferdinand, attended by the Infantes, his Ministers, and a long train of Grandees attached to the household, entered the hall; upon which the Deputies rose, and ranged themselves on each side: a dead silence followed the announcement of his Majesty's approach to the great door; but no sooner had he passed the gilded bar, than an hysterical burst of joy resounded through the hall, and applauses, mingled with benedictions on the head of the "Constitutional King," continued for a considerable

* The Cortes have since decreed that the names of Lacy, Porlier, Acevedo, and a few other patriots, shall be added, on similar lapidary memorials.

able time after he had reached the throne. He must, indeed, have been an insensible being, who could have witnessed such a scene unmoved: although incapable of describing them, I shall never forget my own feelings on this occasion, and if I had reason to think highly of the Spanish character before, such a display of virtuous enthusiasm was not likely to diminish my admiration.

Ferdinand was dressed in a blue coat, embroidered with gold, crimson velvet waistcoat and small clothes, white silk stockings, gold buckles in his shoes, and a cocked hat, which he carried in his hand: he wore a small sword, and was decorated with several orders. Previous to sitting down, his Majesty testified his satisfaction by frequent bows to the Deputies and spectators in the galleries. When he was seated, the auditory became silent in an instant, after which the ceremony proceeded.

When the King's brothers, Don Carlos and Francisco, the ministers, and other attendants took their places on each side the throne, the President and Secretaries advanced towards his Majesty: on approaching sufficiently near to administer the oath, they held a copy of the Constitution before him: placing one hand on the Holy Evangelists, presented by the President, and holding up the other, Ferdinand read the prescribed formula; upon which, a second manifestation of public feeling took place: when silence was restored, the President, who had resumed his place among the Deputies, addressed the throne, in a speech in which equal justice was done to the Monarch and his people. The answer, which followed, was read by Ferdinand himself, from a written paper, and delivered in a very clear and impressive tone.

As to the unrestrained joy of the Deputies, spectators, and multitude, convinced me that this was a day of general oblivion and amnesty, I also endeavoured to forget the melancholy transactions of the last six years. From the moment of the King's entrance, until he retired, the Queen kept her eyes rivetted on his person: she appeared, in fact, to feel that fortune could not confer a greater blessing, than in thus enabling her to be present, when her husband had so effectually recovered the lost affections of his people.

After the President's reply, in which he thanked his Majesty for the speech just delivered, had terminated, Ferdinand, accompanied by the Queen, en-

tered the same carriage, and were followed by the other members of the Family. It was with extreme difficulty the procession moved on, so great was the pressure of a crowd that filled the streets through which it had to pass, and the avenues leading to them.

In addition to the immense concourse that impeded their passage, the balconies and windows were filled by all the beauty of Madrid; innumerable banners waved from every side; garlands and flowers were thrown on the carriages as they passed, and nothing was heard but expressions of the most enthusiastic loyalty.

Several bands of music went before the procession, playing patriotic marches: the first carriage reached the palace at half-past one; soon after which, the populace retired, and festivity was suspended till the evening, when a general illumination took place; the theatres were also thrown open to the public, and the streets continued to be crowded till midnight.

NAPOLÉON'S INVASION.

It was a saying of the Emperor, in speaking of the Spanish people, that their descendants would one day raise altars to his name. Whatever objections may have been made to the particular mode in which Napoleon affected the regeneration of this country; it will doubtless be enough for posterity to know, that the honour belonged to him alone: the principle was unquestionably paramount to every other consideration, and if there ever existed a case in politics or morals wherein the end justified the means, that of rescuing a whole people from the lowest and most abject state of misery and degradation, is certainly not amongst the least exceptionable. A great change has even already taken place in the public opinion of Spain, with regard to Napoleon's enterprize, nor have I met with a single individual since my arrival, who thinks it ought to be estimated by the ordinary standard of political reasoning.

It is neither my intention to justify those errors of policy which Napoleon himself has had the rare magnanimity to acknowledge, or to anticipate the judgment of future generations. I am merely desirous of placing the question in a somewhat clearer point of view than it has been hitherto regarded. Such was the peculiar nature of the contest between England and France, that excesses were by no means confined to one side. If we thought the existence of Napoleon incompatible with our

own power, he may in his turn have considered us fit objects of extermination. It is not indeed improbable, that his plan for making a more effectual ally of Spain, may have been suggested by a few historical facts connected with our recent history.* If we believed Portugal to be no better than a colony of Great Britain, there was surely nothing so very extraordinary or criminal in his attempt to wrench it from our hands, or in his wishing to give France the benefit of a closer alliance with the Peninsula. I forbear entering into an examination of his position relative to the Bourbons, it is too obvious to require illustration. I lament in common with others, that instead of acting a secondary and protective part, by suffering the people to work out their own political salvation under his auspices, Napoleon should have so far mistaken the national character as to attack its most predominant dogmas, Catholicism and legitimacy, into which, according to the Abbé de Pradt and others, all the virtues and energies of the nation were reduced previous to the war of independence. These would, however, have been most probably insufficient to effect the work of regeneration. Happily for the people, the sacrifices they were called on to make, and the intellectual powers brought into play, led on to higher modes of thinking, while it exposed the deformity of the former system, and demonstrated the necessity of one more consonant with the principles of justice.

It has been maintained as an additional argument in favour of the Emperor and his brother's title to the throne, that so large a party, including many of the most virtuous and enlightened men in Spain, should have espoused their cause with a zeal, which could only spring from a conviction, that the former were conferring the greatest benefits on their country. As to the constitution of Bayonne, though certainly not so liberal as that of Cadiz, especially in whatever related to the kingly power and formation of Cortes, yet were most of its articles unexceptionable. The avowed ob-

ject of Napoleon, immediately after he became possessed of the renunciations made at Bayonne, was to convene the Cortes, which had, it is well known, been suspended by the kings of the Austrian dynasty, and completely set aside during that of the Bourbons. This admission of a national congress, elected by the people, presented a sure barrier against arbitrary power, affording security to property, from the mere fact of its possessing the exclusive privilege of voting the supplies and imposing taxes. Unlike the former system, the executive and legislative power were to be separated; the judges declared independent of the Crown, and such other measures adopted as were most likely to check the growth, or admit the possibility of public abuses.

To prove that these were not idle promises held out to seduce the credulous, it is sufficient to add that the abolition of the holy office; appropriation of church lands to the payment of the public creditor and wants of the state; sale of national domains; the formation of civil and criminal codes; public instructions removed from those gothic piles in which it had been confined by the depraved and despotic taste of priests and school-mén; lastly, a powerful impulse given to arts, manufactures, and commerce;—such and various other equally salutary, were amongst the immediate results of the new government, though produced during the distractions of a rancorous war.

With respect to the ministers of King Joseph, whether chosen, by himself or Napoleon, it would have been impossible for the most ardent friend of Spain to make a more excellent selection. They were named at Bayonne on the 4th of July, 1808, and consisted of men who had been long distinguished for the liberality of their sentiments, literary acquirements, and superior talents in all the branches of political knowledge. To substantiate this assertion, I need only mention the names of Jovellanos, Cabarrus, Cambrono, Llorenté, O'Farri, Azanza, Urquijo, Mazarredo, Arrivas, and Pignuela; most of these had filled very high offices under Charles IV., and were all more or less exposed to persecution during his reign, for their efforts in favour of reform.

GREAT BRITAIN AND SPAIN.

With respect to Spain and Great Britain, a judicious commercial treaty is one of the greatest desiderata. Spain is one of the most agriculturally productive,

and

* It should not be forgotten, that the attack on Copenhagen and seizure of the Spanish frigates, without a previous declaration of war, preceded the invasion of Spain. I apprehend that all the reasons brought forward in justification of those two state crimes, will only tend to aggravate their enormity in the eyes of posterity.

and Great Britain is one of the most industrious countries in Europe, at the same time that it is super-eminent in skill. If we consider the diversities of climate, of produce, of manufactures, and of capital, in Great Britain and Spain, the proximity of the two countries, and also the circumstance that France is, from its situation, its extensive population, its vast resources, the enterprising genius of its people, the similarity of its productions to each country, decidedly independent of both, no two states in Europe are better calculated for entering into the closest commercial relations than the two former. Each country has many wants which the other can best supply. A long period must elapse before Spain can become a great manufacturing country, in her present scarcity of skill and pecuniary capital, and whilst her population is so scanty, when it is compared with the productiveness of its climate and the fertility of its soil. Spain will be essentially benefited by the exchange of many of her super-abundant productions for many of our super-abundant manufactures. Our manufactures, if we consider their price and their intrinsic value, do, on the whole, surpass those of every other country; and our merchants have the largest pecuniary means, and, if we except perhaps our descendants, the Anglo-Americans, the boldest spirit of enterprise.

To the British, the wool, the wines, the oil, the fruit, and the barilla, are all very acceptable, and, if her government were wise, they would more extensively encourage that neglected department of their agricultural economy, the plantation of mulberry trees, with the increase of silk-worms and of silk. It is true, the Spanish wool is become an object of less consequence to the British merchant and manufacturer than it formerly was, because the wool of Germany, under the restricted name of Saxony, has been greatly improved, and has become so acceptable in our manufactories. But, on the other hand, Spain has much less wool to export than she had at the commencement of the present century, because her flocks have been thinned from the effects of the war, and the rapacity of the French, very many of her sheep having been sold, and very many slaughtered.

Never did the statesmen of any country lose more favourable opportunities of promoting the manufactures and com-

merce of their country, than did the representatives of Great Britain during the epoch of the Congress of Vienna, and during the drawing up of the articles of the treaty of Paris, and at the period of its conclusion. It was a critical and commanding moment, the great advantages of which they ought to have seized. To Spain the same remarks are applicable. How important, how substantial, how splendid had been our services with respect to that country; and, at one time, how great was our influence! The basis of a treaty of commerce, advantageous to both countries, most beneficial to the agriculturalists and consumers and finances of Spain, and to the industry and commerce of Britain, might have been broadly as well as beneficially laid.

The privileges of British subjects have often been violated, and their honourable pursuits and commercial undertakings frequently thwarted under the iron sway of Ferdinand.

A liberal, a well considered, a correctly expressed treaty of commerce between Spain and our own country, would be beneficial, perhaps equally beneficial to both parties: it would increase the employment of the manufactures of Great Britain, would promote most materially the interests of her ship-owners, and her merchants, and at the same time, that it increased by its operation the comforts of a large portion of the people of Spain, who made use of British manufactures, would promote the languid husbandry of that country, by opening a wider door for the exportation of her products.

FEELINGS OF THE LEGITIMATES.

Although the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle did not feel any disposition to help Ferdinand out of his difficulties with Portugal or the United States, there is great reason to believe the excesses of his government had excited considerable alarm in some of the crowned heads, lest such a system if persisted in, should bring loyalty into somewhat greater disrepute than it had already fallen, through a nameless variety of other circumstances. The consequences of these very natural fears were, that previous to the dispersion of the sovereigns, most of the foreign ambassadors here received orders to remonstrate with Ferdinand on the inevitable tendency of his destructive policy. When the communications on this subject were made, his Majesty is said to have got into a violent passion,

sion, exclaiming that, being King by the grace of God, he was only accountable to Him and his confessor!

FERDINAND'S ARMY.

A detailed account of the miseries endured by the Spanish army during Ferdinand's reign of terror, would occupy a large space, and present scenes of human suffering, which could not fail to rouse the indignation, and excite the sympathy of the most obdurate. I had in my former intercourse with this country, and while Godoy held the reins of power, frequently witnessed the manner in which that minion of corruption degraded the military character of Spain; but it would be unjust not to add, that the general treatment of the army under his administration was infinitely better in every respect than it met with from the servile faction. Arrears of pay, want of clothing, and a scarcity of food, were by no means unusual in the late reign; and it was not till that of Ferdinand VII. that officers of high rank, both of the naval and military profession, in various cities of the Peninsula, were glad to profit by the obscurity of night to solicit charity. Such being the condition of the officers, what must that of the poor soldiers and seamen have been? From the numerous anecdotes in circulation on this painful subject, it is extremely difficult to account for that patient resignation, with which men bearing arms abstained so long from acts of open violence. This extraordinary constancy in suffering, is singularly characteristic of the Spanish soldiery, and though carried farther than the most slavish advocates of tyranny could justify, it forms their highest panegyric. There were, indeed, some cases, and those of not unfrequent recurrence, wherein the victims of cruelty and oppression were driven to extremities by inducements which could not possibly be resisted. While on my way to the capital, I had the good fortune to become acquainted with one of Mina's most active assistants in the Guerilla war, now commanding a regiment of cavalry in Arragon, and who communicated a variety of the most affecting details relative to the privations of the army. In speaking of himself, my friend, Don Manuel, did not however lay claim to an equal share of forbearance with his brother soldiers; having assured me that, not many months previous to the recent explosion, such was his wretched state, being left for three whole days without bread for his wife and children, he had recourse to the desperate alternative of seizing his sword,

and proceeding to the paymaster's house, where he paced backwards and forwards, before the door, till the latter made his appearance; upon which my friend accosted him in the language inspired by his situation, reproached the paymaster with being the cause of it, and ended by calling upon him to draw, for unless instant relief was given, to prevent his family from perishing with hunger, one of them must fall! This appeal had the desired effect; and what will excite still more surprise, Don Manuel was not called to account for his temerity, so satisfied were the authors of his sufferings that they could not justify their own conduct.

MINA.

The reception of Mina in France was very creditable to the ministers of Louis XVIII. Though closely watched by the police from his arrival till he departed in March last, he was allowed a liberal pension during his stay at Paris. It has been remarked that this brave and independent patriot ought to have been invited to fix his residence in England; for although by his exertions in the war against Napoleon, he was peculiarly entitled to protection from the Bourbons, he had much stronger claims on the British cabinet. Whatever the General's feelings with regard to England may have been formerly, I have every reason to believe he now joins in the opinion so universally entertained here, that we are the cause of all those evils which have oppressed Spain within the last six years; since, according to this opinion, it was, by the connivance and support of our ministers the constitution was abrogated in 1814.

Unlike too many of his countrymen, Mina makes a proper distinction between the ministers and people of England. I have a particular right to say so; and take this opportunity of expressing my thanks for his hospitable kindnesses to me while at Pamplona, where he has succeeded in conciliating the esteem of all ranks, (except the Serviles) by his justice and moderation as Captain-general of Navarre.

Actuated by the same motives as Lazan at Zaragoza, Mina's predecessor, Espeleta, also a noble and old courtier of Charles IV., has done his utmost to disturb the harmony of the province, but in vain, though assisted by nearly the whole of the priesthood, of which there is a great number in Pamplona.

The activity and simple mode of living peculiar to the Guerilla chief, might be advantageously imitated by the military men of more Northern climes. Having
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only reached Pamplona late in the evening, it was eight o'clock before I could wait on the General, who had gone out to take a walk, and pay some visits. Leaving my letters of introduction and address, I had not been more than half an hour at the Posáda, before an aide-de-camp came to welcome my arrival, and invite me to dine with Mina on the following day; but he added that his Excellency would be happy to receive me between six and eight in the morning to take chocolate. The novelty of the first named hour induced me to prefer that, and as it was the first time I had ever been invited to the house of a great man so early, I determined not to keep him waiting.

The palace of government, an old Gothic edifice, is situated on the north side of Pamplona: it is washed by the river Arga, and commands a fine view of the Pyrenees, which rise in majestic grandeur within about ten miles of the city. The first object that attracted my attention on ascending the great staircase leading to the apartment of the captain-general, was the following sentence from the political code, inscribed in large gilt letters over the door: *La Nacion Española es libre e independiente; y no es, ni puede ser, patrimonio de ninguna familia ni persona.* "The Spanish nation is free and independent: it is not, nor can it be, the patrimony of any family or person." On mentioning my name to an orderly, I was led through a long suite of rooms, furnished with the greatest simplicity, to a closet, where I found the hero seated at a small deal table, smoking a segar; he wore a military undress, and had a black silk cap over one of fur; the general seemed to have been busily occupied in writing, but on my entering he rose and received me with the utmost cordiality, begging I would be seated; there were only two chairs in the room, when chocolate, its accompaniment, a glass of spring water, *los azucarillos*, and segar were served. We had a long conversation on the state of affairs in France and England, after which I took occasion to congratulate his Excellency on the recent accomplishment of his wishes; as well as the part he had himself taken in the regeneration of Spain. I then withdrew, being first reminded of my engagement. At dinner, besides Mina, his secretary and staff, the company consisted of several officers of various ranks. Like the unaffected manners of the distinguished host, the repast, though abundant, was plain, and

did not last more than three-quarters of an hour, after which coffee and liqueurs were served in another room. When about to retire, the General introduced me to a literary character, well acquainted with the history and antiquities of the city, whom he had invited for the purpose of shewing me the public buildings, and other establishments. I then took my leave, in company with the *cicerone*, thus handsomely procured, and did not intrude on his Excellency till the day of my departure for Zaragoza, when he gave me some introductory letters, and amongst others, one to his friend Don Manuel, of whom mention has been already made.

THE POPE'S DECREE.

A pontifical edict was affixed to the doors of all the churches of the Peninsula, and accompanied by the following notice, which I have translated from *El Procurador general*, of January 12th, 1815, one of the papers paid by the ministry, and its principal organ.

We, Dr. Francis Xavier, Mier y Campillo, by the Grace of God, and the Holy Apostolical See, Bishop of Almeria, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Charles III., Member of the Council, and Inquisitor-General in the several kingdoms and Lordships of his Majesty.

"To all the inhabitants, of whatsoever condition, quality, order or dignity, they may be, we may hereby make known, that our most holy Father, Pious VII. animated by his ardent desire to preserve the purity of the faith, and the prosperity and peace of the christian republic, has addressed to our pious Sovereign, Ferdinand VII., an edict in the Italian language, directed against freemasons; that his Majesty, uniting his religious intentions to those of the common father of all the faithful, has deigned to communicate this edict to us, in order that it may be published throughout the said kingdoms." Here follows the edict; after which his eminence the Inquisitor-General proceeds:

"We know that many Spaniards, ceding to the yoke of our oppressors, and dragged into foreign countries, have had the weakness to attach themselves to societies which lead to sedition and independence, as well as to every other error and crime; we hope nevertheless, that these individuals restored to their country and freedom, will recollect they are Spaniards; and that following the example of their ancestors, they will submit with respect and docility to the voice of the supreme pastor, and of our legitimate

mate Sovereign. By the advice of the members of the royal council and the holy Inquisition, we henceforth offer to receive with open arms, and all that tenderness which is suited to our ministry and character, those who within the space of fifteen days from the date of this decree, shall spontaneously and voluntarily denounce themselves to us; but, if any person (which God forbid!) persists in following the road to perdition, we shall employ, to our great regret, rigour and severity, causing the pains and penalties of the civil and canonical laws to be inflicted on the offenders.

"We hereby ordain that the present edict be published in all the metropolitan churches, cathedrals and colleges of the kingdom. And that it shall be affixed to the doors of the said churches, &c. Whence it shall not be taken without our permission, under pain of excommunication, and a fine of two hundred ducats.

(Signed) "FRANCIS XAVIER,
Inquisitor General."
MORILLO.

It is almost needless to say, that the secret societies had been formed on the sole principle of restoring liberty to Spain. The circumstances of there being a constitution already prepared, had a most salutary effect in creating confidence amongst the members, and giving unity to their views; so that their whole attention was exclusively devoted to the arrangement of military operations. Cadiz, which had been so long the seat of government, and always celebrated for the liberal spirit of its inhabitants, led the way in attempting to render the societies practically useful. When the mad project of sending reinforcements to Venezuela was conceived, and Morillo had collected ten thousand men for that purpose, at Pont St. Marigo in the winter of 1814, immediately steps were taken for bringing the troops and their chief over to the patriot cause. With the former, nothing more was required than the consent of Morillo; and, he is said to have at one time yielded to the solicitations of several rich capitalists, who generously offered the funds necessary for carrying the proposed plan into effect. Although this officer had greatly distinguished himself in the war, he neither possessed the generosity, or enthusiasm, so indispensable for a popular leader. A stranger to genuine patriotism, and only accustomed to those military exploits which are too apt to vitiate the best intentioned minds and give a

wrong impulse to the brightest talents, Morillo hesitated between the imperishable glory of conferring liberty on his country, and the ignoble prospect of plunder, which awaited him in the new world; unable to resist the latter, he recanted, confessed, and having expiated his meditated crime of joining the patriots, by carrying a wax taper in a religious procession, the recreant general sailed for South America.

PORLIER.

Juan diez Porlier, whose name will be remembered, whose fate must be deplored, as long as patriotism and public virtue shall find admirers, had been included in the proscriptions which commenced after the King's return, and condemned to four year's imprisonment at the castle of San Anton, where he was conveyed on the 10th of August, 1814. Porlier had not been many months in his new abode, before all eyes were naturally directed to a man whose exploits and gallantry during the war, no less than his well known ardour in the cause of freedom, had made him a just object of admiration and hope with the army.

When every thing was ready for executing the plan agreed on, the general left his retreat, accompanied by Castanera and his escort as a guard of honour, and entered Corunna about midnight, on the 18th of September. The garrison did not exceed two thousand men. Porlier's chief dependence for striking the first blow, was on Colonel Cabrera, commanding the regiment of Lugo, eight hundred strong. Some of his friends having welcomed their leader at the town gate, they conducted him to the barracks, where the troops were in readiness, and all the officers assembled. The sword once drawn, Porlier entered into his task with the fearless zeal of a man who felt the justice of his cause, and the important interests which depended on the issue.

While the officers were occupied in drawing up their respective parties, Porlier selected some of the most steady, to secure the person of the Captain-General, his Secretary, the members of the military commission, and a few others, known to be inimical to freedom. This was effected without opposition, early on the morning of the 19th, while the prisoners were on their way to San Anton and Ferral; all those accused of political offences were set at liberty. After these preliminary measures were completed, a proclamation was read to the troops, and posted up in the town. It congratulated the soldiery upon having formed the heroic resolution

of breaking chains, more galling than any which had been forged for centuries.

After collecting all the troops in the principal square, and proclaiming the constitution of 1812, the whole, headed by the General, and preceded by bands of music, playing patriotic hymns, marched round Corunna, amidst cries of *Viva el Rey por la Constitution!* and the liveliest demonstrations of joy on the part of the inhabitants, who fully participated in the feelings of the soldiery. The evening of the 19th closed with serenades, and a brilliant illumination.

While the garrison of Ferral, about fifteen hundred in number, were on their march towards Corunna, and another detachment had set out from Vigo to join the patriot standard, Porlier continued with unceasing activity to prepare for ulterior operations. Letters were addressed to the municipality and religious communities, stating what had occurred, explaining the motives for his conduct, and inviting them to concur in his views for the good of their common country.

The remainder of the General's arrangements for securing the constitutional system, by restoring the municipality and other authorities displaced in 1814, being completed, a detachment of eight hundred men were selected to march towards Santiago, where the troops only awaited the appearance of Porlier to declare themselves. The command of this column was given to Colonel Arechabala, who set out for Corunna on the night of the 21st, with orders to halt at the small village of Carral, a distance of six leagues, and which he reached early on the following day. Porlier arrived soon after, and when the troops had been sufficiently refreshed, he led them on to Ordenes, to another village within two leagues of Santiago, to which place an officer had been dispatched with copies of the proclamation and manifesto, also a letter addressed to Ortega, colonel of the provincial grenadiers forming the garrison. No answer being received, it was decided that the column should sleep at Ordenes, and continue its march the next morning.

In order to account for the silence and inactivity of Ortega, it should be observed, that from the first moment of the rising, the monks and clergy at Santiago left neither prayers, entreaties, nor bribery untried to dissuade the officers and men of the grenadier battalion from espousing the sacrilegious cause of the rebels. They persuaded the non-commissioned officers and part of the men that Porlier really contemplated an attack on their fellow

soldiers of the grenadier battalion. They could not have touched on a more vulnerable point; and there being no means of contradicting this absurd calumny, it spread with rapidity through the whole column, and thus led to their betraying the cause of freedom. The serjeants having assembled secretly about eight o'clock, one of them, named Chacon, expatiated on the enormity of drawing their swords against countrymen and friends; dwelling with particular emphasis on the horrors of civil war, and those other phantoms with which the priests had filled his imagination, he concluded by declaring that the only way to avoid the threatened dangers, was to arrest the officers, and give them up to justice. So well had their spiritual advisers prepared the minds of these infatuated men, to violate the oaths and protestations of fidelity made only three days before, that the proposal of Chacon, monstrous as it was, met with little opposition, and after some farther deliberation, he was from his seniority appointed to direct the meditated treason. A watch word being fixed on, it was decided that a cordon of sentinels should be placed round the village to prevent escape. Matters were thus arranged by half-past ten, when the serjeants sallied forth headed by Chacon, and rushing into the inn where Porlier and his companions were still at table, called upon them to surrender in the King's name. As the cry of *Viva el Rey, y a las Armes!* was heard outside some moments before the traitors entered, it gave several of the officers time to seize their swords and put themselves in an attitude of defence; a violent struggle ensued, during which a few pistol shots were exchanged, when the general perceiving that none of the soldiers appeared, it occurred to him that they were not privy to the design, he therefore leaped from a window calling upon those around to follow; but sentries had also been planted close to the house, so that either to rally the men or escape became impossible. There being no alternative, the patriot chief and his companions yielded to their fate: most of the serjeants having formed a guard to watch the prisoners during the night, they were handcuffed and marched to the dungeons of the Inquisition at Santiago on the following day.

The astonishment of Porlier and his officers at this inexplicable and untoward event, could only be exceeded by the joy it created amongst the priesthood of all classes, and colours, at Santiago, where
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the first ebullitions of joy and self-congratulation were followed by a solemn thanksgiving, and chaunting *Te Deum* in full choir, after which ceremony a sermon was preached on the inevitable damnation attendant on rebellion!

Conducted to Corunna in chains under a strong escort on the 25th, and shut up in the common receptacle for malefactors, no time was lost in commencing the trial of the patriot officers. Although every rule of justice required that a special commission should be named on this occasion, the persons who had been employed for the prosecution of the liberales received orders from St. Mara to prepare the act of accusation. An order to the same effect reached Corunna two days after from the court. This directed that Porlier, and those of superior rank who had acted with him, should be tried, and their sentence put into execution within the time prescribed by martial law. As to the subalterns and others, their trial was also to proceed, but the sentences were not to be carried into effect, until the royal pleasure was known.

The judgment of the court merely stated that the charges of treason and rebellion having been fully proved; the prisoner was liable to the pains and penalties awarded in such cases; he was therefore sentenced to be publicly degraded, and suffer death by hanging.—There being no appeal from this sentence, it was carried into effect on the following day at half-past eleven o'clock. The last and only act of indulgence solicited by the unfortunate general, was a remission of that part of the judgment which related to his being degraded, so that the victim was suffered to ascend the scaffold in plain clothes. Having bequeathed whatever he had to leave to his wife, Dona Josefa Queipo de Llano, daughter of the house of Toreno, and named several individuals to whom he was desirous of being affectionately remembered, he addressed the notary in the following words: "I also enjoin, that, when circumstances permit, my ashes may be removed from the spot they are laid when I am dead, to one more agreeable to my wife, and being deposited in a plain cenotaph, she will cause the following inscription to be engraved on it, together with my age and day of my death. *“Within are contained the remains of JUAN DIAZ PORLIER, formerly a general in the armies of Spain. He was always successful in whatever he undertook against the external enemies of his country, and died a victim to civil dissensions:—men alive*

to glory! respect the ashes of an unfortunate patriot!” This act performed, he signed with an untrembling hand, and directed that the attested copy, and the key of the coffin containing his body, should be presented to his wife as soon after the fatal hour as her frame of mind would bear such an offering.

Impatient to reach the place of execution, Porlier walked much quicker than is usual on such solemn occasions, and was observed to mount the scaffolding erected under the gallows with great alacrity; when the final prayer ended, and just before the rope was affixed round his neck, he drew a white handkerchief from his breast, and holding it up to his face as if to absorb a last tear, he consigned it to the priest, with a request that it might be given to his widow!

The final bequests of Porlier were fulfilled towards the end of August. A cenotaph being prepared, all the authorities of Corunna, civil and military, repaired to the spot where his remains had been laid; disinterred and placed in their new receptacle, the gallant Espinosa, who has been so highly distinguished during the recent events in Galicia, pronounced an eloquent and energetic panegyric on the virtues and talents of the fallen hero: pointing him out as a fit model for those who preferred the liberty of their country to tyranny and oppression. From this the procession proceeded to the principal church, followed by the whole population; here the service closed with a requiem composed for the occasion, after which the cavalcade, preceded by the cenotaph, borne on a funeral car, was conducted in mournful triumph through all the streets in which the hero had proclaimed the constitution five years before. On reaching that part of the Campo Santo, on which a more conspicuous spot was chosen for depositing the urn, a second service and funeral oration was delivered by the officiating chaplain of the garrison, after which the ceremony ended.

LACY.

Had it not been for that fatality which seemed to attend every new attempt of the patriots to regain their freedom, it would be impossible to name one amongst them, who, from his talents or popularity, had a better chance of success, than Don Luis Lacy. This celebrated chief, to whose gallantry and military skill Catalonia was indebted for its liberation from the French army in 1812, had excited the jealousy of the servile faction on Ferdinand's return, and was even doomed

doomed to a species of exile in the very province which had witnessed his most brilliant triumphs. Having, in the spring of 1817, visited Caldetes, a village on the sea coast near Barcelona, for the purpose of drinking its mineral waters, Lacy there met some old friends and kindred minds, with whom it was natural to deplore the wretched fate of their common country, and not less so to confer on those means by which its liberties might be restored.

Lacy had long been regarded as one of the best officers in the Peninsula; he had won the affections of the army, and was, above all, the staunch and enlightened advocate of liberty. General Milans, Lacy's companion during several campaigns, together with his brother Don Rafael, a retired colonel of cavalry, were amongst the friends he found at Caldetes; both these meritorious characters placed themselves at his entire disposal; while Don Jose Quer, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tarragona regiment, stationed at Arens del Mar, a small seaport in the vicinity, undertook to ensure the co-operation of that corps. Though the continued enormities of government were such as to justify a belief on the part of Lacy and his coadjutors, that even a partial movement would be followed by the whole army, it was not until he had communicated with the different garrisons, and received positive assurances of support from all those in Catalonia, that he consented once more to raise the standard of independence. Matters being thus arranged, the 5th of April was named for carrying the project into execution; considering the state of public opinion, and the abilities of those engaged in the enterprise, sanguine hopes were indulged that fortune would be more propitious than heretofore: these hopes, however, were cruelly disappointed; for when on the point of being realized, two subalterns, named Appentel and Nandin, formed the design of betraying the patriots: this act was rendered the more atrocious, from the traitors having been indebted to the bounty and protection of Lacy, while Captain-general; a fact which alone had induced Quer to employ them as his chief agents in gaining over the regiment. When informed of the meditated rising, the first step of Lassala, the colonel, was to hasten to the officers' quarters, and ask them whether they were prepared to shed their blood in defence of the King? On being answered in the affirmative, the battalion was immediately assembled on the Parade, where, the servile chief con-

trived by flattery and promises to dissuade the men from following two companies, which had already marched under Quer and his friend, Don Antonio Oliver, to join the leaders at Caldetes. As it was too late to bring these back, the utmost Lassala could do, was to despatch emissaries after them to induce their return by the assurance of a liberal reward, and such other offers as were most likely to detach them from Lacy. The remainder of the corps was then conducted to an adjacent height, there to await events, and be removed from the probable consequences of having their loyalty shaken by the inhabitants, who appeared extremely anxious to second the views of Lacy and his friends.

Creditable as the above resolution was to the patriots, the commencement was too disheartening to afford any hopes of success: they had accordingly been only a few hours on the road, before the agents employed by Lassala prevailed on the soldiers suddenly to turn round, and take the direction of Arens del Mar, leaving Lacy and his companions to their fate. It was in vain that Milans and the other officers expostulated with them on this unexpected defection; their fears had been so worked upon by Cuero, the principal emissary, that neither entreaties nor remonstrances had any effect: it therefore only remained for the leaders to provide for their own safety in the best manner they could.

A severe fate attended Lacy, and those who had to share his fortunes. In consequence of an order issued by the governor of Mataro, calling upon the peasantry on pain of death to assist in the pursuit, the fugitives were forced to take refuge in a farm-house, whose proprietor was base enough to betray them soon after their departure for the frontiers. Intimidated by the above peremptory mandate, and strictly enjoined to obey it by their spiritual advisers, who had, as usual, made common cause with the servile leaders, a large party came up with Lacy and his friends, and threatened to fire on them if they did not surrender. On hearing this unexpected summons from those who had been till then regarded as friends, the general came forward, and with great calmness replied, that he was ready to do so, but would not deliver his sword, or be taken alive except by a military officer. The dignified manner in which Lacy expressed himself, had such an effect on the infatuated peasants that many of them instantly retired; a few, however, calculating on the reward, which

which had been offered for his apprehension, persisted in their demand, and a violent altercation ensued: this was proceeding to extremities, when an officer and file of soldiers appeared, and put an end to the dispute: on Lacy's presenting his sword, the former refused to accept it, observing in a respectful tone, "the weapon cannot be in better hands, General; your Excellency must therefore excuse me from taking it." Having at length surmounted his scruples, the prisoner was conducted to Blanes, and thence escorted to the Citadel of Barcelona.

Tried by the commission for the persecution of the patriots, the General was condemned in the same illegal way as Porlier, and might have been executed with as little ceremony, were it not for his popularity, and consequently a fear, lest the garrison would have interfered to prevent the execution of the sentence. Of all those acts which have rendered the reign of terror memorable, the subterfuge adopted for the purpose of sacrificing Lacy is that the most worthy of execration. It was while one universal cry for mercy ascended the throne of Ferdinand, in behalf of this unfortunate chief, that the ministers ordered him to be conveyed to Majorca, under pretence of commuting his sentence into imprisonment. Reaching that island on the 30th June, he was shut up in the castle of Bellver, and had been only four days in confinement, before Algarre, the Judge-advocate, who officiated at his trial, presented himself to the unsuspecting victim, read his sentence, and notified that it would be carried into execution at five o'clock on the following morning! It was no wonder if this abrupt announcement of his last hour, when he might perhaps be indulging the fond hope of once more embracing his wife and child, or that he might yet live to see Spain free, occasioned a severe shock: the hero, however, is said to have speedily recovered from the first impulse of horror, so natural at such a moment, and tranquilly observed, "I was not prepared to hear this sentence, but since it must be so, I will be ready." Thus betrayed, and condemned to suffer at a distance from his relatives and friends, the death of Lacy was embittered a thousandfold; yet do all the details which have transpired relative to this sad event, concur in proving that it exhibited a rare example of unaffected courage and manly fortitude.

Conducted to a ditch of the castle, at five in the morning, accompanied by a priest, and a file of soldiers destined to

terminate his existence, the death of Lacy presents more the character of a midnight murder than a judicial decree carried into effect for the purpose of a salutary example, the object of all punishments under a government of law and justice.

The inhabitants of Barcelona have lately vied with those of Corunna in doing justice to the remains of their departed chief; conveyed there in June, they were honoured with a triumphant funeral, at which the whole population, garrison and public bodies, united in paying a last tribute to his virtues and heroism. Like the ashes of Porlier, those of Lacy have also been deposited in an urn, and inscribed with an appropriate epitaph; it now forms one of the most conspicuous monuments in the Campo Santo of that beautiful city.

THE REVOLUTION.

As the plan of rising had been arranged, the great object of the patriots was to conceal their design, and have a leader whose former conduct afforded some guarantees for being faithful to the cause. ANTONIO QUIROGA had been amongst the most zealous members of the secret societies, and from his character for steadiness, as well as being the senior colonel arrested on the 8th of July, was unanimously elected to the envied post of general in chief. As Quiroga remained a close prisoner, the glory of commencing the enterprize was reserved for RAFAEL DE RIEGO, one of those rare meteors destined by Providence to appear on the political horizon, and cheer the friends of human liberty, when venality and corruption seem to have destroyed every hope of its restoration. This officer had joined the camp at Palmar some days before the arrest took place, and would have probably shared the fate of his friends, were it not for a severe illness, which obliged him to retire to Bornos, where he continued till the 10th of November, when he was called on to take a part in the conferences of Las Correderas. Being still in a state of extreme debility, the admirers of Riego observe that the impulse which liberty alone can give, enabled him to encounter and surmount the formidable difficulties, he had to vanquish.

While Riego and his friends were completing the military preparations, and concerting the escape of Quiroga, Arco Agüero, chief of the staff, and his companions, another individual appeared on the scene, who merits the title of the civil, as Riego does that of the military hero

hero of the revolution. I allude to Antonio Alcalá Galiano, one of the most eloquent men in Spain. The court having long wished to rid itself of this powerful orator and resolute patriot, had named him Secretary of Legation at Rio Janeiro, and he went to Gibraltar under pretence of procuring a passage.

These important matters settled, it was finally decided, that Riego, with the battalion of Asturias, which he commanded in second, stationed at Las Cabezas de San Juan, and the Seville regiment at Villa Martin, should march on Arcos, the head quarters of Calderon, while Quiroga proceeded at the head of two other regiments, those of Spain and the crown, from Alcalá, the place of his detention, to the bridge of Suazo, thence to La Isla, and passing along the Cortadura, so as to reach the walls of Cadiz by day-break, when the gates were to be instantly thrown open.

Owing to the time occupied by the election of Constitutional Alcaldes, and some other arrangements, it was late in the afternoon before the regiment could leave Las Cabezas: proceeding in the dark, over cross roads broken up by the rains, which even now fell in torrents, it arrived within a short distance of Arcos at daylight on the 2nd, after a most harassing march of more than twelve hours. Instead of meeting the corps from Villa Martin, as previously agreed, Riego was informed that it had, from the ignorance of its guides, taken a wrong direction, and could not therefore be expected to join for some time. This unlooked for disappointment was the more irksome from the battalion being exposed to the view of the garrison of Arcos, twice, as numerous, and strongly posted; whereas Riego's men had been under arms nearly twenty-four hours, and were quite exhausted with their march. To increase the dilemma, every possible method had been tried to preserve the fidelity of the troops at Arcos, and fears were entertained lest the civil authorities might persuade the people to join them. It was while the officers and men were ruminating on the danger of their situation, and when many began to relinquish every hope of success, that Riego, who had advanced to reconnoitre the force at Arcos, suddenly returned, and ordering the drum to beat to arms, repeated his instructions to those appointed to arrest Calderon and his staff, entered the town preceded by the band playing a popular air. Having posted a part of the regiment on a rising ground close to the bar-

rier, and occupied the market-place with a few companies, the arrest of Calderon, Salvador, his second in command, and the whole of the staff, was effected in less than an hour after. The fears of Riego were in some degree realized by the main guard firing on the party which was about to enter the residence of the commander in chief; this was, however, returned, and two of the aggressors were killed on the spot. On hearing the report of musquetry, Riego rushed forward to ascertain what had given rise to it, but before he reached the head-quarters, Calderon had surrendered his sword, and together with the rest of the staff were confined in his own house. Not a moment was lost in proclaiming the political code, and electing local authorities.

After transferring the prisoners to a place of greater security, the attention of Riego was turned to gain over the troops found at Arcos; this he effected, though not without some persuasion, for Calderon had taken infinite pains to prevent their defection. Still ignorant of Quiroga's movements, the time could not be better employed than in collecting such battalions as were quartered round the neighbourhood. A previous understanding had been established with some officers of the regiment of Bornos, but whose colonel was known to be hostile; neither this circumstance, nor the excessive fatigue he had undergone, prevented Riego from selecting a detachment of three hundred men, and marching to that place. Having halted within a few hundred yards of the town, and proceeded alone to the entrance, Riego was met by some of his friends, to whom he communicated the result of his labours at Arcos; the tidings spread with rapidity through the battalion, which assembled immediately, and was, in less than an hour, on its way to head-quarters, leaving the colonel to his meditations, and the command of some convalescents recently recovered from the yellow fever. On reaching Arcos, the party was received with loud shouts of long live Riego and the constitution. A general muster taking place soon after, the officers and soldiers expressed their admiration of Riego's heroic conduct still farther, by unanimously investing him with the rank of general in chief.

The same causes which rendered the march from Arcos to Medina impracticable, prevented Quiroga's moving before the afternoon of the 2nd. An officer and party sent on earlier in the day, had succeeded in disarming the advanced posts

posts at Portazgo, and occupied the bridge of Suazo. Setting out with the regiment stationed at Alcala, Quiroga was joined on his way through Medina by the other battalion, and after marching all night over a road in which the soldiers were often knee deep, did not reach the bridge of Suazo till nine o'clock on the next morning, above six hours later than he had calculated upon. It was not amongst the least of those inconveniences attending this delay, that several detachments, which had come up from different points, not finding the General-in-chief at the place appointed, thought the plan must have failed, and therefore returned to their quarters. Fortunately for Quiroga and his friends, none of the civil or military authorities were on the alert, so that San Fernando was occupied without opposition. The first measure of the patriot general after proclaiming the constitution, was to secure the person of old Cisneros, and all others who were likely to impede the success of the enterprize.

As the exhausted condition of the troops would not admit of pushing with the main body, Don Jose Rodriguez advanced at the head of four companies to surprize the first lines of La Cortadura. Received with a volley of musquetry, by which three of his men fell, instead of returning the fire he withdrew. This untoward event, at once convinced Quiroga that the golden opportunity had been lost, and Cadiz put into a state of defence; his conjectures were but too well founded. Campana, the governor, had been secretly informed of the projected attack, and lost no time in taking the steps necessary to counteract its success. Amongst other precautions, the pay of the garrison was more than trebled, while the Bishop and priesthood were directed to represent the patriots as being only intent on massacre and plunder.

The hero of Arcos and Las Cabezas was not idle, having directed the escort in charge of Calderon and his staff to bring up the rear, he proceeded towards Xerez, which place the division entered early on the 5th, and was received with the utmost enthusiasm by the people, from whom a knowledge of the recent occurrences had been carefully concealed. After those mutual congratulations, so natural on such an occasion, Riego, who had ascended the telegraph communicating with La Isla, and announced his arrival, repaired to the town hall, where the principal inhabitants were already assembled to hail him as their deliverer.

This interview was followed by a request from the general, that the populace might be summoned to attend the election of Municipal Authorities; these being named and sworn to maintain the political code, it was proclaimed in due form. The interchange of signals amongst the patriot forces produced an electric effect on both sides; when Quiroga drew out his men, and stated the approach of their companions, they rent the air with frequent *vivas*, and no longer remembered the failure at Cortadura. Anxious to reach San Fernando, Riego pushed on to Port St. Mary's the same night, and was welcomed by great numbers of the people, who vied with each other in providing quarters and refreshment for the troops. An important acquisition was made soon after the patriots arrived here, by the sudden appearance of Arco Aguero, O'Daly, and some other distinguished officers, who had just escaped from the castle of San Sebastian.

It was intended that the battalions should sleep at San Fernando on the 6th, but, owing to the heavy rains, it became necessary to halt at Puerto Real, whence Riego conducted the prisoners, and was followed next day by the main body. When mustered, it was found that the utmost strength of the national army, in rank and file, did not exceed five thousand men, consisting of seven battalions; those of Asturias, Seville, Aragon, Spain, Guides, the crown, and a regiment of invalids, but unsupported by either artillery or cavalry. The officers having assembled at night to organize a staff, and fix on some plan of future operations, Quiroga was again recognized as general-in-chief, Riego appointed second in command, Arco Aguero placed at the head of the staff, with Evaristo San Miguel, as his principal assistant. Colonel Miranda, the personal friend of Riego, was also confirmed in the post he had filled so ably, since the rising at Las Cabezas. The officers who had escaped being replaced at the head of their regiments, the whole force was formed into two divisions, of which one remained under the direction of Quiroga, and the other that of Riego.

The apprehensions entertained by some of the leaders, that their exclusion from Cadiz would deter others from joining the patriotic ranks, were happily removed on the morning of the 10th, by the arrival of the Canary regiment, and a brigade of artillery, led by Colonel Bermuda, and Lopez Banos. Riego being detached with a column of twelve hundred men,

to cover their entry into La Isla, succeeded in driving back several piquets of cavalry, and returned without interruption from the royal army, which had, by this time, approached much nearer to the bridge of Suazo. The second in command was next sent to oppose the march of O'Donnel, who had advanced to Medina, as also for the purpose of gaining over the troops at Vejer and other points. This well-timed movement had the effect of checking the servile general, and would have ended by adding the battalion of America to his division; but Campana having contrived to send emissaries into San Fernando, Quiroga thought it prudent to urge his immediate return. As some time would elapse before Riego could reach head-quarters, the roads being still in a wretched state, the military junta, formed for directing the operations, decided that an attack should be made in the meanwhile on the naval arsenal of La Caraca, which, besides the many other advantages to be derived from its possession, would open a communication with Puerto Real and Port St. Mary's. While Captain Guiral, of the navy, undertook to convey the troops destined for this service, Don Lorenzo Garcia, colonel of the Aragon regiment, was entrusted with their command. This party, consisting of four hundred picked men, having embarked in some gun boats about midnight on the 12th, were discovered by a sentinel, who gave the alarm; but before any effectual preparation could be made for defence, the fort was carried by escalade, without the loss of a man. The national army was considerably strengthened by this coup-de-main, as all those who composed the garrison, nearly five hundred men, immediately joined their fellow-soldiers. Guiral also took possession of a ship of the line, and numerous flotilla.

Nothing could be more perplexing than the state of affairs at this moment: all the efforts of servilism were at work here, and in other places, to counteract the events at San Fernando and defeat their effects; several regiments had joined Freyre, who advanced, with 6000 men from Seville, occupying all the roads leading to La Isla. To remain inactive might be still more injurious to the cause than continuing on the defensive; and although the royalist general had attempted to seduce the patriots into submission by his letter of the 15th, addressed to Quiroga, from Seville, there was every appearance of a wish on his part to proceed hostilely, and co-operate with Cam-

pana. The insurrection had, in fact, reached that point, when the smallest symptom of fear or weakness might have been fatal to the patriots, and prolong the reign of terror to an indefinite period. There are moments in the history of nations, as well as of individuals, in which the calculations of prudence lose all their efficacy, and if indulged, or made the rule of action, may be productive of that ruin which they are intended to avert: such was the state of the patriot army on the 25th of January, when Riego, prompted by one of those inspirations which occur only to great minds, suggested the idea of marching at the head of a flying column, to spread the seeds of liberty in the provinces, and keep the servile faction in check, while the remainder of the army should maintain its position at San Fernando. Many as were the objections that might have been made to this proposal, it was received with unequivocal approbation by the military junta, and when communicated to the troops, they are said to have crowded round the General-in-Chief, earnestly soliciting permission to form a part of the intended legion.

Having selected fifteen hundred men for the above important service, and made such hasty arrangements as the shortness of the notice permitted, Riego, and his corps, upon which the destinies of millions were suspended, left the Isla at day-break on the 27th, passing over Chiclana amidst the cries of *Viva la Constitucion!* repeated on every side by the people, they slept at Conil, and proceeded to Vejer next day; after proclaiming the constitution, and electing municipal officers here, the column resumed its march, crossed the heights of Ojen on the 30th, and arrived at Algeciras on the following evening.

Having re-crossed the range of Oden without interruption, the troops had scarcely set out on their march towards Vejer next morning, before a large body of cavalry was observed in front, formed evidently to oppose the march. Riego immediately prepared to attack the enemy, and when ready, advanced at a quick pace, some crying, Long live the Constitution, and *Viva la Patria!* while others commenced the war song, which had now become familiar to every ear. The coolness and intrepidity with which the column advanced astonished and awed the cavalry to such a degree that they defiled on each side the road, opening a passage, through which the patriots were suffered to pass, without a single effort being made to annoy them.

On reaching Vejer, Riego found that owing to all the approaches to the Isla being occupied by detachments from the army of Freyre, it would be hazardous to proceed. Thus surrounded by hostile chiefs, who still continued to stifle public opinion and impose on the credulity of the soldiery, the position of the column would have filled many a leader with alarm: whereas, Riego resolved to profit by the difficulty of returning to San Fernando, and carry his original design into effect. Some additional supplies of money and horses being procured, religion was again called in to the aid of liberty; a military banquet, at which the officers and privates mingled, was given by the inhabitants, and closed with a public ball, where all the beauty of Vejer appeared, encouraging the defenders of freedom to persevere in the glorious struggle. It was on the 12th, after three days passed in festivity and warlike preparation, that the patriot general moved forward with a determination to reach Malaga, where the column arrived on the 18th, closely pursued and often attacked by the vanguard of O'Donnel.

Perceiving that the fears of the people got the better of their patriotism, for they had witnessed those impetuous charges of cavalry repelled by a portion of the column which had taken possession of the great square, without showing a disposition to co-operate, Riego had no alternative between suffering all the fruits of his gallantry to be lost at Malaga, and pushing on to another point. The latter was chosen, and having effected their retreat in excellent order, the column entered Antequera on the 22d, still harassed by the enemy's cavalry. Though reduced by the causes, moral and physical, naturally attendant on such an enterprize, the General set out on the following day for Ronda; here the troops were encountered by a force double their number, but, having charged and driven them through the town; some rations were levied; upon which Riego halted for the night in the vicinity. Resuming their march on the 24th, the patriots successively visited Grazadema, Puerto, Serrano and Montellano, where another attack of cavalry was sustained, and as courageously repelled. During the time which elapsed between the column's march from Montellano till its arrival at Montilla, on the 8th of March, it had scarcely an hour's repose, and besides having to resist the frequent charges of the enemy, their march lay over almost inaccessible mountains with-

out regular roads. From Montilla, where the column remained for some hours, Riego determined to gain the Sierra Morena; but there being no direct road to it, without passing through Cordova, he marched towards that city at all hazards. This was, perhaps, the boldest step hitherto taken: There was a regiment of dismounted cavalry at Cordova: a considerable portion of this corps was posted on the left bank of the Guadalquivir, apparently to oppose their passage. The column having baffled the efforts of enemies so much more numerous, its present adversaries were treated with perfect indifference. The other troops stationed at Cordova remained in their quarters, unwilling to interfere in what was passing: when within a few yards of the bridge which separated them from the city, the column, now reduced to three hundred men, began the favourite hymn, which resounded through the ranks, as if by one common impulse; and thus marched through the main street to a convent in the opposite suburb, followed by an immense concourse of the people.

The column pursued its way towards the Sierra on the 8th, and passing through Espier, Azuaga, Berlanga and Villagarcia, reached Bienvenida at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 11th.

Diminished to a still smaller number, worn out with fatigue, and surrounded by various detachments, whose leaders sought their destruction, the situation of the patriots was too critical to admit of any doubt as to the only alternative which now remained.

When the shattered remains of the flying column separated at Bienvenida, directing their steps, melancholy and broken-hearted, towards the wilds of the Sierra Morena, they little imagined that the cause of freedom had already prevailed, or that its triumph was, in a great measure, due to their own heroism! It is impossible to forget the deep and anxious interest excited by Riego and his followers, from the moment of their departure till their labours terminated. This feeling was no less intense all over Europe, than in the Peninsula: a proof of the importance attached to a corps, destined to be, as it were, the barometer of public opinion: and though so reduced previous to its dispersion, there is no doubt that the fact of Riego's thus keeping the field, not only served to maintain the sacred fire, but had the effect of communicating it to the whole nation.

In returning to the transactions at San Fernando, additional motives for applause

plause are found in the perseverance and gallantry displayed there after the departure of Riego. As might be expected, Freyre and Campana hastened to profit by this event, so that two days were not suffered to elapse before the patriots had to repel a sortie from the Cortadura, while numerous detachments cut off their communication with the interior.

Various demonstrations for a combined naval and military attack were made afterwards, but always ended in a precipitate retreat; for, as it has since transpired, the servile generals well knew there could be no reliance placed on the fidelity of troops bribed to serve the cause of tyranny, and therefore endeavoured to gain their object by threats and intimidation.

The flame lighted up in Andalusia in the meantime reaching Galicia, soon extended to Navarre, Aragon, Catalonia, and other points of the Southern coast; thus encircling and irradiating the intermediate provinces before it burst forth in the capital.

MASSACRE AT CADIZ.

Although the events at Corunna and Pamplona were known to the Royalist generals in the first days of March, and these persons saw the triumph of liberty was inevitable, they did their utmost to conceal what had occurred in other places; nor was it until the receipt of despatches from the court, stating Ferdinand's adhesion, and the impatience of the people threatened their personal safety, that Freyre and Campana consented to proclaim the constitution. This intention being announced in an address issued at Port St. Mary's on the 9th, Freyre repaired to Cadiz that night, and could only appease the populace, who had assembled to urge immediate compliance with his instructions, by repeated assurances that their wishes should be gratified early on the following day.

The crime of Freyre and his coadjutors was aggravated by the most refined hypocrisy: appearing as if they cheerfully participated in the general joy, directions were given for regulating the ensuing ceremony, and a formal invitation sent to the foreign Consuls, requesting them to be present with the civil and military authorities. An officer was also dispatched to San Fernando, to invite Quiroga and his staff: but as Freyre had rejected a previous proposal to evacuate the Cortadura, and disband the corps formed for the express purpose of opposing the patriots, the General-in-chief and his friends were not without a suspi-

cion that some treachery might be meditated, it was determined that a deputation, composed of Galiano, Banos, and Aguero, should represent the national army at the approaching spectacle, while Quiroga remained at his post to watch their common interests.

After a great part of the night being passed in festivity and rejoicing, the morning of the 10th had scarcely dawned before Cadiz exhibited a scene of indescribable animation: a rich display of tapestry or appropriate banners in all the balconies of this beautiful city indicated the sentiments of the owners, while groups of both sexes filled the streets and places of worship, congratulating each other on the arrival of that day which they had so long and ardently anticipated. When it was ascertained that the deputation from La Isla had set out, the town gates were thrown open; upon which the people, giving way to the first generous impulse, rushed in thousands towards the Cortadura.

The report is dated on the 15th, and commenced as follows: "Charged by Your Excellency, on the invitation of Don Manuel Freyre, to repair to Cadiz, and make various arrangements relative to proclaiming the Constitution, we proceeded, accompanied by an officer, three orderlies, and a trumpet, to carry your wishes into effect. We had hardly reached the Torre Gorda, when an immense concourse of people were seen coming from the Cortadura, and pursuing their way to San Fernando. The air resounded with acclamations as we passed; nothing but expressions of affection and sympathy were heard; amongst others, they called us their liberators. On reaching Cadiz, garlands of flowers were showered from the windows, and nothing was heard but long live the Constitution, the National Army, and its Chiefs!

"General Freyre received us politely, though with coldness: he expressed his wish that we should maintain our position in the Isla, alledging as a pretext, that the entry of the troops might occasion disputes, if not bloodshed, with those of the garrison. One of the party having replied that the soldiers of the National Army were no less brave than moderate, Freyre rejoined, that he thought the men of his corps merited equal praise: this was evidently not the General's real opinion, from the anxiety he betrayed to see us return. We were about to conform to his wishes, when the report of musquetry was suddenly heard, and we immediately after perceived

ceived numbers of both sexes running towards us, demanding, with loud cries, to be shielded from the soldiery, who were firing in every direction, and cutting down all before them. To this appeal, the General very coolly answered, 'make yourselves easy, my children; there is no danger, don't be afraid!' Meanwhile, the tumult augmented, and we heard the reports nearer: as to the General, he left us, apparently with a view of putting an end to the disorder; but, so far from doing so, he authorized, in some degree, by his presence, the horrors which followed.

"When the above dreadful scene commenced, we resolved to return, and were encouraged to do so by Freyre: two of the deputation ascended the roof of the house, followed by the Adjutant Sylva, who had come in our suite, and passing over adjoining terraces, found an asylum not far from the residence of the General: one of the party, who attempted to escape through the front door, had to brave many of the assassins, whom he met at every corner; fortunately, they did not recognize him: having, with the greatest difficulty, reached the house of Villavicentio, he there met Freyre and Campana. It was in vain that our companion claimed the rights due to his character of Delegate from the National Army: they replied, by stating, that no protection could be afforded by the laws, as these were not obeyed. Thus abandoned to his fate, he sought refuge with a friend, and did not rejoin us till eleven o'clock on the following day.

"When tranquillity was somewhat restored, we discovered the place of our retreat to the Government of Cadiz, if such it could be called, and peremptorily demanded the treatment due to us as the bearer of a flag of truce: the only answer, was a file of soldiers with drawn swords, who seized and conducted us to the castle of San Sebastian, where each was thrown into a separate cell, deprived of communication, and otherwise treated with every species of indignity. We remained in this state of solitary confinement until the night of the 14th, when, owing to farther intelligence from Madrid, our imprisonment was changed into simple detention, preparatory, as the keepers asserted, to our being exchanged for some of the officers arrested at Las Cabezas. This must have been a mere invention, as we were soon after embarked in a small boat, and landed on the beach near San Fernando."

In addition to the foregoing particu-

lars, confirmed in all respects by the accounts of others, it appears that the battalion of Guides and *Lealtad*, or Ferdinand's own, made up of deserters, and galley slaves liberated from prison, were the instruments employed on this occasion; and that, being liberally supplied with brandy, they remained shut up in their barracks till the square of San Antonio was completely thronged, and the ceremony of proclaiming the political code about to commence. It was then that Campana issued his orders: in another instant the work of slaughter began: rushing into the square at different points, neither sex nor age was spared; those who could not escape were butchered on the spot, nor did the foreign consuls escape without insult and violence. The number of victims, including killed and wounded, exceeded five hundred, and would have been much greater, had not the drunken state of the perpetrators prevented their taking a more regular aim. Not content with butchering old and young, women and children, the whole of the night and part of the next day were devoted to plunder; nor, with the exception of those who endeavoured to allay the tumult, was a person to be seen in the streets of Cadiz, which resembled a besieged city for some days after. Owing to the measures of precaution adopted by Freyre and his associates, the murderers were transferred to Xerez in the night, and replaced by the Patriotic regiment of Valançay, thus escaping the fury of the populace.

To judge of the share which Freyre and Campana had in this sanguinary proceeding, it is necessary merely to read the following order of the day, issued immediately after the event: and some extracts from the communications of Freyre to the Minister at War.

"General Order.

Cadiz, March 11, 1820.

"Long live the King! long live Religion! honour to the brave and loyal troops forming the garrison of Cadiz! Their fidelity, and the decided manner in which the soldiers conducted themselves yesterday, merits the gratitude of all the king's subjects, and that of the general who has the honour to command them.

"It is, in the name of his Majesty, therefore, that I return the officers and other individuals of the garrison, my warmest thanks, for their brilliant military conduct.

"(Signed) "CAMPANA."

The

The correspondence of Freyre appeared in the Official Gazette here, on the 21st March: his first letter will be a sufficient specimen of the whole.

"Most Excellent Sir!

"The garrison of Cadiz, ever faithful to the King, our Master, has, to my great satisfaction, just given me the most public and affectionate proof of the submission, fidelity, and love it entertains for his august and royal person; drowning, with its general cry of *Long live the King!* the effervescence of the people, who, collecting and mutinying yesterday in the square of San Antonio, cried, *Long live the Constitution!* In this state of things, I succeeded, by traversing the streets and squares, in restraining those loyal troops, who, enraged with the rioters, fired in all directions, and on every group they saw, repeating nothing but the joyful cry of *Live the King!* At the present hour, half-past three, tranquillity is, in some degree, restored; but I will still continue to make every exertion to re-establish order and discipline.

"With this courier, I send instructions to Seville, in order that it may follow the noble and just example set here; having already dispatched officers in various directions to give it publicity. Two of my aides-du-camp have gone to the army for the same purpose.

"Although I have not received answers to the letters and orders which I dispatched, I do not like to lose any time in depriving his Majesty of such pleasing and satisfactory intelligence; but when tranquillity is effectually restored, I will transmit all the details to your Excellency.

"Your Excellency will be pleased to make these circumstances known to his Majesty, assuring him of the fidelity of the troops, and that we only aspire to defend his rights, and secure tranquillity and order, God preserve your Excellency many years.

(Signed) MANUEL FREYRE."

"Head-Quarters, Madrid,
March 10, 1820."

It is needless to say that neither confidence nor tranquillity were established at Cadiz till the removal of those who had destroyed both one and the other. This event took place on the 17th, when Freyre was replaced by General O'Donju, while Don Cayetano Valdes, and Francisco de Jauregui succeeded Campana and Rodriguez, the King's Lieutenant.

The first care of the new Captain-

General was, to make all the compensation in his power to the outraged patriots and inhabitants, by causing the Constitution to be proclaimed in a way more becoming the importance of the subject. To prevent the possibility of interruption, it was arranged that no person should appear armed within the walls of Cadiz during the ceremony. This was performed on the 20th, at noon, in the presence of the national army, which, led by Quiroga, Riego and the staff, made its triumphal entry that morning. After the civil and military authorities were sworn, they proceeded to the cathedral, followed by the whole population; here, *Te Deum* was sung, and a solemn thanksgiving offered up to Almighty God, for the consummation of their wishes.

Pursuant to orders received on his appointment, that a rigorous inquiry should be forthwith instituted, relative to the late outrage, Freyre and his coadjutors were arrested and sent to the prisons of La Caraga, from which Calderon and his staff were liberated on the 20th: the culprits are still confined, and till overtaken by the too tardy sentence of the law, suffer under the awful anathema of public opinion.

GENERAL RISING.

The rising in Galicia and Navarre was almost simultaneous: Mina, who had eluded the vigilance of spies and informers, employed to watch his movements in France, left Paris early in February, and entering the valley of Bastan, on the 25th, found a numerous band of patriots ready to receive him. His proclamation, dated on the 2d March, besides declaring in favour of the Constitution and Cortes, contained an energetic appeal to his former companions in arms, who were now called upon to join the standard of freedom, and imitate the heroic resolution of the national army.

At Corunna, the garrison and inhabitants, headed by Don Carlos Espinosa, a colonel of artillery, rose on the 21st of February, placed the Captain-general and some other authorities under arrest; after which the code was proclaimed, and those who had been shut up for political offences liberated. The conduct of Espinosa on this and all other occasions had raised him to an envied height amongst the Spanish Patriots.

A Junta of the principal inhabitants, with Don Pedro Agar, the former Regent, as president, being installed, the General-in-chief departed, at the head of a flying column, to proclaim the Constitution throughout the province. This was effected

fectured at Santiago on the 24th, and at Orense the following day: although opposed by San Roman, a blustering Servile, entrusted with the military command in Galicia, the progress of Acevedo was triumphant, till the 9th of March, when he fell a victim to his intrepidity and misplaced confidence in a party of provincial militia, posted in the vicinity of a small town, called Padernalo. Unsuspicious of the treachery which was about to deprive Spain of his services, the patriot chief advanced alone, and unarmed, to stay the flight of the enemy, calling upon the fugitives to join their brethren, and no longer serve as the blind instruments of selfishness and ambition. His address was scarcely ended, when some of the party, concealed behind a thicket, fired on the general, who fell mortally wounded.

The body of Acevedo, disinterred from the spot in which it had been deposited after his assassination, was conveyed to Corunna, where it received the honours of a public funeral, and general mourning. Like Porlier, too, the statue of Feliz Acevedo will also ornament the national pantheon.

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The correspondence of Freyre appeared in the Official Gazette here, on the 21st March: his first letter will be a sufficient specimen of the whole.

"Most Excellent Sir!

"The garrison of Cadiz, ever faithful to the King, our Master, has, to my great satisfaction, just given me the most public and affectionate proof of the submission, fidelity, and love it entertains for his august and royal person; dawning, with its general cry of *Long live the King!* the effervescence of the people, who, collecting and mutinying yesterday in the square of San Antonio, cried, *Long live the Constitution!* In this state of things, I succeeded, by traversing the streets and squares, in restraining those loyal troops, who, enraged with the rioters, fired in all directions, and on every group they saw, repeating nothing but the joyful cry of *Live the King!* At the present hour, half-past three, tranquillity is, in some degree, restored; but I will still continue to make every exertion to re-establish order and discipline.

"With this courier, I send instructions to Seville, in order that it may follow the noble and just example set here; having already dispatched officers in various directions to give it publicity. Two of my aides-du-camp have gone to the army for the same purpose.

"Although I have not received answers to the letters and orders which I dispatched, I do not like to lose any time in depriving his Majesty of such pleasing and satisfactory intelligence; but when tranquillity is effectually restored, I will transmit all the details to your Excellency.

"Your Excellency will be pleased to make these circumstances known to his Majesty, assuring him of the fidelity of the troops, and that we only aspire to defend his rights, and secure tranquillity and order. God preserve your Excellency many years.

(Signed) MANUEL FREYRE."

"Head-Quarters, Madrid,
March 10, 1820."

It is needless to say that neither confidence nor tranquillity were established at Cadiz till the removal of those who had destroyed both one and the other. This event took place on the 17th, when Freyre was replaced by General O'Donju, while Don Cayetano Valdes, and Francisco de Jauregui succeeded Campana and Rodriguez, the King's Lieutenant.

The first care of the new Captain-

General was, to make all the compensation in his power to the outraged patriots and inhabitants, by causing the Constitution to be proclaimed in a way more becoming the importance of the subject. To prevent the possibility of interruption, it was arranged that no person should appear armed within the walls of Cadiz during the ceremony. This was performed on the 20th, at noon, in the presence of the national army, which, led by Quiroga, Riego and the staff, made its triumphal entry that morning. After the civil and military authorities were sworn, they proceeded to the cathedral, followed by the whole population; here, *Te Deum* was sung, and a solemn thanksgiving offered up to Almighty God, for the consummation of their wishes.

Pursuant to orders received on his appointment, that a rigorous inquiry should be forthwith instituted, relative to the late outrage, Freyre and his coadjutors were arrested and sent to the prisons of La Caraga, from which Calderon and his staff were liberated on the 20th: the culprits are still confined, and till overtaken by the too tardy sentence of the law, suffer under the awful anathema of public opinion.

The risk almost si eluded th ers, empl France, l entering 25th, fou ready to dated on claring in Cortes, c his form were now ard of fr resolution

At Cor tants, headed by D. Espin colonel of artillery, rose on the 21st February, placed the Captain-general and some other authorities under arrest; after which the code was proclaimed, and those who had been shut up for political offences liberated. The conduct of Espinosa on this and all other occasions had raised him to an envied height amongst the Spanish Patriots.

A Junta of the principal inhabitants, with Don Pedro Agar, the former Regent, as president, being installed, the General-in-chief departed, at the head of a flying column, to proclaim the Constitution throughout the province. This was effected

fectured at Santiago on the 24th, and at Orense the following day: although opposed by San Roman, a blustering Servile, entrusted with the military command in Galicia, the progress of Acevedo was triumphant, till the 9th of March, when he fell a victim to his intrepidity and misplaced confidence in a party of provincial militia, posted in the vicinity of a small town, called Padernalo. Unsuspicious of the treachery which was about to deprive Spain of his services, the patriot chief advanced alone, and unarmed, to stay the flight of the enemy, calling upon the fugitives to join their brethren, and no longer serve as the blind instruments of selfishness and ambition. His address was scarcely ended, when some of the party, concealed behind a thicket, fired on the general, who fell mortally wounded.

The body of Acevedo, disinterred from the spot in which it had been deposited after his assassination, was conveyed to Corunna, where it received the honours of a public funeral, and general mourning. Like Porlier, too, the statue of Feliz Acevedo will also ornament the national pantheon.

Although Mina did not enter Pamplona before the 11th of March, his presence in the neighbourhood with a considerable force obliged the Captain-General, Espeleta, to open the gates much sooner than he had intended: a staunch partizan of the court, and surrounded by priests, Espeleta betrayed the greatest unwillingness to embrace the constitutional system. The establishment of liberty in Navarre was celebrated by a series of festivities, and the liberation of many state prisoners; amongst whom was the celebrated Quintana, whose writings have done so much towards enlightening his countrymen.

The garrison of Zaragoza had risen and proclaimed the constitution on the 5th, without committing the slightest excess. An eloquent statement of the event was addressed to Ferdinand by the provincial Junta. This important paper also contained a true, though lamentable, picture of the wretched condition to which Spain was reduced under the late government, and is justly regarded as one of the most valuable historical documents of the day.

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THE CAPITAL.

Having noticed some of those circumstances which marked the transition from slavery to freedom, in the provinces, it remains for me to add a few facts relative to what took place in the capital previous to the adhesion of Ferdinand.

The following is a list of the Ministers when the insurrection broke out:—Duke de San Fernando, Foreign Affairs; Mata Florida, Grace and Justice; Alos, War Department; Cisneros, Marine and Colonies; Salmon, Finances; Infantado, Alagon and Ugarte formed part of the secret Council or Camarilla, and were supported by Ben Comio, the Confessor; Ramirez, the King's Valet; and Vargas, Treasurer of the Household.

Ballesteros therefore waited on the King, to undeceive him, by describing the real state of things, and ended the audience, by informing his Majesty, that the Government could not calculate on the obedience of a single regiment. This being fully confirmed by the accounts hourly arriving from the provinces, Ferdinand yielded to the empire of necessity, and consented to sign a decree, in which he promised to accept the political code of 1812, and convoke the Cortes. The period of believing in promises having, however, gone by, and suspecting that the party who had hitherto enjoyed the royal confidence only wanted to gain time, the populace and soldiery took the alarm, assembled before the municipality, and elected a corporation of the most distinguished citizens; they then proceeded to the Palace, and called aloud for the King. This appeal being made in such a way that it could not be resisted, Ferdinand appeared at a balcony, with a copy of the Constitution in his hand, and holding it up, signified his readiness to conform to the assurances he had given the preceding day.* Next to his reception in the Hall of Cortes on the 9th July, this must have been the proudest day of Ferdinand's life. Orders being immediately issued to execute the desire of the populace, relative to naming a junta of government, liberation of state prisoners, abolishing the holy office, and

various other establishments connected with the late system, the people withdrew, exclaiming, "Long live Ferdinand! Long live the Constitutional Monarch!"

From the Palace the crowd hastened to the Inquisition, destroyed the instruments of torture, and placing the prisoners in an open car, bore them in triumph through the principal streets. The night closed with a spontaneous and general illumination. On the next day Ballesteros was charged with the pleasing office of visiting the prisons, and restoring their haggard inmates, confined for political offences, to liberty and light.

Besides the decrees for abolishing the Inquisition, and regulating the liberty of the press, two proclamations were published; the first, bearing the King's signature, explained his reasons for adopting the fatal system of 1814, on the plea that it was recommended to him as the most popular! repeating the fact of his own adhesion, his subjects were congratulated on the event; this address concludes with the following remarkable sentence: "Let us march frankly, and myself the first, in the constitutional path, by showing an example of wisdom, order, and moderation, in a crisis which has been accompanied with so many tears and sorrows in other countries: let us make the Spanish name revered, at the same time that we lay the foundation for ages of happiness and glory."

The formation of patriotic societies here, and in the provinces, afforded those who took no part in the administration the means of expressing their sentiments, and had an excellent effect in suggesting useful hints to government, as well as teaching the people how to appreciate their newly acquired rights. Neither the calumnies nor falsehoods circulated with regard to these associations, have removed the impressions of their utility, in consolidating and maintaining the constitutional system.

There was but one solitary class that appeared dull in the midst of this gratifying scene. Though the liberal portion of the priesthood entered freely into the sentiments of the people, stimulating them to espouse the cause of freedom, with becoming zeal, others found only a source of dejection in the general joy. It would have been well, had this discontent at seeing others happy been confined to the solitude of their cloisters; but, taking a wider range, it was vented in an attempt to get up a conspiracy. As usual, excessive piety, and a conviction that the change would bring down the vengeance of

* The efforts of Don Francisco de Paulo to remove the hesitation betrayed by Ferdinand, while the tranquillity of Madrid was threatened, were seconded by those of the Queen and the two Princesses, her sisters-in-law. An attendant of her Majesty has informed me, that she implored Ferdinand, with tears, to come forward, a few moments before he appeared at the balcony.

of heaven, was the pretext for tampering with the soldiery, some of whom were even bribed to aid in the projected treason.

The decree for convoking the Cortes, published on the day of Ferdinand's adhesion, was followed by preparations for the election of representatives, who were chosen soon after. Most of the Members had reached this by the end of June, and when I arrived here, were anxiously waiting for the august ceremony already described.

THE INQUISITION.

The principles on which the newly modelled tribunal was to be conducted were laid down in the edict of denunciation, which required the faithful, on pain of excommunication, and other punishments, to give immediate information against their very parents, nearest relatives and friends, of any deviation from the puerile and absurd prohibitions, contained in this monument of human ignorance and depravity. The Manual of Eymeric had previously regulated the mode of trial and punishment; so that the inquisitors had little more to do than give a loose to their thirst for blood: how well they fulfilled the wishes of his holiness, Pius IV., twenty thousand victims, who either perished in the flames, or were given up to other penalties, during the first two or three years of the establishment, is the best proof.*

After describing the terror spread throughout Andalusia, when the inquisitors began their operations at Seville, by enjoining the instant return of all those who had fled at their approach; and alluding to the place of execution, at the gates of that city,† Llorente asks, "who will dare assert that such punishments for mere alleged errors of the understanding were conformable to the spirit of the gospel?" Amongst the important services rendered by the historian of the Holy Office, he has most effectually exonerated the people of Spain

* The victims condemned at Seville were independent of those who suffered in Aragon, where the proceedings of the Holy Office had not experienced any interruption.

† This spot was called *El Quemadero*, or burning-place. It was ornamented with four statues, representing prophets: according to some writers, the victims were bound to these figures; while others assert them to have been merely enclosed in the arena, and guards placed round it, to prevent their escape.

and their representatives, from having, in the smallest degree, contributed to, or countenanced its establishment. His statements relative to the tumults which occurred in Aragon and Castile, soon after the nomination of Torquemada,‡ as well as the formal remonstrances of the Cortes of Valladolid and Zaragoza, in 1518 and 1523, are conclusive on this subject. It is also evident, that Isabella was led into sanctioning the measures proposed, by the emissaries of Pius IV., in the first instance through fear.

That neither the opposition of the people and Cortes, the scruples of the Queen, or the letter addressed to the inquisitors by Charles V. in 1521, produced any effect, appears from their subsequent proceedings; in the course of which not less than 340,000 human beings were either consumed at the stake, or consigned to perpetual imprisonment, and other severe penalties.

To form a judgment on the undeviating constancy with which the inquisitors pursued their course, it is only necessary to glance at the pages of the "Critical History," in which the author has stated all that is necessary to be known of the Holy Office. A few examples selected from his interesting volumes, and from those other writers whose testimonies have been confirmed by the living historian, may not be without some share of interest, and will have the effect of confirming my previous conclusions.

In order that the converts to Luther's doctrines might be terrified into an adherence to the catholic faith, two grand Auto-de-Fes were celebrated at Valladolid in 1559. Don Carlos, the presumptive heir to the throne, and the Princess Juana, his aunt, who was left as Regent during the absence of Philip, were present at that held on the 21st of May: it was

‡ It has been long thought in Spain, that Torquemada was the first inquisitor-general; Llorente has rectified this error, by giving the names of the two inquisitors of Castile: two monks, named San Martin, and Morillo. It was not till February, 1482, that Tomas de Torquemada received his appointment: so that this minister of vengeance found the Holy Office organized, and all the prisons full of victims, on his assuming its direction. Torquemada was prior of a Dominican convent, and confessor to Ferdinand. The number of those who suffered from persecution, during the first eighteen years of the inquisition, while he filled his station in it, amounted to 105,291; of whom 8800 were burnt in person, and 6500 in effigy.

also attended by the flower of the Spanish nobility, of both sexes, and an immense concourse of the people. Some idea may be formed of this ceremony, when it is added, that the bones of Dona Eleanora de Vibero, who had been interred some time before as an irreproachable catholic, were burned, together with her two sons and a daughter! As the house formerly inhabited by Dona Eleanora, had been denounced as the scene of Lutheran worship, it was rased to the ground, and a column erected on the spot, bearing an inscription with the particulars of the event. Llorente says, that this monument of human ferocity against the dead was not demolished before the occupation of Valladolid by a French corps in 1809.* The second Auto took place on the 8th of October, and was got up for the express purpose of gratifying Philip, on his return from the Low Countries.

A writer who describes the event, relates that the great square presented the most pompous and magnificent sight imaginable; in the centre were placed thirteen stakes, three feet and a half high: the whole of one side of the square was fitted up with boxes, richly ornamented, for the court, while the other three were arranged with seats in the form of an amphitheatre. His Majesty and the Princess his sister, together with Don Carlos, the Duke of Parma, and the French Legation, entered the great balcony prepared for their reception, at nine o'clock in the morning; the bishops, grantees, and other dignitaries with their wives and daughters, occupied the boxes on each side of the royal family. The Countess of Ribadavia, the most beautiful woman at the court of Philip, attracted all eyes, and is said to have disturbed the devotions of many of the spectators. The ringing of bells and the lamentations of the penitents, at ten o'clock, announced the near approach of the procession, for which the company were waiting with impatience. This soon appeared, pre-

ceded by a party of soldiers and some Alguazils of the Holy Office; next to these came Fray Domingo Rodriguez carrying a large wooden cross, painted green; he was followed by Fernando Valdes, the Grand Inquisitor, devoutly bearing aloft the standard of the Faith. Behind the Inquisitor were seen thirteen victims intended for the flames, habited in their *sanbenitos* and pasteboard mitres; their hands were bound, and each penitent was accompanied by a confessor and a *familiar*, who walked by his side. After these, two men bore a coffin, containing the bones of an old woman named Sanchez, condemned for sorcery, but who had destroyed herself in the dungeons of the Holy Office. Her effigy and seventeen individuals of both sexes, completed the train of penitents. A mule richly caparisoned, having a case suspended on each side, covered with black velvet, which had a deep gold fringe, came next to the condemned, and was guarded by four secretaries. The members of the Inquisition and religious communities covered the flanks of the procession, while the Chapter of the Cathedral, officers of Justice and Municipality, brought up the rear, marching with a slow and solemn step round the arena, and bowing to the King as they passed. The victims condemned to death were tied to their respective stakes, and those destined for minor punishments ranged on each side near them. When the remainder of the procession had taken their seats, the Grand Inquisitor proceeded to the King's balcony, and ordering his Majesty to rise, administered the usual oath. This was performed by holding up his right hand, and swearing to defend the tribunal of the Faith, denouncing all those he suspected of meriting its chastisement. The oath being signed, it was read aloud by a secretary. The sermon usual on these occasions was preached by the Bishop of Cuenca, after which, those of Palencia and Zamora degraded the ecclesiastics about to be consumed.

These preparations having terminated, the thirteen victims were led off to the Quemadero, where their sentences were carried into immediate effect. The other

* Dona Eleanora was the wife of Pedro de Cazella, who held a high situation in the financial department of the state. Nearly all the members of the Cazella family appeared at this Auto: one of them, Dona Constanca, a widow condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and confiscation of all her property, was recommended for mercy to the Regent, by her brother, Don Agustiu, who said as the procession passed, "I pray your Highness to have compassion on this unhappy woman, who leaves thirteen orphans without any provision!"

* The *Sanbenito* was a loose yellow vest or gown, worn by all those who were condemned to be burnt, or to do penance; in the first case, it was painted all over with demons and reptiles; in the second, quite plain; and the same with regard to the *Coroza*.

parts of the ceremony being completed high mass and Te Deum were sung; on which the king retired, when the cross and standard were borne back in triumph to the cathedral.

Five of the thirteen sufferers by fire were nuns: of whom, the oldest had not attained her thirtieth year. Agreeably to the tenor of her sentences, those who recanted were strangled previous to being placed on the pile.

An Auto-de-Fé performed at Seville, on the 24th of September of the same year, wanted only the presence of royalty to render it much more splendid than those of Valladolid: the victims were more numerous, there being twenty-one given up to the flames, and eighty condemned to minor penalties. A great concourse of the nobility and people also attended this ceremony, which derived additional interest from the rank of the victims, particularly three beautiful young women, named de Virues, Cornel, and Bohorques; the latter no less renowned for her learning and heroism, than for her personal charms. Belonging to one of the first families of Andalusia, Maria de Bohorques had scarcely reached the twenty-first year of her age, when she was seized by the familiars of the Holy Office, as a Lutheran; when summoned to appear, Maria boldly acknowledged her principles, and eloquently defending them, told her judges, that so far from punishing, they ought to follow her example. On refusing to admit the assertions of suborned witnesses, the torture was applied. Suffering with the utmost resignation, the tormentors could only extort that her sister Juana knew her sentiments, and did not seem to disapprove them. This admission, which proved fatal to the party thus innocently denounced, proceeded from that candour and love of truth, which rendered it impossible for the victim to disguise any act of her life. Condemned to ascend the pile, the most strenuous efforts were made to convert the offender. Two Jesuits, sent for this purpose the night before her execution, retired without producing any effect, though full of admiration at her firmness and learning. These were followed by several other missionaries, whom she also captivated by the sweetness of her manners, and solidity of her reasoning; but they could not gain a single point, or weaken her faith for a moment. Maria seemed to lose her temper only once, during the tremendous trial to which she was ex-

posed: it was just as she was about to suffer, when a priest who had abjured, having exhorted her in the most earnest manner to reject the doctrines of Luther, she upbraided him with his ignorance and folly; adding, that there was then no time for disputation, and that what remained ought to be employed in contemplating the death and passion of their Redeemer; thus strengthening the faith by which they were to be saved and justified. Notwithstanding the obstinacy of Maria de Bohorques, as it was called by her persecutors, numbers of the hierarchy, both priests, monks, and bishops, interfered with the Inquisitors, urging them to take the youth and surprising mental acquirements of the criminal into consideration. After much entreaty, they consented to be satisfied, if she would only repeat the creed. This she did, but had scarcely concluded, before she began to comment on each article, interpreting in conformity to the principles of Luther. The judge, however, would not give her time to finish; ordering the executioners to perform their office, she was strangled and thrown into the flames.

The last Auto-de-Fé performed in the presence of the Royal Family, which took place here in 1680, to celebrate the marriage of Charles II. with a princess of the Bourbon race, at a time when Europe had attained a degree of knowledge and refinement, scarcely exceeded in the present day, is, doubtless, one of the most extraordinary facts connected with the history of the human mind: while it proves to what excesses and absurdities the force of custom is capable of carrying a people and their rulers. An account of this frightful holocaust, in which no less than one hundred and twenty victims were brought forward, condemned to various punishments, is amongst the reprints which have appeared since the recent change, and may be truly regarded as the greatest literary curiosity of the age.

Extreme piety and a desire of following the example of his father, Philip IV. (surnamed the Great!) who had patronized and was present at the grand Auto performed in 1632, are the reasons alleged by the author, for his Catholic Majesty having expressed a wish to preside over a similar ceremony.

From the number of delinquents collected at several prisons round the capital, it was decided, that instead of celebrating the Auto at Toledo, as originally

intended, it should be transferred to the capital. The ministers of religion, monks, and their attendants, within many leagues of Madrid, being summoned, a solemn procession took place on the 30th May, for the purpose of proclaiming the approaching ceremony, calling on the faithful to attend, and promising those indulgences which the sovereign pontiffs had ordained in their various decrees. The following is a literal translation of the proclamation which was repeated eight times, in different parts of the city, and before the royal family, who were seated in a balcony of the alcazar or palace, as the procession passed: "Be it known to all the inhabitants of Madrid, and those of the neighbouring districts, that the Holy Office of the kingdom of Toledo, will celebrate a public Auto-de-Fé in the Great Square of this city, on the 30th June, when all the graces and indulgences granted by the sovereign pontiffs, will be conceded to those who accompany and assist at the said Auto: which is thus proclaimed that it may come to the knowledge of all the faithful."

While several thousand workmen were employed under the direction of an architect especially appointed to prepare the amphitheatre, a company of soldiers of the Faith were organized, and nearly all the Grandees solicited permission to act as *familiars*; a privilege allowed only to the purest blood in Spain. "Many of the highest nobility," says our author, "immortalized their names by this memorable act of piety; and in order that future generations may enjoy the consolation of seeing our age ennobled, that the present may admire what those who come after will, without doubt, imitate; as also that the ministers of the holy tribunal may enjoy the pleasure of witnessing the estimation in which its rank and dignity is held by the most illustrious names in the universe, the names of those who asked the favour of being allowed to act as familiars, and assumed the habit of the Holy Inquisition, on this occasion, are inserted." Of the eighty-five names which follow, a fourth were grandees of the first class, forty counts and marquesses, and the remainder either their immediate heirs or nearest relatives.

Passing before the palace, to the sound of instruments, and chanting the *Misereere*, the procession moved on to the *Brasero*, or place of execution, where one of the symbols of christianity was planted and consecrated on a pedestal prepared for its reception. As to the standard and green cross, they were des-

igned to ornament the arena of the amphitheatre, to which the procession went, after quitting the *Brasero*.

The procession of the criminals followed that of the crosses and standard: they were conducted to the amphitheatre to have their respective sentences read: this part of the rehearsal, for so it may be called, is compared by the author to that which will be seen in the "tremendous day of the universal judgment; because, if the ignominy of the guilty creates horror there, the glory of the just, and sovereign majesty of Christ and his apostles, who, following the standard and cross, assisted by choirs of angels, will bend their way to the valley of Jehosaphat, where the Supreme Judge will occupy his throne." &c.

Although the preparations commenced as early as three in the morning of the 30th, the victims, living and dead, were not led forth before seven o'clock; at which hour the procession commenced. Of the number who graced this horrible triumph, twenty-one were condemned to the flames, and thirty-four to be burnt in effigy. There were eleven penitents who had abjured the Jewish faith, and fifty-four reconciled Israelites, wearing sanbenitos, and carrying wax tapers. Judging from the author's description, the procession must have been, at once, one of the most magnificent and terrific ever witnessed in Spain.

That part of the amphitheatre appropriated to the royal family and the court, was resplendent with gold and silver ornaments, displayed on damask, silk and velvet draperies of all hues; after having exhausted his power of description in detailing the other portions of the edifice, Don Jose del Olmo concludes by observing, that it might justly be regarded as one of the wonders of the world.

The sermon being ended, a secretary began to read the sentences of those condemned to the flames: this ceremony occupied the attention of the auditory till four o'clock, when the victims were conducted to the *Brasero*, under an escort, and accompanied by the *Corregidor* and *Alcaldes*, appointed to see the sentences put into execution. Don Fernandez Alvarez Valdes, an officer high in the sacred tribunal, followed, to bear testimony to the event. When those victims, who are described in another account, as pale, languid, and woe-begone, the very emblems of despair, had been led off, the secretaries proceeded with the trials and sentences of those convicted of superstition, sorcery, bigamy, and as impos-

tors and hypocrites. It was nine o'clock before the prisoners were assembled round the Grand Inquisitor, to go through the different forms of abjuration. The Articles of the Faith were then put to each penitent, who was required to give his answer in an audible voice. Giving absolution, saying mass, and chaunting *Te Deum*, took up another hour: after which the royal family withdrew, and thus ended the ceremony of the 30th June, 1680.

The process of strangling and burning continued all night: as to those who were condemned to be flogged and publicly degraded, their punishment was reserved for the following day. Nearly a third of the whole number, whether destined to be burned, flogged or degraded, were women. When the executions had terminated, another grand procession was performed, for the purpose of restoring the crosses and standard to the cathedral.

According to the computation of Llorente, by which one or more Autos were performed yearly at each of the tribunals, there could not have been fewer than 1112, during the twenty-two years of Charles II.'s reign, and forty-six of Philip V. The historian of the Holy Office has fifty-four lists of the condemned in his possession, published by different Inquisitors-General, to prove their zeal. It appears from these pious catalogues, that seventy-nine heretics had been burned in person; seventy-three in effigy, to be really so, if ever taken; eight hundred and twenty-nine to be publicly whipped, and then shut up in the fortresses of Ceuta and Oran. Confiscation of property was a matter of course, and applied to all the foregoing cases. It results from the calculation made relative to the Autos which took place in the remaining sixty-nine years, that two thousand five hundred and twenty-four had been burned in person, twelve hundred and sixty-two in effigy, fifteen hundred and seventy condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and other penalties; making a grand total of nineteen thousand, three hundred and forty-six victims, in the short space of sixty-six years, without enumerating those immolated or condemned in the tribunals of America, Sicily and Sardinia; all dependent on the Inquisition of Spain.

THE INQUISITION TORTURE.

The best illustration of this horrible punishment is furnished in the case of Juan de Salas, a medical practitioner of Valladolid, whose crime was that of happening to say, in the heat of argument, that the Apostles had erred like other

men. As Salas did not lose a moment in atoning for his offence, by acknowledging that he meant no disrespect to religion, he flattered himself with the hope of escaping; nothing could be more fallacious: arrested and thrown into prison, he had not been many days incarcerated, before the Inquisitor Moriz issued his order for applying the *question*. It was thus expressed: "We order that the said torture be applied in the manner, and during the time we shall think proper, having protested, as we again protest, that, in the case of injury, fracture of limbs, or death, the fault can be imputed only to the Licentiate Salas." The ceremony of torture is next protested; "Valladolid, June 21st, 1527. The Licentiate Moriz, Inquisitor, has caused Don Juan de Salas to appear before him, and having read his act of accusation, the said Licentiate Salas declared he had said nothing of what he was accused; upon which, the said Licentiate Moriz caused him to be conducted to the chamber of torment; where, being first stripped to his shirt, Salas was extended on the bed of torment, to which the executioner, Pedro Porraz, bound him by the legs and arms, with hempen cords: of these he made eleven turns on each limb. While Porraz was thus tying the said Salas, the prisoner was repeatedly urged to tell the truth; to which he replied, that he had never advanced what he was accused of. He recited the symbol *Quicumque vult*, and frequently thanked God and our Lady. The said Salas still continuing bound, as stated, a piece of fine linen, being first wetted, was spread over his face, when a pint of water was poured into his mouth and nostrils; notwithstanding which, the said Salas persisted in saying he knew nothing of what he was accused. Pedro Porraz then took another turn of the *Garrote* on the right leg, and poured in a second measure of water; another turn of the *Garrote* was made on the same leg; nevertheless, Juan de Salas said he had never advanced any thing of which he was accused; upon this, the said Licentiate Moriz, having declared the question commenced, but not finished, ordered that the torture should cease; when the accused was withdrawn from the frame. I was present at the said execution, from the beginning to the end. Me, Henrico Paz, *Registrar*."

The bed, or ladder of torture, (*Ecalera*) as it is called in Spanish, was composed of a frame, sufficiently large to receive the body of the victim; having a bar passing through the centre, on which the backbone rested, so that both extremities were

much

much lower than his middle. As the head was also lower than the feet, respiration became exceedingly painful and difficult, while the position itself occasioned excruciating pain in all the members. Llorente compares the application of the cords, to the mode adopted by the Muleteers in loading their mules, when a stick is introduced under the cords, and then twisted round, so as to prevent the load from being loosened; this stick used by the torturer of the Sacred Tribunal, is called the *Garrote*. Pouring water into the mouth and nostrils, whence breathing was first rendered impossible, must have been a dreadful operation. It was also customary to stuff a piece of linen into the mouth, and let the water fall in drops; so that it required an hour to absorb a very small quantity. It frequently happened that the rag was drawn out, saturated with blood, proceeding from the rupture of the vessels, either in the lungs, or parts adjoining.

There were two other modes of torture practised in this country; that of the cord and fire. The first was performed, by raising the victim up to a considerable height, and then letting him fall suddenly, to within a few inches of the ground, so as to dislocate his arms or other limbs. The torture by fire was the most rigorous of all; it consisted of rubbing the soles of the feet with some lard, or other inflammable substance, and then lighting a fire close to them.

THEIR PRISON.

The subterranean cells were of different depths; those at Zaragoza and Madrid, which I have seen, though not more than from twelve to fifteen feet below the level of the street, were damp and loathsome; nor can I imagine how any person could possibly exist for many days in such dreadful receptacles. Some of them reminded me of the *Damosos*, noticed in my letters from Sicily, and used in the criminal procedure of that Island. I understand, from an eye-witness, who visited Valladolid soon after the entry of the French there, in 1809, that there were three dungeons in the Holy Office of that place, above thirty feet deep, and that they could be entered only from the top. This contrivance was, no doubt, suggested by the subterranean vaults of ancient Rome, destined for starving the vestals, who had transgressed the barbarous vow. Who knows, too, but that many of our fellow-creatures have shared a similar fate at Valladolid! It must be confessed, the agents of the Holy Office were not very particular from whom they borrowed

new modes of punishment; their first object seems to have been that of never omitting any opportunity of tormenting poor human nature.

THE POPULATION.

To trace those causes which have debased the aristocracy of Spain, and placed many of its members on a level with the peasant and soldier, would, no doubt, be worthy of the most accurate painter of manners, and exceedingly useful to a legislator. If riches, titles and honours, insure no better inheritance to their future possessors, than degeneracy, ignorance and poverty, who would covet either one or the other? It has frequently occurred to me, while inhaling the dust and heat of the Prado, during the broiling autumnal evenings, which have scarcely yet gone by, and marking the long train of carriages which line its avenues, that if the ancestors of those who rode in most of these vehicles could have foreseen the degraded and effeminate state of their descendants, they would have rejected all the blandishments of fortune, rather than accept them on such humiliating conditions.

The ancestors of another class of the great, would have still more to reproach themselves with, if they could have foreseen that fortunes amassed by gallantry in the field, or industry in commerce, would be squandered away on opera dancers, in brothels, and at the gaming-table; night turned into day; and instead of that temperance which formed the groundwork of their own happiness, an indulgence in every excess. A third class might well be shocked, when they contrasted their own humble efforts to aid the people and comunidades of the sixteenth century, in opposing the encroachments of despotism, now dancing attendance at court, coveting its tinsel honours, and only ambitious of filling their pockets with the public money. The fact of its being considered that there are no elements for a chamber of Peers, renders it unnecessary for me to say in what light the nobility are regarded.

Priests and lawyers, who compose the second class of society in Spain, are, by far, the best informed, whatever use they make of their learning. It is unnecessary to say that both exercise an amazing influence on the condition and morals of the people; the former by the example they show, and the precepts they instil; the latter by their power of promoting litigation, and perpetuating the endless abuses of law. Unhappily it has long been a too general maxim with the members of these professions,

professions, to consider their interests as totally distinct from those of the people.

As in other countries, the merchants and tradesmen of Spain are the chief depositories of virtue, and consequently possess the greatest share of happiness: alike removed from indigence and superfluity, this class seems to be exempted from the vices of those which are above and below its level. Thus it is, that while those who appear to bask in all the sunshine of worldly fortune, are reproached for their pride, indolence, meanness and debauchery; the labourer and the soldier are said to be treacherous, vindictive, jealous, and fanatical. If these reproaches be well founded, they are important, as proving that the extremes of wealth and poverty produce nearly the same effects: that they are unnatural, it would not, I should imagine, require much argument to prove.

I ought to have observed, in alluding to the state of knowledge, that considering the obstacles opposed to its progress, by the innumerable defects of education and other causes, it is astonishing to find so much information spread through the inferior classes of the people in Spain. It is rather from long habits of submission to his spiritual guide, that the Spanish peasant has worn his fetters, than from ignorance. I have conversed with many, who, though scarcely ever out of the village which gave them birth, were thoroughly acquainted with the chief sources of the national degradation. With a large share of natural sagacity, it requires very little time to improve this disposition towards acquiring correct notions of their political condition; hence it is, that the soldiers and sailors of the Peninsula are nearly as well informed as those of England and France. There is, however, another very extensive class here which is still more enlightened than either of the former: I allude to the *Arrieros* or Muleteers, of whom there are an immense number in Spain, owing to the want of roads, and mountainous nature of the country. This is a singular intelligent body of men. To these may be added the *Contrabandistas*, or Smugglers, also a numerous association; who, when reclaimed, and brought into habits of regular industry, will be a great acquisition to the moral and physical strength of the nation.

In the common intercourse of life, Spaniards of both sexes are polite and friendly in the extreme; this feeling towards each other is carried farther than in most countries, and seems to be divested of all affectation. The *Agur* and *Vaya usted con Dios*, salutations used in passing the most perfect strangers, is,

doubtless, coeval with christianity; a most amiable practice, and one which ought not therefore to give place to the frigid and selfish forms of foreign courtesy, which are as common to Spain as to other countries.

TRAVELLING.

Those who travel through Spain, may certainly be plundered of their property by the highway robber; and, as in some instances, assassinated also; but any one acquainted with this country, will agree with me in bearing testimony to the little disposition there is to impose on travellers, or aggravate that imposition by insult and ferocity; the inseparable effect of impunity. The foregoing fact is highly honourable to the Spanish character, and the more remarkable in a country reduced to the last stage of indigence and poverty; excuses, which, bad as they are, cannot be pleaded in any other country of Europe, to an equal extent. For so great is the dearth of accommodation on many of the Spanish roads, that it is as yet advisable for travellers to carry all their resources with them, even to a bed: when, on reaching an *Osteria*, or sleeping place, at night, you may ask for the bill of fare, the answer is, generally, a shrug of the shoulder, with, "*no hay nada*," there is nothing; if your inquiries be pushed somewhat further, and it is asked, "what have you got?" they coolly reply, "*lo que usted traiga*," whatever you have brought! The mode of supplying the wants of travellers in Spain, is rather too patriarchal for the taste of modern tourists; the arrival of the *Arrieros*, and their travelling companions is usually followed by a species of market, held before the door of the Inn. To mend matters, one is reduced to the necessity of becoming his own cook and butler. There is, however, a compensation in the witty sallies of the muleteers, who are full of gaiety and humour, passing off every inconvenience in the true spirit of practical philosophy. It not unfrequently happens that one of them places himself on a bench, with his guitar, and continues to touch it to some national song; till supper is announced. A thousand recollections are awakened by this agreeable surprise, of which the charm is greatly heightened, if the moon happens to illuminate the beautiful and unclouded azure of a Spanish sky, in autumn, or summer.

NOBILITY.

An excessive attachment to titles, ribbons, crosses, stars, armorial bearings, and all the other appendages of feudal institutions, formed a conspicuous trait in the Spanish character, previous to the late

late change, and is still cherished by numbers, who have been brought up in the fatal belief, that the honours and rewards earned three hundred years ago, are a sufficient excuse for their own sloth and inactivity. The proofs of this anxiety to derive importance from ancestry, are most conspicuous in Biscay, Asturias and Navarre, where every one lays claim to nobility, and the very cottage doors are surmounted with an immense escutcheon, to ornament which, the whole animal and vegetable world has been put in requisition.

The lovers of heraldry would do well to visit those provinces, in which a wide field is open to their researches: there never was such an abundant display of gules and quartering, lions rampant and couchant, tygers, cats, dogs, hawks, pigeons, &c. &c. The chief difficulty I found, was in ascertaining what the animals were meant to represent: it frequently occurred to me that, if interrogated, the artists would, themselves, be somewhat at a loss on this subject.

With respect to the rage for nobility, it was so great, some years ago, that according to the calculation of La Borde—made in 1788—all the families in Biscay and Asturias, considered themselves as possessing noble blood: in the first named province, there were 116,910 titles, amongst a population of 308,000 souls; while Asturias boasted no less than 114,740, out of 347,766, its total number of inhabitants. It should be observed that titles were formerly to be bought here, as in Italy and Germany. The same writer estimated that there were 119 Grandees, 535 Counts, Marquesses, and Viscounts, making a total of 478,716 nobles. The number of titles has been greatly increased during the reigns of Charles IV., and Ferdinand.

The scandalous prostitution of honours and rewards, during the last forty years, in this country, by which riches and titles have been almost exclusively reserved for the most profligate and corrupt of the nation, is, of itself, a sufficient reason for the contempt into which titles and decorations have fallen. These, like laws, become ridiculous or contemptible, when unnecessarily multiplied: their number, and the facility of obtaining them in this country, have produced those very effects; while the extreme poverty into which some of the highest nobility have fallen, from various causes, renders their titles only an additional source of unhappiness. The nobility of Spain would act wisely, by bearing in mind

a truth, which is too generally disregarded: that titles are respectable only when accompanied by probity and virtue.

The examples shown by the heroes of La Isla, in so peremptorily rejecting the honours offered to them, has had a most salutary effect on the public. The crosses and ribbons bestowed in former reigns, have now been thrown aside for the national cockade, composed of green and white, adopted at San Fernando. The patriots are also said to have formed the resolution of not accepting any more external badges of honour, except those conferred by the representatives of the people, in the form of thanks; this determination is worthy of freemen, who have acquired distinct notions of the dignity of their nature.

MENDICITY.

The extent of mendicity in Spain ought not to be attributed to any mean or grovelling motive: it arises no less from the proverbial penury of the people, than the example constantly before their eyes, in the mendicant orders; another of those monstrosities that has grown up with the religious establishments; and by which, beggary is, as it were, sanctified. When the various ways adopted by the monks and priesthood for extorting money from the faithful are considered, no wonder that begging should be regarded as altogether harmless, if not an agreeable pastime; nor is it thought degrading even in persons of rank: to such a state can defective institutions reduce a people! A dowager, or a Knight of Calatrava, St. Hermandad and the Golden Fleece, who solicit alms in Spain, do not think it a derogation from their dignity; and why should they, when it is countenanced by the ministers of religion, who are seen at every door, performing the same office.

Next to the legitimacy of begging should be ranked, what is so well known in England by the name of place-hunting. This mania prevails to a degree here, not to be exceeded in any other part of the world: but, like mendicity, it originates in the example of the great: who, while they have been in the habit of engrossing patronage for their own immediate followers, never fail to encourage a crowd of expectants. Those who have attended the ministers' levees during the last three months, and seen the myriads of both sexes who were jostling each other in their anti-chambers, must have thought that, instead of a reformed government, and the loss of a world, Spain had just recovered her colonies, and

and added others to her territory. But this, like many other inconveniences, must pass away, when the nature of the late change, and the new position of the nation shall be better understood.

BULL-FIGHTS.

Amongst the practices which tend to retard civilization, and keep alive whatever ferocity of character the people of Spain may have derived from their Roman and Moorish ancestors, the continuance of the *Fiéstas Dé Toros*, or bull-feasts, is justly regarded as the most conspicuous. The toleration of the above amusement, only inferior in barbarity to those exhibited before the ancient masters of the world, has long been a subject of the utmost regret with all liberal and enlightened Spaniards. Jovellanos, in his erudite and philosophical essay on public amusements, deeply laments a custom, in which only a small portion of the nation participates, though it is called national; and, as such, has long been an object of just odium with foreigners.

The establishment of bull-feasts is traced to the middle ages, and is certainly not worthy of any other period. These horrid exhibitions are pointedly decried by the Spanish philosopher, as being disgraceful to the age and to Spain. It would appear that Isabella, who also opposed the cruelties of the Holy Office, did her utmost to abolish the *Toros*, but was foiled by her courtiers. A just tribute of applause is paid to Charles III. for having decreed their total abolition; but, as they had become identified with despotism previous to his reign, it is probable the ministers of his son and successor could not dispense with a pastime which brutalized his subjects, and excluded rational thinking.

THE PRADO.

It is to be regretted that a more elevated spot was not chosen for the Prado, which is not, however, without its advantages, having an immediate communication with the city on one side, and with the botanic gardens and *Delicias* on the other. If more frequently watered in summer, that dust and heat which are so annoying at present would be mitigated. These circumstances, however, do not prevent the Prado from being as well attended now, as at all former periods from the days of Calderon—who found many of the subjects of his most popular plays on this Madrilénian Paradise—till now, when it serves as the resort of all who wish to breathe a free air, or offer up their vows at the shrine of beauty.

Besides the immense concourse which oc-

cupies the *Salon* or centre walk of El Prado, there are spacious alleys and roads on each side, for equestrians and carriages; the latter of which, drawn by horses or mules, move on in slow and solemn pace on the left. As this is the grand point of attraction, the Madrid fashionables seldom take any other direction in their evening rides. It is a rule seldom deviated from, for the Royal family to join the range of carriages collected at the Prado, whenever they leave the palace, which is almost daily. Agreeably to the court etiquette of former days, there are generally four or five state carriages, either occupied by, or in attendance on the Royal Family, when they appear in public; these are followed by a numerous suite of outriders, and a large party of the mounted body guard.

JOVELLANOS.

Jovellanos, whose name is synonymous with all that is good and amiable, may be said to have equalled the best of his European contemporaries, and gone far beyond most of them, in all those excellencies which constitute an eloquent writer, refined scholar, and profound statesman. It would be almost impossible to point out a gap in literature and political discussion, that was not filled, and ably filled, by this extraordinary writer, to whom the flattering compliment of Dr. Johnson to Goldsmith might be applied, with still more justice. It has been truly said, that whatever he did was well done; whether he unravelled the intricacies of political economy; traced the manners and customs of ancient times; prepared an essay on education or the fine arts; dwelt on some difficult point of historical research; composed a tragedy, or wrote an ode; all seemed alike familiar to his versatile pen; so that he never failed in any literary undertaking, however complicated and difficult. It is even said of him, that he succeeded in the above branches, as if each had been the exclusive study of his life. It will be an eternal stain on the reign of Charles IV., that this great and lamented character was consigned to imprisonment in a fortress, during more than six years of his valuable life, for his efforts in favour of virtue and truth; nor will it be easy for many persons, who might be named, to exonerate themselves for the part they acted towards him, in 1811; a treatment that no man ever merited less than Jovellanos, and which accelerated the loss of one, who might still have been, as he was before, the most brilliant ornament of his country. If the literati of Spain look forward with anxiety for a collection

collection of this writer's works, the Spanish people anticipate the day when justice shall be done to his memory by their representatives, and some atonement made for the persecution he experienced while living. As Jovellanos was amongst the few men of our time, who have written for posterity, so will the future legislators of Europe, as well as of Spain, not fail to profit from his immortal labours.

Jovellanos died in extreme poverty: it was worthy of those who persecuted him through life, to aggravate his sufferings by the additional evil of penury. Such conduct on the part of the Court, and the misled enthusiasts of Cadiz, who endeavoured to blacken his character while living, requires no comment; curses, "not loud, but deep," will be heaped on their heads by posterity; and when it is recollected that the treatment of Jovellanos was systematically extended to all those who had any pretensions to honour, virtue and talents, where is the man who will not raise his eyes to heaven, and bless the day when such a state of things was destroyed?

The Spanish nation looks with anxiety for an edition of this great man's works: this is the inheritance of Europe, as well as of Spain; and will be a fountain at which all civilized nations, who aim at perfection in morals and legislation, will drink. As a writer, Jovellanos approaches nearer the brilliancy of Edmund Burke, than any other I can name: but his style possessed excellencies which were unknown even to the Irish luminary. His Tragedy of "Pelayo" has been compared to the "Cato" of Addison, while the Comedy of "The Honourable Delinquent," is equal, in comic power, to those of Goldsmith and Sheridan. His Odes and Lyric Poetry are not inferior to those of Collins, while the Epistles, of which his biographer has published four, unite the harmony and vigour of Pope and Johnson.

LIVING LITERATI.

Notwithstanding all the obstacles which have been thrown in the way of knowledge during the last six years of proscription and misrule, there are numbers here, who, in natural endowments, and solid acquirements, do honour to the age. It is impossible to repeat the names of such men as Lardizabal, Toribio Nunez, Cambronero, Herreros, Salas, Cabrera, Hermosilla, Reinoso, Vascons, Andujar, Clemente, Rodriguez, O'Farril, Fernandez, Moratin, Gorastiza, and a host of others, in the various branches of legis-

lation, jurisprudence, science, politics, history, poetry and the drama, without acknowledging that Spain still possesses writers who require to be more generally known to be esteemed and admired. A list of those who have laboured in what are called the exact sciences, such as astronomy, chemistry, botany, medicine, and the mathematics, during the last sixty years, would occupy a large space, and prove that the professors of Spain have not been either idle or inferior, in point of talent, to the best of their contemporaries. But what could be expected in a country, where the works of Gassendi, Descartes and Newton, were excluded from the Universities, as late as 1771, because they did not "*symbolize*" with revealed religion!

It is natural to particularize those, to whom I am more especially indebted for a considerable portion of the information sought for, during my visit to this capital. Most willingly would I dwell on the merits of Marina and Llorente, two ecclesiastics, who have linked their names with the civil, religious and political history of their country so closely, that both must go down the stream of time together.

Quintana is perhaps the only living writer of Spain who has endeavoured to approximate the biography of her great men to the object which Plutarch had in view: his lives of illustrious Spaniards, published in 1807, is one of the most valuable historical works in the language, and pre-eminently calculated to animate the youth of Spain, in the path of true glory.

In noticing the living writers of Spain, I ought not to omit the names of Florez Estrada, and Puigblanch: both these distinguished patriots resided in England during the reign of terror here, and both published works, which enabled the British public to form an accurate opinion of the condition to which the people of this country were reduced, under the Servile faction.

JEREMY BENTHAM.

Of all our writers, Mr. Bentham ought to be most satisfied with his reception and reputation in Spain: not less than five translations or commentaries on the Treatises on Legislation, published by Mr. Dumont, have been prepared here, while the most enlightened men of the Afancesados and Liberales look up to him as their master in legislation. The learned Toribio Nunez has rendered his country an immense and incalculable service, by calling its attention to the works of the English

English Solon; and when these party prejudices, or what is nearly as bad, national pride, (which is so apt to reject the wisdom that comes from without, for no other reason than because it is of foreign growth,) shall subside, there is little doubt but our celebrated countryman will be one of the most highly favoured legislative oracles of the Peninsula, as he is now the most generally admired.

NEWSPAPERS.

Although the arrival of Charles III. was marked by the publication of several weekly and monthly publications, as well as of some newspapers, highly esteemed in their day, nearly all of those ended their career with the reign of that patron of letters, and never were revived; so that periodical literature may be said to be still more in its infancy here than any other branch. Impressed with the importance of guiding public taste and opinion, various individuals have shown a becoming zeal on the subject of periodical publications since the establishment of liberty. *El Censor*, which appears weekly, and *La Miscellanea*, a daily paper, receive literary contributions from the most enlightened amongst the *Afrancesados*, particularly the learned *Cambronero*, a passionate advocate for Mr. Bentham's philosophy. Don Jose Joaquin de Mora, to whom I am indebted for much valuable information, and many personal civilities, has, from his own extensive resources, and scarcely with any patronage, (which is, as yet, sadly deficient in Spain,) sustained the weight of a daily paper, *El Constitucional*, conducted with singular ability; also *La Minerva Nacional*, modelled on the plan of that lately suppressed by the French censorship. M. de Mora is one of the best political writers in Spain, a very good poet, and also conversant with English literature.

Many Journals have appeared and disappeared during the last six months, and it will doubtless be some time before the cares and labours of editorship are either understood, or sufficiently rewarded in Spain.

RIEGO'S HYMN.

As this celebrated hymn belongs not only to the literature, but to the political history of Spain, it affords me much pleasure to be able to subjoin the translation of it, by my friend Mr. Bowring; which was alluded to in a former letter. Like all those specimens of Spanish poetry which have proceeded from the pen of my friend, it is considerably improved, without departing from the sense or spirit of the original.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 377.

"The country we cherish
Hath summoned us now,
To conquer or perish,
Our promise—our vow.

"In joy and in triumph,
Serene but delighted
Our voices united,
Sing Victory's lay:
The Cid was our father,
And proud gratulations,
Proclaim from all nations,
His children are they!"

"Unsheath then your weapons,
For freedom and bravery,
The hirelings of slavery
Shall scatter to nought;
Like dew on the mountains,
Which morning assembles,
Their armament trembles
And flies at the thought:

"Oh mid-day of glory!
Gave history's pages,
In records of ages,
A record so bright;
As when our Riego,
By liberty lighted,
His legions invited
To liberty's fight.

"Oh! crown them with laurels,
And wreaths bright and vernal,
And glory eternal
Who first drew the sword!
They call'd on our country,
She heard them, she blessed them,
And weeping caressed them,
And rose at the word!

"She stood in her glory,
Her voice was like thunder,
Then tore she asunder
The fetters of shame.
Death had not a terror,
It could but unchain us,
Or victory gain us
Both freedom and fame.

"The fetters are broken,
The vile one who bears them,
Shall feel as he wears them,
They enter his soul:
We, liberty's children,
His madness redeeming,
March,—victory beaming,
To liberty's goal.

"The trumpet is sounding!
Shrink slavery and folly,
Our conduct is holy,
Our conscience is pure.
Ye vassals of tyrants,
Ye tremble—ye tremble,
Our heroes assemble,
Our triumph is sure."

INTOLERANCE.

To the charge of intolerance, brought against the framers of the Constitution, it has been replied, that the declaration in

favour of Catholicism could not produce the same evil effects in Spain, where there are no sects to disturb religion, or distract the operations of government, as in other countries; so that the law, which tolerates only one form of worship, does no violence to any other. Several enlightened Spaniards have assured me, that without the intolerant article in which the framers of the Constitution were obliged, in conformity with popular prejudice, to designate the national religion as *la unica verdadera!* it would have been utterly impossible to have made the new code palatable; to such a lamentable degree does long-continued oppression degrade the mind, making slavery as it were necessary to existence. The above assurance has always been accompanied by the remark, that the other parts of the Code are abundantly calculated to remove every trace of intolerance.

COLONIES.

While at Madrid, I gave my friend M. de Mora the two volumes edited by the learned and philosophic Dumont, on rewards and punishments; (*Essai sur les Peines et Recompenses*) with a particular request that he would lose no time in making the chapter on Colonies known to his countrymen; but the Cortes ought not to have required the aid of Mr. Bentham's unanswerable reasoning, to prove the necessity of following the maxims laid down in that beautiful chapter: they had only to look nearer home for a still more powerful monitor, and see France more rich and happy, in being relieved from a number of expensive establishments, which in furnishing additional means of corruption to her rulers, swept off thousands of her sons annually; happier in having diminished the mass of guilt, inseparable from those who make a trade of human flesh, seeking to increase their wealth by human suffering.

THE CHURCH.

The number of monks of all colours and denominations, barefooted and bare-headed, with their attendants, at the period of Spain's recent liberation, was little less than 90,000; while the secular clergy, including the various dignitaries and attendants, exceeded 80,000; independent of 5000 nuns. According to an estimate by Cabarrus, presented to Joseph Bonaparte in 1809, the clergy possessed a fourth of the whole capital of the kingdom, while their annual revenue amounted to 750,000,000 of reals; that is to say, as much as it costs to support the army and navy, diplomatic agents, administra-

tion of justice, and collection of the revenue! But there were various, and very considerable benefits arising from donations, legacies, and what the mendicant orders collect, which are not included in the above sum. The effect of celibacy on the population may be conceived, when it is added, that above one hundred and twenty thousand individuals of both sexes are at this moment interdicted from marriage.

THE TRAPPE.

The following address was circulated through Catalonia, in the early part of May, by a monk of La Trappe, named Antonio Maranon, whose biography is shortly as follows:—Having been appointed a lieutenant of the regiment of Murcia, in 1817, he was entrusted with a sum of money which belonged to the battalion, and having lost it at play, deserted to avoid the consequences. Becoming a *Trappiste* soon after, he appeared to conform to all the outward austerities of the brotherhood, till its suppression of the late Cortes. Our hero then sought an asylum north of the Pyrenees; his reception there was not less cordial than that of all the bigots and knaves who had preceded him. When a plan of future operations was settled, Brother Antonio set out, supplied with the principal *materiel* of war—gold,—and crossing the frontier near Jaca, was seen to enter Reus in April, having two mules, well laden, in his suite. Nothing more was heard of the reverend father, until his proclamation was seized, and himself put to flight, together with his deluded followers, about two hundred peasants, by a small party of national militia. This took place at the end of June.

“PROCLAMATION.

“Soldiers and Children in Jesus Christ!

“By the aid of the Lord, you have just gained a degree of glory equal to that which your ancestors and forefathers acquired over the impious Moors, in favour of our holy religion. The bells of the temple of the Lord have called forth your valour and love for the triumph of the faith. Ye have taken up arms, and God will protect your salutary intentions. Ye have begun these glorious feats for exterminating the troops of the line, militia, and Constitutionals; continue therefore, in your firm will and resolution, and you are more than a match for these perverse wretches; or rather, you will imitate your fathers, who elevated the cross on the Spanish soil, which you worthily

worthily occupy, in signs of the total destruction of the Moorish race. A new sect, still worse, is doing its utmost to conquer, on the ruins of the sacred temples, which you see either shut up or annihilated daily. If you wish to be pure, and to conquer the road to Heaven, follow my example, which will shew you that of victory; and the standard of the crucifix, that I bear in your front, shall be the fundamental base and unerring guide of all your actions.

"The Lord is pleased with sacrifices; being, as you are, Christians, and I being at your head, I depend upon you, in order to gain the end so much desired. Maranon directs you to fresh victories, like that which you have just gained; and our enemies, as well as those of religion, the spouse of Jesus Christ, will be saved only through our generous exertions. Let us, therefore, swear and declare before the Heavens, and in the presence of the image of the Lord, not to lay down our arms before they are exterminated; I mean the *philosophers*, troops of the line, and militia. Unanimously, and with one accord, let us cry, Long live our Redeemer! long live our absolute King! and for the safety of these, blood and flames to every Constitutionalist!

"LONG LIVE THE FAITH!"

It will be seen, by the confident tenor of this address, that it must have been written for a different result: Brother Antonio had, in fact, reckoned without his host! Such, however, are the emissaries employed, and such the doctrine preached, by the anti-social faction of Europe.

I have, in some of the preceding letters, attempted to show, that the christianity of monks and priests, such as those who established the Inquisition, is not the christianity of Christ; will any man lay his hand on his heart, and say that royalty was originally designed to be a curse to him who rules, and to those who obey? If ministers, priests and courtiers, have hitherto done their utmost to convert princes into a degraded cast, heaping on it crimes of their own invention and perpetration, let us hope that the time has at length arrived, when the public opinion of an enlightened age will scout such monstrous anomalies, and prevent their recurrence.

ENGLAND.

Although the French Government seems to have taken the alarm more than any other, and that its fear of the political has been infinitely more than of the physical contagion, the policy pursued at

home by other powers is a sufficient indication of their disposition with regard to Spain. It will be a long time before England can become popular in the Peninsula; it has been our fate to sink in the estimation of the Spanish, as we have in that of other people. Some of the causes are noticed in the course of my letters; others might be named, but where is the use of multiplying them, when those already pointed out are so conclusive. Our return to the good graces of the Spaniards can be the effect only of a change which would make England the dispenser and protectress of human liberty, instead of its most active and formidable enemy, as she is now regarded throughout the Continent, if not in the New World. Whenever that blessed epoch, for which I am proud to think millions of my countrymen ardently sigh, may arrive, we shall also regain our lost name and influence with the people of Sicily, Greece, and Italy; Ireland will be regenerated, and tranquillity restored to a distracted people at home. If such a consummation, which the wise and good cannot but invoke, be ever realized, it will be a sublime spectacle to see the cradles of ancient and modern liberty become the sanctuaries of reform; not less so, to witness the glorious march of civilization unopposed by passion or prejudice, moving steadily on to the goal of freedom, prosperity and happiness. Should England much longer neglect the opening she has had during the last thirty years, it is not surely, ungenerous to hope, that, as in the case of the Spanish Liberales of 1812, some other nation will arise and supersede her in the abandoned path of glory.

OBSERVATIONS.

Since the preceding was printed, we have seen with profound grief, the insidious and undefined manifestoes of the European Legimitates against the march of intelligence and liberty in Spain. Their own odious despotisms are made the standards of social perfection, and nations, like Procrustes, are, it seems, to be reduced in Government to one measure, and that measure is to be determined by despots, provided they can bring a sufficient number of slaves and barbarians into the field to effect their unhallowed purposes.

The Spaniards ought, however, to bear in mind that they are *alarmed* despots, who denounce their free Institutions, and that every

every censure, on this and all occasions, ought to be estimated, not by its terms, but the character of the censor. They ought, therefore, to value their revolution and all its institutions, in the inverse proportion in which they displease the masters of slaves.

After the experienced mischiefs of a similar course of proceedings, in the instance of France, the genius of evil could not have acted more perversely than these despots. They well know, by examples in their own courts, that every country contains abundance of willing slaves; that entire classes crouch to power; that tens of thousands, rather than labour honestly and independently for their subsistence, seek it from the smiles of courts, and hence they know that, to denounce a new and unfixed government, and hold out the prospect of foreign support, are calculated to arm one part of a nation against another, and the certain means of producing action and reaction; civil war, and other evils, which they then would most impudently ascribe to the new government and its principles.

Thus it was in France, and so from similar causes and materials it seems likely to be in Spain and Portugal. Nothing could be more benign and philosophical than the principles and objects of the French Revolution. The King yielded, and all was harmony; till encouraged by foreign manifestoes and assembling armies of despots, he thought proper to flee from his capital towards the frontiers, leaving behind him a manifesto in the tone of the foreign ones, in which he declared that for two years he had played the hypocrite. For this treachery he was not punished, and might have remained a king with as much power as any king ought to possess, but in the same bad spirit he assembled bands of traitors and mercenaries in his palace; and the 10th of August, at Paris, was the 7th of July at Madrid. To secure the nation against the repetition of such treachery, the National Convention was convened;

and, doubtless, in concert with the preparations at the Tuilleries, the Duke of Brunswick, at this crisis, made his appearance at the head of an unnecessary foreign army, and issued his wicked manifesto against the friends of liberty in France. To kill, or be killed, became, therefore, the alternative of the denounced, and all the real or supposed friends of the foreign despots, speedily fell victims of a popular frenzy, which nothing could controul, till the country was out of danger. France in consequence became an arena of blood, an armed nation, and a volcano, which vomited its fires on all countries.

Similar causes working on similar materials must produce like effects.

Seeing the danger as well as the ignominy of retreat, is it likely that the brave and intelligent patriots of Spain will submit themselves to the experienced *mercies* of Ferdinand? Such not being their probable course, the despots have thrown down an apple of discord, calculated to lead to the same severity against real or suspected traitors, as took place in France. Spain is not France in numbers or position, but, as the principles of Spain are entertained by ten times the population of Spain, out of Spain the consequences of those manifestoes are obvious. Whether the result prove ultimately good or evil, will depend on the character of military commanders. But for the personal ambition and compromising policy of Napoleon, the manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick might have enfranchized all the nations of Europe, though without Napoleon's genius, France must have succumbed in 1799. Let us hope, however, that Europe may, hereafter, produce its Washingtons and Bolivars, and then, either in this, or the next age, the recognition of the principles of British and Spanish liberty, may become the social test of civilization among the human race.

We live in momentous times! Three centuries ago the Reformation awakened in mankind a sense of principles till then smothered by feudality and priestcraft.

The republic of Holland and the classic authors taught principles of liberty to the English, and hence our long parliament and limited monarchy. We have scattered them over Europe, and even the leaders of the French Revolution received their political education in England. The Mirabeaus, Tressots, Barreres, and Voltaires of France, taught their social rights to all mankind. The usurpers of those rights of course resist, and have for a season divided and baffled the friends of liberty; but this war between rights and usurpations will, and must continue, either till every European nation enjoys a representative constitution, or till every being deserving the name of man has emigrated to America, leaving Europe in the condition of the Provinces of Turkey, with a debased and enfeebled population, holding their lives and properties at the mercy of Pachas, or by whatever other name their masters may be called.

If the issue of this contest should be the regeneration of the nations of Europe, then we advise them, to unite in building a wall and line of fortresses; from the Baltic to the Euxine, to shut out the untameable **NORTHERN HIVE.**

The alternative now is, Public Freedom, by means of Representative Governments, equal Rights, and the Liberty of the Press, or the Inquisition, forced tribute, Turkish Pachas, and a renewed night of social depression and gloomy superstition. The ascendancy of **TRUTH** and **JUSTICE**, or the domination of **KNAVES** in the name of **FOOLS.**

Spaniards, Portuguese and Greeks, do your duty,—the good wishes of the most worthy of your species attend your exertions, and the result cannot be doubted. But if despots should unfortunately triumph, let them enjoy it only in unpeopled deserts, and among their purchased slaves.

THE
PRESENT STATE
OF
ENGLAND
IN REGARD TO
AGRICULTURE, TRADE, AND FINANCE:
WITH
A COMPARISON
OF THE
PROSPECTS OF ENGLAND & FRANCE.
BY JOSEPH LOWE, ESQ.

[The Author of this volume proves himself an original thinker and a careful collector of facts, as premises, from which just deductions can be drawn. In noticing the present distresses, he glances at the drain of currency from the country to London, but fails to describe it as the immediate and proximate cause of the fall in the local markets. This defect in tracing a great effect to its natural cause, leads to the distortion of his reasoning on many minor points. Nevertheless, Mr. Lowe's book is one of the ablest which we have seen on the policy, economy, and state of this empire, and we, therefore, feel it our duty to submit some extracts from it to our readers. We make no use of Mr. Lowe's historical pages, because he is perverse enough to ascribe the rupture of the Treaty of Amiens to Napoleon, who, it is notorious, simply demanded that its conditions should be fulfilled in regard to Malta. We are now suffering the consequences of our injustice.]

**OUR EXPENDITURE DURING THE
LATE WAR.**

IN the early years of this memorable contest, ministers were almost as little aware as the public of the extent to which the national contributions could be carried, and the increase of our expenditure was, consequently, gradual. Taking the total money raised by loans and taxes, but deducting from it 18,000,000*l.* annually, as the probable expenditure of Great Britain and Ireland, had peace been preserved, we find the following result:—

Sums annually raised for the War of 1793.

1793	£ 4,000,000
1794	10,000,000
1795	18,000,000
1796	26,000,000
1797	35,000,000
1798	29,000,000
1799	36,000,000
1800	36,000,000
1801	45,000,000
1802	44,000,000

These

These sums are properly the amount raised, not the amount expended in each year: still they convey a fair idea of the annual cost of the war. Their great increase, in the latter years, is owing to several causes; the augmentation of our establishments, the depreciation of money, and consequent rise of pay, stores, &c.; and, finally, to the accumulation of interest on the expenditure of all the preceding years.

Such was the war of 1793, a war exhibiting an average expenditure of 27,000,000*l.*, which, though nearly double that of any preceding contest, was destined to be soon surpassed, and in a very great degree.

Sums raised by loans and taxes for the war of 1803, after deducting the portion appropriated to Ireland, and allowing 22,000,000*l.* as the total of our probable expenditure, had peace been preserved in 1793.

1803	£29,000,000
1804	40,000,000
1805	52,000,000
1806	50,000,000
1807	56,000,000
1808	57,000,000
1809 (War in Spain)	61,000,000
1810 (Ditto)	62,000,000
1811 (Ditto)	66,000,000
1812 (War in Spain & Russia)	80,000,000
1813 (War in Spain and Germany)	98,000,000
1814 (War on the French territory)	89,000,000
1815	86,000,000

Here also the increase was progressive; so necessary was it even in our day of enthusiasm, to wait until the machine of circulation became adapted to this new impulse. At last, our expenditure reached a sum unexampled in the history of any country, ancient or modern. It is fit, however, to keep in mind two very material qualifications; first, that the sums in the latter years are greatly swelled by the accumulation of interest on the previous expenditure; next, that after 1810, a large sum, fully 20 per cent. on our foreign disburse, is to be put to the account of the depreciation of our bank paper. With these deductions, the expenses of the unparalleled year of 1813 may be stated at 70,000,000*l.*, and the other years reduced in a corresponding proportion. But after every subtraction, the amount of our expenditure was surprising: for the whole contest it may be thus stated:—

Total money raised in Great Britain by loans

and taxes, during the 23 years war that elapsed, between the beginning of 1793 and that of 1816, about 1,564,000,000

Deduct for the amount of our peace establishment and charges unconnected with the war 464,000,000

Remainder, constituting the charge of the war £1,100,000,000

Supplies raised within the year, being the net produce of our taxes, after deducting 18,000,000*l.* as the computed average of a peace establishment, and excluding all loans.

War of 1793.—During the first four years of the war taxes were inconsiderable, and in 1797, by the increase of the assessed taxes, they were carried to only £3,000,000

But in 1798 by the income tax to	12,000,000
1799	17,000,000
1800	16,000,000
1801	17,000,000
1802	19,000,000

War of 1803.—The produce of our annual supplies, computed as above, with the exclusion of loans, but after deduction of a larger sum (22,000,000*l.*) as the probable peace establishment:

1803	16,000,000
1804	23,000,000
1805	28,000,000
1806	31,000,000
1807	36,000,000
1808	40,000,000
1809	41,000,000
1810	45,000,000
1811	43,000,000
1812	41,000,000
1813	45,000,000
1814	48,000,000
1815	48,000,000

RESPECTIVE PROPORTION OF LOANS AND TAXES.

Of the total sum of 1,100,000,000*l.* expended during the war, the amount added to the permanent debt was 460,000,000*l.*, so that the aggregate of the supplies raised within the year amounted for the whole war to 640,000,000*l.*, a surprising sum to be obtained by a mode of supply almost unknown in foreign countries, and carried in former wars to a very limited extent among ourselves.

The financial history of the war may be divided into three periods; 1st, the four

four years previous to 1797, in which our treasury was conducted as in former wars, without any innovation in regard to war taxes or paper money; 2d, the interval from 1797 to 1805, in which we had both war taxes and non-convertible paper, but without greatly depreciating the one, or carrying the other to an extreme; 3d, the period from 1805 to 1815, in which the amount of the supplies raised within the year became enormous, and the depreciation of our paper, particularly after 1810, formed a very serious addition to our difficulties.

THE SOURCES OF OUR FINANCIAL SUPPLIES.

Total Exports from Great Britain, computed according to the fixed Official Standard of the Custom-house.

Average of the nine years of the first war, viz. from the beginning of 1793 to that of 1802, 30,760,000/.

Average of ten years of the second war, from 1803 to 1812, both inclusive, leaving out 1813, the records of which were destroyed by fire, and considering 1802 as a year of peace, 42,145,000/.

But if we compare this with the seven years of peace, of which the returns have been made to Parliament, we shall find a considerable increase since 1814.

Average of the total annual exports from Great Britain, computed officially for the seven years, from 1814 to 1820, both inclusive, 53,922,000/.

These returns being made on a uniform plan, and calculated by the weight or dimensions of the package, are conclusive as to the quantity of our exports; but it may be said, that in other respects, they are less satisfactory; and that although the bulk exported is at present greater, the value is less, in consequence of the general reduction of prices. That prices were much higher during the war, particularly in the latter years, admits of no doubt, but in whatever way the calculation be made, the advantage is on the side of peace, thus:—

Exports from Great Britain during the war, computed not by the Official or Custom-house valuation, but by the declaration of the Exporting Merchants; or, when there was no declaration, by a suitable addition to the official value.

Average of the ten years from 1791, to 1801, both inclusive, 48,890,000/.

Average of the ten years from 1801 to 1810, 52,847,000/.

In peace, our exports afford an average considerably larger, after making, (see Appendix,) an allowance for the reduced value of foreign and colonial goods.

Average of annual exports from 1814 to

1820, valued by the declaration of the exporting merchants, or by a suitable addition to the official value, 62,330,428/.

In both points of view, therefore, our foreign commerce is found to have been less considerable in war than in peace; it is equally easy to shew, that its profits were wholly inadequate to the support of any large addition to the public expenditure. Mr. Pitt, on proposing the income tax in 1798, computed our foreign commerce to yield to the various persons, merchants, and others, engaged in it, an annual income of 12,000,000/., a sum probably not underrated at the time, but which, for the sake of giving those who differ from us, the full benefit of argument, ought, we shall suppose, to have been doubled, and taken during the war at an annual amount of 24,000,000/.

Our other sources of imagined supply were the occupation of new colonies, the suspension of the navigation of hostile states, and a supposed reduction of their rival manufactures. Of the conquered colonies, the principal were Trinidad, Demerara, Essequibo, Tobago, each little advanced in cultivation, each requiring a large transfer of capital from this country, and each yielding little present revenue. Similar disadvantages characterized, though in a less degree, St. Lucia, Guadaloupe, Martinique. As to the East Indies, our acquisitions, vast in point of territory, and considerable in regard to internal revenue, are, as is well known, of very secondary importance in respect to commerce, though on the continent of Europe there prevails an opinion that India is the grand source of our national wealth.

PROPORTION OF OUR BURDENS TO OUR RESOURCES.

Our taxation is, for the most part, levied, not as in France, on production, but on consumption; its proportion to our means is, consequently, to be calculated with reference to the aggregate of individual expenditure. We shall presently have occasion to observe, that the proportion of such expenditure which finds its way annually into the public treasury, has, since 1798, been very large, particularly in towns, on account of the great consumption of excisable articles. Now, as the expenditure of government during the war, or, to speak more correctly, the increased expenditure of individuals, consequent on government disburse, took place almost entirely in towns, we shall probably not exceed in calculating that it returned into the Exchequer a proportion approaching to 33 per cent., or a third of the amount that had issued

sued from it. This estimate justifies the following inference.

Total of government expenditure during the war, exclusive of the sum raised by the property-tax £930,000,000

Of which a third, or 33 per cent., paid back in taxes, formed a sum of 310,000,000

Add the amount of income, or property-tax, paid into the public treasury, exclusive of the 33 per cent., but defrayed in general from the extra profits of a state of war 170,000,000

Forming together £480,000,000

a sum which goes far towards accounting for the payment of the total of "our supplies within the year;" or, in other words, towards proving, that after all our boasted sacrifices, our contribution during the war was little more than a repayment of money issued; leaving the chief part of the burden to years of peace, in the form of a permanent debt.

Thus was carried on from year to year a most expensive contest, without much pressure on any part of the public, unless the fixed annuitant, and without a depreciation of our national capital, except of that portion, (such as the funds, or loans on mortgage) of which the value is permanently represented by money. To many persons, and in particular to those interested in the expenditure, this state of things bore a favourable appearance; conveying to some the idea of an accumulation of national wealth, to others the belief that we finally defrayed our burdens from sources arising from the war. None were sufficiently aware of the re-action to be expected at a peace. To foresee its extent was, we admit, impossible; but few of our public men bestowed a serious thought on the nature of such re-action, while some of them seemed hardly aware of the possibility of its occurring; so limited had been their study of political economy as a science; so cursory their examination of corresponding periods of our history. All that seemed to occur to the most cautious was, that our situation was, in some degree, unnatural; that the great expenditure of government was not compensated, on the part of the public, by economy, or by any great share of extra exertion. Hence an apprehension, on the part of some, that the war must entail a burdensome inheritance, but at what time, or to what degree, no one could foretell.

EFFECT OF WAR ON THE MONEY PRICE OF COMMODITIES.

We shall at present confine our attention to the last thirty years; to the great rise caused by the war, and to the no less remarkable fall that has occurred since the peace.

Of the causes of rise during the war, the principal were:—

The extra demand of men for government service, and the consequent increase of wages and salaries.

The inadequacy of agricultural produce; consequent on the drain of labour and capital, for the public service.

The increase of taxation; and, lastly,

The non-convertibility, and consequent increase of our bank paper.*

Of these causes the inadequacy of our agricultural produce, and the non-convertibility of our bank paper, are reserved for separate discussion; at present we proceed to the effect of the extra demand of men for government service, the magnitude of which will best appear from a reference to our expenditure, keeping out of view our annual payments for interest of debt; or the civil service of government, and fixing our attention on a conjoint Expense of the Army, Navy, and Ordnance, from the beginning to the close of the late War.

1791	£4,226,000
1792	8,750,000
1793	13,511,000
1794	20,247,000
1795	28,751,000
1796	30,165,000
1797	27,606,000
1798	25,982,000
1799	27,257,000
1800	29,613,000
1801	26,998,000
1802	23,121,000
1803	21,106,000
1804	30,854,000
1805	36,219,000
1806	37,706,000
1807	36,176,000
1808	39,778,000
1809	42,073,000

Carry forward, £510,139,000

* It seems astonishing that so acute a reasoner as Mr. Lowe should omit the chief, if not only cause—the loans, by which government, through its contractors become the chief purchasers in any market, caused the demand to exceed the supply, and have raised the nominal price of every species of property. His four causes were but effects of that one primary cause.—ED.

	Brought forward, £510,139,000
1810	43,246,000
1811	47,968,000
1812	49,739,000
1813	54,872,000
1814	60,239,000
1815	43,282,000

Total, nearly £800,000,000

EFFECT OF TAXATION ON PRICES.

The result, or, to speak more properly, the avowed tendency of most taxes, is a direct augmentation of price. Taxes on commodities are always imposed on the calculation of being paid by the consumer; the supply of any article, whether a luxury, such as wine and sugar, or a necessary of life, like corn, salt, leather, being presumed to be in proportion to the effectual demand, and the tax intended not as a burden on the producer or vender, but as an addition to the price paid by the consumer.† At times, however, from the market being overstocked, no addition takes place; the price continues as low as before the imposition of the duty, and the new burden falls on the producer or seller. Such was long the case of our West India sugar planters during the war; such is, in a great measure, their case at present; it is the case also of a far more numerous class, our farmers, who, in 1822, as in 1815, are to be considered as paying their taxes out of their capital.

LAND AND HOUSES.

The farm which, in 1792, let for 170%, which, in 1803, afforded a rental of 240%, and in 1813, of 320%, has now reverted or must ere long, revert to 240%.

The house which, in 1792, let for 50%, in 1806, for 65%, and in the latter years of the war, for 70% (the rise being less great in houses than in land), has now reverted to a rent of 65%. Its value as a purchase, originally 1,000%, raised towards the middle of our long contest, to 1,300%, and eventually to 1,400% or 1,500%, is now brought back, or likely to be soon brought back, to 1,200%, a sum which, in the scale of general expenditure, is or will soon be equal to the 1,000% of 1792.

MONEY PROPERTY.

Here a very different scene opens. A sum lent on mortgage, which, for facility in calculation, we shall suppose to have been 3,200%, yielded throughout the war a regular 5 per cent. of interest, but the

160% received from it, became, towards the middle of the war, equivalent to only 130%, and towards its close, to little more than 100%. This formed a heavy reduction; but it is fit to add, that the continuance of peace after 1792 would have produced a reduction of a different kind, lowering the rate of interest to 4, 3½, and eventually, perhaps, to 3 per cent. Since 1814, the re-action in the value of money has rendered the 160% of interest equivalent to more than 130% of the money of 1792. To what proportion of the national income does this calculation apply, or, in other words, what is the amount of fixed annuities in the country, excluding wages, salaries, stipends, and all payments which may vary from year to year? We are inclined to compute this amount at 50,000,000% annually, a sum which is at present, and was during a great part of the war, nearly one-fourth of our total national income.

PRICES ON THE CONTINENT.

In how far, in the present age, have the other countries of Europe participated in those fluctuations of money which among us have reached so extraordinary a length? This question is of no easy solution, as well from want of documents in countries which had then no representative assembly, as from a depreciated paper having been current in almost every part of Europe. France, the only state that has equalled us in the duration of her wars, exhibits a remarkable contrast to us in the extent of her financial burdens. Her revenue, amounting in the beginning of the Revolution to about twenty-two millions, sterling, was never increased by more than the half of that sum; while our sixteen millions of 1792 became forty-five millions in 1804; sixty millions in 1808, and nearly seventy millions in 1814. In fact, in the early part of the revolutionary war, the collection of revenue in France was considerably under twenty millions; the wants of government having been supplied by the emission of *assignats* during four years of emergency, (1792-3-4-5) and afterwards in a considerable degree, by contributions from conquered territories. The amount emitted in the form of *assignats* admits of no definite calculation, the value of that government paper having fallen rapidly, and having been at last reduced to a nullity. But if we compute at two hundred millions sterling the amount of public sacrifice from the *assignats*, and if we add for the bankruptcy committed in regard to two-thirds of the public debt, the forced loan of 1797, and the augmented taxation of the latter years of Bonaparte, two hundred

† Governed always by the demand being greater than the supply, which was an effect of loans, not necessarily of taxes.—Ed.

fred millions more; and, finally, if we add a national loss of one hundred millions, consequent on his inauspicious return from Elba, and the invasion of 1815, we make in all a pecuniary sacrifice on the part of France, of five hundred millions sterling, over and above the twenty-two millions of annual expenditure necessary under a peace establishment.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Subjected, during twenty years, to the sway of France, and during a part of the time, to the Conscription, were also exposed to heavy losses. If less great than those of France, in men, they were larger in a financial and commercial sense, as well from augmented taxation as from interrupted intercourse, and the many abortive attempts made, during the enforcement of the prohibitory decrees, to produce substitutes for coffee and other articles, the growth of a tropical climate.

Of the other European powers, the chief belligerent was *Austria*, whose pecuniary sacrifice was lessened by our subsidies, but whose loss in men amounted, perhaps, to the half of that of France. Next came Prussia, Spain, Russia, Sweden, in whose case the duration of suffering was less, but who were all doomed to feel the destructive ravage of war and invasion. A pressure of a more lasting kind, we mean that which is attendant on the maintenance of a large standing force, extended to every state, great and small, on the Continent, from 1792 to 1814. Their taxation consequently increased, and the general demand for men was followed by a general rise in the price of labour. The impracticability of effecting loans, prevented that stimulus to productive industry, that drain on the future in favour of the present, which took place among us to so great an extent; nor was there in any part of the Continent a continued inadequacy of agricultural produce. Accordingly, though prices on the Continent became higher in war than they had been in peace; though, during the one period, the demand for labour was brisk, in the other languid, the degree of difference was much smaller than with us; and were we, for the sake of arriving at a definite estimate, to hazard a conjecture of the difference between the present prices on the Continent, and those of 1792, we should pronounce the former from 10 to 15 per cent. higher. This is somewhat more than half the enhancement that we find in England, comparing our present prices to those of 1792.

This excess on our part of the ratio of enhancement, added to a similar excess in prices previous to 1792, makes a total dif-

ference between this country and the Continent, of from 20 to 30 per cent. The leading causes of this are our heavy excise duties, the larger size of our towns, and the occasional operation of our corn laws.* The balance against us would be still greater, were it not in a considerable degree counteracted by the cheapness of fuel, and of several articles of manufacture, in particular hardware, in which our command of capital, our inland navigation, and our machinery, afford us a considerable advantage over the Continent.

What, it may be asked, was the effect of a rise of prices on our public revenue? Like all artificial changes, it was productive of little permanent effect; it increased the numerical amount of the revenue, but it was ultimately followed by a corresponding drawback in augmented expenditure; enhancing stores, salaries, the pay of the army and navy; in short, almost every object of government disburse. On the cessation of the war, the picture was completely reversed, and our debt, from the rise in the value of money, has risen almost every year in its pressure. Calculating the debt contracted during the whole war at 460,000,000*l.*, and dividing the periods with reference to the relative rise of prices, or, in other words, depreciation of money, we shall find that the smaller part of this debt was incurred when money was more valuable than at present, the larger when money was more depreciated.

From 1792 to 1806—14 years, a rise of 30 per cent.

From 1806 to 1814—8 years, a further rise of 30 per cent.

From 1814 to 1822—8 years, a fall of nearly 40 per cent.

CAUSES OF OUR DISTRESS.

What, then, have been the causes of our great and unexpected embarrassments? Not a reduction of our means, considered physically or intrinsically, but a general change in the mode of rendering them productive; a sudden removal of the stimulus arising from the war. In no former contest had our military establishments been carried to such a height: the number of our militiamen, soldiers, and sailors, discharged, amounted to between two and three hundred thousand, of whom many returned to productive labour, while a con-

* No.—It was the vast sum put in the hands of government, by loans, which it expended in various produce. All prices might be brought back to the war standard, if the government were to borrow thirty millions for three years, and though contractors exposed it in the market.—ED.

siderable proportion of our manufacturers, perhaps not less than one hundred thousand, ceased to receive employment in preparing clothing, arms, and other military stores. Hence a rapid overstock of manufactures, and a no less rapid fall of wages. Agriculture, though resting, apparently on a firmer basis, received an early shock, in consequence of the extravagant expectations of certain landholders, who, by urging a corn law such as government could not grant, caused a year to elapse without an alteration in the existing limit. Imports accordingly took place on a large scale, and our farmers, instead of descending gradually, were exposed to all the evils of sudden depression. On the other hand, our consumption, whether of agricultural or manufactured produce, experienced no absolute diminution; for our numbers, as was shewn by the extent of new buildings, were annually on the increase; but partly from the economy introduced by altered circumstances, partly from other causes, the increase of consumption did not equal the increase of supply, and a general fall of prices became unavoidable.

To shew the magnitude of the transition from war to peace, we add a brief comparison of the sums expended by government in the five last years of the war, and the five first years of peace.

Years of War.	
1811	£92,200,000
1812	103,400,000
1813	121,000,000
1814	117,000,000
1815	110,000,000
Average	108,720,000
Years of Peace.	
1816	£72,000,000
1817	66,300,000
1818	67,000,000
1819	59,000,000
1820	61,000,000
Average	64,660,000

Peace thus caused an immediate reduction of nearly fifty millions in the amount of the money distributed by government to pay employment, or, as it is termed by political economists, to stimulate productive industry. During the war, all our establishments, private as well as public, had been formed on a large scale, a scale that supposed a power of demand, a capacity of payment, much greater than was found to exist after the peace. This was the case in regard not only to great offices, but private establishments of the most dissimilar character; manufactures, mercantile houses, seminaries of education, and a variety of undertakings, almost all of which, whether in the metropolis or provincial towns,

were adapted to a community increasing not only in numbers, but in its means of expenditure.*

The only persons precluded from this advantage were the fixed annuitants, landholders whose property was let on lease, and, for a time, the military and civil servants of government. Since the peace, all has been reversed: agriculturists, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, have all fallen from their vantage ground, and prosperity has been confined to the comparatively small number of persons with fixed incomes, the persons who had experienced privations during the war.

Computed Amount of the Taxable Income of the Nation, at two distinct Periods of War and Peace.

	1813.	1822.
Rent of land	£43,000,000	£30,000,000
Tithe	4,703,000	4,000,000
Annual income or profit of farmers subject to property-tax	21,000,000	12,000,000
This was exclusive of nearly 20,000,000 <i>l.</i> exempted from the tax, (see the returns for 1812), so that the reduction to farmers is very great.		
Rent of houses	16,000,000	16,000,000
Annual profit of trades and professions	30,000,000	22,000,000
Wages in agriculture, manufacture, and every department of industry	100,000,000	80,000,000
Interest of the public funds	31,300,000	30,000,000
Conjectural amount of interest of money lent on private securities	20,000,000	20,000,000
Government expenditure at home, exclu-		
Carry forward	£197,300,000	168,000,000

* Here Mr Lowe is clear and rational, but he makes no further application of his own deduction.—ED.

Brought forward	£179,300,000	168,000,000
Five of the portion already included under trades and professions; estimated conjecturally at	38,000,000	16,000,000
Total for Great Britain	304,000,000	230,000,000
Ireland, conjectural amount of her taxable income	35,000,000	25,000,000
Total	£339,000,000	255,000,000

MR. PITT.

That Mr. Pitt was at first averse from the war with France, is apparent from several circumstances, as well from the declaration of respectable writers, as from the undeniable fact, that a state of war was altogether contrary to his plans for the reduction of our public burdens. That, after the campaign of 1794 had disclosed the weakness of our allies, and the strength of France, he lamented our involving ourselves in the contest, there seems little reason to doubt: but when fairly engaged in it, when the resources of the country were called into full activity, it accorded with his bold and confident character, to maintain the struggle, in the hope of recovering the Netherlands so unfortunately lost. Hence a continuance of the contest after the defection of our allies and the financial difficulties of 1797; hence those war taxes, which no other minister would have ventured to propose, and certainly none other would have succeeded in raising; hence also our second attack on France by the coalition of 1799. But Mr. Pitt's perseverance was not blind persistency; on a renewed experience of the weakness of our allies, on a proof of the sufferings of the country from heavy taxation and deficient harvests, he felt the expediency of peace, retired from office to facilitate its conclusion, and gave it when not responsible for its conditions, a sanction unequivocal and sincere. His ardour in 1803 for the recommencement of war, admits of a less satisfactory solution; it discovered much more the zeal of a combatant, than the discretion of a senator; a disposition to sink the admonitory recollections of our late struggle in ardour for a new contest. He warned us, once in parliament of the magnitude of the expense, and of the necessity of preparing ourselves for sacri-

fices greater than before; but his caution was general and cursory, unaccompanied by any private admonition to the inexperienced ministry of the day, or any advice to delay hostilities, until an assurance of co-operation from the great powers of the continent. His last great measure, the attack on France by the coalition of 1805, was, doubtless, on the whole, injudicious, preponderant as France then was in military strength, the whole under the guidance of a single head. Mr. Pitt fell here into a miscalculation, by no means uncommon with men of ability; that of anticipating a judicious course on the part of his coadjutors. Every impartial man, however, must allow that it would have been carrying mistrust to an extreme, to anticipate the commission of faults so gross as those which led to the disasters of Ulm and Austerlitz. And those who are surprised that a man of talent should misplace his confidence, should calculate on others acting with the discrimination natural to himself, will be at no loss to find similar examples in the conduct of the most eminent men of the age: in that of Lord Wellington, when he expected discretion from Blücher, and in that of Buonaparte, when he allowed the command in Spain to remain in the hands of Jourdan, or when, at a subsequent date, he committed that of his main body at Waterloo to Ney.

OUR CORN TRADE.

The interference of our legislature with the export of corn dates from a very remote æra; but our notice shall commence from the reign of Elizabeth, a reign, which, in its early years, exhibited corn at as low a price as at any period of our history, but became in its progress as remarkable for enhancement as the reign of George III. England was in those days, a corn-exporting country, if the name of export can be said to belong to a surplus produce hardly greater than that of a single county in the present age. In the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth (1562), export was permitted by act of parliament, whenever our prices fell to 10s. the quarter for wheat, and 6s. 8d. for barley and malt; prices remarkably low, when we consider that our corn was of the same metallic value as at present. At this rate, however, they did not long continue; a considerable rise took place before 1570; and in 1593 the export limit was extended by act of parliament to 20s. for the quarter of wheat, and 12s. for barley and malt.

This

This doubling of price in the course of thirty years, has not a little embarrassed political arithmeticians: it is commonly attributed to the influx of metallic currency from the American mines before an outlet was found for it in India and China, but from our experience of the limited effect of such a cause in subsequent times, particularly since the late peace, we are inclined to lay no little stress on the general prevalence of war throughout Europe, from the middle of the sixteenth to that of the seventeenth century. Be this as it may, the enhancement continued progressive; for in 1623 the export limit was raised to 32s. the quarter for wheat, and 16s. for barley and malt. In the succeeding age, particularly under Cromwell, our markets were considerably higher, but the rise was in some degree nominal, our coin, though no longer debased by government, being deteriorated by clipping and filing, and brought at times, no less than twenty per cent. below its legal value, an abuse not completely remedied till 1717.

In the reign of Charles II. the prices of corn declined, and though several acts were passed (in 1660, 1663, 1670), imposing a duty on foreign corn, their effect in our market was inconsiderable, because our growth equalled, or more than equalled our consumption. Prices accordingly did not rise, the agriculturists complained, and the epoch of the revolution was marked by a new refinement of legislation in their favour. The necessity of providing supplies for the formidable contest with Louis XIV. led government to contemplate a land-tax, and to offer as a *douceur* to the landed interest, a premium on export, which, accompanied by a prohibition of the import of foreign corn, implied a certainty of increase of price, and consequently of rent. The chief provisions of the act were the payment of a bounty of 5s. for every quarter of wheat exported, so long as our price continued at or below 48s., and 2s. 6d. for every quarter of barley or malt, so long as our home currency for that grain did not exceed 24s.

A deficiency of documents in regard to the extent of our tillage, prevents our tracing the effects of the bounty act: it doubtless stimulated production, and, under ordinary political circumstances, would, after creating a temporary superiority of demand to supply, have in some degree lowered prices; but the market was, during many years, kept up by causes not unlike those which followed in our day the French revolution,

—war, and a more than usual prevalence of bad seasons. The proportion of the latter in the twenty years between 1692 and 1712, was not inferior to that between 1792 and 1812; and as our drain of men and capital for the war in these days, made no slight approximation to that of our late contest, there were wanting to complete the analogy of high price only two of the characteristics of our age,—a depreciated currency and an annual insufficiency of growth.

After the peace of Utrecht, the causes of fluctuation in our corn-market were much simplified, and the half century that succeeded presented the following results:

Average Price of Wheat computed by the Winchester quarter.

	£.	s.	d.
For ten years ending with 1725	1	15	5
Ditto - ending with 1735	1	15	2
Ditto - ending with 1745	1	12	1
Ditto - ending with 1755	1	13	8
Ditto - ending with 1765	1	19	3

During the whole of this period, we were exporters of corn; the quantity varied, of course, from year to year, but was almost always sufficient to establish the fact, that the market price in England was little higher than throughout the maritime part of the west of Europe; we mean the Netherlands, Denmark, the North of France, and the North-west of Germany. The cheapness was materially greater only in inland districts of the continent, where, as at present in Lorraine, the south of Poland, or south-west of Russia, the want of water conveyance kept down the market.

During this half century of stationary price, and of scanty agricultural profits,—this period when inclosure bills were so rare, and lease after lease was signed in long succession, without any idea of increase of rent, it must not be inferred that our tillage was on the decrease: it evidently received an extension, but somewhat more slowly, as appears by the ultimate result, than the increase of our population.

After 1764, began a new æra; our consumption equalled, and somewhat surpassed our growth, so that our import predominated over export. This change, so unsuitable to a season of peace, so contrary to calculation, at a time when additional labour and capital were applicable to agriculture, was owing to several reasons,—an unusual proportion of bad seasons; the increase of consumers from the extension of our manufactures, particularly cotton; and in part, doubtless,

to the general disposition to withhold surplus capital from the so long unprofitable investment of agriculture.

The rise in our market, whatever may have been its causes, was such in the ten years preceding 1773, as to lead to an act of a new kind; an act implying that in regard to corn, England was to be considered rather an importing than an exporting country. It permitted the import of foreign wheat whenever our own reached or exceeded 48s. the quarter; a limit just and moderate, which, while it relieved the consumer from an exorbitant rise on the occurrence of a bad harvest, was productive of no injury to our agriculture, the prices of corn continuing to afford a steady return for the labour and capital employed. Our market now exhibited all the advantages of supply duly proportioned to demand: in some years a partial import was necessary; in others, the nature of our crops enabled us to export; but after 1788, a time of extension and prosperity to most of our manufacturers, import decidedly predominated.

In 1791, the landed interest, not satisfied with the advantage secured to them by the act of 1773, carried it a step farther, and obtained a law preventing import, except where our wheat should reach or exceed the price of 54s. the quarter. Whether this measure would have operated to raise prices, or by directing an extra share of capital to tillage, would have, in some degree, lowered them, we had no opportunity of ascertaining, so soon was it followed by the war of 1793.

The wars of the present age, attended by an unparalleled drain of both labourers and capital, could not fail to raise the price of corn. For some time, however, the rise was gradual, the average price of our wheat, during the first seven years of the war, not exceeding 63s.; but two successive bad harvests (1799 and 1800) altered the state of the market, and carried prices to a rate (6*l.* and upwards) till then unprecedented in our history. The seasons of 1801, 1802, and 1803, were favourable, and produced a fall to nearly 3*l.*, a fall which, in concurrence with the demands of the Treasury on the land-holders for our renewed contest with France, led to the corn law of 1804, by which the import of foreign wheat was in a manner prohibited, until our own should be at or above 63s., and taxed till our own reached 66s. These prices, high as they then seemed, were soon surpassed by the currency of our

market, in consequence, partly of an unfavourable season (1804), partly of the continued drain of hands and capital for the war. These causes operated in a greater or less degree over the rest of Europe, and greatly lessened the relief which importation would otherwise have afforded.

The non-convertibility of our paper currency had existed since 1797, and passed, in vulgar estimate, for the principal cause of this progressive rise; but the degree of enhancement proceeding from it was slight (not exceeding three or four per cent,) until 1809, when it was suddenly accelerated by an unfortunate concurrence of circumstances; expenditure in Spain, the stoppage of neutral traffic, and above all, a deficient harvest. From this time forward, our purchases of foreign corn were made a sacrifice of eighteen, twenty, or twenty-five per cent. a loss incurred on the whole of the very large sum of 7,000,000*l.* expended on the purchase of corn in 1810. The currency of our market was now between 5*l.* and 6*l.*, and though, for one year, a rise was prevented by the abundant harvest of 1810, the case became very different after that of 1811, although only partially deficient. A supply from abroad was now, in a manner, out of the question, partly from the anti-commercial edicts of the time, more from our want of specie and the fall of our bank paper. Accordingly, during 1812 and 1813, our prices averaged above 6*l.* a rate ill-calculated to prepare our farmers for the great and general fall to be expected from the approaching change in the state of Europe.

Never were the effects of peace more promptly or generally felt, than in 1814; import co-operated with favourable seasons; the price of corn fell rapidly, and it was in vain that parliament passed, early in 1815, a new act, forbidding import till the home price of our wheat exceeded 80s.: the market continued low, and for a time exposed both the farmers and the public to all the evils of sudden transition.* In 1816 a deficiency of crop, more serious both in England and the continent, than any in the present age, reversed this state of things, raised prices, and led, during 1817 and 1818, to an import of unexampled magnitude.

* The transition from war to peace means, in plain language, a variation of public expenditure, the abatement of loans, and the consequent non-employment of contractors.—Ed.

But when, in the early part of 1819, the effect of scarcity was past, our market fell, and in the autumn of 1820, an abundant harvest brought it to the state of depression under which it has ever since remained.

CAUSES OF THE FALL OF PRICES SINCE THE PEACE.

These have been partly peculiar to this country, partly common to it with the Continent of Europe. Of the latter description were—

The application, in a great degree, of labour, in a smaller, of capital, to tillage, since the reduction of military establishments.

A succession of seasons more favourable than during the war; the Continent, like England, having had, since the peace, only one bad summer (1816); and if, from the magnitude of the failure on that occasion, we consider it equivalent to two seasons of ordinary deficiency, the proportion is still considerably more favourable than during the war.

Next, as to the causes of decline peculiar to this country, we have

The re-instatement of our paper currency; and

The great reduction of freight and other charges of transport; a principal cause of the magnitude of the import in 1817 and 1818.

Expence of cultivating 100 acres of Arable Land in England, at three distinct periods.

	1790			1803.			1813.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rent . . .	89	6	3½	121	2	7½	161	12	7½
Tithe . . .	20	14	1½	25	8	0½	38	17	3½
Rates . . .	17	13	10	31	7	7½	38	19	2½
Wear & tear	15	13	5½	22	11	10½	31	2	10½
Labour . . .	95	5	4½	118	0	4	161	12	11½
Seed . . .	46	4	10½	49	2	7	98	17	10
Manure . . .	18	3	0	68	6	2	37	7	0½
Team . . .	67	4	10	60	8	0½	134	19	8½
Interest . . .	22	11	11	30	3	8½	50	5	6
Taxes . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	1	4
Total	411	15	11	547	10	11½	771	16	4½

NOTE: The article manure is under-rated in the last column; were it fully stated, the aggregate of 1813 would have exceeded £800.

This document presents materials for reasoning of equal importance to the agriculturist and political economist, exhibiting all the constituent parts of the cost of corn, and enabling us to explain both the

* Once more we must remark, on the short-sightedness of Mr. Lowe, and of the whole tribe of economists.—ED.

high prices of a state of war, and the fall attendant on peace. To begin with the rise in a state of war, its effects are first felt in the price of labour, the interest of money, and the direct taxes: an enhancement of these is soon followed by enhancement of the important articles of team and manure: an increase in the price of seed is necessarily identified with a rise of corn: an increase of tithe, as expressed in money, is a consequence almost equally direct; while an advance of poor-rate has, ever since the days of Queen Elizabeth, followed, at no distant date, an augmented price of bread.

ORIGIN OF OUR POOR LAWS.

The origin of the English poor laws, a system so different from that of neighbouring countries, is to be traced to two causes,—the call, at the time of the Reformation, for a provision for the poor, when deprived of charitable aid from monasteries; and the enhancement, both progressive and rapid, which, as we have seen in the preceding chapter, took place in provisions during the 16th century. The former may perhaps be termed the ostensible, the latter the real cause. Be this as it may, their conjunct operation led to various enactments in favour of the poor, which were definitely consolidated in the act of 1601,—an act prepared with all the care and deliberation characteristic of the ministers of Elizabeth, and which would never have received a pernicious extension had its execution fallen into proper hands. Its provisions were intended at first for the relief of merely the aged and infirm, and led to little beyond the degree of aid afforded at present to the poor in Scotland or in France; but, from unfitness on the part of annually changed overseers, and from the remissness always attendant on the unchecked disposal of public property, the act was in time construed into an obligation to find work for the unemployed generally, as well as to make up to those who had children the disproportion which in dear seasons took place between the price of bread and the rate of wages.

Our poor-rate became thus a fund, not merely for charitable purposes, but for the equalization of wages; a counterpoise to the fluctuations arising from inclement seasons, or from any cause productive of a rapid fall in the value of money. This result, certainly well intended, and which at first sight seems of beneficial operation, is found, on trial, to be replete with all that irregularity and abuse which is so difficult to avoid in any interference with the natural course of productive industry. Of this, a striking proof is given not only in this country, but in the New England States, and

and in the state of New York; for even in these, the countries of the world in which the pay of the labourer is most liberal, the number of the paupers is large. They are, happily, the only foreign countries in which our example has been imitated. On the continent of Europe the public institutions afford protection only against infirmity and extreme penury: even Holland, so long noted for its hospitals and charities, has not a poor-rate on the comprehensive plan of England.

Our records of the distribution of relief to the poor during the seventeenth century are very imperfect: its amount, however, must have been considerable in the first half of the century, in consequence of the continued rise of corn during the reign of James I., and part of that of Charles I. But during the thirty years that intervened from 1660 to 1690, the price of corn was on the decline, and the country experienced in no great degree either the visitation of inclement seasons or the burden of military expenditure. In the reigns of William and Anne the case was far different; an enhancement of corn consequent on bad seasons, on war, and interrupted navigation, concurred with the disorder in our currency to render a state of suffering general among the lower orders, and to give a melancholy corroboration to their claims for parochial relief. The number of persons receiving such aid is said (Clarkson on Pauperism) to have amounted towards the close of the seventeenth century, to as large a portion of our population as at present, viz. a tenth part of the inhabitants of England and Wales. The amount of money collected for this purpose has not been put on record: it is said somewhat loosely, but without much appearance of exaggeration, to have approached at the period in question to a million sterling; a burden heavily felt in these days of limited rental, and productive consequently of great complaints.

The long peace and reduced price of provisions which followed the treaty of Utrecht, were both conducive to the decrease of poor-rate, and, notwithstanding an increase in our population, we find that in the middle of the century, viz. in the three years ending with 1750, its amount did not (Reports on the Poor Laws in 1817 and 1821) exceed an average of 700,000*l.*

After 1760, the charge for the poor participated in the general charge which took

place in the state of prices, and amounted in that year to 965,000*l.*, while at a subsequent date, in 1770,

it was carried to 1,306,000*l.*; so much did the effect of indifferent seasons and the enhancement of corn counterbalance the otherwise favourable circumstances of the period—the enjoyment of peace, the extension of our manufactures.

Next came the contest with our colonies, along with the various losses attendant on interrupted export, and the suspension of undertakings dependent on a low interest of money, the result of which, in concurrence with other causes, carried the charge of poor-rate in 1780 to 1,774,000*l.*

The peace of 1783, though favourable in the main, was not unaccompanied by the evils of transition. Our productive industry partook at first of the discouragement excited by the loss of our colonies; and though it soon exhibited symptoms of vigour, and even of prosperity, the price of bread was kept up by the indifferent harvests of 1788 and 1789. When to this we add the increase of our population, and make allowance for the progressive introduction of abuse into a system subject to so little check or controul, we need not be surprised that in 1790, the sum collected for the poor amounted, when joined to the minor rates for highways, church, and county charges, to 2,567,000*l.*

Such was the state of our poor-rate at the beginning of the French Revolution, the time when we entered on a course of circumstances productive of a rapid change in the value of money. Hitherto the augmentation of our rates had been gradual, a century elapsing before they doubled, a ratio of increase little greater than that of our population. But after 1793, the concurrent effect of war and indifferent seasons rendered the price of bread so disproportioned to the wages of country labour, that in 1800 the poor-rate, exclusive of the highway, church, and county-rate, amounted to 3,861,000*l.*

In 1810 to 5,407,000*l.*

And in 1812 to 6,680,000*l.*

The peace of 1814 was followed, as is well known, by a rapid fall in the price of corn, which continued during two years, and had, notwithstanding the many new claims for parish relief arising from want of work, the effect, on the whole, of a partial reduction of the poor-rate. This is apparent from the subjoined table.

RETURNS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

	YEAR ending Easter 1813.	Easter 1814.	March 25th, 1815.
	£.	£.	£.
Total money received by poor-rate, and, in a smaller degree by church-rate, highway-rate, county-rate, &c. In England and Wales -	8,651,438	8,392,728	7,460,855
To these sums are to be added charitable donations, whether arising from land or money, managed by the clergy, churchwardens, or overseers: Annual average	238,310	238,310	238,310
EXPENDITURE.			
For the maintenance and relief of the poor - - -	6,679,658	26,97,331	5,421,168
Law-suits, removal of paupers and expenses of overseers or other officers - - -	325,107	332,966	324,665
Families of militia-men and other militia charges - -	246,202	188,576	105,394
Church-rate, county-rate, highway-rate, &c. - - -	1,614,871	1,692,990	1,657,627
	£8,865,838	8,511,863	7,508,854

The average of the two years 1815 and 1816 was, church, county, and highway-rate - - - - - £1,212,918
 Maintenance and relief of the poor, including lawsuits, removal of paupers, and expence of overseers - - - - - 5,714,506
 In all - - - - - £6,937,425

NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED.

	Easter 1813.	Easter 1814.	March 25, 1815.
Poor permanently relieved in work-houses	97,223	94,085	68,115
Ditto, ditto, out of workhouses (without reckoning children)	434,441	430,140	406,887
Parishioners relieved occasionally	440,249	429,770	400,971
Total of paupers relieved	971,913	953,995	895,973

What, it may be asked, have been the causes of so material a difference in the management of the poor in Scotland and in England? The two countries embracing the Reformation in the same period, and falling under the sway of the same sovereign soon after the enactment of the poor-law of 1601, the regulations were originally similar; but in Scotland their execution was vested, not in temporary officers, such as churchwardens

and overseers, but in the landholders, clergymen, and elders or deacons, whose functions were permanent, and whose personal acquaintance with the poor enabled them to act with discrimination. The good effects of this plan, evinced as they have been by the practice of two centuries, induced the Committee on the Poor Laws in 1817, to recommend that in England the overseer should be a permanent officer with a salary, and should act, if necessary, for several districts; a practice that has since been adopted with a beneficial result in a number of the parishes and townships of England.

Proportion of the Wages of the Country Labourer to the Price of Corn.

Periods.	Weekly pay.	Wheat per Quarter.	Wages in pints of Wheat.
	s. d.	s. d.	
1742 to 1752 . . .	6 0	30 0	102
1761 to 1770 . . .	7 6	42 6	90
1780 to 1790 . . .	8 0	51 2	80
1795 to 1799 . . .	9 0	70 8	65
1800 to 1809 . . .	11 0	85 8	60

POPULATION.

Of the various answers to Mr. Malthus, the most substantial in argument, though far from the most attractive in style, is the work entitled the "Happiness of States," published in 1815, by Mr. S. Gray; a work of which the leading principles were, some time after, developed in a more condensed and popular form. Far from coinciding with the uncomfortable doctrine, that increase of numbers leads to increase of poverty, Mr. Gray maintains that augmented population forms the basis of *individual* as well as of national wealth.

What a different aspect of society is exhibited after the rise of towns and the general increase of numbers! If we compare such countries as Russia, Poland, Hungary, or the Highlands of Scotland, with the more thickly peopled districts of the Continent, such as the provinces of Holland, Zealand, Flanders, Normandy, or, on our own side of the Channel, with such counties as Lancashire, Warwickshire, the west riding of York (to say nothing of Middlesex) we find a surprising difference in the number, and comfort of the middle class. A return of annual income from the first-mentioned countries, would exhibit a few princely fortunes, with a long succession of names below the limit of taxation: in the other, it would show a number of gradations rising above each other in a manner almost imperceptible. How different is the England of the present age from the England of feudal times, when our towns were in their infancy, and when the Commons or middle class were too unimportant to hold a share in the representation, until brought forward by the crown as a counterpoise to the aristocracy.

In what manner does the progress of improvement, the transition from penury to comfort, in general take place? It has a very close connection with increase of population: the assemblage of individuals in towns is productive of a degree of accommodation, comfort and refinement which would be altogether beyond their reach in an insulated position: the acquisition of one comfort creates a desire for another, until society eventually attains the high state of polish which we at present witness in a few countries of Europe. All this, says Mr. Gray, leads the consumer to make fresh demands on the producer; demands reciprocated by the latter on the former, in a different line of business. Hence, the dependence of one class on another; hence, the prosperity caused to agriculture by the suc-

cess of trade, and to trade by the success of agriculture.

The well known argument of Mr. Malthus is, that population if unchecked, would proceed in a geometrical ratio (1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, &c.), while the supply of food cannot, he thinks, be brought by the greatest efforts of human skill and industry to increase otherwise than in the arithmetical ratio of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, &c. This supposition, however, is altogether gratuitous, the idea of a geometrical ratio applied to population being founded on a single example, that of the United States of America, a country presenting a remarkable combination of advantages;—a territory of vast extent; a river navigation of great importance; a people enjoying unrestricted intercourse with the civilized world, and closely connected in language and habits with the most commercial and colonizing portion of Europe. Such an example is necessarily rare, and ought to be considered an extreme case; a more satisfactory result as to the average increase of population would be obtained from a combination of cases, among which, assuming the United States as the example of the most rapid augmentation, we may take, as the second, England, in which, under circumstances more favourable than on the Continent of Europe, but less so than on the other side of the Atlantic, population has doubled within the last century, and bids fair to double again in sixty or seventy years. As a farther example, we may take France, where, though the records are far from accurate, the doubling of the population appears to require a term of from 100 to 120 years. Other countries exhibit a greater or less degree of slowness in the ratio of increase, and as these returns apply to them when exempt from the visitation of war, pestilence, or any violent check to increase of numbers, Mr. Gray's inference is, that the average furnished by the whole may be assumed as indicative of the *natural progress of population*, in preference to the result afforded by a country, the circumstances of which are altogether peculiar.

After establishing that the natural ratio of increase is less than is advanced by Mr. Malthus, Mr. Gray proceeds to argue that such increase is no farther limited by the difficulty of obtaining food, than by the difficulty of obtaining clothing or lodging, because the supply of food, though apparently restricted by a physical cause, is, on a closer examination, found to depend on the amount of capital and labour applied to raising it.

Mr. Gray and his followers infer: that the quantity of subsistence in the world may be augmented in the same manner, and by the same means, as the quantity of our clothing, or the size of our dwellings; and, that an addition to our numbers

implies no diminution of individual income or property.

We extract from one of the works already mentioned, (*Gray versus Malthus*) a summary of the leading ideas in the opposite systems of population.

MR. MALTHUS'S LEADING IDEAS.

The increase of population has a tendency to overstock, and to lessen the average amount of employment to individuals.

The increase of population has a natural tendency to promote poverty.

The natural progress of population is according to the geometrical ratio, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, as evinced in the case of the United States of America.

So far Mr. Gray's ideas seem to require very little qualification; with the following the case is somewhat different:

MR. MALTHUS.

The amount of subsistence regulates the amount of population.

Population has a natural tendency to increase faster than subsistence.

Our animadversions on these propositions of Mr. Gray, relate less to the argument than to the expression. That subsistence is augmented by labour and capital, in the same manner as manufactures and buildings, is perfectly true; but, as in the case of four-fifths of mankind, food forms by far the greatest article of charge, we may excuse writers of a less sanguine character for over-rating the difficulty of procuring it.

POPULATION IN EUROPE.

	Inhabitants per square Mile.
East Flanders	554
West Flanders	420
Holland (Province of)	362
Ireland	237
England, distinct from Wales	232
Austrian Italy, viz. the Milanese and the Venetian States	210
The Netherlands, viz. the Dutch and Belgic Provinces, collectively	214
Italy	179
France	150
The Austrian Dominions	112
The Prussian Dominions	100
Denmark	73

MR. GRAY'S LEADING IDEAS.

The increase of population tends to increase the average amount of employment to individuals.

The increase of population has a tendency to increase wealth, not collectively only, but individually.

We have no rule for estimating the natural progress of population; the United States are a solitary case, no other country increasing in the ratio; and if an estimate is to be made, it would be more fair to take the average of a given number of countries.

MR. GRAY.

The amount of population regulates the amount of subsistence, in the same way as it regulates the supply of clothing and housing; because, with the exception of occasional famines, the quantity of subsistence raised depends on the amount of labour bestowed on it.

Population has a tendency to increase, but this increase carries in itself the power of supplying its wants.

Poland	60
Spain	58
Turkey in Europe (conjectural)	50
Sweden distinct from Norway and Lapland	25
Russia in Europe	23

POPULATION OF CITIES IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE, in 1821.

England and Scotland.	
London, Westminster, Southwark, and the adjoining parishes	1,225,694
Glasgow, with suburbs	147,043
Edinburgh, with Leith and their suburbs	138,235
Manchester, with Salford	133,788
Liverpool	118,972
Birmingham, with Aston	106,722
Bristol and suburbs	87,779
Leeds and suburbs	83,796
Plymouth, with Dock and suburbs	61,212
Norwich	50,288
Newcastle on Tyne, with Gateshead	46,948
Portsmouth, with Portsea	45,648
France.	
Paris	720,000
	Lyons

Lyons	115,000
Marseilles	102,000
Bordeaux	92,000
Rouen	86,000
Nantes	77,000
Lille	60,000
Strasbourg	50,000
Toulouse	50,000
Orleans	42,000
Metz	42,000
Nimes	40,000

CONNECTION BETWEEN DENSITY OF NUMBERS AND INCREASE OF WEALTH.

We proceed to put this doctrine to the test, by a reference to the returns of taxation, and other public burdens, in different countries of Europe. These, we are aware, do not furnish an unexceptionable criterion of national wealth, as the proportion of public burdens may differ from circumstances unconnected with the state of productive industry, such as the greater or less participation of a particular country in war, since the adoption of the funding system. They form, however, the least defective basis, the nearest approximation to the truth, in the present imperfect state of public surveys; for few countries have been the object of an assessment so directly calculated to convey an estimate of national wealth, as the property-tax of England, or the *fouquier* of France.

	Population per square Mile.	Public Burdens paid by each Individual.
		£ s. d.
England, distinct from		
Scotland and Wales	232	3 2 0
England, Scotland, and		
Wales, collectively	165	2 15 0
The Netherlands	214	1 10 0
France	150	1 4 0
The Austrian Empire	112	0 12 4
The Prussian Dom-		
nions	100	0 13 4
Denmark	73	0 16 3
Spain	58	0 11 6
Sweden	25	0 10 0
Russia in Europe	23	0 9 9

ALLEGED DANGERS FROM INCREASED POPULATION.

To waive all speculation on this mysterious point, and to confine ourselves to that which is of nearer interest, we shall briefly give our reasons for the opinion that our posterity, for many generations at least, are likely to increase their numbers with less difficulty than has been experienced by us or our ancestors.

1. Our fundamental doctrine, that increase of produce depends less on the extent of newly cultivated soil than on the number of hands employed on the old, will be found proof against the severest an-

alysis. It is supported equally by the experience of the present age, and the general evidence of history; it constitutes, besides, that fair proportion between demand and supply, which corresponds with the benevolent ordinations of Providence.

2. From the great diversity of soil and climate in the cultivated portion of the globe, scarcity is never general; "when famine was in other lands, in the land of Egypt there was bread." If this apply to an age when civilization extended over hardly ten degrees of latitude, how much more does it hold at present, and how greatly do the advantages arising from improvement perpetually in progress, increase the power of mankind to turn to account the bounty of nature? Extended communication by water enables even distant countries to supply the deficiencies of each other; while in the same territory, improved methods of preserving corn, additional granaries, augmented capital, all concur to enable the inhabitants to keep over the surplus of one year as a provision for the possible failure of the next.

3. The labour employed in raising subsistence, becomes progressively more effectual, the source of a larger produce, as society advances. This is evinced in two ways; one, the use of improved implements, is obvious to the common observer; the other, a decrease in the number of agriculturists compared to other classes, is a fact known only to the statistical inquirer. A population return in France, or almost any part of the continent, still exhibits a larger number of residents in country than in town, but many of the former are producers of other articles than food: the flax, the hemp, the madder of their fields, the wool of their flocks, the timber of their forests, the hides of their cattle, are all constituents of supply or ingredients of consumption, quite distinct from subsistence. A census of our ancestors, taken a century and a half ago, would have given, under the head of agriculturists, above 50 persons in 100; instead of 33 of the present day. The majority of the population of a country are thus enabled to reside in towns and villages, and are rendered disposable for other purposes: the humbler orders employ themselves in furnishing clothing or lodging; a higher class minister to the amusements, the education, or the luxury of the rich; while the highest of all are exempt from the necessity of following any occupation whatever. Confining our view to the topic at present under discussion, how may we consider the majority of those

those employed on luxuries? They may be said to form a reserve of capital and labour applicable to the increase of subsistence, in a case of imperious necessity.

4. As society advances, and a part of the lower orders participate in the comfort of the middle classes, food forms progressively a less considerable proportion of their expenditure. In a population like that of Ireland, the chief part of France, and the poorer counties of England, food constitutes, as already mentioned, about 70 per cent. of the total family charge; but in our more populous rural districts, in our larger villages, and in our towns generally, the proportion is probably below 60 per cent. What does this imply, but the possession of greater wealth, the power, on the occurrence of a scarcity and rise of price, of obtaining subsistence by purchase; in other words, of importing it from abroad? Hence, the less severe pressure of high prices of food on a population, such as that of Holland and England, than on one devoid, in a manner, of exchangeable commodities, such as the peasantry of Poland, Russia, or the inland districts of the Highlands of Scotland.

CIRCULATION OF BANK PAPER.

Our countrymen, accustomed during more than half a century to the use of bank notes, have observed, with some surprise, that a currency so cheap, and apparently so easy of introduction, should as yet be hardly known on the continent. The bank of France, though of undoubted stability, has found it practicable to establish branches in a few only of the provincial towns: several, containing a population of 40,000 and upwards, are still without such branches: and there is not a private bank of circulation in the whole country. The causes are, the distrust excited by the recollection of the assignats, the want of confidence in government, the absence of commercial enterprise, as well as of the habits of care and arrangement, which are indispensable to success in a line of itself less profitable than is commonly imagined. Holland, with all her commercial improvements, has never adopted the bank-note system, while in Austria, Russia, and Sweden, the paper circulated is a forced government currency, not convertible into cash.

The obstacles to the circulation of bank paper on the continent, would probably have yielded to the effects of peace and augmented trade; but they appear to have received of late years, a confirmation in the increased facility of forgery;

and it would thus be vain to calculate on the extended use of bank paper, or on any effect likely to arise from it in regard to the value of the precious metals.

INJURIOUS EFFECT OF FLUCTUATION.

Money, as Dr. Smith remarks, is an unexceptionable measure of value in buying and selling; and it is, in general, a safe measure in a contract from year to year; but, in a contract of long duration, the case is far otherwise. How great was its depreciation during the war, and notwithstanding the various disadvantages attendant on landed property, how general was the preference given to it in the case of a provision for a young family, for grand-children or for any remote object. Is it not in the unfortunate tendency of money property to fluctuate, rather than in any distrust of the stability of the public funds, that we are to look for the cause of stock selling for six, seven, or eight years' purchase less than land? Then, as to land itself, and the mode of letting it, can we trace among the various objections to long leases any so powerful as the uncertainty of the value of money? Lastly, amidst all the difficulties in the question of a commutation for tithe, what operates so directly to prevent the church from acceding to a fixed money income, from reducing to a determinate form, that which, in its present unsettled state, leaves open so wide a field for contention?

TITHE.

The great, and at present well founded, objection of the clergy to a permanent commutation of tithe, is a dread, not of the faith of parliament, but of the uncertain value of money: remove that apprehension, and you give them substantial motives to prefer a fixed sum, whether they look to the interest of themselves or their successors. In the protestant church of Holland, they have an example of stipends paid during more than two centuries, by magistrates or by government, without any derogation from the respectability of those who received them: and if in France, the amount of clerical income be too small to be dwelt on when we are treating of a Protestant establishment, the regularity of its payment during twenty years, under circumstances of great financial embarrassment, is calculated to lessen one material ground of apprehension.

Under our present system, the church is intitled to an increase of revenue in proportion to the increase of produce, but such, we may safely take for granted, would form no part of its demand under
a different

a different arrangement. All that its representatives would be likely to desire, would be an assurance that the contract should be maintained, *bonâ fide*, that the sum once fixed should be made good, whatever be the fluctuations of our currency.

Average Prices of the 3 per cent. Consols during the following years:—

1803	70, 57, 53.
1804	55, 56, 58.
1805	56, 58, 60.
1806	60, 62, 64.
1807	61, 62, 64.
1808	62, 64, 66, 68.
1809	67, 68, 70.
1810	70, 71, 69, 66.
1811	65, 64, 63.
1812	62, 61, 59, 58.
1813	58, 57, 60, 61.
1814	64, 66, 64.
1815	65, 58, 60.
1816	60, 62, 63.
1817	63, 70, 75, 83.
1818	80, 82, 79.
1819	77, 74, 65, 70, 68.
1820	68, 69, 70.
1821	69, 72, 75, 77.
1822	76, 77, 78, 79, 80.

THE SINKING FUND.

The idea of a Sinking Fund is of old date, having been conceived more than a century ago, by Sir R. Walpole, the only public man of his age who appears to have been conversant with finance. The original plan was simple, the fund being formed in the first instance of a small sum of surplus revenue, and augmented progressively by the interest of such part of the debt as was paid off by its operation. Here was no display of the wonders of compound interest, but the long peace that ensued, favoured the reduction of debt, and the fund, though small, was progressively increasing. Such continued the course of circumstances until 1733, when the troubled aspect of the Continent, and the difficulty of imposing new taxes, necessitated an interference with some disposable resource, and the sinking fund was encroached on. A precedent once given, trespasses became frequent, and this fund, though never abolished, proved of so slender operation that in the course of half a century, it had not discharged above 15,000,000*l.* of our debt. At last, in 1786, the scheme was revived with augmented energy, aided on the one hand by Dr. Price's flattering calculations of the effect of compound interest, on the other by Mr. Pitt's declared determination to consider

its funds inviolable. The new plan was in substance the same as that of Sir R. Walpole, but the reserve was invested with many additional safeguards, being committed to a special board of commissioners who were independent, not merely of the treasury, but in some respects of Parliament.

It was at this time that the public first became familiar with the term "Consolidated Fund," which meant, however, nothing more than our taxes, formed into an aggregate, out of which government pledged itself, whatever might be the proportion of our revenue to our expenditure, to pay a million annually to the new commissioners. This fund of a million was strengthened by two other sources of supply; the amount of government annuities as they successively expired, and the interest of such stock as was annually redeemed. The measure now brought into operation, paid off the following sums:

In 1787	£662,750 Stock.
1788	1,456,900
1789	1,506,350
1790	1,558,850
1791	1,587,500
1792	1,507,100

These sums, small as they were, could hardly be considered *bonâ fide* reductions of the public debt, since the Spanish armament in 1790, necessitated an addition to our burdens of nearly half their amount. In an arithmetical sense, accordingly, the effect was inconsiderable; in a political sense it was otherwise, as it excited the expectation of great subsequent reductions. To strengthen this expectation, and to remove an apprehension that a renewal of war, by necessitating new loans, might cast these annual liquidations into the shade, Mr. Pitt obtained in 1792, an act of parliament declaring that all future loans should carry in themselves the means of their progressive extinction, ministers on contracting a loan, being pledged to "provide taxes, not only for the interest but for an addition to the sinking fund." This provision, whether at bottom, judicious or not, was very favourably received by the public, and had, in concurrence with the commercial prosperity of the year, the effect of producing a very considerable rise in the funds.

But this flattering prospect was forthwith overcast by our participation in the war against France, and the unparalleled magnitude of our expence. The sinking fund was maintained and operated a large apparent reduction, but the result in

in a definitive sense, was null, our debt being augmented in a far greater *ratio* by our annual loans. After all that we have been told of the operation of the sinking fund; after the pompous statements of hundreds of millions redeemed by it; after all the eloquent effusions in its praise by both sides of the House, the public will learn with some surprise, that since 1786, this fund has had a real operation during twelve years only, and that the *actual reduction* effected by it, has not averaged a single million a year! In this we are to be understood, as leaving the twenty-three years of war wholly out of the question, and confining our calculation to the six years preceding 1793, and the six years subsequent to 1815.

The surprising results ascribed in our time to compound interest will be cited by the future historian, as affording a striking example of the power of enthusiasm in the original calculator, and of the extent of credulity on the part of the public. In war, the sinking fund is supported by loans, and is it not apparent, that whatever may be the beneficial result of accumulation in the hands of the commissioners of the sinking fund, the loss to the public from the additional loans required by it must be in the same compound *ratio*? We might even add, that in all cases of taxation, where the impost has not (and it very rarely has) the effect of inducing economy in the individual, the loss is to be reckoned by compound interest, since had the money been left in the hands of the subject, the increase would have been in the compound form.

Comparative Taxation of Great Britain and France.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Computed for 1823, after deducting the taxes on salt, leather, and malt, lately reduced.

Gross amount, inclusive of the expence of collection,

Assessed taxes	£6,500,000
Customs	11,000,000
Excise	27,000,000
Stamps	6,800,000
Land-tax	1,200,000
Post-office (nett amount)	1,400,000
Crown lands	200,000
All other government receipts	1,900,000

	56,000,000
Title	4,000,000
Poor-rate after deducting the portion paid in lieu of wages	5,000,000

Total 65,000,000

FRANCE.

Gross Amount, inclusive of Expence of Collection.

	Sterling.
<i>Foncier</i> , or land and house-tax	£9,000,000
<i>Mobilier</i> , a farther house-tax; also the window-tax, and the <i>patentes</i> or tax on professions	3,000,000
Customs	2,300,000
Excise; viz. duties on salt, tobacco, snuff, wine, spirits, beer, and some lesser articles, the whole comprised under the name of <i>droits reunis</i>	9,000,000
Stamps; viz. <i>enregistrement, domaine et timbre</i>	6,000,000
Post-office (nett receipt)	600,000
Sale of wood from the public forests	800,000
All other receipts and contingencies, including a large municipal revenue collected from <i>octrois</i> , and other charges borne by the inhabitants of towns	6,300,000
	<hr/>
	£37,000,000

Equal, after adding, twenty per cent. for the greater value of money to

45,000,000

JOURNAL

OF A

TOUR

IN

FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, AND ITALY,

DURING THE YEARS 1819, 20, AND 21.

ILLUSTRATED BY

Fifty Lithographic Prints,

From Original Drawings, taken in Italy, the Alps, and the Pyrenees.

BY

MARIANNE COLSTON.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

[This is one of the pleasantest books of recent Travels which we have lately perused. The Authoress writes with the ease and vivacity peculiar to her sex, and at the same time, makes her observations in the spirit of philosophy:—we regret that the important

important contents of the preceding works, and the value of the tables which follow, preclude us from extending our extracts through the whole of her delightful pages, but we have selected a few passages of information, one relative to Pestalozzi, and another on the subject of the arts practising by the reigning faction in France to carry back the people to their mental state in the dark ages.]

CONSTANCE.

THE view of Constance, situated between the upper and lower lakes of that name, which are connected by the Rhine, was, as we descended to it, exceedingly beautiful. We attempted an excursion on the lake, but the weather became so completely wet, that we were obliged to return to land.

October 18. The afternoon of this day proving fine, we drove to the island of Meinau, which is situated in the northern gulf of the lake of Constance. This is probably among the number of the smallest inhabited islands; about fifty or sixty individuals reside here: its circumference is about three miles. It is nearly covered with vineyards, and its situation in the midst of the lake, with a fine old castle on its summit, gives it a singular and picturesque appearance. The lake is here so shallow, that we drove through it with perfect ease. A narrow wooden foot-bridge connects it with the main land, and is the longest bridge I have seen. This noble castle belongs, as does Constance, to the Duke of Baden; but it appears completely deserted, and is almost devoid of furniture. From the upper apartments, we enjoyed a delightful view of nearly the whole of the lower or principal lake, bounded, in the remote distance, by the fine mountains of the canton of Appenzell, and the still grander ones of the Tyrol. The entire length of this lake is eighteen leagues, and its breadth six leagues. It presents such a fine expanse of water, that I continually imagined myself to be on the coast of a sea; its surface was tolerably tranquil, but our *Cicerone* informed us, that when the winds are violent, the waves rise to the height of a man. Notwithstanding the noble effect which this breadth of water gives, the prospects on this lake appear less picturesque than those on Lucerne, Thun, Brienze, or Geneva. The shores are but little varied, and there are no high mountains, excepting those of Appenzell and the Tyrol, at the southern extremity. These are indeed very grand, and in consequence, I

have no doubt that the scenery at this end of the lake is much more striking. Had the season of the year and the weather been more favourable, we should have taken a circuitous route, in order to coast its western shore; but as it was, we thought it advisable to content ourselves with a distant prospect of these fine mountains, and the setting sun, which now tinged their summits with rose-colour, gave us a magnificent, though remote view, of their majestic forms.

COSTUME.

The costume of the people in these parts is exceedingly singular. Several of the men I saw, looked exactly like those figures which we introduce in farces in England; with very large shovel, or round hats, turned up at the edges, walking with a stick, though without any apparent necessity for such a support, from age or infirmity. Many of the men wore long loose coats, and aprons, looking exactly like petticoats, so that I mistook several for women; and *vice versa*, the women with their large unfeminine persons, short petticoats, and red handkerchiefs round their head, tied under the chin, I took for men. Of these, the garters were a part of dress distinctly visible:—their occupation was as unfeminine as their appearance, as they were mending the roads, or ploughing in the fields. Of all the different costumes I have seen, that of these German peasants is the most slovenly. Scarlet stockings were another peculiarity in the attire of many, but the most remarkable article of costume, was a thing which I know not whether to designate as cap or hat, or one of the females. It was made apparently of a white paste-board, or paste, with four species of wings, turning as it were to the four points of the compass, so that the wearer looked as if prepared to take flight into the aerial regions. Another more useful peculiarity, which we observed on this day's route, was that at the top of every steep hill, a wheel and drag-shoe, painted on a post, gave timely admonition to the traveller; indeed the roads were so bad that every precaution was needful; the best horse of our five was lamed, and our vetturino was obliged to leave him on the road. The badness of the inns in the little villages we had lately passed, induced our driver to proceed a longer distance than usual, before he stopped for the refreshment of our cavalcade; and notwithstanding my love for the picturesque, I began to look out with considerable anxiety, for the picture of lions, horses, stags, &c., and my husband

husband actually mistook a dried branch of a tree, turning up over the door of a house, for the sign of an inn. At length we reached Rheinfelden, situated, as its name implies, on the Rhine, where we satisfied the English necessity of eating.

BASLE.

The city of Basle is large, and contains many neat and pretty houses, but it is on the whole ill-built, and offers little to attract the admiration of strangers. It has a very long wooden bridge over the Rhine, which river constitutes its sole ornament; our inn (*The Three Kings*) was situated immediately on it, and we enjoyed from hence a delightful view of this truly majestic river. The female head-dress prevailing here among the lower orders, is a little black cap covering only the crown of the head, with bows of black ribbon sticking up in such a manner as to resemble a pair of ears, and accompanied with the long plait of hair hanging down the back, to which we were now become quite accustomed.

PESTALOZZI.

October, 28, 1820. This morning we visited the celebrated establishment of M. Pestalozzi for the instruction of youth. We were gratified by being present at the tuition of several classes, and by an hour's conversation with the Greek master, who is an English clergyman, and appears a man of superior talents and information, and devotedly attached to the institution for which he labours. The general idea on which M. Pestalozzi proceeds is, the endeavour to promote the development of the youthful faculties, by simplifying the elementary principles of knowledge, and rather leading the mind to discover useful truths by the exertions of its own powers, than furnishing it with positive knowledge which probably in many instances it may not comprehend. To elucidate his plan by some examples:—In one room was a juvenile class learning geography. Suspended to the wall was a large map of Switzerland, containing nothing but a delineation of the lakes, rivers, and mountains, without their names. A boy, who was the instructor of the others, pointed with a stick, to these in succession, and all the others in concert repeated the name. This repetition is continued until the whole class is perfect in the knowledge of these three grand natural divisions of the earth. From this room we went into another, where a class of older boys were taking their lesson in geography. Before them was suspended a map of France, with all its divisions, towns, &c. and the

same process was observed by the boys excepting that these held in their hands the written description which they repeated. In the Greek class, an unlearned observer like me, could only remark, that their instructor wrote every word on a large slate, and made the pupils not only read what he wrote, but likewise tell him the reason why a verb was to be so conjugated, or a noun declined, &c.; thus making them discover, and, as it were, form the rules from the practice. The same method is pursued in teaching Latin, French, German, English, &c. In mathematics, the teacher instead of making the pupils repeat the definitions—that “a point is that which hath no parts;” a line, “that which has length without breadth;” that “two parallel lines are those which will never meet,” &c. desires the pupil to mark a point on a slate, and endeavour to divide it, and so on with the other propositions, and thus leads the scholar to discover these truths for himself. In arithmetic; instead of making use of the abstract numbers 1, 2, 3, &c. the pupils are taught to use so many lines, as amount to the numbers required, and then add, subtract, multiply, or divide them.

Struck by the similarity of some of these ideas to those thrown out by Rousseau in his *Emilius*, I asked our informant, if M. Pestalozzi had not adopted some of this ingenious writer's views on the subject? He replied, Yes, certainly; but he had reduced them to a practicality, which Rousseau's plan had not, and that in many respects he had proceeded on a different basis, since Rousseau's scheme was one of artifice, and this, when once discovered by the pupil would defeat its own object, and entirely fail of success. M. Pestalozzi agreed with the French philosopher in the propriety of not giving positive knowledge until near the age of twelve years; but in the mean time, the mind of the pupil should be prepared for the reception of that knowledge, by the study of language, lines, numbers, &c. He added, that it was from our own great philosopher, Locke, that M. Pestalozzi had drawn most of his principles, which he had reduced to practice.

I asked him, in what respects the plan of the latter gentleman differed from that of M. Fellenberg (with whom he was formerly united)? He said, that Pestalozzi's grand aim was to develop the faculties; Fellenberg's to give positive knowledge. The latter possessed the greatest advantages for carrying his scheme into

perfection, since he had 200*l.* per annum with each of his pupils, and took none but on the condition of their remaining five years with him, or unless the rest of the school was in perfect order. In fact it was impossible he said, to carry discipline to a higher degree of perfection. M. Pestalozzi required forty pounds per annum only for the English boys, who had some additional masters, and but thirty pounds for his others; his system was therefore more calculated to promote the universal benefit of humanity, whilst M. Fellenberg would doubtless form many superior characters in the higher walks of society; Pestalozzi's was more a peculiar system, Fellenberg's a particular establishment. They both proceed on the same plan of rejecting as much as possible, both rewards and punishments. The former he observed were unnecessary, where their studies were made so agreeable that they were their own reward; the latter, excepting where the heart and character had been corrupted, were superfluous also. Censure and approbation however, are not excluded from the system: and these, with the consequent shame or esteem which follows them, are in some respects rewards and punishments. With regard to corporeal punishments, there was no reason he said, because a boy's mind erred that his body should suffer; notwithstanding, where a boy made himself a brute, he must be treated as such. In every case the pupil should feel the *justice* of the punishment inflicted.

With respect to our Bell and Lancaster, he believed they had adopted many of M. Pestalozzi's ideas, which were afloat in the world: but the latter objected to the undue emulation and consequent pride, which their system induced; he made the love of knowledge the sole inducement to exertion, and particularly endeavoured to correct any inconvenience arising even from this, by inculcating the performance of duty prior to the attainment of information. I need scarcely add to this imperfect account, the observation, that I was exceedingly interested by this visit, and think M. Pestalozzi's plans appear founded on good sense, and directed by sound judgment. He has now one hundred scholars of the richer class, and thirty poor, some of whom are taught entirely *gratis*, whilst others pay a small stipend. They are all instructed together, as M. Pestalozzi considers that the same elementary principles of knowledge are requisite for the lower as well as for the higher class; the direction of

their powers must be subsequently given, as their several stations may require, but the ground-work of all should be the same.

FERNEY.

November 1.—We visited Ferney, the former residence of the great wit of the eighteenth century, Voltaire. The chateau which he formerly occupied is a handsome building, and has a pretty garden, commanding a fine view of the lake and mountains. But the day was too suitable to the most rainy and dismal month of the twelve, to allow of our enjoying it. The chateau of Voltaire is now restored to the same family from whom that celebrated writer purchased it. I always look with great interest at the abodes of distinguished characters, when they contain vestiges of the objects with which they had surrounded themselves in their favourite retirement; since these seem to give an insight into those peculiar features of mind and disposition which constitute the individual character. In the two apartments which remain as they were in Voltaire's time, there is much of this nature to gratify curiosity. In the sitting-room adjoining the bed-room, which he was accustomed to occupy, besides some good ancient paintings, is a very singular picture, which the person who accompanied us, and who had known Voltaire, said was painted according to his directions. The principal personages are Voltaire, holding in his hand a roll of paper inscribed "La Henriade;" next him is a female personification of this favourite poem, whom he is presenting to Apollo, crowned with rays of glory; Louis XIV. with his queen and court, are observing these chief figures. In another part, the Muses are crowning the bust of Voltaire with wreaths of flowers, and proposing to place it, with those of other immortal authors, in the Temple of Fame. The bottom of the picture is occupied by his enemies, who are being torn to pieces by wild beasts, or burning in flames of fire.

It is said that Voltaire was very charitable, and contributed much to the happiness of the poor who inhabited the village of Ferney. Amongst the other remarkable articles of furniture in his bed-room, are a portrait of Frederick the Great of Prussia, engravings of most of the celebrated French wits of his time, and some of our best English writers, (amongst whom is Milton); a portrait of himself, crowned with laurels, and surrounded by a wreath of flowers, worked in embroidery, by the hand of the Empress Catherine the Second; and another likeness of himself, strongly expressive of the contemptuous sneer, and lurking malignity, which are so forcibly marked

on all the representations of his physiognomy. We were shewn, likewise, a book on which were fastened a collection of the seals of all the individuals from whom Voltaire was accustomed to receive letters, with the names of the writers, underwritten in his own hand. In many instances, a short account of the correspondent was likewise given, and that of "*un foi*" was one of the most usual. His design in adopting this singular custom was, that when he received letters from a correspondent who did not please him, he might know by the seal, without opening the letter, and be able to send it back by post to the writer.

LYONS.—Our approach to Lyons was marked by a very long and pretty promenade, between an avenue of trees, and by a number of manufactories, and many handsome houses. As we entered it, we passed a very fine wooden bridge of sixteen arches. The number and gaiety of the shops, and the bustling activity in the streets, at once indicated the commerce and industry of the inhabitants.

Lyons is most agreeably situated on the banks of two noble rivers, the Rhone and the Saône, which, with the numerous handsome bridges over them, give a lively and varied appearance to this city. Some of the streets are built on a hill, which rises on the opposite bank of the Saône; and the whole range of hills on this side the river is chequered with the country-houses of the opulent inhabitants.

During our stay in this city, we walked to see the junction of these two fine rivers, which is one of the most gratifying sights that its environs afford. The promenade which leads to this spot is about four miles in length; it is a fine gravel walk along the side of the Rhone, bordered by trees through its whole extent. On the Sunday it seemed as if every house in Lyons had sent forth its inmates, so great was the multitude of persons promenading on this principal public walk, most of whom appeared to belong to the lower and middling ranks. Some extended their excursion beyond the limits of a walk, and, in troops, entered huge, lumbering vehicles, in which the seats are so arranged, that the occupiers sit back to back. In one of these we counted fourteen persons; and it was curious to observe what smartly-dressed dames, in silks and satins, with blond-lace trimmings, got into vehicles so dirty, that I should have feared to venture in one, however tired.

Here are baths, called *les Bains du Rhone*, constructed in the river, on boats, which are fastened to the shore by strong iron chains, and which are pretty, as well as singular buildings. There are likewise flour-mills, dying-houses, and washing-

houses, built in the river in the same manner. From the church of Fourvieres, a delightful view is enjoyed; but a deep fall of snow occurring whilst we were at Lyons, prevented our climbing the steep ascent which leads to it. This city has nine bridges, seven of which are over the Saone, and two over the Rhone. The greater number are of wood, and those of stone will not bear a comparison with our London bridges.

This is one of the most mercantile cities of France; its silk manufactories are particularly celebrated. We witnessed the manner in which the rich silks, used for furniture, are woven, and those with gold and silver flowers.

NISMES.—Through a plain filled with olive-trees, an old Roman road led to the city of Nismes.

November 23.—The greater part of the villages and towns through which we had passed between Lyons and Nismes, were such wretched, deserted-looking places, that we were the more sensible of the contrast which the latter city afforded. It is large and well built, containing some fine streets, and beautiful modern edifices; but its highest interest is derived from the remains it boasts of Roman grandeur. These are some of the most perfect and striking that I have seen; and were they situated in any part of the classic land itself, I have no doubt that they would become the centre of pilgrimages from every country.

MONTPELLIER, March 8.—In this city we have now passed more than three months; and of a residence which I have found extremely agreeable, I must not omit to transcribe some particulars, which may serve hereafter to assist my recollections.

The streets of this city are ill built, and so exceedingly narrow, that it is barely possible to get a carriage up to the entrances of some of the best houses, many of which are large, and even noble in their dimensions and style of architecture. This apparent inconsistency was explained by one of the most respectable inhabitants, who told me, that in former times sedan chairs were the only means of conveyance used for the purposes of visiting, &c. Each gentleman and lady in the *beau monde* had their own chair and bearers, just as in India they have their palanquins. The few individuals who kept carriages, never thought of using them, excepting to convey themselves and families to their country-houses. The great advantage enjoyed by the inhabitants of Montpellier is their delightful climate; at least, considered as a winter residence, one may with propriety apply this epithet. At Florence, last winter

ter, we suffered much from the cold, occasioned by the immediate neighbourhood of the snowy Appenines; but at Montpellier, although, from the beautiful walk of the Peyrou, we could, on a clear day, distinctly see the Pyrenees, at the distance of one hundred and twenty miles, and the Alps of Grenoble on the other side, with the exception of a few short intervals of wind and rain, we enjoyed a perpetual spring. The fire, after breakfast, was generally left to expire of its own accord, and a silk pelisse was the warmest garment that could be worn. The same causes which render it a most eligible abode for winter, must necessarily make it the reverse for the summer months. The wide expanse of plain in which the town stands, contains few trees excepting the olive, the scanty foliage of which scarcely shades the ground, above which it waves its silvery leaves. Olives and vines sound delightful in the ears of the inhabitants of northern nations, but great is the disappointment of travellers from these regions, when they first discover how far, in this respect, reality falls short of their expectations.

The vine in France is as inferior to the Italian in picturesque beauty, as it is superior for the qualities of the wine which is made from it. The vine and olive are almost the exclusive produce of the soil around Montpellier. There is, indeed, some wheat, but no great encouragement is given to agriculture in this part of France. There are no agricultural societies or institutions, and experiments in farming are novelties rarely heard of. Many of the wines made in this neighbourhood are excellent; among the best are the sweet wines made in the villages of Lunel and Frontignan. I suppose it is in consequence of the superior profit derived from the vine and the olive, that there is scarcely a tree of any other species to be seen in a country where shade would be so particularly refreshing and delightful. I am happy to say, however, that a countryman of our own, Sir S. B., is now engaged in making extensive plantations, which in some years' time will add greatly to the beauty of the country; and I trust his example will hereafter be followed by the natives.

The great ornament of Montpellier is the beautiful walk called the Place Peyrou. It is an extensive oblong square, finely gravelled, and planted with rows of elms. Noble flights of steps lead up to it, and by the same you descend on each side to two handsome walks below. An iron gate forms the principal object on the side nearest the town, and the upper end is gracefully terminated by an elegant temple

of Corinthian architecture, and by an aqueduct almost worthy of Roman times.

We were so fortunate as to procure, soon after our arrival, a very pretty house, called *les Bains de Peyrou*, from the much frequented baths belonging to it, and which was so immediately contiguous to this delightful walk, that our acquaintances called it the park to our house. From hence we enjoyed a fine view of the sea; and in our walks before breakfast, a frequent sight of the Pyrenees.

We experienced a most polite and obliging reception from the inhabitants of Montpellier, and shall always remember with gratitude the kind attentions with which they honoured us. Our residence here was during the period of the Carnival, which is the gay season of the year; and we were invited to a great many private dances, called *Soirées privées*, which were brilliant and agreeable. The French style of dancing is slower, and more graceful than the English; but they in turn, greatly admire the animation and vivacity of ours, and the "Kitchen-dances," as they are called, disgraced and scouted in England, are the objects of admiration, and unsuccessful imitation in France. The married ladies waltz, but the unmarried are not permitted to do so.

MARSEILLES, March 22.—Leaving Aix to be seen on our return, we proceeded this morning straight to Marseilles. At the first mentioned place, and Pin, which is the next post, we had the best horses that we have seen in France. We passed, on the left, the large chateau of Albertas. The traveller is apprized of his near approach to Marseilles, by the numbers of pretty country houses, which are scattered over the plain so thickly, as almost to resemble a town. At the summit of the hill, and about a mile and a half from the town, an extensive *coup d'œil* arrests the attention. The Mediterranean opens its boundless expanse to the traveller's view, and the city of Marseilles, the port and vessels, the high rocks in the bay, sea-surrounded; and surmounted by castles, offer a prospect of beauty and variety, which we enjoyed with a higher zest, from the dreary monotony of the country through which we had previously passed. At our entrance we drove through some very fine streets; in particular, a beautiful boulevard, called the Corso, where a broad gravel walk in the centre is occupied by the foot-passengers, bordered by a row of trees on each side; on the outside of which are two streets for horses and carriages. In the central part are two large fountains of white marble. The gay appearance of the shops, and the bustle

bustle and vivacity of the streets, informed us that we were in a flourishing, commercial city.

We viewed the elegant manufactory of coral, which constitutes one of the principal fabrics of Marseilles. Immense numbers of these pretty ornaments are continually made here, and exported to foreign shores, or sent to various parts of France; and I never before saw this natural substance worked in such various and ingenious forms. Heads exquisitely wrought, acorns, strawberries, roses, anemonies, are all executed with the greatest taste and nicety; most of them likewise opening, to admit a little perfumed cotton, so as to serve the purpose of a smelling-bottle. The pink coral is the rarest as well as the most beautiful kind; but the French do not value it so much as the red coral. The proprietors of these manufactories make a very great profit. This marine substance, from the quantities in which they have it, must be procured at a reasonable rate; and the process of forming it into articles for ornamental use, is far more simple and speedy than I had imagined. The branches of coral are first cut with a machine, by the eye.

The next operation consists in boring the hole, by means of a strong steel pin, worked by a bow, with the aid of water. The beads are next rounded and polished by a grindstone, being previously fixed on a pin at the head of a small stick.

The streets of the new city are built in a regular and beautiful manner, at right angles with each other, and generally broad and airy. The vista, from the commencement of the Corso, to the end of the Rue de Rome, terminated by a pyramid erected to the Comte d'Artois, is of great length, and has a noble effect. The Corso, in itself beautiful, is further embellished by the fruit and flower market, which is there held. The profusion of fresh and gay-coloured flowers, which adorn this part, give it the air of a lovely parterre; and no where have we been able to procure the gifts of Flora and Pomona at so reasonable a rate. The Course de Bourbon is a fine public walk, lately completed:—it leads to a steep hill, around the acclivity of which winds a broad gravel walk, protected on the side of the precipice by a slight wooden railing; the intermediate spaces are covered with wallflowers, stocks, &c. as high as they will grow.

The port is difficult to enter, being so inclosed by rocks as to leave a very narrow pass for the vessels between them; but when it is once gained, they are by this means completely protected from storms. At night, this small outlet is entirely clo-

sed by long poles, fastened with chains to the rocks, so that the shipping appears, as it were, completely housed, and in the greatest security. From the narrowness of the entry, no large ships of war can be brought into this port. The quay extends near half a mile, and forms a crescent. Shops excellently furnished with innumerable articles of merchandise are built along it, and a motley crowd, composed of various ranks, and different nations, are constantly passing up and down. Among these are many Turks and Armenians, conspicuous by their singular, and usually graceful costumes.

TOULON.

The city of Toulon, situated at the foot of a range of rude rocks, the high masts of the shipping, and the bay, offer a charming prospect, though inferior in extent and variety to that we had enjoyed in approaching Marseilles.

The position of this city, at the present time—guarded towards the sea by a bay, which is defended by fortifications so strong as to appear impregnable; and towards the land, by a chain of precipitous rocks, rising almost immediately behind the town; and by the Gorge d'Ollioulles, which constitutes the only approach to it—is so strong, as almost to bid defiance to any hostile attacks. It was given up, by bribery, to the English in 1794; and when regained by the French army, they shot all the senior officers, and principal individuals, who had been corrupted by English gold, in an open square, called the Champ de Mars. Not content with this vengeance, the commander summoned, by proclamation, all the inhabitants to assemble in a handsome square (the Place d'Armes) surrounded by houses and trees, and when about four thousand men, women, and children, were collected there, the soldiers put them all to death.

Five thousand felons work in the arsenal, chained together by pairs; three very large vessels, with grated iron windows, are their sleeping places; they are doubly chained at night, and cannon is placed over them with guards, so that were it possible for them to liberate themselves from their chains, the cannon would instantly discharge on them. They are likewise all clothed in scarlet dresses, that they may be perceived instantly.

AIX.

Aix is one of the cities which has suffered most from the revolution; its population is greatly diminished, the fortunes of its principal inhabitants reduced, and an air of quietude and tranquillity, approaching

proaching to desertion and melancholy, prevails. It is, notwithstanding, still the residence of many noble and distinguished families, and on Sundays the Course still exhibits a spectacle of population and gaiety, the more striking from the contrast which it presents on other days. I believe the whole of the inhabitants, from the highest to the lowest, are then to be seen on the walk, between the hours of three and five. The lower orders appeared to confine themselves to one side of the street, which was completely thronged, while the fashionables of both sexes walked on the other; and a considerable crowd surrounded a conjurer, who was shewing off his tricks in the middle of the street. Several parties, taking possession of the stone seats on the wall, occupied themselves in eating and drinking. The course of Aix is the finest that I have seen in France; the houses on each side are regular and handsome, and the well-gravelled walks, and beautiful trees, which border them, have a noble effect worthy, of the better days of this city. This street is further embellished by three fountains, and several others decorate various parts of the town, among which the obelisk fountain has the best effect.

AVIGNON.

April 17.—Our first object, during our stay at Avignon, was to visit the celebrated Vaucluse. We set off at an early hour in a calash, having been forewarned that the roads were too bad for our own carriage. The aspect of the country was very agreeable, and our road coasted the Durance, that flows in a very broad channel, in which there was an abundance of water; we passed a convent and the village of Caumont. Near here are alluvial hills, the excavations of which are, by a slight assistance from masonry, turned into houses. They grow in these parts great quantities of a herb called *Casasse* by the common people, the root of which is used for dyeing, in which article of trade the Avignonnais are particularly skilful. This herb must grow from a year and a half to three years, before it is fit for use.

After we turned off from the post-road, we came into a slough, through which we were obliged to wade. We were beaten from side to side with great violence, and I expected every minute to be upset. Our journey was indeed quite a pilgrimage; and the difficulties we experienced moderated the enthusiasm with which I approached the sacred ground of Vaucluse. At length, to our great joy,

we arrived at the poor little inn of this village; and as it was now between twelve and one o'clock, and we had taken nothing but a cup of coffee at seven, our classic impatience to view the spot was obliged to give way to the plebeian necessity of eating.

The house in which Petrarch resided, was a mere cottage, which he used often to compare with the abodes of the primitive Romans. Our guide pointed out to us a ruined cottage, as having been dignified as his abode, but I believe there is no authority, but vague report for its identity. Petrarch first saw Laura at the church of l'Isle, a pretty and large village about two miles from Vaucluse, on the borders of the Sorgue, on which the inhabitants have constructed numerous mills. As we ascended the Sorgue to its source, we could not sufficiently express our astonishment at the size and apparent depth of the river, so near the spot where it first rises from the earth; and at the volume of water, which poured along, covering the rocks over which it forces its passage with froth and foam. As we ascended to the basin, the river presents one mass of foam, but, on reaching it the angry Naiads cease to storm, and the water expands itself in a basin of about sixty feet in circumference; with a surface smooth and tranquil as a mirror. The barren rock which frowns above it, is about six hundred feet high; the whole scene is wild, desolate and sublime. I was far from feeling (as some of our friends had expressed themselves), disappointed; my expectations, on the contrary, were more than gratified; but I was surprised, as I had been sufficiently ignorant of the character of this celebrated spot, to expect a scene of picturesque beauty, instead of barren grandeur. We were, indeed, fortunate in seeing the fountain when the water was high, which contributes much to render the effect imposing; at other times, the water (the real fountain head of which is in the ground, underneath the projecting rock, the hollow of which forms a cavern) is seen gliding along into its basin, instead of rushing out with a full flow from its unseen source. There are many other sources, which gush forth impetuously from the rocky banks of the river, a little lower down. In the centre of the basin is a pyramid, erected fourteen years ago, by the Academy of Avignon.

Petrarch may be said to have inherited no name. *Petracco* was only an alteration of his father's christian name *Pietro*, a circumstance not uncommon among the plebeians

plebeians at that time; but he possessed the inbred nobility of genius: and his name will continue to receive the homage of the universe, when those of kings and emperors shall be forgotten.

LAURA'S TOMB.

I must not omit to mention the Church of Cordeliers, now destroyed, and converted into a garden; in a dark corner of which, amongst the ruins of walls overgrown by bushes, repose the ashes of the beautiful Laura, immortal in the annals of poetry and literature; whom, alas! neither fame nor beauty, could preserve from suffering death in the most dreadful form—the plague,

FANATICS AT MONTPELLIER.

April 19, 1821.—We this day retraced our steps to Montpellier, and took up our abode at *l'Hotel du Palais Royal*, a clean and reasonable inn. In our promenades about this place, we could not avoid being struck with the astonishing alteration which the mission appears to have operated in the manners of the inhabitants, since our visit a few months before. Those who, during the season of the carnival, seemed to be occupied only in dancing, dressing, and card-playing, were now to be seen constantly attending their churches and processions. The town looked desolate, and the market was absolutely deserted. In all the poultry market was only to be found one woman with a few couples of chickens! The part appropriated to vegetables was not quite so abandoned. Many of the shops were filled with engravings of the Holy Family, and sacred pictures, but among them M. l'Abbé Guyon and the cross were the most universal. There is no doubt that the mission has done much good here; five thousand individuals have communicated, who never received the sacrament before. A young servant girl, who had stolen some articles from her mistress, confessed her crime to M. Guyon, restored the stolen goods, and submitted to the penance imposed on her.

April 27.—How shall I describe the singular ceremony of the plantation of the Cross? Such an *élan* of popular feeling as it excited, is scarcely to be rendered by description.

I must begin by narrating facts. About eleven in the morning we took our station in the beautiful garden of Madame P., who had obligingly invited us to join her acquaintances there. The procession moved from the hospital about the same hour, and we first perceived it, as the foremost part came winding down the street to the esplanade. A body of

cavalry preceded; followed by the *Pénitens blancs*, in their white dresses, and veils, with the usual masks, walking four abreast, two on each side of the road. Among this band were several vases adorned with flowers, and a temple, supported by statues representing angels, in the interior of which were gilded images of the Virgin and Child; the canopy was ornamented with white feathers. Next came the *Pénitens blues*, distinguished by a blue ribbon round their necks; after them, the boys and men of the Hospital, and the School of Orphans. Then followed the body of the inhabitants, who formed the great mass of the procession, distributed according to their respective parishes.

The unmarried females preceded, amounting to an immense number; veiled, and attired completely in white, and each holding a small blue flag, on which the cross was worked in white satin. Among them were all the principal young ladies of the city, easily distinguishable by the elegance of their attire, from those belonging to inferior classes. They wore caps and veils of gauze, or lace; muslin dresses, beautifully trimmed, and white satin shoes: they sung psalms and hymns as they proceeded. When this part of the female procession reached the esplanade, they made a pause, and the different divisions sung in parts, those behind responding to those in the foreground. This scene was very interesting: and it was impossible to see so many elegant young ladies in this bridal attire, and hear their harmonious voices chaunting sacred music, without the imagination being transported to "the multitude having white robes and palms in their hands," and to the "harpers harping with their harps," which the Apocalypse presents to the scriptural reader. I felt how strongly the Roman Catholic religion addresses itself to the senses; and how calculated it is to obtain and preserve power over the multitude, since even I, a Protestant, am not insensible of the seductive and touching influence of some of its ceremonies.

Each parish was preceded by a band of music, making, by its martial melody, rather a singular contrast with the religious chaunt which so soon succeeded to it.

After this almost countless train of *white* females had slowly swept along, came a *sable* suite, composed entirely of the married women, and who were all in black, with the exception of a white veil. Madame de F. only, the lady of the first President, wore a black veil to distinguish her

her from the rest. Next followed two companies of men, who had already taken their turn to carry the cross, two hundred in each division; a third company were relieved by a fourth, at the foot of the esplanade; the remaining six relieved each other at the various stations appointed for that purpose. At each of these places was erected a species of canopy, formed of high posts, festooned with evergreens, and connected with wreaths of the same, intermixed with artificial white flowers: from many were suspended crosses formed of lilacs, stocks, &c.

Then came the cross itself, the first sight of which was accompanied by loud cheers from the assembled multitude, crying "*Vive la Croix, hurra, hurra!*" It was forty-five feet long; and the wooden figure of our Saviour was painted with the blood flowing from the wounds. It was to me an unpleasant spectacle, and I involuntarily closed my eyes. The artificers of the image thought it really was alive; and in consequence, declared to the Abbé Guyon that they would not nail it to the cross; which office the missionary was obliged to execute himself. M. Guyon was in this part of the procession, marshalling the men, giving the word of command, now jumping on the cross, then on the framework, in the prosecution of his arduous office, and reminded me of David dancing before the ark.

The bishop and clergy followed the cross; after them, the authorities, and last of all a regiment of soldiers and band. I have omitted to mention that two thin lines of infantry extended throughout the whole length of the procession, to keep off the crowd.

This ceremony was undoubtedly conducted with wonderful order, and did great credit to the talents and exertions of M. Guyon, who, unaided, unauthorised by the church or the state, had been able to procure for the mission which he conducted, so deep an interest, and so universal an attention. This procession took two hours in passing by the spot on which we were stationed; it consisted of fifteen thousand individuals; about sixty thousand were present, including the spectators assembled in different parts of the town to view it.

It is unnecessary to repeat the order in which the various parts of the procession moved, to occupy their places in the open square, opposite *la Place Peyrou*. But when the immense number of young females in white began to arrive, the

space being too small to receive such a multitude, some cavalry were stationed to arrange them properly, and to prevent confusion. The poor young ladies, and other females, who were thus pressed, like sheep into a fold, while the horsemen galloped about among them, riding up close to keep the ranks, became frightened; many fled in all directions, but were pursued by the horsemen and by the missionaries; the latter running after them, and driving them back by gestures and even by blows. This chase had a singular effect in a religious ceremony, and I contemplated the scene with terror. Many succeeded in effecting their escape, but the greater part were driven back: happily no serious accident occurred, but several females fainted from fatigue and alarm.

A great body of military were now introduced into the square, whose gay-coloured regimentals, contrasted with the floating mass of females in white, with their blue waving pennons, had a singular and pretty effect. The whole procession was now concentrated into one grand mass, the central object of which was the cross, supported on the wooden frame-work. Every elevated spot from whence the scene of interest could be viewed, was crowded with spectators. The windows and roofs of all the houses, near the top of the Peyrou Gate, the Place Peyrou, and steps leading to it, were all covered with people.

To this immense multitude, M. Guyon addressed a few words of exhortation, first from the cross, and afterwards from a stone pedestal, which, prior to the revolution, supported a statue. During this short harangue, which lasted only a few minutes, this extraordinary man addressed an appropriate word of exhortation to every class of people present. He spoke to the Bishop and authorities, paying them the highest reverence; to the clergy, the officers, the soldiers, the nobility, the merchants, the trades people, and artizans; the ladies, the females of the lower orders; the young, the old, the rich, the poor. Above all, he exhorted them to concord, oblivion of parties and past injuries, loyalty, religion, and universal charity.

When the cross began to be raised, a general shout of acclamation burst from the assembled multitude. A young lady near me (who had escaped from the procession, alarmed by the vicinity of the horses) exclaimed, "*Que c'est édifiant cela.*" I smiled internally, but reflected that it was well for her if she was edified

edified, and that the sympathies and religious feelings of sixty thousand persons, even if excited by means which we consider as unsuitable, were at least no subject for ridicule.

Owing to the incapacity of the architect who had undertaken the erecting, or, as it is called, planting the cross, little or no progress was made this evening; so that when it became dusk, about seven o'clock, the multitude separated, and it was not completely erected till two days afterwards.

BAYONNE.

This town is one of the ports of France; it possesses a naval and military arsenal, and a number of ships of merchandize. A large wooden bridge across the Adour, connects Bayonne with the suburb of St. Esprit, and there are four bridges of the same material across the Nive.

The promenade along the Bayonne side of the river, is very agreeable. The fish in this place are remarkably good, particularly salmon and sprats, the latter of which are nearly as large as herrings: it is likewise celebrated throughout France for hams; but the mode of curing them is very inferior to the English. The bayonet was invented here, and consequently takes its name from the town.

The weather at Bayonne is proverbially rainy and changeable, occasioned by the situation of the town on the confines of the Atlantic, and of the Pyrenees. We enjoyed very few intervals of fine weather during our stay here; and indeed, I find the climate of many places that we visit, as bad, or worse, than that of England.

Near our inn was a Jews' synagogue, and I have no where remarked so great a number of these people; they took refuge here, after their expulsion from Spain and Portugal.

BAGNERES DE BICORRE.

We spent seven weeks at this favourite summer residence, which is the principal of the towns and villages of the Pyrenees, celebrated for their mineral waters. In the strength and efficacy of the latter, as well as in fine and romantic scenery, Bagnères yields to many of its sister spas; but the charms of a more numerous and varied society attract the greater proportion of families to fix on it as their abode. The views around Bagnères present the perfection of pastoral scenery; verdant, richly wooded, thickly interspersed with neat, and pretty cottages, smiling and beautiful: but after having seen the sublime prospects of

Switzerland, and of the Italian Tyrol; and witnessed the union of beauty, variety, and grace, afforded by the lovely landscapes of Italy; I found myself compelled to feel, and speak in terms of qualified approbation of the scenery which surrounded me.

ORLEANS.

October 26.—We passed several fine châteaux, the country-houses of the nobility and gentry (if the latter term may be applied), resident at Orleans. Vineyards of immense extent preceded our entrance into this place, the approach to which is very handsome, and becoming that of a great city. The Faubourg d'Olivet, comprising a number of beautiful houses, communicates with the city by a fine bridge over the Loire. The banks of this river, are here charming; they are adorned with noble mansions, and picturesque plantations, reminding me much of some of our villas at Richmond. The superb cathedral is seen from far, and the architectural beauty of its stately towers discovers itself more fully on a nearer view. On the whole, I have seen few cities which have a more striking approach than Orleans.

Orleans is one of the largest, and most agreeable cities of France; it has six gates. The bridge across the Loire is 1020 feet long; on it formerly stood the statues of Charles VII. and the celebrated Jeanne d'Arc, styled the Maid of Orleans.

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE

MEMBERS OF THE COMMONS

House of Parliament,

EXHIBITING ALSO

THE PLACES THEY REPRESENT,

AND

Distinguishing those who hold Places, and who are dependant on

THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION;

AND ALSO THOSE WHO HOLD

COMMISSIONS IN THE NAVY AND ARMY.

SHewing HOW

They voted on Fourteen great Questions,

During the Sessions of 1821 and 1822;

FOLLOWED BY THE MINORITIES ON THIRTY-SIX QUESTIONS.

[This very interesting and important production, containing more information than is usually found in a large volume, we are enabled to introduce to our readers by favour of the author, in justice to whom we feel it proper to state, that it is sold in a separate pamphlet by Miller, at one shilling. In this miscellany it will be found a document for consultation for many years to come.]

THE Commons House of Parliament is composed of 658 members, returned from the several sections of the United Kingdom, in the following proportion, viz.

The county of Cornwall,	44;	
of Wilts,	34;	
of York,	30	108
Sussex,	28;	
Dorset,	20;	
Suffolk,	16;	74
Stafford,	10	
The counties of Devon and Hants	each 26	52
.. Kent and Somerset	each 18	36
.. Bucks, Lancaster, and Surry	each 14	42
.. Lincoln, Norfolk, and Salop	each 12	36
.. Berks, Northampton, Oxford, Worcester,	each 9	36
.. Essex, Gloucester, Hereford, Middlesex, Northumberland, and Nottingham	each 8	48
.. Cambridge, Cumberland, Hertford and Warwick	each 6	24
.. Bedford, Chester, Derby, Durham, Huntingdon, Leicester, and Westmorland	each 4	28
.. Monmouth, 3; Rutland, 2		5
Wales,	24,	
Scotland,	45;	
Ireland,	100	169
Making the Total Number of Votes		658

TABLE I.

Statement of the Fourteen Questions divided on by the following Alphabetical List of the Members.

Column.

- a* Notes by a *, 188 members who on the 6th February, 1821, supported the motion of the Marquis of Tavistock, "that his Majesty's ministers, in advising the measures against the Queen, were not justifiable," &c.; and by a † 334 who supported it. The same column also notes by the letter *a* 21 other members who supported the motion of Lord Archibald Hamilton on the 26th of January preceding, "that the omission of her Majesty's name from the Liturgy and accustomed prayers of the Church, was ill-advised and inexpedient," who did not vote at all on the motion of the Noble Marquis.
- b* Notes by the letter *c*, 253 members who, on the 28th February, 1821, supported the motion of Mr. Plunkett, *For the appointment of a committee to consider of the Laws affecting Roman Catholics;* and by the letter *p*, 247 who opposed it.
- c* Notes by a *, 126 members who, on the 9th May, 1821, supported the

motion of Lord John Russell "*For Parliamentary Reform;*" and by a †, 157 who opposed it.

d Notes by a *, 108 members who, on the 11th February, 1822, supported the motion of Mr. Brougham for "*A sensible Reduction of Taxes;*" and by a †, 212 who opposed it.

e Notes by a *, 126 members who, on the 21st February, supported a similar motion of Viscount Althorp; and by a †, 234 who opposed it.

f Notes by a *, 159 members who, on the 13th March, supported the motion of Viscount Normanby, "*For reducing one Post Master General;*" and by a †, 184 who opposed it. The same column also notes by the figure 2, 81 other members who, on the 2d of May, supported a similar motion by the same noble Viscount, who did not vote at all on the previous occasion.

g Notes by a *, 100 members, who, on the 25th of June, supported the motion of the Hon. James Abercromby, for "*An enquiry into the conduct of the Lord Advocate of Scotland;*" and by a †, 121 who opposed it.

h Notes by a *, 95 members, who, on the 3d of June, supported the motion of Mr. Curwen, for "*A total Repeal of the Duty on Salt;*" and by a †, 106 who opposed it. The same column also notes by the letter *c*, 99 other members in addition, who, on the 28th February preceding, supported the motion of Mr. Calcraft for "*A gradual Reduction in the Duties on Salt;*" who did not support the motion of Mr. Curwen.

i Notes by a *, 65 members, who, on the 18th June, supported Sir J. Newport's amendment to Mr. Hume's motion, relating to the Tythe System of Ireland; and by a †, 72 who opposed it.

k Notes by a *, 175 members, who, on the 25th April, supported the motion of Lord John Russell, for "*A Reform in Parliament;*" which was opposed by 269. The same column also notes by the letter *r*, 77 other members, part of 185, who, on the 1st of March, supported the motion of Sir Matthew White Ridley, for "*The Reduction of Two Lords of the Admiralty.*"

The notations in the margin, imply as follow, viz. The numbers 12, &c. as 12 opposite the name of J. Abercromby, implies that he voted 12 times in the minorities here subsequently stated. No. 27 opposite the name of Sir George Anson, or 31 opposite that of A. Baring, imply that they voted in the minority on those questions so numbered in the said following statement. *A*, voted in support of Lord Althorp's proposition in "*Committee on the Corn Laws;*" *L*, for those of Sir Thomas Lethbridge;

bridge; *R*, for those of Mr. Ricardo. *M*, implies those who *opposed* the propositions of the late Marquis of Londonderry, and contended for the "*Continuance of the Corn Law as it then stood.*" *W*, implies those members who supported the resolutions of Mr. Western, on the 12th of June, relating to the "*Aggravation of the Distresses of the Country by the Alteration of the Currency.*"

TABLE II.

Statement of the 36 Questions, of which the Minorities are stated.

Nos.		
1—89	Who on the 5th Feb. supported Mr. Hume's amendment to the address	<i>opposed by</i> 171
2—68	Who on the 7th Feb. opposed Mr. Peel's motion, "For leave to bring in a bill, suspending the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland,"	<i>supported by</i> 195
3—22	Who on the same day supported a motion "For the Irish Insurrection Bill to be printed to afford time to consider it,"	<i>opposed by</i> 149
4—30	Who on the 8th supported the motion of Mr. Rice, to insert a clause in the said bill "For making imperative a Trial by Jury,"	<i>opposed by</i> 139
5—31	Who on the same date supported the motion of Mr. Rice, to insert another clause in the said bill, "Authorising the Lord-Lieutenant to appoint County Magistrates to assist in Towns,"	<i>opposed by</i> 110
6—28	Who on the same day opposed the passing of the Bill	<i>supported by</i> 109
7—97	Who on the 13th February supported the motion of Sir Robert Wilson, "For Papers to be laid before the House relating to his dismissal from the Army,"	<i>opposed by</i> 199
8—60	Who on the 25th February supported the motion of Mr. James, "That it was a Breach of the Privileges of Parliament to open Letters to and from Members to and from prisoners in Gaol,"	<i>opposed by</i> 167
9—78	Who on the 27th supported the motion of Mr. Hume, "For a more detailed Statement of the manner in which £1,781,325 estimated for the Supply of the Naval Service was to be expended before the Supply was granted,"	<i>opposed by</i> 129
10—56	Who on the 28th supported the motion of Ald. Wood "For a Committee to enquire into the cause of the Outrage committed on Mr. Sheriff Waithman, in front of the Knightsbridge Barracks,"	<i>opposed by</i> 184
11—39	Who on the 4th March supported the motion of Mr. Pascoe Grenfell, "To postpone the clause in the 5 per Cent. Reduction Bill for remuneration to the Bank, for further investigation,"	<i>opposed by</i> 76
12—51	Who on the same day supported the motion of Mr. Hume, "That the Regular Army be reduced from 68,802 to 57,802, or 10,000 men,"	<i>opposed by</i> 195
13—88	Who on the 14th March supported the motion of Mr. Creevy, "For an enquiry into Duties of the Board of Control"	<i>opposed by</i> 273
14—33	Who on the 15th supported the motion of Mr. Hume, "To reduce the expences of the Military Staff of Great Britain and the Colonies, from £96,846 to £84,000,"	<i>opposed by</i> 109
15—18	Who on the 20th supported the motion of Mr. Hume, "To reduce the Salary of the Judge Advocate-General from £1,500 per Ann.	<i>opposed by</i> 124
16—17	Who on the 28th supported the question of a Petition from the Inhabitants of Bethnal Green, on behalf of Mr. Hunt, and imputing notorious and avowed Corruption in Parliament — should lie on the table	<i>opposed by</i> 67
17—26	Who on the 20th supported the motion of Mr. Hume, "For a reduction of £5,000 per Annum in the expences of the Staff of the Royal Military College,"	<i>opposed by</i> 75
18—21	Who on the 22nd supported the motion of Mr. Hume "To reduce the charge for Sinecure Offices in the Garrisons abroad and at home £12,000 per Annum,"	<i>opposed by</i> 80
19—30	Who on the 25th supported the motion of Mr. Hume "To reduce the Vote for the Expence of the Ordnance Establishments at the Tower and in Pall Mall £10,000 per Annum	<i>opposed by</i> 95
20—22	Who on the same date supported the motion of Mr. Creevy, relating to a misapplication of the 4½ per cent. Duties in Barbadoes	<i>opposed by</i> 62

- 21— 39 Who supported a further motion relating to the same subject.
- 22— Who on the 8th March supported the motion of Mr. Denman "To extend the time for the holders of 5 per cent. Stock entering their dissents to the transfer from the 16th to 30th March," *opposed by* 143
- 23— 84 Who on the 24th April supported the motion of Sir Francis Burdett, for an Address to the King to remit the further punishment of Mr. Hunt, *opposed by* 223
- 24— 37 Who on the 8th May supported the motion of Mr. Wyvill, "That the best and most effectual relief that could be given to the Agricultural interest, was a large remission of Taxation," *opposed by* 120
- 25— 67 Who on the 14th supported the motion of Mr. Hume "for an Address to His Majesty to direct enquiry into the State of the Government of the Ionian Islands, and the cause of Martial Law having been proclaimed, and the Inhabitants of the Islands disarmed," *opposed by* 152
- 26— 147 Who on the 15th supported the motion of Mr. Lennard, "for a Committee to enquire into the expenditure of the 3rd class of the Civil List for Ambassadors and Consuls, and to consider whether any reduction could be made in that expence," *opposed by* 274.
- 27— 141 Who on the —, supported the motion of Mr. Warre, "That without detriment to the public service, the charge of the Mission to the Swiss Cantons might be reduced to a scale of expenditure not exceeding the sum annually received by Lord Robert Fitzgerald, and Mr. Wickham, from May 1792 to Jan. 1798, and for which sum the duties of the Mission have practically been performed for one year and eight months, preceding the recent appointment of Mr. H. Wynn," *opposed by* 247
- 28— 55 Who on the 3d June, supported the motion of Mr. Coke of Norfolk, for laying on the table a petition of the Inhabitants of the Hundred of North Greenhoe, in that County, complaining of Agricultural distress, *opposed by* 89
- 29— 54 Who on the same date supported the motion of Mr. Hume, for taking from the Sinking Fund the amount to which it was proposed to relieve the Country in Taxes, instead of by borrowing, *opposed by* 81
- 30— 117 Who on the 4th June supported the motion of Sir J. Macintosh, "That the House will at an early period of the next session of Parliament, take into their most serious consideration the means of increasing the efficacy of the Criminal Laws, by abating their undue rigour," *opposed by* 101
- 31— 101 Who on the 24th June supported the motion of Mr. Brougham, "That the influence now possessed by the Crown is unnecessary for maintaining its Constitutional prerogatives, destructive of the independence of Parliament, and inconsistent with the well government of the realm," *opposed by* 216
- 32— 42 Who on the 26th supported the motion of Mr. Creevy, for the repeal of the Superannuation Bill of 1797, *opposed by* 143
- 33— 59 Who on the 2d July supported the motion of Hobhouse, that the Tax on Windows in Great Britain is unjust, unequal in its operation, and most oppressive to those especially who are least able to bear it, and that it appeared to the House that the said Tax should be forthwith and immediately repealed, *opposed by* 146
- 34— 94 Who on the 5th June *opposed* the motion of Mr. Peel for leave to extend the operations of the Alien Bill for two years, . . . *supported by* 189
- 35— 72 Who on the 14th *opposed* the further progress of the said Bill . . . *supported by* 108
- 36— 68 Who on the 1st July *opposed* its still further progress, *supported by* 142

TABLE I.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE MEMBERS

OF THE

COMMONS HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

Corrected to the 5th February, 1823.



During the Session of 1822 a return was moved for and ordered to be laid on the table of the House, of all such Members who hold places of profit or emolument, and who sit and vote in the House of Commons, and stating the amount of such salaries, profits, or emoluments, and also of all such Members who hold Commissions in the Navy and Army. In compliance with this order, a return was made of 89 Members, under 7 several Classes, who sit and vote in the Commons House of Parliament, receiving salaries, profits, and emoluments, in the aggregate to the Amount of £183,372 8s 11½d $\frac{1}{4}$ Annum. In the following list these 89 Members are noted by a † and it will be seen that they form the bulk of that phalanx who regularly assemble to out-vote those Members who are returned to Parliament by the voice of the People. A return was also made of Fifty-nine other Members, who hold Commissions in the Navy and Army, pay and emoluments not stated; which 59 are noted by a §—several other Members are noted by a †—as Sons, Brothers, or dependants on those sharing the £183,372 8s 11½d $\frac{1}{4}$ Annum, or otherways participating largely of the Taxes—such as Chandos Marquis, eldest Son of one of the chiefs of the Grenville party; Apsley Lord, eldest Son of the Secretary of State of the Colonies, who receives about £15,000 $\frac{1}{4}$ Annum out of the Taxes not included in the before mentioned Sum of £183,372 8s 11½—all the others noted by a † are more or less directly or indirectly linked with the participators in pay or emoluments out of the Taxes, and will as uniformly be seen in the list of those majorities opposed to the interests of the people from whom they draw so large a share of their means of subsistence!!!

Those Members printed in *Italics* are new Members recently returned.

			de	f	g	h	i	k	l	
* c *	Abercromby, Hon. James,	Calne	.....	Wilts	*	*	*	*	*	12
† c	Acland, Sir T. D. Bart...	Devon	.....	County	†		c	r		
† p	† § A'Court E. H.	Heytesbury	.....	Wilts	†	†	†	†		
† c †	Alexander, James	Old Sarum	.....	do.	†	†	†	†	†	
† p	Alexander, Josias Dupre	Old Sarum	.....	do.	†					
* c *	Allan, J. H.	Pembroke	.....	Town	*	*	*	r	*	9
* c *	Althorp, Viscount	Northampton	.....	County	*	*	*	*	*	16 A R
† p †	Ancram, Earl	Huntingdon	.....	Town	†		†			
† c	§ Anson, Hon. George ...	Yarmouth	.....	Norfolk	†	2		*	*	4
* c	§ Anson, Sir George	Litchfield	.....	City	2			*	*	No. 27
† p	† Antrobus, G. C.	Aldbrough	.....	York	†		†			
† p	† Apsley, Lord	Cirencester	.....	Gloucester	†	†	†			
† c †	† Arbuthnot, Right Hon. C.	St. Germans	.....	Cornwall	†	†	†	†	†	
† p	† Archdall, Mervyn	Fermanagh Co.	.....	Ireland	†	2				
† p	Ashurst, W. H.	Oxford	.....	County	†	†				
a p	Astell, Wm.	Bridgewater	.....	Somerset	†		†	r	*	3
† p	Astley, Sir J. D. Bart. ...	Wilts	.....	County	†	*	c	r		
p	Attwood, Matthias	Callington	.....	Cornwall	†	†	†		W M	
*	Aubrey, Sir Jno. Bart. ...	Horsham	.....	Sussex					*	5
c	† Bagwell, Right Hon. W.	See Bird Bagwell	.....						
c †	§ Baillie, Col. J.	Hedon	.....	York	†	*	c r	*	*	3
†	Balfour, John	Orkney and Shetland	.....		†	†	†		
	Baker, Edward	Wilton	.....	Wilts						
† p †	Bankes, George	Corfe Castle	.....	Dorset	†	†	†	†		
† p †	Bankes, Henry, sen.	Corfe Castle	.....	do.	†	†	†	r	A M	
	Bankes, W. J.	Cambridge	.....	University						
* c *	Barham, J. F.	Stockbridge	.....	Hants	*	*	*	r	*	3 A W
* c *	Baring, Alexander	Taunton	.....	Somerset						No. 31

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l
*	*	Baring, Henry	Colchester	Essex	*	*	*	*	*	6
*	c	Baring, Sir Thomas, Bart.	Wycombe	Bucks	*	*	c	*	*	4
*	c	§ Barnard, Viscount	Tregony	Cornwall	*	2	c	*	*	6 R
†		Barne, Michael	Dunwich	Suffolk	*	†				
*	c	* Barat, S. M.	Richmond	York	*	†	c	*	*	25
†	†	Barry, Right Hon. J. M.	Cavan County	Ireland	†	†				
†		† Bastard, E. P.	Devon	County	†	2	†	r		
†	§	Bastard, John	Dartmouth	Devon	†	†	†	c	r	L
†	p	† Bathurst, Right Hon. C.	Harwich	Essex	†	†				
†	p	† Bathurst, Hon. S. T.	St. Germain's	Cornwall	†	†	†			
*	c	* Beaumont, T. W.	Northumberland	County	*	*	*	*	*	9 R
c	*	* Becher, W. W.	Mallow	Ireland		2		*	*	No. 26 R
c		Bective, Earl of	Meath County	do.	†					
§		Belfast, Earl of	Belfast	do.		†				
c	*	* Belgrave, Viscount.	Chester	City	*	*	*	*	*	6
*	c	* Benet, John	Wilts	County	*	*	*	*	*	11 W
†	*	* Bennet, Hon. H. G.	Shrewsbury	Town	*	*	*	c	*	31 A WM
p		Bent, John	Totness	Devon						
†	p	§ Bentinck, Lord F. C.	Weobly	Hereford	†			†		
*	c	* † Bentinck, Lord W. H. C.	Nottingham	County	*	*	*	c	*	4 W
*	*	* Benyon, Benjamin	Stafford	Town	*	*	*	*	*	15
†	p	§ Beresford, Sir J. P. Bart.	Coleraine	Ireland						
†	p	† Beresford, Lord George	Waterford County	do.	†	†	†	†		
†	*	* Bernal, Ralph	Rochester	City	*	*	*	*	*	29
p		Bernard, Viscount	Bandon Bridge	Ireland		†		†		
		Bernard, Thos. jun.	King's County	do.						
†	c	† Binning, Lord	Rochester	City	†	†	†	†		
*	c	* Birch, Joseph	Nottingham	Town	*	*	*	c	*	18 R
		Bird, Sir W. Bagwell	Tipperary County	Ireland		2				
†	p	Blackburne, John	Lancaster	County	†	†	†			
†	p	† Blair, James	Aldeburgh	Suffolk	†	†	†	r		
†	†	Blake, Robert	Arundel	Sussex	†	†	†			
*	c	* Blake, Sir Francis, Bart.	Berwick		*	*	*	*	*	12
a	*	* Boughey, Sir John, Bart.	Stafford	County	*	*	*	c	*	8 A
a		Boughton, Sir W. E. R. Bart	Evesham	Worcester		2		c	*	3
†	†	† Bourn, Right Hon. W. S.	Christchurch	Hants	†	†	†			
†	p	Bouverie, Hon. B. B.	Downton	Wilts						
†		Bradshaw, R. H.	Brackley	Northampton	†	†				
c		Brandling, C. J.	Northumberland	County	†	*				
†	†	† Brecknock, Earl of	Ludgershall	Wilts			†	†		
†		Bridges, George	London	City	†	†				
*	p	* Bright, H.	Bristol	City	*	*	*	r	*	21
†	c	† Broadhead, T. H. L.	Yarmouth	Isle of Wight	†	†	†			
†	p	† Brogden, James	Launceston	Cornwall	†	†	†	†		
*	*	* Brougham, H.	Winchelsea	Sussex	*	*	*	*	*	22 A RW
†	c	† Brown, Peter	Rye	do.	†	†	†	†		
†	c	† Brown, Right Hon. Dennis	Kilkenny City	Ireland	†	†	†	*	*	
*	c	* Brown, Dominic	Mayo County	do.	*	*	*	r	*	7 L W
†	c	† Brown, James	Mayo County	do.	†					L
†	p	† Brownlow, Charles	Armagh County	do.	†			†		
†	p	§ Bruce, Robert	Clackmannon & Ross	Cities	†	†	†	r		
†	p	† Brudenell, Lord	Marlborough	Wilts	†	†				
		Bruen, H.	Carlow County	Ireland						
	†	Buchanan, John	Dumbarton County	Scotld	†	†				
*	*	* Burdett, Sir Francis, Bart.	Westminster	City	*	*	*	*	*	18 W
†	†	† § Burgh, Sir Ulysses	Carlow County	Ireland	†	†	†	†		
†	p	* Burrell, Sir C. M. Bart.	New Shoreham	Sussex	*		c	r	*	No. 27 A W
†	p	† Burrell, Walter	Sussex	County	*	†	c	r	*	W
*	c	* Bury, Viscount	Arundel	Sussex	*	*	*	c	*	11
†		Butterworth, Joseph	Dover	Kent	†	*	*	*	r	3

	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>
<i>p</i>	*	Buxton, J. Jacob	Bedwin	Wilt.	†					A
<i>c</i>	*	Buxton, T. Fowell	Weymouth	Dorset				*	*	3
<i>c</i>		Byng, George	Middlesex	County	*			*	*	10 A M.
<i>c</i>	*	Calcraft, J. sen.	Wareham	Dorset				*	*	15
<i>c</i>		Calcraft, J. H.	Wareham	do.				*	*	6
<i>p</i>	†	Calver, John	Huntingdon	Town	†	†	†	†	†	
<i>c</i>	*	Calvert, Charles	Southwark					*	*	18 M
<i>c</i>	*	Calvert, Nicholas	Hertford	Town	*			*	*	5 A M
<i>c</i>	*	Campbell, Archibald	Glasgow district	Scotland	†	†	†			M
<i>c</i>	*	Campbell, Hon. G. P.	Nairn & Cromarty	Cities do.				*	*	5 M
<i>c</i>		Campbell, W. F.	Argyle County	do.				*	*	No. 26
<i>c</i>		† Canning, George	Liverpool	Lancaster	†	†	†			
<i>c</i>		Carew, C. S.	Wexford County	Ireland		2		*	*	No. 26
<i>c</i>	*	Carter, John	Portsmouth	Hants	*	2		*	*	11 R
<i>p</i>	†	Cartwright, W. R.	Northampton	County	†	†				
<i>c</i>		Caulfield, Hon. H.	Armagh County	Ireland		2		c	r	4
<i>c</i>	*	Cavendish, C. C.	Newton	Hants	*	*		c	c	6
<i>c</i>		Cavendish, Lord G. A. H.	Derby	County	*	*		c	c	7
<i>c</i>		§ Cavendish, Lord H. F. C.	Derby	Town	*	*		c	*	6 M
<i>p</i>		Cawthorne, J. F.	Lancaster	do.						
<i>p</i>		§ Cecil, Lord Thomas	Stamford	Lincoln	†					
<i>c</i>	*	Chaloner, R.	York	City		2		c	*	6
<i>c</i>		Chamberlayne, Wm.	Southampton	Hants	†	2		*	*	4
<i>p</i>	†	† Chandos, Marquis	Buckingham	Town	†	†	†	c		L
<i>p</i>	†	Chaplin, Charles	Lincoln	County	†	2				
<i>p</i>	†	Cheere, E. M.	Cambridge	Borough	†	†	†	†	*	
<i>c</i>		Cherry, G. H.	Dunwich	Suffolk	†	†			r	
<i>c</i>	†	Chetwynd, George	Stafford	Town				*	*	
<i>c</i>		Chichester, Arthur	Carrickfergus	Ireland				†	†	L
<i>p</i>	†	Childe, W. L.	Wenlock	Salop	†					
<i>p</i>		Cholmley, Sir M. Bart.	Grantham	Lincoln	†	†		†	†	* No. 30
<i>c</i>	†	† Cholmondeley, Lord H.	Castle Rising	Norfolk	†	†	†			
<i>c</i>		Clarke, Hon. C. H. Butler	Kilkenny County	Ireland	†					* No. 4
<i>p</i>		Claughton, Thomas	Newton	Lancaster	†					* No. 1
<i>p</i>		Clements, J. M.	Leitrim County	Ireland	†					
<i>p</i>	†	† Clerk, Sir G. Bart.	Edinburgh	County	†	†	†	†	*	
<i>e</i>	*	Clifton, Viscount	Canterbury	City	*	2		c	*	5
<i>p</i>		§ Clinton, Sir W. H. K.	Newark	Notts.	†					
<i>p</i>	†	† Clinton, H. Fynes	Aldborough	York	†					
<i>p</i>	†	Clive, Henry	Montgomery	Town	†	†	†			
<i>p</i>	†	Clive, Viscount	Ludlow	Salop	†	†				
<i>p</i>	†	§ Clive, Hon. R.	Do.	do.	†	†				
<i>p</i>	†	† Cockburn, Sir G.	Weobly	Hereford	†	†	†	†	†	
<i>p</i>		Cockerell, Sir Chas. Bart.	Evesham	Worcester	†	†				
<i>c</i>	†	† Cocks, Hon. J. S.	Ryegate	Surry	†	†		*	*	
<i>c</i>		§ Coffin, Sir Isaac, Bart.	Ilchester	Somerset	*	*		c	*	10
<i>c</i>	*	Coke, T. W.	Norfolk	County	*	*		*	*	7
<i>c</i>		Coke, T. W.	Derby	Town						
<i>p</i>	†	Collett, E. J.	Cashell	Ireland	†	†				
<i>c</i>		Colthurst, Sir N. C. Bart.	Cork	City do.				*	*	
<i>c</i>	*	Colburne, Sir N. W. R. Bt.	Thetford	Norfolk	*	*	*	*	*	7
<i>p</i>	†	§ Cole, Sir Christopher	Glamorgan	County	†	*		c	*	r
<i>p</i>	†	§ † Cole, Sir G. L.	Fermanagh County	Ireland	†	†				
<i>c</i>	*	Concannon, Lucius	Winchelsea	Sussex	*	*		*	*	13
<i>c</i>		§ † Congreve, Sir W. Rt.	Plymouth	Devon	†	†				
<i>p</i>	†	Cooper, R. B.	Gloucester	City	†	†	†	†	†	
<i>p</i>	†	Cooper, E. S.	Sligo County	Ireland					r	
<i>p</i>		Coote, Sir C. H. Bart.	Queen's County	do.	†	†	*			

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l		
†	p	†	†	Copley, Sir J. S.	Ashburton	Devon	†	†	†	†		
†	p			Corbett, Panton	Shrewsbury	Salop	†	†	*	c	r	No. 30
	p			Cotterell, Sir J. G. Bart.	Hereford	County						L
†	c	†	†	Courtenay, T. P.	Totness	Devon	†	†	†	†		
†	c	†	†	Courtenay, William	Exeter City	do	†	†		†		
		§		<i>Craddock, Sheldon</i>	Camelford	Cornwall						
†	p	†	†	Cranborne, Viscount	Hereford	Town	†	†		†		
†	p			Crawley, Samuel	Honiton	Devon	†	†				No. 29 W.
*	c			Creevey, Thomas	Appleby	Westmorland	*	*	*	*	*	20
†	p	†	†	Cripps, Joseph	Cirencester	Gloucester	†	†				
†	c			† Croker, J. W.	Bodmin	Cornwal	†	†	†	†		
a	c	*		Crompton, S.	Retford	Notts.	*	*	*	*	*	14
†	c			Crosbie, James	Kerry County	Ireland						
†				† Cuffe, James	Tralee	do				*		
†	c			Cumming, George	Fortrose district	Scotland	†	†				
	p			Curteis, E. J.	Sussex	County	*	2	c	r	*	No. 1&27 L
†	p			Curtis, Sir Wm. Bart.	London	City	†				*	No. 10
*	c			Curwen, J. C.	Cumberland	County	*	*	*	*	*	6A M
†	p			Curzon, Hon. R.	Clithero	Lancaster	†	†	†	†		
†	p		§	† Cust, Hon. E.	Grantham	Lincolnshire	†	†	†	†		
†	p		§	† Cust, Hon. P. F.	Honiton	Devon				†	†	
†	p		§	Dalrymple, J. A.	Appleby	Westmorland	†	†				
†	c			Daly, James	Galway County	Ireland		†		*		
a	p			Davenport, D.	Chester	County	*	*	*	*	*	No. 33
*	p	*	§	Davies, T. H.	Worcester	City	*	*	*	*	*	25 R
		†		† Davis, R. H.	Bristol	do	†	†	†			
		†		† Dawkins, James	Hastings	Sussex	†	†	†			
†	p			† Dawkins, Henry	Boroughbridge	York	†	†	†	†		
	p			† Dawson, G. R.	Londonderry	City	†	†	†	†		
†	c			Dawson, J. H. M.	Clonmell	Ireland	†			r		
a	c	*		De Crespigny, Sir W. Bt	Southampton	Hants	*	*	*	c	*	21
†	p			Deerhurst, Viscount	Worcester	City	*	*	*	*	*	No. 30
*	c	*		Denison, W. J.	Surrey	County	*	*	*	*	*	18 W
*	c	*		Denman, Thomas	Nottingham	Town	2	*	*	*	*	23 R
	p			Dent, John	Poole	Dorset	†					
*	p			Dickenson, Wm.	Somersct	County	†	*	*	c	*	4 A M
†	p			Divett, Thomas	Gatton	Surrey	†	†	†	†		
†	p	†		Dodson, J.	Rye	Sussex	†	†			†	
†				Domville, Sir C.	Bossiney	Cornwall	†			†	†	
	c			Don, Sir Alexander	Roxburg County	Scotland	†	†				
†	p			Douglas, John	Minthead	Somerset	†	†	†			
†	c			† Douglas, W. R. K.	Dumfries district	Scotland	†	†	†			
†	c	†		Doveton, Gab.	Lancaster	Town	†	†	*		r	
†	p	†	†	Dowdeswell, Jas. E.	Tewkesbury	Gloucester	†	†				
†	p	†		Downie, Robert	Stirling district	Scotland	†	†				
		†		† Drummond, Home	Stirling County	do	†	†	†	†		
		†		† Drummond, James	Perth County	do	†					L
	p			Drake, T. T.	Amer sham	Bucks	†	†				
†	p		§	Drake, W. T.	Do.	do						
†	p			Dugdale, D. S.	Warwick	County	*					
†		†		Dunally, Lord	Oakhampton	Devon						
*	c	*		Duncannon, Viscount	Malton	York	*	*	*	*	*	18
†				Duncomb, Charles	Newport	Hants	†					
†		†		Duncomb, Wm.	Grimsby	Lincolnshire	†					
a	c			Dundas, Charles	Berks	County	*	*	*	*	*	No. 26 L W
*	c	*		Dundas, Hon. Thomas	Richmond	York	*	2	*	c	*	9
†			†	Dundas, Right Hon. W.	Edinburgh	City	†	†	†	†		
†	c		§	Dunlop, James	Kirkcudbright Co.	Scotland	†					

	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>		<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>
	†		Eastnor, Viscount	Hastings	Sussex	†	†	†	†	†	
<i>c</i>	*		Ebrington, Viscount	Tavistock	Devon	†	†	†	†	†	15
			Edwards, Hon. E. H.	Bletchingley	Surrey	†	†	†	†	†	
<i>p</i>	†		Egerton, Wilbraham	Chester	County	†	†	†	†	†	
<i>p</i>	†		Eliot, Hon. W.	Liskeard	Cornwall	†	†	†	†	†	
<i>c</i>	*		Ellice, Edward	Coventry	City	†	†	†	†	†	17 M
<i>c</i>			Ellis, C. R.	Seaford	Sussex	†	†	†	†	†	
<i>c</i>			Ellis, G. J. W. A.	Seaford	do.	†	2	†	†	†	No. 26 & 27
<i>p</i>	†		Ellis, Thomas	Dublin	City	†	†	†	†	†	
<i>c</i>	†		Ellison, Cuthbert	Newcastle on Tyne		†	†	†	†	†	
	†		Ennismore, Viscount	Cork County	Ireland	†	†	†	†	†	
<i>p</i>			Estcourt, T. G.	Devizes	Wilts	†	†	†	†	†	
<i>c</i>			Evans, Wm.	Retford	Nottingham	†	2	†	†	†	5 R
<i>c</i>			Evelyn, Lyndon	St. Ives	Cornwall	†	†	†	†	†	
<i>p</i>			Fairlie, Sir W. C. Bart.	Leominster	Hereford	†	†	†	†	†	
<i>p</i>	†		Fane, John	Oxford	County	†	†	†	†	†	No. 1 L
<i>p</i>	†		Fane, J. T.	Lyme Regis	Dorset	†	†	†	†	†	
<i>p</i>	†		Fane, Vere	Lyme Regis	do.	†	†	†	†	†	
<i>c</i>			Farquharson, A.	Elgin, Banff, &c. dist.	Scotld	†	2	†	†	†	No. 23
<i>c</i>			Farrand, Robert	Hedon	York	†	†	†	†	†	5
<i>p</i>	†		Fellows, W. H.	Huntingdon	County	†	†	†	†	†	
<i>c</i>	*		Ferguson, Sir R. C.	Dysart, &c. district	Scotld	†	†	†	†	†	31
<i>p</i>			Fetherstone, Sir G. Bart.	Longford County	Ireland	†	†	†	†	†	No. 26
<i>p</i>			Fife, Earl of	Banff County	Scotland	†	†	†	†	†	
<i>c</i>			§ Fitzgerald, Right Hon. M.	Kerry County	Ireland	†	†	†	†	†	
			† Fitzgerald, Right Hon. W.	Clare County	do.	†	†	†	†	†	
<i>c</i>	*		Fitzgerald, Lord W. C.	Kildare County	do.	†	†	†	†	†	7
<i>c</i>			† Fitzgibbon, Hon. R.	Limerick County	do.	†	†	†	†	†	No. 24
<i>c</i>	*		§ Fitzroy, Lord C.	Thetford	Norfolk	†	†	†	†	†	8 M
<i>c</i>			Fitzroy, Lord J.	Bury St. Edmunds	Suffolk	†	†	†	†	†	No. 31
<i>c</i>			Fleming, John	Hampshire	County	†	†	†	†	†	No. 30
<i>p</i>			Fleming, John	Saltash	Cornwall	†	†	†	†	†	No. 30
			Foley, J. H. H.	Droitwich	Worcester	†	†	†	†	†	4
	*		Folkestone, Viscount	Salisbury	City	†	2	†	†	†	12
			Forbes, Charles	Malmsbury	Wilts	†	†	†	†	†	3
<i>c</i>	†		† § Forbes, Viscount	Longford County	Ireland	†	†	†	†	†	No. 2
			Forde, Matthew	Down County	do.	†	†	†	†	†	
			Forrester, F.	Wenlock	Salop	†	†	†	†	†	
<i>p</i>			Fox, G. L.	Beverley	York	†	†	†	†	†	No. 1
<i>c</i>	*		Frankland, Robert	Thirsk	do.	†	2	†	†	†	No. 27 & 31
<i>c</i>	†		† Freemantle, Wm.	Buckingham	Town	†	†	†	†	†	
<i>c</i>			French, Arthur	Roscommon Co.	Ireland	†	2	†	†	†	
<i>p</i>	†		Fynes, H.	See Clinton Fynes		†	†	†	†	†	
<i>p</i>			§ Gascoigne, Isaac	Liverpool	Lancashire	†	†	†	†	†	No. 11 & 30
<i>c</i>	*		Gaskell, B.	Malden	Essex	†	2	†	†	†	8 M
<i>p</i>	†		† Gifford, Sir R.	Eye	Suffolk	†	†	†	†	†	
<i>p</i>	†		Gilbert, D. G.	Bodmin	Cornwall	†	†	†	†	†	
<i>p</i>			Gipps, George	Ripon	York	†	†	†	†	†	No. 1 & 29
<i>c</i>			† Gladstone, John	Woodstock	Oxford	†	†	†	†	†	M
<i>c</i>			Glenorchy, Viscount	Oakhampton	Devon	†	†	†	†	†	3
<i>p</i>	†		Gooch, Thomas S.	Suffolk	County	†	†	†	†	†	
<i>p</i>	†		Gordon, Hon. Wm.	Aberdeen County	Scotland	†	†	†	†	†	A
<i>c</i>	*		Gordon, Robert	Cricklade	Wilts	†	†	†	†	†	
<i>p</i>	†		† Gossett, Wm.	Truro	Cornwall	†	†	†	†	†	
<i>p</i>	†		† Goulbourn, H.	West Looe	do.	†	†	†	†	†	
			Gower, Lord F. L.	Blechingley	Surrey	†	†	†	†	†	
<i>p</i>			Graham, Sir James	Carlisle	City	†	†	†	†	†	
<i>c</i>			Graham, Sandford	Ludgershall	Wilts	†	†	†	†	†	11

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l
*	c	Grant, J. P.	Tavistock	Devon	2	*	*	*	*	4
†	p	† Grant, A. C.	Lestwithiel	Cornwall	†	†	†			
†	c	† Grant, Rt. Hon. C.	Inverness County	Scotland	†					
†	c	† Grant, F. W.	Elgin County	do		†				
†	c	† Grant, G. M.	Sutherland County	do					*	No. 30
†	c	* Grattan, James	Wicklow County	Ireland	*	2	*	*	*	15 W
†	c	† Graves, Lord	Milborne Port	Somerset	†	†	†			
*	c	* Grenfell, Pascoe	Penryn	Cornwall	†	†	*	*	r	6
p	†	§ † Greville, Sir C. J.	Warwick	Town	†	†				
*	c	* Griffith, J. W.	Denbigh	do		*	*	*	*	12 A W M
†	c	† Grossett, J. R.	Chippenham	Wilts					*	No. 23 W
		Grosvenor, Hon. R.	Shaftesbury	Dorset					*	4
p		Grosvenor, R. E. D.	New Romney	Kent		2				
		§ Grosvenor, Thomas	Chester	City					*	No. 27
*	c	* Guise, Sir B. W. Bart.	Gloucester	County	*	*	*	c	*	12 A M
*	c	* Gurney, Hudson	Newton	Hants	†	†	†	r	*	7 W
*		* Gurney, R. Hanbury	Norwich	City	*				*	8
*	*	* Haldimand, Wm.	Ipswich	Suffolk	†	*	*	*	*	12 R
*	c	* Hamilton, Lord A.	Lanark County	Scotland	*	*	*	*	*	13 W
*	c	* Hamilton, Sir H. D.	Jedburgh, &c. district.	do	†					
p	†	p † Handley, Henry	Heytesbury	Wilts	†	†	2		r	
†	c	† † Hardinge, Sir H. Bart.	Durham	City	†	†	†	†		
†	p	† † Hart, G. V.	Donegal County	Ireland	†	†				
†	c	† Hartopp, George	Dundalk	do	†					
†	c	† Harvey, Charles	Carlow Town	do	†					
†	p	§ Harvey, Sir Eliab Bart.	Essex	County	†	†	*		r	L
a	c	* Heathcote, J. G.	St. Ives	Cornwall	*	†				
*		* Heathcote, Sir G. Bart.	Boston	Lincoln	*	2			*	6
		Heber, R.	Rutland	County	*				*	No. 1
		* Heber, R.	Oxford	University	†	†	*	r	*	
†	p	* Heron, Sir R. Bart.	Peterborough	City	*	2	c	*	*	11
†	p	* Heygate, Wm.	Sudbury	Suffolk	†	†		r	*	W M
*	c	§ Hill, Lord Arthur	Down County	Ireland	*			c	*	12
†	p	† Hill, Right Hon. Sir G. F.	Londonderry City	do	†	†	†	†		
		Hill, Rowland	Salop	County	†	†				
*	c	* Hobhouse, J. Cam	Westminster	City	*	*	*	*	*	30
†	p	† Hodson, John	Wigan	Lancashire	†					
†	p	† Holford, G. P.	Queenboro	Kent	†	†	†	†		
a		Holmes, Sir L. T. Bart.	Newport	Hants						
†	p	† Holmes, Wm.	Bishop's Castle	Salop	†	†	†	†		
*	c	* Honeywood, W. P.	Kent	County	*	*	*	*	r	20 W
†		§ Hope, Hon. Sir A.	Linlithgow Count.	Scotland	†	†				
†	†	† Hope, Sir W. J.	Dumfries County	do	†	†				
*	c	* Hornby, E.	Preston	Lancashire		2			*	4
†		† Horrocks, S.	Do.	do						
†	p	† † Hotham, Lord	Leominster	Hereford	†	†	†	†	r	No. 27
†	c	† Howdsworth, Thomas	Pontefract	York		†	†		*	No. 32&33
c		§ Howard, Hon. F. G.	Castle Rising	Norfolk						
		Howard, Lord H. T. H. M.	Steyning	Sussex						
*	c	* Howard, Hon. W.	Morpeth	Northumberland	*	*		c	*	3
		Hudson, Harrinton	Helstone	Cornwall	†				L	A M
*	c	§ Hughes, W. L.	Wallingford	Berks	*	2	*	*	*	10
†		† Hulse, Sir C. Bart.	West Looe	Cornwall	*					
*	c	* Hume, Joseph	Aberdeen, &c. dist.	Scotld.	*	*	*	*	*	34 R
*	c	* Hurst, Robert	Horsham	Sussex	*	*	*	c	*	9
†	c	† † Huskinson, Rt. Hon. W.	Chichester City	do	†	†	†	†		
*	c	* Hutchinson, Hon. C. H.	Cork City	Ireland	*	*	*	*	*	24
		Hyde, John	Youghall	do						

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l
*		James, William	Carlisle	City	*	*	2	*	*	26
†	p	† Jenkinson, Hon. C. C.	East Grinstead	Sussex	†	†				
*	p	Jervoise, G. P.	Hampshire	County	*	2	*	*	*	13
†		Innes, Sir H. Bart.	Kirkwall, &c. dist.	Scotland						
†	p	† Innes, John	Grampound	Cornwall	†	†		†		
		Jocelyn, Hon. J.	Louth County	Ireland						L
c	*	§ Johnstone, W. A.	Boston	Lincolnshire	*	2	c	*	*	11
†	c	† Jolliffe, Hylton	Petersfield	Hants	†	†				
		Jones, John	Carmarthen	Town						
†	p	† Irving, John	Bramber	Sussex	†	†	†	†		
†	p	† Kech, G. A. L.	Leicester	County	†	*	c	r		
†	c	Kennedy, T. F.	Ayr, Irvine, &c. dist.	Scotland	*	*	*	*	*	11
†		Kerr, D.	Athlone	Ireland	†	†	†			
		§ King, Colonel.	Sligo County	do						
		King, Sir J. D. Bart.	Wycombe	Bucks	†		c	†	r	L
†	c	Kingsboro, Viscount.	Cork County	Ireland				*		
†	p	† Kinnersley, W. S.	Newcastle	Stafford	†	†				
†	p	† Knatchbull, Sir E. Bart.	Kent	County	†	†	2	c	r	A
†	p	Knox, Hon. T.	Dungannon	Ireland	†	†	†			
		Lamb, Hon. G.	Dungarvon	Ireland		*	*	*	*	5 R
*	c	Lamb, Hon. W.	Hertford	County	†				*	No. 11 R
*	c	* Lambton, J. G.	Durham	County	*	*	*	c	*	16 M
*	p	* Langston, J. H.	Woodstock	Oxford	*	*	*	*	*	No. 26 & 27 R
†	†	Lascelles, W. S.	Northallerton	York	†	†	†		r	
c		Latouche, Robert	Kildare County	Ireland	†	†			*	4 W
a	c	* Lawley, Frank	Warwick	County	*	2	c			
		Leake, Wm.	Malmesbury	Wilts	*	*	*		r	
†	c	† Legge, Hon. H.	Banbury	Oxford	†					
		Legh, Thomas	Newton	Lancashire						
p		Leigh, Francis	New Ross	Ireland	†					
p	*	Leigh, Jas. H.	Winchester	City	†		†	*	*	No. 30 L
*	p	* Lemon, Sir W. Bart.	Cornwall	County	*	*	*	*	*	6
*	c	* Lennard, T. B.	Ipswich	Suffolk	*	*	*	*	*	21
†	p	† Lennox, Lord J. G.	Chichester City	Sussex	†				*	No. 7
†	p	Leslie, E. P.	Monaghan County	Ireland						
†	c	Lester, B. L.	Poole	Dorset	2			*	*	3
†	c	† Lethbridge, Sir T. Bart.	Somerset	County	†	*	*	c	r	5 L
†	c	† Lewis, T. F.	Beaumaris	Wales	†	†	†			
†	p	Lewis, Wyndham	Cardiff	do.	†					
		Leycester, Ralph	Shaftesbury	Dorset		*	*	*	*	15 A W
†	p	† Lindsay, Hon. H.	Perth, Dundee, &c. dist.	Scot.	†	†	†	†		
†		Lindsay, Lord	Wigan	Lancaster						
†		Littleton, E. J.	Stafford	County	†	*	*	*	r	No. 30
a	c	§ Lloyd, J. M.	New Shoreham	Sussex						
c		Lloyd, Sir E. P. Bart.	Flint Town	Wales	2	*	*	*	*	8
†	c	Loyd, Samuel Jones	Hythe	Kent	†	†				
a	p	Lockhart, J. J.	Oxford	City	†		*	†	*	5 L M
†		Lockhart, W. E.	Selkirk County	Scotland	†					A
†	p	† Long, Right Hon. Sir C.	Haslemere	Surrey	†	†	†	†		
		Lopes, Sir M. M. Bart.	Westbury	Wilts						
		§ Lovaine, Lord	Beralstone	Devon			†	†		
†	p	† Lowther, Hon. H. C.	Westmoreland	County	†			†		
†	p	† Lowther, John	Cumberland	do.	†	†	†			
†	p	† Lowther, J. H.	Cockermouth,	Cumberland	†					
†	p	† Lowther, Viscount	Westmoreland	County	†	†	†	†		
†	p	Lucy, George	Fowey	Cornwall	†	2	†			
†	p	† Lushington, S. R.	Canterbury	City	†	†	†	†		
*	c	Lushington, Doctor S.	Ilchester	Somerset	*	*	*	*	*	22

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l
†	p	†	Luttrell, J. F.	Minchhead .. .	Somerset	†	†			
†		†	§ Lygon, Hon. H. B.	Worcester.....	County	†	†		r	
*	p	*	Maberley, John	Abingdon	Berks	*	*	*	*	18 R
*	c	*	§ Maberley, W. L.....	Northampton	Town	*	*	*	*	14
*	e	*	§ Macdonald, James.....	Calne	Wilts	*	*	*	*	17
†			Macdonald, R. G.	Plympton	Devon	†				
*	c	*	§ Macintosh, Sir Jas. Bart.	Knaresboro'	York	*	*	*	*	11
†	c		Mackenzie, Thomas	Ross County	Scotland					
†	p		† Mc Naghten, E. A	Orford	Suffolk	†	†	†	†	
			Macqueen, T. P.....	Eastlooe	Cornwall	†	†			
*			Madocks, W. A.....	Chippenham	Wilts	*				No. 1 & 4
p			Magennis, Rd.....	Enniskellen	Ireland	†	†			
*	c		§ Mahon, Hon. S.	Roscommon County ..	do.		2			No. 26
†	p	†	§ † Manners, Lord R.....	Leicester	County	†	†	†		
†	p		† Manners, Lord C. S. ...	Cambridge	do.	†	†			
			† Manning, Wm.	Lymington	Hants	†	†			
†	p	†	Mansfield, John	Leicester	Town	†	†		r	
*	c		Marjoribanks, S.....	Hythe	Kent	*	*		c	12 R
†			Marjoribanks, Sir J. Bart.	Berwick County ..	Scotland					
			§ Markham, Admiral	Portsmouth	Hants	*	2			
†			Marryatt, Jos.....	Sandwich	Kent	†	†		*	4
*	c	*	Martin, James.....	Tewkesbury ..	Gloucester	*	*	*	*	23
†	e	†	Martin, Richard.....	Galway County ..	Ireland		†	†	†	No. 30
†	p	†	† Martin, Sir T. B.....	Plymouth	Devon	†	†	†		
*	c	*	§ Maule, Hon. W. R.....	Forfar County ..	Scotland				*	9
			Maxwell, John	Renfrew County.....	do.	*	2	†	r	7 W
†			Maxwell, J. W.	Downpatrick	Ireland			†	*	
			Maxwell, Sir W. Bart. ..	Wigtown County,	Scotland					
*			Milbank, Mark	Camelford	Cornwall	2	*	*	*	8 L
c			Mildmay, P. St. John....	Winchester	City					
†	†		Miles, P. J.	Westbury	Wilts	*				
†	p		Mills, Charles	Warwick	Town	†	†			
*	c	*	Milton, Viscount.....	York	County				*	
†	p		Mitchell, John.....	Kingston-on-Hull ..	York	†	†		r	
*	c	*	Monk, J. B.	Reading	Berks	2	*	*	*	22 W M
†	c		Money, W. T.....	St. Michaels	Cornwall	†	†			
†	p		Monteith, H.....	Selkirk, &c. district,	Scotld	†				M
†	p		† Montgomery, James...	Ayr County	Scotland	†				
			§ Montgomery, Sir J. Bart.	Peebles County	do.					
*	c	*	Moore, Peter	Coventry	City	*	*	*	*	20
†	p		Morgan, Sir C. Bart.	Monmouth	County					
†	p		§ Morgan, G. G.....	Brecon	Wales	†	†			
†	c	†	† Morland, Sir S. B. Bart.	St. Mawes.....	Cornwall	†	†		†	
*	c	*	Mostyn, Sir Thos. Bart..	Flint County	Wales	*	*	*	*	3
†	p		† Mountcharles, Earl....	Donegal County..	Ireland	†	†			
			Munday, Frs.....	Derby	County					
†	p	†	§ Munday, George	Boroughbridge.....	York	†	†			
†	p		Musgrave, Sir P. Bart. ..	Petersfield	Hants	†	†	†	c	r
			† § Neale, Sir H. B	Lymington	Hants	†	†			
*	c	*	Neville, Hon. R.....	Berks.....	County	*	*		c	r
*	p	*	Newman, R. W.....	Exeter City	Devon	*	*	*	*	No. 1 & 26
*	c	*	Newport, Rt Hon. Sir J. Brt.	Waterford City ..	Ireland	*	*	*	*	18
†			Newry, Viscount.....	Newry City	do.	†	†			
†	p		† Nichol, Right Hon. Sir J.	Bedwin	Wilts	†	†			
†	p	†	† Nightingale, S. M.	Eye	Suffolk	†	†	†	†	
*	p	*	Noel, Sir G. N. Bart.....	Rutland.....	County					
†	†	†	† Nolan, Michael.....	Barnstaple.....	Devon	†	†	†	†	
			Normanby, Viscount ...	Higham Ferrers,	Northampton	*	*	*	c	16 M

	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>
<i>p</i>		Northey, W.	Newport	<i>Cornwall</i>							
<i>c</i>		† Nugent, Sir G.	Buckingham	<i>Town</i>	†	†		<i>c</i>			<i>L</i>
<i>c</i>	*	Nugent, Lord	Aylesbury	<i>Bucks</i>	*	2	*	*			16
		O'Brien, Sir E. Bart.	Clare County	<i>Ireland</i>		2	†	*			
<i>c</i>	*	O'Callaghan, James	Tregony	<i>Cornwall</i>	*	*		<i>c</i>	*	*	12 <i>L</i>
<i>c</i>		§ O'Grady, Standish	Limerick County,	<i>Ireland</i>	†	†		*	<i>r</i>		
<i>p</i>	†	O'Neil, Hon. J. R.	Antrim County	<i>do.</i>	†						
<i>p</i>	†	Ommaney, Sir F. M.	Barnstaple	<i>Devon</i>	†	†	†	†	†		
<i>p</i>	†	Onslow, Arthur	Guildford	<i>Surrey</i>	†	†					
<i>c</i>	*	Ord, Wm.	Morpeth,	<i>Northumberland</i>	*			<i>c</i>	*	*	10
		Osborne, Lord F. G.	Cambridge	<i>County</i>		2		<i>c</i>	*	*	4
	†	Osborne, Sir John, Bart.	Wigtown, &c. dist.	<i>Scotland</i>	†	†	†	†			
		Owen, Sir John, Bart.	Pembroke County.	<i>Wales</i>	†	†		<i>c</i>			<i>W</i>
		Oxmantown, Lord	King's County	<i>Ireland</i>							
		† Paget, Hon. B.	Milborne Port	<i>Somerset</i>	†	†					
		† Paget, Hon. Sir C.	Carnarvon Town	<i>Wales</i>	†	†					
<i>p</i>		† Pakenham, Hon. R.	Westmeath County	<i>Ireland</i>							
<i>p</i>		Palk, Sir L. V. Bart.	Ashburton	<i>Devon</i>	†						
		§ Palmer, Charles	Bath City	<i>Somerset</i>		2		<i>c</i>	*	*	10
<i>c</i>	*	Palmer, C. F.	Reading	<i>Berks</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*	21 <i>W</i>
<i>c</i>	†	Palmerston, Lord	Cambridge	<i>University</i>	†	†	†	†	†		
<i>c</i>	*	† Pares, Thomas	Leicester	<i>Town</i>	*	*		<i>c</i>	*	*	8
<i>c</i>		Parnell, Sir H. Bart.	Queen's County	<i>Ireland</i>				<i>c</i>	*	<i>r</i>	No. 8 & 9
<i>p</i>	†	Paxton, Sir W. G. Bart.	Plympton	<i>Devon</i>	†	†					
<i>p</i>	†	Pearse, John	Devizes	<i>Wilts</i>	†	†		†			
<i>p</i>		† Pechell, Sir T. B. Bart.	Downton	<i>do.</i>	†	†		†			
<i>p</i>		† Peel, Right Hon. R.	Oxford	<i>University</i>	†	†	†	†	†		
		† Peel, W. Yates	Tamworth	<i>Stafford</i>	†	†	†	†			
<i>c</i>	*	Peirse, H.	Northallerton	<i>York</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
		Pelham, Hon. C. A.	Lincoln	<i>County</i>	*	2		*	*	*	No. 7
		<i>Pelham, J. C.</i>	Salop	<i>do.</i>							
<i>p</i>		§ † Pellew, Hon. P. B.	Launceston	<i>Cornwall</i>	†						
		† Pennant, G. H. D.	New Romney	<i>Kent</i>	†	†		†			
<i>p</i>	†	Penrudocke, J. H.	Wilton	<i>Wilts</i>				†	†	<i>r</i>	
		† Percy, Hon. H.	Beralstone	<i>Devon</i>							
		† § Percy, Hon. W. H.	Stamford	<i>Lincoln</i>	†						
<i>c</i>	†	† Phillimore, Joseph	St. Mawes	<i>Cornwall</i>	†	†	†	†	†		
<i>c</i>	*	Phillips, George, sen.	Wooton Bassett	<i>Wales</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*	8 <i>R</i>
<i>c</i>	*	Phillips, G. R.	Steyning	<i>Sussex</i>	*	*	*	<i>c</i>	*	*	11
<i>c</i>	†	† Phipps, Hon. E.	Scarborough	<i>York</i>	†	†	†	†			
<i>p</i>	†	Pitt, Joseph	Cricklade	<i>Wilts</i>	†	†					
<i>p</i>	†	Pitt, Wm. M.	Dorset	<i>County</i>	†						
<i>c</i>		Plummer, John	Hindon	<i>Wilts</i>	†	†	†	*			* No. 7 & 30
<i>c</i>		† Plunkett, Rt Hon. W. C.	Dublin	<i>University</i>	†	†	†	†			
<i>p</i>		Pole, Sir Peter, Bart.	Yarmouth	<i>Hants</i>	†	†					
<i>p</i>		Pollen, Sir John, Bart.	Andover	<i>do.</i>	†	*					
		Pollington, Viscount	Pontefract	<i>York</i>				†			
<i>c</i>		§ Ponsonby, Hon. F. C.	Kilkenny County.	<i>Ireland</i>							
		<i>Porcher, H.</i>	Clitheroc	<i>Lancaster</i>							
<i>p</i>		Portman, E. B.	Dorset	<i>County</i>	*	*			*	*	No. 30
<i>p</i>		Powell, W. E.	Cardigan County	<i>Wales</i>	†						
<i>c</i>		Power, Richard	Waterford County,	<i>Ireland</i>		2		*	*	*	10
<i>c</i>		Powlet, Hon. W. J. F.	Durham	<i>County</i>		2		<i>c</i>	*	*	11
<i>p</i>		Prendergast, M. G.	Galway Town	<i>Ireland</i>	†	†		†			
<i>c</i>	*	Price, Robert	Hereford	<i>County</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
<i>p</i>		Price, Richard	Radnor Town	<i>Wales</i>				†			
<i>c</i>		§ Pringle, Sir W. H.	Liskeard	<i>Cornwall</i>	†	†	†	†			
<i>c</i>		Prittie, Hon. F. A.	Tipperary County,	<i>Ireland</i>		2	*		*	*	3

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l
† p	†	†	Somerset, Lord R. Gloucester County	†	†						
† c			Somerville, Sir M. Bart.. Meath County.... Ireland								
†	†	§	Sotheran, Frank Nottingham County	†	†	†					
	†	†	Stanhope, Hon. J. H. .. Dartmouth..... Devon								L
*			Stanley, Hon. E. G. Stockbridge Hants								
* e			Stanley, Lord Lancaster County	*	*	2			*	*	11
† c			Staunton, Sir G. Bart. . St. Michael Cornwall						*		
† c			Stewart, A. R. Londonderry County, Irel		i	†	†	†			
† p		†	Stewart, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Tyrone County do.	†							
†			Stewart, William Tyrone County do.	*	2		c	*	*	*	6
† p			Stuart, William Armagh Town..... do.	†	†						
† c	*		Stuart, Lord P. J. C. Bute & Caithnes Co. Scotld	*	*	2	*	c	*	*	13
† p	†		Stopford, Viscount..... Wexford County.. Ireland								
† p			Strathaven, Lord East Grinstead Sussex					†			
† p	†		Strutt, J. H. Malden Essex	†	†	†					
† p	†		St. Paull, Sir H. D. C ... Bridport..... Dorset								
† p	†		Sumner, G. H. Surrey County	†	†	†					M
† p			Suttie, Sir James, Bart.. Haddington County, Scotld								
† p			Sutton, Right Hon. C. M. Scarborough York								
† p	*		Swann, Henry..... Penryn Cornwall						†		
* c			Sykes, Daniel Kingston-on-Hull .. York	*	*	*		c	*	*	12
* c			Talbot, R. W..... Dublin County.... Ireland			2			*		
* c	*		Tavistock, Marquis of .. Bedford County	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	5 M
†			Taylor, C. W. Wells City Somerset			2			*		
† p			Taylor, G. W..... East Looe Cornwall	†	†	†					
† p	†	†	Taylor, Sir H. Windsor Berks	†	†	†					
* c	*		Taylor, M. A. Durham City	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
* c	*		Tennyson, Charles Great Grimsby .. Lincoln	*	*	*	*	c	*	*	8
† p	†		Thompson, Wm..... Callington Cornwall	†	†	†	†	c	r	*	No.10 RW
† p			Thynne, Lord John..... Bath City Somerset	†							
* c	*		Tierney, Right Hon. G.. Knaresboro York	*	*	*	*	c	*	*	14
* c	†		Titchfield, Marquis of... Kings Lynn.. .. Norfolk	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	6 W
* p	*		Townshend, Lord C. Tamworth Stafford	*	*	*	*	c	*	*	4
† p	†		Townshend, Hon. H. G. . Whitchurch Hants	†	†	†					
† p	†	§	Townshend, Lord J. N.. Helstone..... Cornwall								
† p	†		Tremayne, J. H. Cornwall County			2					
†	†	§	Trench, F. W. Cambridge Town	†	†			†			
† p			Tudway, J. P. Wells City..... Somerset	†							
† p			Tulk, C. A. Sudbury Suffolk		*	*	*	*	*	*	No. 30
†			Tynte, C. K. Bridgewater Somerset		*						5
† c	†	†	Twiss, Horace Wootton Bassett.... Wilts	†	†	†					
† c		§	Upton, Hon. A. F. Bury St. Edmunds Suffolk					†			
† p	†		Ure, Masterton Weymouth Dorset	†	†	†					
†			Uxbridge, Earl Anglesea County .. Wales					†			
† p			Valletort, Viscount Fowey Cornwall								
† p	†	†	Vansittart, Nicholas ... Harwieh Essex	†	†	†	†	†	†		
† p	†		Vaughan, Sir R. W. Bart Merioneth County.. Wales								
† c	†		Vernon, G. G. V. Litchfield City do.	†	†	†					
†			Villiers, Right Hon. J. C. Queenborough Kent	†	†	†	†	†			
† p	†		Vivian, Sir R. H. Truro Cornwall	†							
†			Walker, Joshua Aldeburgh Suffolk					†			
† a	c		Wall, C. B. Guildford Surry	†	†						
† p	†	†	Wallace, Rt. Hon. T. .. Weymouth Dorset	†	†	†	†	†			
† c	†		Ward, Hon. J. W. Bossiney Cornwall								* No. 36
† p	†	†	Ward, Robert Haslemere Surry	†	†	†	†	†	†		
†		†	Warren, Charles Dorchester Town	†	†						

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l
†	c	†	Warrender, Sir G. Bart.	Sandwich	.....	Kent	†	†	†	
†	a	†	Walpole, Hon. J.	King's Lynn	.....	Norfolk				
*	c	*	Warre, James A.	Taunton	.....	Devon	*	*	c	* 9
*	p	*	Webbe, Edward	Gloucester	.....	City	*	*	c	* 9 A W
†	p	†	Wells, J.	Maidstone	.....	Kent	†	†	c	L M
		†	Wellesley, Richard	Ennis	.....	Ireland	†	†	†	
†	p	†	Wemys, J.	Fife County	.....	Scotland	†	†	†	L
†	p	†	Westenra, Hon. H. B.	Monaghan County	.....	Ireland	†	*	r	
*	c	*	Western, C. C.	Essex	.....	County	2	*	*	* 12 A W
*	p	*	Wetherall, C.	Oxford	.....	City	†	†	†	
*	c	*	Wharton, John	Beverley	.....	York				* No. 12&13
*	c	*	Whitbread, S. C.	Middlesex	.....	County	*	*	c	* 20 *
*	c	*	Whitbread, W. H.	Bedford	.....	Town	*	*	c	* 10
*	c	*	White, Luke	Leitrim County	.....	Ireland	*	*	*	* 4
			White, —	Dublin do.	.....	do				
†	p	†	Whitmore, Thomas	Bridgenorth	.....	Salop				
*	c	*	Whitmore, Wm. Wolr.	Do.	.....	do	†	c	*	* 6 R
†			Wigram, Sir R.	Lestwithiel	.....	Corwall				
†	p	†	Wigram, Wm	Wexford Town	.....	Ireland	†			M
†			Wilberforce, Wm.	Bramber	.....	Sussex				
†	p	†	Wilbraham, E. B.	Dover	.....	Kent	†	†	†	
†	p	†	Wildman, J. B.	Colchester	.....	Essex	†	†	†	
*		*	Wilkins, Walter	Radnor County	.....	Wales	*	*	c	* No. 9 & 12
			Williams, John	Lincoln	.....	City	2	*	*	* 11 M
*		*	Williams, Owen	Marlow	.....	Bucks	*	*	*	* No. 25&35
†	p	†	Williams, Robert.	Dorchester	.....	Town	†	†	†	
			Williams, Sir Robt. Bart.	Carnarvon County	.....	Wales				* 4
*	c	*	Williams, T. P.	Marlow	.....	Bucks	*	*	c	* No. 10
*	*	*	Williams, Wm.	Weymouth	.....	Dorset	2	*	c	* 17
			Willoughby, H.	Newark	.....	Notts	†	†	†	
†	c	†	Wilmot, R. J.	Newcastle	.....	Stafford	†	†	†	†
			Wilson, W. W. C.	Cockermouth	.....	Cumbnd	†	†	†	†
†	p	†	Wilson, Sir H. W.	St. Albans	.....	Hertford	†	†	†	†
*	c	*	Wilson, Sir R. T.	Southwark	.....	Surry	*	*	*	* 30 M
†	p	†	Wilson, Thomas	London	.....	City	†	†	†	r * No. 27
a			Winnington, Sir T. Bart.	Worcester	.....	County			c	* 5
†	p	†	Wodehouse, E.	Norfolk	.....	do	†	†	†	W
†	p	†	Wodehouse, Hon. J.	Marlboro	.....	Wilts	†	†	†	
†			§ Wood, Thomas	Brecon County	.....	Wales	†	†	†	†
*	c	*	Wood, Matthew	London	.....	City	*	*	*	* 30 M
†			† Worcester, Marquis of	Monmouth	.....	Town				
†	c	†	Wortley, J. S.	York	.....	County	†	†	*	r
†			† Wrottesley, H.	Brackley	.....	Northampton	†	†	†	
†	p	†	Wyndham, Wadham	Salisbury	.....	City			†	
			Wynne, Owen	Sligo Town	.....	Ireland				
†	c	†	Wynne, Chas. W. W.	Montgomery Co.	.....	Wales	†	†	†	* No. 30
c			† Wynne, Sir W. W. Brt.	Denbigh County	.....	do	†	†	†	
*	c	*	Wyvill, M.	York	.....	City	*	2	c	* 12
†			Yarmouth, Earl	Antrim County	.....	Ireland	†	†	*	
			York, Sir Joseph S.	Riegate	.....	Surry	†	*	*	

LIST OF SEVEN MEMBERS

who sat in the Session of 1821, but who are now called by a different Name or Title.

In 1821 by the Name of Beauchamp, Lord	..... now	Earl of Yarmouth.
Butler, Hon. C. H.	..... "	Hon. C. H. Butler Clarke.
Cocks, Hon. J. S.	..... "	Viscount Eastnor.
Fynes, Henry	..... "	Henry Fynes Clinton.
Hare, Hon. Richard	..... "	Viscount Ennismore.
Needham, Hon. F.	..... "	Viscount Newry.
Temple, Earl	..... "	Marquis of Chandos.

TABLE II.

LIST OF THE MINORITIES

ON 36 QUESTIONS,

Divided on during the Session of Parliament 1822.

	10									20									30									36											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Abercromby, Hon. James	*	*																																					
Allan, J. H.																																							
Althorp, Viscount																																							
Anson, Hon. George																																							
Astell, William	*																																						
Aubrey, Sir John																																							
Baillie, Colonel John																																							
Baring, Henry	*																																						
Baring, Sir Thomas																																							
Barham, J. F.																																							
Barnard, Viscount																																							
Barat, S. M.	*	*																																					
Beaumont, T. W.	*	*																																					
Belgrave, Viscount	*	*																																					
Benet, John	*	*																																					
Bennett, Hon. H. G.	*	*																																					
Bentinck, Lord W. H. C.	*	*																																					
Benyon, Benjamin	*	*																																					
Bernal, Ralph	*	*																																					
Birch, Jos.	*	*																																					
Blake, Sir Francis	*	*																																					
Boughey, Sir John	*	*																																					
Boughton, Sir W. E.	*	*																																					
Bright, Henry	*	*																																					
Brougham, H.	*	*																																					
Brown, Dominic	*	*																																					
Burdett, Sir Francis	*	*																																					
Bury, Viscount	*	*																																					
Butterworth, Joseph	*	*																																					
Buxton, T. F.	*	*																																					
Byng, George	*	*																																					
Calcraft, John	*	*																																					
Calcraft, J. H.	*	*																																					
Calvert, Charles	*	*																																					
Calvert, Nicholas	*	*																																					
Campbell, Hon. G. P.	*	*																																					
Carter, John	*	*																																					
Caulfield, Hon. H.	*	*																																					
Cavendish, C. C.	*	*																																					
Cavendish, Lord G. A. H.	*	*																																					
Cavendish, Lord H. F. C.	*	*																																					
Chaloner, R.	*	*																																					
Chamberlaync, Wm.	*	*																																					
Clifton, Lord	*	*																																					
Coffin, Sir Isaac	*	*																																					

The following very interesting

ANALYSIS AND SUMMARY,

is deduced from the preceding Statement, viz.

[Turn over.

	10										20										30										36					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Coke, T. W.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Colborne, Sir N. W. R.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Concannon, L.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Creevy, Thos.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Crompton S.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Curwen, J. C.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Davies, T. H.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
De Crespigny, Sir W.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Denman, Thos.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Dennison, W. J.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Dickinson, W.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Duncannon, Viscount.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Dundas, Hon. Thos.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Ebrington, Viscount	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Ellice, Edward	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Evans, Wm.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Farrand, Robert	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Ferguson, Sir R. C.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Fitzgerald, Lord W. C.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Fitzroy, Lord C.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Foley, J. H. H.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Folkestone, Viscount	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Forbes, C.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Gaskell, B.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Glenorchy, Viscount	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Graham, Sandford	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Grant, J. P.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Grattan, James	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Grenfel, Pascoe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Griffith, J. W.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Grosvenor, Hon. R.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Guise, Sir B. W.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Gurney, Hudson	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Gurney, R. Hanb.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Haldimand, W.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Hamilton, Lord A.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Heathcote, J. G.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Heron, Sir R.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Hill, Lord A.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Hobhouse, J. C.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Honywood, W. P.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hornby, E.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Howard, Hon. W.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hughes, W. L.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hume, Joseph	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hurst, Robert	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hutchinson, Hon. C. H.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

From	Members who Vote	For Ministers.	Against do.	Both.	Not at all.	Total
40 Counties of England		25	37	10	8	80
12 Do, and 12 Towns of Wales		13	9	1	1	24
89 Cities & Boroughs, open Election		57	107	5	11	180
99 Do. do. in which the Election is resolved into individuals		151	12	5	28	196
15 Do. do.		—	29	—	—	29
2 Universities		4	—	—	—	4
23 Counties and 66 Royal Burghs in Scotland		25	11	—	9	45
32 Counties of Ireland		24	14	2	24	64
53 Cities and Boroughs of do.		21	7	—	8	36
Totals		320	226	23	89	658

	10										20										30										36					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
James, Wm.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arvoise, G. P.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arnhstone, Col. W. A.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bennedy, T. F.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bamb, Hon. G.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bambton, J. G.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Batouche, Robert.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bemon, Sir W.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bennard, T. B.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bester, B. L.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bethbridge, Sir Thomas.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Beycester, R.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bockhart, J. J.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bloyd, Sir E.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bushington, S.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Baberley, John.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Baberley, W. L.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bacdonald, James.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bacintosh, Sir James.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Barjoribanks, S.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Barryat, Jos.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bartin, James.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Baule, Hon. W. R.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Baxwell, John.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bilbank, Mark.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bionck, J. B.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bloore, Peter.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Blostyn, Sir T.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bnewman, R. W.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B Newport, Sir John.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
BNormanby, Viscount.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B Nugent, Lord.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B O'Callaghan, Js.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B Ord, Wm.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B Osborne, Lord F. G.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B Palmer, Chs.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B Palmer, C. Fysche.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B Pares, Thomas.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B Peirse, H.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B Phillips, George.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B Phillips, G. R.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B Power, R.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B Powlett, Hon. W. J.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B Price, Robert.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B Prittie, Hon. F. A.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B Pym, Frs.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

The following shows the Counties in which the Borough influence more particularly prevails, viz.

			For Ministers.	Against do.	Not at all.	Total.
Cornwall.....	21	Boroughs	32	3	7	42
Wilts.....	16	do	18	8	6	32
Sussex.....	13	do	13	10	3	26
Devon.....	13	do	17	4	3	24
Hants.....	12	do	13	6	5	24
Dorset.....	9	do	9	8	1	18
Surrey.....	5	do	9	—	1	10
Totals	88		111	39	27	176

	10										20										30					3									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5
Ramsden, J. C.																																			
Rice, T. S.	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Rickardo, D.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Ricford, W.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Ridley, Sir M. W.																*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Robarts, A. W.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Robarts, G. J.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Robinson, Sir George	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Rowley, Sir W.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Rumbold, C. E.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Russell, Lord John	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Russell, R. G.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Scarlett, James	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Scott, James	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Scudamore, R. P.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Sebright, Sir John	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Sefton, Earl.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Smith, John	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Smith, Samuel.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Smith, Hon. R.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Smith, William	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Smith, Robert	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Stanley, Lord	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Stewart, Wm. (Tyron) ..	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Stuart, Lord P. J.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Sykes, Daniel	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Tavistock, Marquis	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Taylor, M. A.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Tennyson, C.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Tierney, George	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Titchfield, Marquis	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Townshend, Lord C.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Tynte, C. K.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Warre, Jas. A.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Webbe, Ed.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Western, C. C.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Whitbread, S. C.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Whitbread, W. H.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
White, Luke	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Whitmore, Wm. W.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Williams, John	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Williams, Wm.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Williams, Sir Robt.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Winnington, Sir Thos.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Wyvill, M.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Wilson, Sir Robert	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*
Wood, Matthew	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*					*

By the preceding Summary it will be seen that out of those Members returned from places with open and fair Election, there is a majority in favor of the Interest of the People of more than 2 to 1—but which majority is borne down by the overwhelming force of the 151 Votes returned by the influence of as few individuals !!!

The population of all the Boroughs in Cornwall collectively, is not equal to the population of the Town of Nottingham.



PRESENTED

8 DEC 1949

